CHINO BASIN WATERMASTER

NOTICE OF MEETING

Thursday, October 22, 2026

11:00 a.m. – Watermaster Board Meeting

Watermaster's function is to administer and enforce provisions of the Judgment and subsequent orders of the Court, and to develop and implement an Optimum Basin Management Program

CHINO BASIN WATERMASTER
WATERMASTER BOARD MEETING
11:00 a.m. – October 22, 2026
Mr. Marty Zvirbulis, Chair
Mr. Jeff Pierson, Vice-Chair
Mr. Bob Bowcock, Secretary/Treasurer
At The Offices Of
Chino Basin Watermaster
9641 San Bernardino Road
Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730

AGENDA

CALL TO ORDER

FLAG SALUTE

ROLL CALL

PUBLIC COMMENTS
This is an opportunity for members of the public to address the Board on any short non-agenda items that are within the subject matter jurisdiction of the Chino Basin Watermaster. No discussion or action can be taken on matters not listed on the agenda, per the Brown Act. Each member of the public who wishes to comment shall be allotted three minutes, and no more than three individuals shall address the same subject.

AGENDA – ADDITIONS/REORDER

SAFETY MINUTE

I. CONSENT CALENDAR
All matters listed under the Consent Calendar are considered to be routine and non-controversial and will be acted upon by one motion in the form listed below. There will be no separate discussion on these items prior to voting unless any members, staff, or the public requests specific items be discussed and/or removed from the Consent Calendar for separate action.

A. MINUTES
Approve as presented:
1. Minutes of the Watermaster Board Meeting held August 27, 2026 *(Page 1)*

B. FINANCIAL REPORTS
Receive and file as presented:
1. Monthly Financial Report for the Period Ended July 31, 2026 *(Page 6)*
2. Monthly Financial Report for the Period Ended August 31, 2026 *(Page 6)*

C. OBMP SEMI-ANNUAL STATUS REPORT 2026-1
Adopt the Semi-Annual OBMP Status Report 2026-1, and direct staff to file a copy with the Court, subject to any necessary non-substantive changes. *(Page 36)*

D. EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY AND HARASSMENT PREVENTION POLICIES, SECTIONS 2.5 AND 4.18 OF THE CBWM EMPLOYEE MANUAL (2026 UPDATE)
Adopt the updated Equal Employment Opportunity and Harassment, Discrimination and Retaliation Sections 2.5 and 4.18 of the Chino Basin Watermaster employee manual. *(Page 58)*

II. BUSINESS ITEMS

A. REVIEW AND DISCUSSION OF WATERMASTER RULES AND REGULATIONS, SECTION 2.10, "CONFLICT OF INTEREST" *(Page 71)*

To receive a report on the matter and consider the Advisory Committee request to direct staff to develop a guidelines manual for training of new Board and Advisory Committee members including a biannual training for members of each body.

B. WATERMASTER DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS PROPERTY, POLICY NO. 4.14 *(Page 94)*

1) Adopt Watermaster Disposal of Surplus Property Policy No. 4.14 including procedures and forms.
2) Declare the items presented as surplus and authorize their appropriate disposal as presented.

C. RESOLUTION OF INTENTION TO AMEND CALPERS CONTRACT TO INCLUDE PEPRA LANGUAGE

Adopt Resolution of Intention to modernize the Watermaster CalPERS contract to include Public Employees' Pension Reform Act (PEPRA) language.

D. RESOLUTION 2026-04 OF THE CHINO BASIN WATERMASTER RECOGNIZING WATER PROFESSIONALS' APPRECIATION WEEK *(Page 108)*

Adopt Resolution 2026-04 as presented.

E. AMENDMENT NO. 2 TO EMPLOYMENT AGREEMENT, GENERAL MANAGER *(Page 111)*

No recommendation. Watermaster Board is asked to discuss and consider the proposed employment agreement amendment.

III. REPORTS/UPDATES

A. WATERMASTER LEGAL COUNSEL

1. November 13, 2026 Hearing (Watermaster Motion for Approval of Corrected and Amended Assessment Packages, Watermaster Safe Yield Motion)
2. April 30, 2027 Hearing (Cucamonga Valley Water District Motion Challenging Fiscal Year 2025/2026 Assessment Package)
3. Inland Empire Utilities Agency, et al. v. LS-Fontana LLC (C.D. Cal Cases Nos.: 5:25-cv-00809, 5:25 cv01159)
4. Court of Appeal Case No. E088249 (City of Ontario appeal re: January 30, 2026 Attorney Fees Ruling)
5. Petition to Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board to Require Stormwater Permits for Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional Facilities in re Chino Creek

B. ENGINEER

1. Storage Management Plan
2. Recharge Master Plan Update
3. Annual Report of the Ground-Level Monitoring Program
4. TDS Reach 3 Study

C. GENERAL MANAGER

1. October 29, 2026 Dry Year Yield Workshop to discuss outstanding issues (4 Questions)
2. SAR Fish Bio Survey 2026
3. October 3, 2026 Chino Basin Water Conservation District Waterwise Garden & Pumpkin Fest
4. Annual Streamflow Monitoring Report for Water Rights Permit 21225
5. Water Professionals Week
6. Other

IV. INFORMATION

A. ANNUAL AND SEMI-ANNUAL PLUME STATUS REPORTS (INFORMATION ONLY) *(Page 129)*

B. CHINO BASIN WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT REPORT (INFORMATION ONLY) *(Page 207)*

C. GROUND WATER RECHARGE UPDATE (INFORMATION ONLY) *(Page 253)*

V. BOARD MEMBER COMMENTS

VI. OTHER BUSINESS

VII. CONFIDENTIAL SESSION - POSSIBLE ACTION

Pursuant to Article II, Section 2.6, of the Watermaster Rules & Regulations, a Confidential Session may be held during the Watermaster Board meeting for the purpose of discussion and possible action.

1. CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL – PENDING LITIGATION: a) Chino Basin Municipal Water District v. City of Ontario et al., 4th District Court of Appeal Case No. E080457 and E082127

VIII. FUTURE MEETINGS AT WATERMASTER

10/22/26	Thu	11:00 a.m.	Watermaster Board
10/29/26	Thu	10:00 a.m.	Dry Year Yield Program Workshop (Court of Appeal Questions)
11/12/26	Thu	9:00 a.m.	Appropriative Pool Committee
11/12/26	Thu	11:00 a.m.	Non-Agricultural Pool Committee
11/12/26	Thu	1:30 p.m.	Agricultural Pool Committee
11/19/26	Thu	9:00 a.m.	Advisory Committee
11/19/26	Thu	11:00 a.m.	Watermaster Board*

*The Board Meeting is being advanced by a week due to the Thanksgiving holiday.

ADJOURNMENT

DRAFT MINUTES
CHINO BASIN WATERMASTER
WATERMASTER BOARD MEETING
August 27, 2026

The Watermaster Board meeting was held at the offices of the Chino Basin Watermaster located at 9641 San Bernardino Road, Rancho Cucamonga, CA, and via Zoom (conference call and web meeting) on August 27, 2026.

WATERMASTER BOARD MEMBERS PRESENT AT WATERMASTER

Marty Zvirbulis, Chair	Fontana Water Company
Jeff Pierson, Vice-Chair	Agricultural Pool – Crops
Bob Bowcock, Secretary/Treasurer	Non-Agricultural Pool – CalMat Co
Curt Burton	City of Chino
Marco Tule for Steve Elie	Inland Empire Utilities Agency
Mike Gardner	Western Municipal Water District
Bob Kuhn	Three Valleys Municipal Water District
Jimmy Medrano	Agricultural Pool – State of CA
Bill Velto	City of Upland

WATERMASTER BOARD MEMBERS ABSENT

Steve Elie	Inland Empire Utilities Agency

WATERMASTER STAFF PRESENT

Todd Corbin	General Manager
Edgar Tellez Foster	Water Resources Mgmt. & Planning Director
Anna Nelson	Director of Administration
Frank Yoo	Data Services and Judgment Reporting Manager
Daniela Uriarte	Senior Accountant
Ruby Favela Quintero	Executive Assistant
Alonso Jurado	Water Resources Senior Associate
Kirk Richard Dolar	Administrative Analyst
Jordan Garcia	Water Resources Associate
Erik Vides	Senior Field Operations Specialist
Noemi Medrano	Administrative Assistant
Alexandria Aviles	Field Operations Specialist
Cameron Rubel	Field Operations Specialist

WATERMASTER CONSULTANTS PRESENT AT WATERMASTER

Brad Herrema	Brownstein Hyatt Farber Schreck, LLP
Garrett Rapp	West Yost

OTHERS PRESENT AT WATERMASTER

Bob Feenstra	Agricultural Pool – Dairy
Ron Craig	City of Chino Hills
Scott Burton	City of Ontario
Chris Diggs	City of Pomona
Nichole Horton	City of Pomona
Amanda Coker	Cucamonga Valley Water District
Jiwon Seung	Cucamonga Valley Water District
Cris Fealy	Fontana Water Company
Josh Swift	Fontana Water Company
Bryan Smith	Jurupa Community Services District
Chris Berch	Jurupa Community Services District
Arijando Islander	Inland Empire Utilities Agency

Eddie Lin	Inland Empire Utilities Agency
John Russ	Inland Empire Utilities Agency
Jesse Pompa	Jurupa Community Services District
Michelle Licea	Monte Vista Water District
Brian Geye	Non-Agricultural Pool – CA Speedway
Laura Roughton	Western Municipal Water District

OTHERS PRESENT ON ZOOM

Christen Miller	Agricultural Pool – County of San Bernardino
Gino Filippi	Agricultural Pool – Crops
Michael Maeda	Agricultural Pool – State of CA
Tom O'Neill	Chino Basin Desalter Authority
Ben Orosco	City of Chino
Hye Jin Lee	City of Chino
Jessica Singletary	City of Chino
Alexis Mascarinas	City of Ontario
Chad Nishida	City of Ontario
Eduardo Espinoza	Cucamonga Valley Water District
Mark Gibboney	Cucamonga Valley Water District
Derek Hoffman	Fennemore Law
Eric Tarango	Fontana Water Company
Frank Gomez	Fontana Water Company
Justin Castruita	Fontana Union Water Company
Manny Martinez	Monte Vista Water District
Stephanie Reimer	Monte Vista Water District
Kati Parker	San Antonio Water Company
David De Jesus	Three Valleys Municipal Water District
Jorge Marquez	Three Valleys Municipal Water District
Ashley Spradlin	Western Municipal Water District
Richard Rees	WSP USA
Michael Miller	

CALL TO ORDER
Chair Zvirbulis called the Watermaster Board meeting to order at 11:00 a.m.

FLAG SALUTE
(00:00:09) Chair Zvirbulis led the Board in the flag salute.

ROLL CALL
(00:00:36) Ms. Nelson conducted the roll call and announced that a quorum was present.

PUBLIC COMMENTS
This is an opportunity for members of the public to address the Board on any short non-agenda items that are within the subject matter jurisdiction of the Chino Basin Watermaster. No discussion or action can be taken on matters not listed on the agenda, per the Brown Act. Each member of the public who wishes to comment shall be allotted three minutes, and no more than three individuals shall address the same subject.

None

AGENDA – ADDITIONS/REORDER
None

SAFETY MINUTE

(00:01:35) Mr. Corbin reported that Watermaster staff completed its biannual CPR and first-aid training provided by external vendor. He indicated that the CPR practice of 30 compressions followed by two rescue breaths were helpful reminders, and if comfortable and able, continuing until the individual becomes responsive, or EMS arrives.

I. CONSENT CALENDAR

All matters listed under the Consent Calendar are considered to be routine and non-controversial and will be acted upon by one motion in the form listed below. There will be no separate discussion on these items prior to voting unless any members, staff, or the public requests specific items be discussed and/or removed from the Consent Calendar for separate action.

A. MINUTES

Approve as presented:

1. Minutes of the Watermaster Board Meeting held July 23, 2026
2. Minutes of the Watermaster Board Special Meeting (Public Hearing) held August 4, 2026

B. FINANCIAL REPORTS

Receive and file as presented:
Monthly Financial Report for the Period Ended June 30, 2026

C. APPLICATION: WATER TRANSACTION – 3 AF FROM NICHOLSON FAMILY TRUST TO FONTANA WATER COMPANY

Approve the proposed transaction.

D. APPLICATION: WATER TRANSACTION – 58.5 AF FROM CITY OF CHINO TO CITY OF ONTARIO

Approve the proposed transaction.

E. APPLICATION: WATER TRANSACTION – 66.4 AF FROM WEST END CONSOLIDATED WATER COMPANY TO GOLDEN STATE WATER COMPANY

Approve the proposed transaction.

F. APPLICATION: WATER TRANSACTION – 620 AF FROM WEST END CONSOLIDATED WATER COMPANY TO CITY OF UPLAND

Approve the proposed transaction.

G. APPLICATION: WATER TRANSACTION – 620 AF FROM CITY OF UPLAND TO GOLDEN STATE WATER COMPANY

Approve the proposed transaction.

H. APPLICATION: WATER TRANSACTION – 4 AF FROM NCL CO, LLC TO SAN GABRIEL BAND OF MISSION INDIANS

Approve the proposed transaction.

I. APPLICATION: WATER TRANSACTION – 2,658.11 AF FROM JURUPA COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT TO FONTANA WATER COMPANY

Approve the proposed transaction.

J. AMENDMENT TO CONSULTANT RETENTION AGREEMENT FOR OBMP ECONOMIC ANALYSIS UPDATE

Approve the amendment as presented and authorize the General Manager to execute the agreement on behalf of Watermaster.

(00:03:44)
Motion by Vice-Chair Jeff Pierson, seconded by Mr. Curt Burton, there being no dissent, the item passed unanimously by voice vote among those present.
Moved to approve the Consent Calendar as presented.

II. BUSINESS ITEMS

A. CONSIDERATION OF THE FISCAL YEAR 2026/27 CARRYOVER BUDGET

Adopt the budget amendment as presented.

(00:04:15) Mr. Corbin gave a report.

(00:07:26)
Motion by Mr. Bob Bowcock, seconded by Vice-Chair Jeff Pierson, there being no dissent, the item passed unanimously by voice vote among those present.
Moved to approve Business Item II.A. as presented.

III. REPORTS/UPDATES

A. WATERMASTER LEGAL COUNSEL

1. Reassignment of Watermaster Case
2. November 13, 2026 Hearing (Watermaster Motion for Approval of Corrected and Amended Assessment Packages)
3. Inland Empire Utilities Agency, et al. v. LS-Fontana LLC (C.D. Cal Cases Nos.: 5:25-cv-00809, 5:25 cv01159)
4. Court of Appeal Case No. E088249 (City of Ontario appeal re: January 30, 2026 Attorney Fees Ruling)
5. Petition to Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board to Require Stormwater Permits for Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional Facilities in re Chino Creek

(00:07:52) Mr. Herrema gave a report. A discussion ensued.

(00:10:24) Mr. Bob Feenstra commented about the Peace Agreements, the City of Chino Hills opposing the new Judge, and whether Mr. Herrema was aware of the reasons for the opposition. Mr. Herrema replied that Watermaster is not required to be notified of the reason, and further, Watermaster will not be requesting a change to Judge Cabrera.

B. ENGINEER

1. Storage Management Plan
2. Recharge Master Plan Update

(00:17:25) Mr. Rapp gave a report on both items.

C. GENERAL MANAGER

1. AI Policy
2. Workshop and meetings on outstanding Dry Year Yield program issues
3. Other

(00:23:21) For Item 1, Mr. Corbin reported that Watermaster was developing an AI policy for review through the Watermaster process and thanked Monte Vista Water District for providing its policy as a reference. For Item 2, Mr. Corbin mentioned that Item 2 of the legal report addressed revised assessment packages related to the Court of Appeal's decision concerning the Dry Year Yield Program. Watermaster had planned to wait for a Court ruling before addressing the outstanding four questions identified by the Court of Appeal; however, the anticipated ruling date was postponed from June to August and then to November 13, 2026, with no certainty that a ruling would be issued under

the newly assigned Judge. Rather than delay further, the parties were discussing dates to begin addressing the four questions, clarify the Court of Appeal's direction, and establish a process for resolving them. For Item 3, Mr. Corbin mentioned that legal counsel for the Agricultural Pool reported that Ms. Carol Boyd, Deputy Attorney General for the State of California and a longtime collaborator with Chino Basin Watermaster, passed away following a battle with cancer. Ms. Boyd worked closely with Ms. Marilyn Levin for many years and was instrumental in advancing important issues affecting the Basin. He mentioned that having worked with Ms. Boyd on various matters, she had a positive influence, professionalism, and dedication to public service. Mr. Corbin suggested that the meeting be adjourned in her honor and memory, recognizing the significant contributions she made to Watermaster and the broader water community. She will be greatly missed.

IV. BOARD MEMBER COMMENTS

(00:27:07) Jimmy Medrano expressed his appreciation for the recognition of Carol Boyd's contributions to Watermaster and the State of California. He thanked Todd Corbin for acknowledging her service and noted that Ms. Boyd had provided valuable assistance and guidance to Watermaster over many years. Mr. Medrano stated that her contributions were greatly appreciated and that her legacy would be remembered.

(00:27:30) Vice-Chair Jeff Pierson recognized Carol Boyd's significant contributions to the Agricultural Pool, noting her efforts to promote transparency among pool members and her valuable legal expertise. It was noted that her knowledge and guidance benefited the Agricultural Pool, Advisory Committee, and Watermaster Board, and that she would be greatly missed.

(00:28:51) Mr. Bob Kuhn, in response to a question from Mr. Curtis Burton, noted that he believed the matter would be deferred beyond November.

V. OTHER BUSINESS

None

VI. CONFIDENTIAL SESSION - POSSIBLE ACTION

Pursuant to Article II, Section 2.6, of the Watermaster Rules & Regulations, a Confidential Session may be held during the Watermaster Board meeting for the purpose of discussion and possible action.

The Board convened into Confidential Session at 11:30 a.m. to discuss the following:

1. CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL – PENDING LITIGATION: a) Chino Basin Municipal Water District v. City of Ontario et al., 4th District Court of Appeal Case No. E080457 and E082127

2. General Manager Performance Evaluation

Confidential session concluded at 1:26 p.m. with the following reportable action:

The Board took action to direct the Board Chair and legal counsel to work with the General Manager to negotiate a contract amendment and bring it back to the Board for action in open session at its September meeting.

ADJOURNMENT

Chair Zvirbulis adjourned the Watermaster Board meeting at 1:26 p.m.

Secretary: _____

Approved:_____

CHINO BASIN WATERMASTER

9641 San Bernardino Road, Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730
909.484.3888 www.cbwm.org

STAFF REPORT

DATE: October 2026

TO: Watermaster Committees & Board

SUBJECT: Monthly Financial Reports (For the Reporting Periods Ended July 31, 2026 and August 31, 2026) (Consent Calendar Item I.B.)

Issue: Record of Monthly Financial Reports for the reporting periods ended July 31, 2026 and August 31, 2026 [Normal Course of Business]

Recommendation: Receive and file Monthly Financial Reports for the reporting periods ended July 31, 2026 and August 31, 2026 as presented.

Financial Impact: Unless otherwise noted, all expenditures were included in the Fiscal Year 2026/27 budget as approved by the Advisory Committee and adopted by the Watermaster Board in May 2026.

ACTIONS:
Appropriative Pool – October 8, 2026 [Final]: Received and filed.
Non-Agricultural Pool – October 8, 2026 [Final]: Received and filed without approval.
Agricultural Pool – October 8, 2026 [Final]: Received and filed.
Advisory Committee – October 15, 2026 [Final]: Received and filed.
Watermaster Board – October 22, 2026 [Recommended]: Receive and file.

BACKGROUND

A monthly financial reporting packet is provided to keep all members apprised of Watermaster revenues, expenditures, and other financial activities. Monthly reports include the following:

1. Cash Disbursements – Summarized report of all payments made during the reporting month.
2. Credit Card Expense Detail – Detail report of all credit card activity during the reporting month.
3. Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenses & Changes in Net Assets – Detail report of all revenue and expense activity for the fiscal year to date (YTD), summarized by pool category.
4. Treasurer's Report – Summary of Watermaster investment holdings and anticipated earnings as of month end.
5. Budget to Actual Report – Detail report of actual revenue and expense activity, shown for reporting month and YTD, comparatively to the amended budget and carryover budget.
6. Monthly Variance Report & Supplemental Schedules – Supporting schedule providing explanation for major budget variances, additional tables detailing pool fund balances, salaries expense, legal expense, engineering expense, and carryover budget.

DISCUSSION

Detailed explanations of major variances and other additional information can be found on the "Monthly Variance Report & Supplemental Schedules."

Watermaster staff is available to provide additional explanations or respond to any questions on these reports during the monthly meetings as requested.

ATTACHMENTS
1. Monthly Financial Reports (Period Ended July 31, 2026)
2. Monthly Financial Reports (Period Ended August 31, 2026)

Chino Basin Watermaster
Cash Disbursements
July 2026

Date	Number	Vendor Name	Description	Amount
07/06/2026	ACH 7.6.26	JOHN J. SCHATZ	AP Legal Services - June 2026	$ (1,650.00)
07/08/2026	26136	ACWA JOINT POWERS INSURANCE AUTHORITY	Life insurance - August 2026	(282.48)
07/08/2026	26137	BAY ALARM COMPANY	Burglar and Fire Alarm Systems - August 2026. Quarterly Monitoring Service.	(481.51)
07/08/2026	26138	BROWNSTEIN HYATT FARBER SCHRECK	Legal services - May 2026	(56,293.58)
07/08/2026	26139	BURRTEC WASTE INDUSTRIES, INC.	Utilities: Waste	(175.07)
07/08/2026	26140	BURTON, CURTIS		(375.00)
07/08/2026	26141	CALIFORNIA BANK & TRUST	June 2026 credit card purchases	(7,785.36)
07/08/2026	26142	CORELOGIC INFORMATION SOLUTIONS	Geographic package services - May 2026	(125.00)
07/08/2026	26143	CUCAMONGA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT	Building lease - August 2026	(12,319.51)
07/08/2026	26144	DE BOOM, NATHAN		(125.00)
07/08/2026	26145	EGOSCUE LAW GROUP, INC.	OAP legal counsel - June 2026	(26,600.00)
07/08/2026	26146	ELIE, STEVEN		(125.00)
07/08/2026	26147	FILIPPI, GINO		(250.00)
07/08/2026	26148	FRONTIER COMMUNICATIONS	Office alarm lines, Teams phones, and DIA - July 2026	(1,272.93)
07/08/2026	26149	GEYE, BRIAN		(125.00)
07/08/2026	26150	GREAT AMERICA LEASING CORP.	Copy machine lease - June 2026	(1,051.93)
07/08/2026	26151	KUHN, BOB		(875.00)
07/08/2026	26152	PITNEY BOWES GLOBAL FINANCIAL SVCS.	Quarterly postage meter lease - July to October 2026	(454.87)
07/08/2026	26153	PITNEY BOWES INC.	Ink cartridge purchase	(129.21)
07/08/2026	26154	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON	Utilities: Electric - Annex - June 2026	(263.19)
07/08/2026	26155	UNION 76	Fuel purchases - June 2026	(245.04)
07/08/2026	26156	URIARTE, DANIELA	Reimbursement: Office furniture	(552.48)
07/08/2026	26157	VANGUARD CLEANING SYSTEMS	Cleaning service and June carpet cleaning - July 2026	(1,800.00)
07/08/2026	26158	VC3, INC.	IT services - June 2026	(10,659.48)
07/08/2026	26159	VISION SERVICE PLAN	Vision insurance premiums - July 2026	(110.18)
07/08/2026	26160	WESTERN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT		(250.00)
07/08/2026	26161	ZVIRBULIS, MARTIN		(250.00)
07/09/2026	26162	PHILADELPHIA INSURANCE COMPANY	FY 27 Umbrella coverage renewal	(14,055.04)
07/13/2026	ACH 7.13.26	CALPERS	Medical Insurance Premiums - July 2026	(16,461.14)
07/15/2026	26163	CONCENTRA	Pre-employment screening	(219.00)
07/15/2026	26164	GARCIA, JORDAN	Reimbursement: Tuition	(231.00)
07/15/2026	26165	INLAND EMPIRE UTILITIES AGENCY	Reimbursement: FY 26 4th Quarter Groundwater Recharge O&M	(423,618.19)
07/15/2026	26166	KESSLER ALAIR INSURANCE SERVICES, INC.	FY 27 insurance: D&O, Property, Liability, Auto & Excess Liability, Environmental	(51,184.60)
07/15/2026	26167	PIERSON, JEFFREY		(3,250.00)
07/15/2026	26168	RUBEN LLAMAS		(250.00)
07/15/2026	26169	SOUTHERN CA EDISON	Utilities: Electric - Main building	(3,177.93)
07/15/2026	26170	STATE COMPENSATION INSURANCE FUND	Worker's compensation insurance - July 2026	(639.96)
07/15/2026	26171	VELTO, BILL		(375.00)
07/15/2026	26172	WEST YOST	Engineering services - June 2026	(274,207.17)
07/22/2026	26173	BROWNSTEIN HYATT FARBER SCHRECK	Legal services - June 2026	(120,672.46)
07/22/2026	26174	CORELOGIC INFORMATION SOLUTIONS	Geographic package services - June 2026	(125.00)
07/22/2026	26175	LEGAL SHIELD	Employee paid legal insurance - July 2026	(103.60)
07/22/2026	26176	SOCALGAS	Utilities: Gas	(69.59)
07/22/2026	26177	STANDARD INSURANCE CO.	Disability coverage - August 2026	(981.47)
07/22/2026	26178	UNITED HEALTHCARE	Dental insurance coverage - August 2026	(1,653.92)
07/22/2026	26179	VC3, INC.	IT services - July 2026	(4,967.96)
07/22/2026	26180	VIDES, ERIK	Reimbursement: Work shoes	(193.38)
07/22/2026	26181	VISION SERVICE PLAN	Vision insurance coverage - August 2026	(168.54)
07/22/2026	26182	WAXIE SANITARY SUPPLY	Janitorial supplies	(361.31)
07/27/2026	ACH 7.27.26	PUBLIC EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM	Annual Unfunded Accrued Liability-Plan 27239 - July 2026	(16,623.75)
07/29/2026	26183	BURTON, CURTIS		(125.00)
07/29/2026	26184	CLARK PEST CONTROL	Pest control service - July 2026	(104.00)
07/29/2026	26185	CUCAMONGA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT - UTILITY	Utilities: Water	(468.50)
07/29/2026	26186	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON	Utilities: Electric - Annex - July 2026	(239.91)
			Total for Month	**$ (1,059,154.24)**

Chino Basin Watermaster
Credit Card Expense Detail
July 2026

Date	Number	Description	Expense Account	Amount
07/08/2026	26141	**CALIFORNIA BANK & TRUST**		
		Albertsons - May 2026 WM Academy - Meeting supplies	6141.1 Meeting Supplies	(32.66)
		FedEx - May 2026 Board meeting package - J. Pierson, S. Elie	6042 Postage - General	(31.90)
		85C Bakery - May 2026 staff meeting - Dessert	6141.1 Meeting Supplies	(27.60)
		Olive Garden - May 2026 Board meeting - Lunch catering	6141.1 Meeting Supplies	(579.43)
		Primo Brands - Office water delivery - 04/27/26 - 05/26/26	6031.7 General Office Supplies	(90.89)
		Verizon Wireless - Internet services for extensometer site - 04/13/26 - 05/12/26	7405 PE4-Other Expense	(38.01)
		Amazon - Miscellaneous office supplies	6031.7 General Office Supplies	(763.30)
		Sam's Club - Hershey's Nuggets, utensils	6031.7 General Office Supplies	(56.10)
		Sam's Club - Office supplies	6031.7 General Office Supplies	(83.99)
		Sam's Club - Meeting snacks and drinks	6312 Board Meeting Expenses	(103.20)
		Amazon - iPad screen protector - A. Nelson	6031.7 General Office Supplies	(12.78)
		Pizza Hut - Pools Package - Team lunch	6141.1 Meeting Supplies	(58.16)
		BambooHR - HR and payroll system - May 2026	6061.2 HRIS System	(330.01)
		Amazon - Copier ink cartridges	6031.7 General Office Supplies	(73.26)
		85C Bakery - New employees orientation - Dessert	6141.1 Meeting Supplies	(31.45)
		Lowe's - Desk plants for new hires	6031.7 General Office Supplies	(26.89)
		Jersey Mike's - ROI Safety training - Staff lunch	6141.1 Meeting Supplies	(130.40)
		Engrave N' Embroider - C. Boyd service recognition plaque	6031.7 General Office Supplies	(52.79)
		FedEx - Former auditor response letter postage - C.J. Brown & Company CPAs	6042 Postage - General	(15.95)
		Staples - Copy paper	6031.1 Copy Paper	(132.73)
		1-800-Flowers.com - Sympathy bouquet	6031.7 General Office Supplies	(106.63)
		BlueHost - Monthly Software Renewal - Standard VPN Server with cPanel	6056 Website Services	(184.87)
		Sam's Club - Office supplies	6031.7 General Office Supplies	(173.36)
		Lucho's Peruvian - Admin team meeting - June 2026	6141.1 Meeting Supplies	(147.11)
		Amazon - Office couch - E. Tellez-Foster	6036 Minor Office Furniture	(247.80)
		Verizon Wireless - Internet service for Field Ops tablets - May 5 - Apr 4, 2026	6022 Telephone	(239.16)
		Primo Brands - Office water delivery - 05/19/26 - 06/18/26	6031.7 General Office Supplies	(99.97)
		Vari - Standing desk - N. Medrano	6036 Minor Office Furniture	(298.20)
		Land's End - Employee uniforms	6154 Uniforms	(820.06)
		USPS - C. Boyd service recognition plaque	6042 Postage - General	(33.08)
		Albertsons - June 2026 WM Academy and staff meeting supplies	6141.1 Meeting Supplies	(61.66)
		Primo Brands - Office water delivery - 05/23/26 - 06/22/26	6031.7 General Office Supplies	(46.41)
		FedEx - June 2026 Board meeting package - J. Pierson, S. Elie	6042 Postage - General	(31.90)
		Lowe's - Dias chairs (2x)	6036 Minor Office Furniture	(206.86)
		Land's End - Employee uniforms - Backordered items	6154 Uniforms	(142.49)
		Sam's Club - Office supplies	6031.7 General Office Supplies	(29.98)
		Sam's Club - Meeting snacks and drinks	6312 Board Meeting Expenses	(49.44)
		ACWA Leadership Academy - Lodging - E. Tellez-Foster	6191 Conferences - General	(487.04)
		Working Genius - New hires assessments	6031.7 General Office Supplies	(50.00)
		Amazon - Amazon Web Services - May 2026	6052.5 IT Data Backup/Storage	(240.27)
		Thai Diamond - New employees welcome lunch	6141.1 Meeting Supplies	(101.91)
		Microsoft Software - Mapping and visualization software subscription	6054 Computer Software	(15.00)
		REV Subscription - Speech to text transcription services	6112 Subscriptions/Publications	(29.99)
		Pho Ha - May 2026 Admin team meeting	6141.1 Meeting Supplies	(122.67)
		CalPERS -Educational Forum 2026 - Registration - A. Nelson	1432 Prepaid Expenses - Other	(549.00)
		CalPERS -Educational Forum 2026 - Registration - D. Uriarte	1432 Prepaid Expenses - Other	(549.00)
		SCPMA - PSHRA 2026 HR membership - 06/01/26 to 07/01/27 - A. Nelson	1432 Prepaid Expenses - Other	(50.00)
			Total for Month	**$ (7,785.36)**

Chino Basin Watermaster

Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenses & Changes in Net Assets

For the Period of July 1, 2026 through July 31, 2026

(Unaudited)

	JUDGMENT ADMIN.	OPTIMUM BASIN MGMT.	TOTAL JUDGMENT ADMIN & OBMP	POOL ADMINISTRATION & SPECIAL PROJECTS			GROUND WATER REPLENISH.	GRAND TOTALS	ADOPTED BUDGET 2026-2027 WITH CARRYOVER
				AP POOL	OAP POOL	ONAP POOL			
Administrative Revenues:									
Administrative Assessments	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 12,971,531
Interest Revenue	-	20,083	20,083	1,257	2,746	314	-	24,399	199,280
Groundwater Replenishment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mutual Agency Project Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200,750
Miscellaneous Income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Administrative Revenues	**-**	**20,083**	**20,083**	**1,257**	**2,746**	**314**	**-**	**24,399**	**13,371,561**
Administrative & Project Expenditures:									
Watermaster Administration	354,596	-	354,596	-	-	-	-	354,596	2,973,213
Watermaster Board-Advisory Committee	39,879	-	39,879	-	-	-	-	39,879	453,047
Optimum Basin Mgmt Administration	-	48,936	48,936	-	-	-	-	48,936	1,294,976
OBMP Project Costs	-	226,290	226,290	-	-	-	-	226,290	5,002,841
Pool Legal Services	-	-	-	1,100	19,950	-	-	21,050	-
Pool Meeting Compensation	-	-	-	-	6,750	125	-	6,875	-
Pool Special Projects	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pool Administration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	436,832
Debt Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,210,652
Agricultural Expense Transfer [1]	-	-	-	26,700	(26,700)	-	-	-	-
Replenishment Water Assessments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Administrative Expenses	**394,475**	**275,226**	**669,701**	**27,800**	**-**	**125**	**-**	**697,626**	**13,371,561**
Net Ordinary Income	**(394,475)**	**(255,143)**	**(649,618)**	**(26,543)**	**2,746**	**189**	**-**	**(673,227)**	**-**
Other Income/(Expense)									
Refund-Recharge Debt Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carryover Budget	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,148,764
Net Other Income/(Expense)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,148,764**
Net Transfers To/(From) Reserves	**$ (394,475)**	**$ (255,143)**	**$ (649,618)**	**$ (26,543)**	**$ 2,746**	**$ 189**	**$ -**	**$ (673,227)**	**$ 2,148,764**
Net Assets, July 1, 2026			9,139,181	431,395	1,054,251	106,512	87,021	10,818,361	
Refund-Excess Operating Reserves			-	-	-	-	-	-	
Net Assets, End of Period			**8,489,563**	**404,852**	**1,056,997**	**106,701**	**87,021**	**10,145,134**	
Pool Assessments Outstanding				(4,422)	(121,504)	-			
Pool Fund Balance				**$ 400,430**	**$ 935,493**	**$ 106,701**			

[1] Fund balance transfer pursuant to Peace Agreement § 5.4(a)

Chino Basin Watermaster

Treasurer's Report

July 2026

	Type	Monthly Yield	Cost	Market	% Total
Cash & Investments					
Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF) *	Investment	3.84%	$ 701,193	$ 700,402	5.8%
CA CLASS Prime Fund **	Investment	3.72%	7,070,655	7,070,680	59.0%
CA CLASS Pool Restricted Funds **	Investment	3.72%	1,442,623	1,442,629	12.0%
Bank of America	Checking		2,764,763	2,764,763	23.1%
Bank of America	Payroll		-	-	0.0%
Total Cash & Investments			**$ 11,979,234**	**$ 11,978,474**	**100.0%**

* The LAIF Market Value factor is updated quarterly in September, December, March, and June.

** The CLASS Prime Fund Net Asset Value factor is updated monthly.

Certification

I certify that (1) all investment actions executed since the last report have been made in full compliance with Chino Basin Watermaster's Investment Policy, and (2) Funds on hand are sufficient to meet all foreseen and planned administrative and project expenditures for the next six months.

Anna Nelson, Director of Administration

Prepared By:
Daniela Uriarte, Senior Accountant

Chino Basin Watermaster
Budget to Actual
For the Period July 1, 2026 to July 31, 2026
(Unaudited)

		July 2026	YTD Actual	FY 26 Carryover Budget	FY 27 Adopted Budget	$ Over / (Under) Budget	% of Budget
1	**Administration Revenue**						
2	Local Agency Subsidies	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 200,750	$ (200,750)	0%
3	Admin Assessments-Appropriative Pool	-	-	-	12,622,647	(12,622,647)	0%
4	Admin Assessments-Non-Ag Pool	-	-	-	348,884	(348,884)	0%
5	**Total Administration Revenue**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**13,172,281**	**(13,172,281)**	**0%**
6	**Other Revenue**						
7	Appropriative Pool-Replenishment	-	-	-	-	-	N/A
8	Non-Ag Pool-Replenishment	-	-	-	-	-	N/A
9	Interest Income	20,083	20,083	-	199,280	(179,197)	10%
10	Miscellaneous Income	-	-	-	-	-	N/A
11	**Total Other Revenue**	**20,083**	**20,083**	**-**	**199,280**	**(179,197)**	**10%**
12	**Total Revenue**	**20,083**	**20,083**	**-**	**13,371,561**	**(13,351,478)**	**0%**
13	**Judgment Administration Expense**						
14	Judgment Administration	42,462	42,462	-	901,119	(858,657)	5%
15	Admin. Salary/Benefit Costs	98,223	98,223	-	1,245,626	(1,147,403)	8%
16	Office Building Expense	20,314	20,314	-	258,100	(237,786)	8%
17	Office Supplies & Equip.	5,336	5,336	-	28,500	(23,164)	19%
18	Postage & Printing Costs	1,521	1,521	-	20,000	(18,479)	8%
19	Information Services	15,551	15,551	-	216,500	(200,949)	7%
20	Contract Services	9,537	9,537	-	87,800	(78,263)	11%
21	Watermaster Legal Services	109,130	109,130	-	373,325	(264,195)	29%
22	Insurance	65,084	65,084	-	72,000	(6,916)	90%
23	Dues and Subscriptions	30	30	-	41,100	(41,070)	0%
24	Watermaster Administrative Expenses	398	398	-	10,800	(10,402)	4%
25	Field Supplies	1,231	1,231	-	4,300	(3,069)	29%
26	Travel & Transportation	1,648	1,648	-	33,300	(31,652)	5%
27	Training, Conferences, Seminars	1,532	1,532	-	42,000	(40,468)	4%
28	Advisory Committee Expenses	9,348	9,348	-	136,710	(127,362)	7%
29	Watermaster Board Expenses	30,532	30,532	-	316,337	(285,805)	10%
30	ONAP - WM & Administration	4,418	4,418	-	135,750	(131,332)	3%
31	OAP - WM & Administration	5,951	5,951	-	142,400	(136,449)	4%
32	Appropriative Pool- WM & Administration	9,280	9,280	-	158,682	(149,402)	6%
33	Allocated G&A Expenditures	(37,050)	(37,050)	-	(361,257)	324,207	10%
34	**Total Judgment Administration Expense**	**394,475**	**394,475**	**-**	**3,863,092**	**(3,468,617)**	**10%**
35	**Optimum Basin Management Plan (OBMP)**						
36	Optimum Basin Management Plan	48,936	48,936	16,850	1,294,976	(1,262,890)	4%
37	Groundwater Quality Monitoring	-	-	-	4,500	(4,500)	0%
38	Groundwater Level Monitoring	55,032	55,032	-	532,351	(477,319)	10%
39	Program Element (PE)2- Comp Recharge	9,480	9,480	-	2,178,394	(2,168,914)	0%
40	PE3&5-Water Supply/Desalte	3,118	3,118	-	135,529	(132,411)	2%
41	PE4- Management Plan	44,425	44,425	42,551	481,299	(479,425)	8%
42	PE6&7-CoopEfforts/SaltMgmt	59,995	59,995	132,077	872,334	(944,416)	6%
43	PE8&9-StorageMgmt/Conj Use	17,189	17,189	84,000	437,177	(503,988)	3%
44	Recharge Improvements	-	-	1,873,286	3,210,652	(5,083,938)	0%
45	Administration Expenses Allocated-OBMP	11,786	11,786	-	105,765	(93,979)	11%
46	Administration Expenses Allocated-PE 1-9	25,265	25,265	-	255,492	(230,227)	10%
47	**Total OBMP Expense**	**275,226**	**275,226**	**2,148,764**	**9,508,469**	**(11,382,007)**	**2%**
48	**Other Expense**						
49	Groundwater Replenishment	-	-	-	87,021	(87,021)	0%
50	Other Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	N/A
51	**Total Other Expense**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**87,021**	**(87,021)**	**0%**
52	**Total Expenses**	**669,701**	**669,701**	**2,148,764**	**13,458,582**	**(14,937,645)**	**4%**
53	**Increase / (Decrease) to Reserves**	**$ (649,618)**	**$ (649,618)**		**$ (87,021)**	**$ (562,597)**	

Chino Basin Watermaster
Monthly Variance Report & Supplemental Schedules
For the period July 1, 2026 to July 31, 2026
(Unaudited)

Budget to Actual

The Budget to Actual report summarizes the operating and non-operating revenues and expenses of Chino Basin Watermaster for the fiscal year-to-date (YTD). Columns are included for current monthly and YTD activity shown comparatively to the FY 27 adopted budget and FY 26 carryover budget. The final two columns indicate the amount over or under budget, and the YTD percentage of total budget used. As of July 31st, the target budget percentage is 8%.

Revenues

Lines 1-5 Administration Revenue – Includes local agency subsidies and administrative assessment for the Appropriative, Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Pools.

Lines 6-12 Other Revenue – Includes Pool replenishment assessments, interest income, miscellaneous income, and carryover budget from prior years.

Expenses

Lines 13-34 Judgment Administration Expense – Includes Watermaster general administrative expenses, contract services, insurance, office and other administrative expenses. Below is a summary of notable account variances at month end:

- Line 17 Office Supplies and Equipment include office supplies, minor office furniture, and other miscellaneous office items including banking fees. The account is at 19% of budget due to the timing of office safety supplies at the onset of the new fiscal year.
- Line 20 Contract Services include outside services for the audit report, annual report, accounting consulting, and HRIS system fees. The account is at 11% of budget due to the timing of audit services for FY 26.
- Line 21 Watermaster Legal Services include outside legal counsel expenses. The account is at 29% of budget due to increased court coordination and personnel matters in July.
- Line 22 Insurance includes general liability insurance, directors' and officers' liability, umbrella coverage, environmental pollution liability and other various insurance policies. The account is at 90% of budget due to the timing of insurance renewals.
- Line 24 Field Supplies and Equipment include expenses for small tools and equipment, safety shoes, and uniforms. The account is at 29% of budget due to the timing of field supplies purchases.

Lines 35-47 Optimum Basin Management Plan (OBMP) Expense – Includes legal, engineering, groundwater level monitoring, allocated administrative expenses, and other expenses.

Lines 48-51 Other Expense – Includes groundwater replenishment, settlement expenses, and various refunds as appropriate.

Chino Basin Watermaster
Monthly Variance Report & Supplemental Schedules
For the period July 1, 2026 to July 31, 2026
(Unaudited)

Pool Services Fund Accounting

Each Pool has a fund account created to pay their own legal service invoices. The legal services invoices are funded and paid using the fund accounts (8467 for the Overlying Agricultural Pool (OAP), 8567 for the Overlying Non-Agricultural Pool (ONAP), and 8367 for the Appropriate Pool (AP)). Along with the legal services fund account for the OAP (8467), the OAP also has two other fund accounts for Ag Pool Meeting Attendance expenses (8470), and Special Projects expenses (8471). The ONAP also has a meeting compensation fund account (8511). Additionally, the OAP has a reserve fund that is held by Watermaster and spent at the direction of the OAP. The AP also has account 8368 relating to the Thomas Harder & Company contract. These fund accounts are replenished at the direction of each Pool, and the legal service invoices are approved by the Pool leadership and when paid by Watermaster, are deducted from the existing fund account balances. If the fund account for any pool reaches zero, no further payments can be paid from the fund, and a replenishment action must be initiated by the Pool.

The following tables detail the fund balance accounts as of July 31, 2026 (continued next page):

Fund Balance For Non-Agricultural Pool Account 8567 - Legal Services		
Beginning Balance July 1, 2026:	$	104,637.11
Additions:		
Interest Earnings		313.53
Subtotal Additions:		313.53
Reductions:		
Invoices paid July 2025 - July 2026		-
Subtotal Reductions:		-
Available Fund Balance as of July 31, 2026	**$**	**104,950.64**

Fund Balance For Appropriative Pool Account 8367 - Legal Services		
Beginning Balance July 1, 2026:	$	126,664.12
Additions:		
Interest Earnings		1,256.84
Subtotal Additions:		1,256.84
Reductions:		
Invoices paid July 2025 - July 2026		(1,100.00)
Subtotal Reductions:		(1,100.00)
Available Fund Balance as of July 31, 2026	**$**	**126,820.96**

Fund Balance For Non-Agricultural Pool Account 8511 - Meeting Compensation		
Beginning Balance July 1, 2026:	$	1,875.00
Reductions:		
Compensation paid July 2025 - July 2026		(125.00)
Subtotal Reductions:		(125.00)
Available Fund Balance as of July 31, 2026	**$**	**1,750.00**

Fund Balance For Appropriative Pool Account 8368 - Tom Harder Contract		
Beginning Balance July 1, 2026:	$	20,577.61
Reductions:		
Invoices paid July 2025 - July 2026		-
Subtotal Reductions:		-
Available Fund Balance as of July 31, 2026	**$**	**20,577.61**

Chino Basin Watermaster
Monthly Variance Report & Supplemental Schedules
For the period July 1, 2026 to July 31, 2026
(Unaudited)

Pool Services Fund Accounting – Cont.

Fund Balance for Agricultural Pool **Account 8467 - Legal Services (Held by AP)**		
Beginning Balance July 1, 2026:	$	226,567.72
Reductions:		
Invoices paid July 2025 - July 2026		(19,950.00)
Subtotal Reductions:		(19,950.00)
Available Fund Balance as of July 31, 2026	**$**	**206,617.72**

Agricultural Pool Reserve Funds **As shown on the Combining Schedules**		
Beginning Balance July 1, 2026:	$	932,747.24
Additions:		
YTD Interest earned on Ag Pool Funds FY 26		2,745.65
Transfer of Funds from AP to Special Fund for Legal Service Invoices		19,950.00
Total Additions:		22,695.65
Reductions:		
Legal service invoices paid July 2025 - July 2026		(19,950.00)
Subtotal Reductions:		(19,950.00)
Agricultural Pool Reserve Funds Balance as of July 31, 2026:	**$**	**935,492.89**

Fund Balance For Agricultural Pool **Account 8470 - Meeting Compensation (Held by AP)**		
Beginning Balance July 1, 2026:	$	18,289.17
Reductions:		
Compensation paid July 2025 - July 2026		(6,750.00)
Subtotal Reductions:		(6,750.00)
Available Fund Balance as of July 31, 2026	**$**	**11,539.17**

Fund Balance For Agricultural Pool **Account 8471 - Special Projects (Held by AP)**		
Beginning Balance July 1, 2026:	$	34,874.31
Reductions:		
Invoices paid July 2025 - July 2026		-
Subtotal Reductions:		-
Available Fund Balance as of July 31, 2026	**$**	**34,874.31**

Chino Basin Watermaster
Monthly Variance Report & Supplemental Schedules
For the period July 1, 2026 to July 31, 2026
(Unaudited)

Watermaster Salary Expenses

The following table details the Year-To-Date (YTD) Actual Watermaster burdened salary costs compared to the FY 26 adopted budget. The "$ Over Budget" and the "% of Budget" columns are a comparison of the YTD actual to the annual budget. As of July 31st, the target budget percentage is 8%.

	Year to Date Actual	FY 26-27 Budget	$ Over / (Under) Budget	% of Budget
WM Salary Expense				
5901.1 · Judgment Admin - Doc. Review	1,376	105,131	(103,756)	1.3%
5901.3 · Judgment Admin - Field Work	-	9,672	(9,672)	0.0%
5901.5 · Judgment Admin - General	594	64,423	(63,829)	0.9%
5901.7 · Judgment Admin - Meeting	2,171	58,626	(56,455)	3.7%
5901.9 · Judgment Admin - Reporting	-	22,253	(22,253)	0.0%
5910 · Judgment Admin - Court Coord./Attendance	-	8,775	(8,775)	0.0%
5911 · Judgment Admin - Exhibit G	-	6,330	(6,330)	0.0%
5921 · Judgment Admin - Production Monitoring	-	8,011	(8,011)	0.0%
5931 · Judgment Admin - Recharge Applications	110	54,181	(54,071)	0.2%
5941 · Judgment Admin - Reporting	-	52,315	(52,315)	0.0%
5951 · Judgment Admin - Rules & Regs	-	1,650	(1,650)	0.0%
5961 · Judgment Admin - Safe Yield	17,196	79,210	(62,014)	21.7%
5971 · Judgment Admin - Storage Agreements	1,498	7,991	(6,493)	18.7%
5981 · Judgment Admin - Water Accounting/Database	8,757	115,133	(106,376)	7.6%
5991 · Judgment Admin - Water Transactions	1,535	14,231	(12,696)	10.8%
6011.11 · WM Staff - Overtime	353	18,000	(17,647)	2.0%
6011.10 · Admin - Accounting	21,325	329,915	(308,590)	6.5%
6011.15 · Admin - Building Admin	1,587	41,290	(39,703)	3.8%
6011.20 · Admin - Conference/Seminars	-	48,320	(48,320)	0.0%
6011.25 · Admin - Document Review	9,676	80,580	(70,905)	12.0%
6011.50 · Admin - General	24,427	269,320	(244,893)	9.1%
6011.60 · Admin - HR	10,670	142,720	(132,050)	7.5%
6011.70 · Admin - IT	4,178	73,150	(68,972)	5.7%
6011.80 · Admin - Meeting	11,638	115,570	(103,932)	10.1%
6011.90 · Admin - Team Building	941	33,480	(32,539)	2.8%
6011.95 · Admin - Training (Give/Receive)	7,251	72,280	(65,029)	10.0%
6017· Temporary Services	-	15,000	(15,000)	0.0%
6201 · Advisory Committee	4,478	83,643	(79,166)	5.4%
6301 · Watermaster Board	9,319	114,655	(105,336)	8.1%
8301 · Appropriative Pool	5,894	98,190	(92,296)	6.0%
8401 · Agricultural Pool	3,010	81,908	(78,898)	3.7%
8501 · Non-Agricultural Pool	2,209	75,258	(73,049)	2.9%
6901.1 · OBMP - Document Review	151	61,961	(61,810)	0.2%
6901.3 · OBMP - Field Work	2,469	9,672	(7,203)	25.5%
6901.5 · OBMP - General	9,713	41,748	(32,035)	23.3%
6901.7 · OBMP - Meeting	2,842	20,692	(17,850)	13.7%
6901.9 · OBMP - Reporting	-	19,000	(19,000)	0.0%
7104.1 · PE1 - Monitoring Program	26,004	160,502	(134,498)	16.2%
7201 · PE2 - Comprehensive Recharge	3,401	92,004	(88,603)	3.7%
7301 · PE3&5 - Water Supply/Desalter	-	13,796	(13,796)	0.0%
7301.1 · PE5 - Reg. Supply Water Prgm.	-	9,672	(9,672)	0.0%
7401 · PE4 - MZ1 Subsidence Mgmt. Plan	-	15,467	(15,467)	0.0%
7501 · PE6 - Coop. Programs/Salt Mgmt.	1,215	29,309	(28,094)	4.1%
7501.1 · PE 7 - Salt Nutrient Mgmt. Plan	-	14,665	(14,665)	0.0%
7601 · PE8&9 - Storage Mgmt./Recovery	1,862	34,358	(32,496)	5.4%
Subtotal WM Staff Costs	**197,848**	**2,824,057**	**(2,626,209)**	**7%**
60184.1 · Administrative Leave	3,183	-	3,183	100.0%
60185 · Vacation	13,044	120,821	(107,777)	10.8%
60185.1 · Comp Time	1,355	-	1,355	100.0%
60186 · Sick Leave	1,109	86,669	(85,560)	1.3%
60187 · Holidays	2,734	108,341	(105,607)	2.5%
Subtotal WM Paid Leaves	**21,424**	**315,831**	**(294,407)**	**7%**
Total WM Salary Costs	**219,272**	**3,139,888**	**(2,920,616)**	**7.0%**

Chino Basin Watermaster
Monthly Variance Report & Supplemental Schedules
For the period July 1, 2026 to July 31, 2026
(Unaudited)

Engineering

The following table details the Year-To-Date (YTD) Actual Engineering costs compared to the FY 26 adopted budget. The "$ Over Budget" and the "% of Budget" columns are a comparison of the YTD actual to the annual budget. As of July 31st, the target budget percentage is 8%.

	Year to Date Actual	FY 26-27 Budget	$ Over / (Under) Budget	% of Budget
Engineering Services Costs				
5901.8 · Judgment Admin - Meetings-Engineering Services	$ -	$ 40,163	$ (40,163)	0.0%
5906.71 · Judgment Admin - Data Requests-CBWM Staff	6,365	112,652	(106,288)	5.7%
5906.72 · Judgment Admin - Data Requests-Non-CBWM Staff	2,862	58,316	(55,454)	4.9%
5925 · Judgment Admin - Ag Production & Estimation	-	-	-	0.0%
5935 · Judgment Admin - Mat'l Physical Injury Requests	-	36,096	(36,096)	0.0%
5945 · Judgment Admin - WM Annual Report Preparation	-	18,334	(18,334)	0.0%
5965 · Judgment Admin - Support Data Collection & Mgmt Process	-	27,626	(27,626)	0.0%
6206 · Advisory Committee Meetings-WY Staff	2,366	23,367	(21,001)	10.1%
6306 · Watermaster Board Meetings-WY Staff	2,183	23,367	(21,184)	9.3%
8306 · Appropriative Pool Meetings-WY Staff	2,204	23,367	(21,163)	9.4%
8406 · Agricultural Pool Meetings-WY Staff	1,759	23,367	(21,608)	7.5%
8506 · Non-Agricultural Pool Meetings-WY Staff	1,028	23,367	(22,340)	4.4%
6901.8 · OBMP - Meetings-WY Staff	2,323	40,163	(37,840)	5.8%
6901.95 · OBMP - Reporting-WY Staff	7,381	67,310	(59,929)	11.0%
6906 · OBMP Engineering Services - Other	4,041	67,966	(63,925)	5.9%
6906.1 · OBMP Watermaster Model Update	2,731	88,388	(85,657)	3.1%
6906.21 · State of the Basin Report	1,381	169,740	(168,359)	0.8%
7104.3 · Grdwtr Level-Engineering	19,680	299,381	(279,701)	6.6%
7104.8 · Grdwtr Level-Contracted Services	3,685	41,168	(37,483)	9.0%
7104.9 · Grdwtr Level-Capital Equipment	3,929	19,000	(15,071)	20.7%
7202 · PE2-Comp Recharge-Engineering Services	-	24,090	(24,090)	0.0%
7202.2 · PE2-Comp Recharge-Engineering Services	6,079	516,550	(510,471)	1.2%
7302 · PE3&5-PBHSP Monitoring Program	3,118	76,551	(73,433)	4.1%
7303 · PE3&5-Engineering - Other	-	21,760	(21,760)	0.0%
7306 · PE3&5-Engineering - Outside Professionals	-	6,750	(6,750)	0.0%
7402 · PE4-Engineering	11,743	285,874	(274,132)	4.1%
7402.10 · PE4-Northwest MZ1 Area Project	32,053	107,696	(75,643)	29.8%
7403 · PE4-Eng. Services-Contracted Services-InSar	-	17,600	(17,600)	0.0%
7406 · PE4-Engineering Services-Outside Professionals	-	31,140	(31,140)	0.0%
7408 · PE4-Engineering Services-Network Equipment	591	19,722	(19,131)	3.0%
7502 · PE6&7-Engineering	28,010	363,996	(335,986)	7.7%
7502.2 · PE7-Groundwtr Quality Model	7,308	75,130	(67,823)	9.7%
7505 · PE6&7-Laboratory Services	2,128	42,100	(39,973)	5.1%
7510 · PE6&7-IEUA Salinity Mgmt. Plan	6,299	9,562	(3,263)	65.9%
7511 · PE6&7-SAWBMP Task Force-50% IEUA	638	33,590	(32,952)	1.9%
7517 · Surface Water Monitoring Plan-Chino Creek - 50% IEUA	14,399	33,982	(19,583)	42.4%
7614 · PE8&9-Support Imp. Safe Yield Court Order	6,143	236,739	(230,597)	2.6%
7615 · PE8&9-Develop 2025 Storage Plan	9,185	166,080	(156,896)	5.5%
Total Engineering Services Costs	**$ 182,424**	**$ 3,272,047**	**$ (3,080,441)**	**5.6%**

* West Yost and Subcontractor Engineering Budget of $3,272,047 plus Carryover Funds from FY 2025/26 of $239,727

Chino Basin Watermaster
Monthly Variance Report & Supplemental Schedules
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(Unaudited)

Legal

The following table details the YTD Brownstein Hyatt Farber Schreck (BHFS) expenses and costs compared to the FY 26 adopted budget. The "$ Over Budget" and the "% of Budget" columns are a comparison of the YTD actual to the annual budget. As of July 31st, the target budget percentage is 8%.

	Year to Date Actual	FY 26-27 Budget	$ Over / (Under) Budget	% of Budget
6070 · Watermaster Legal Services				
6071 · BHFS Legal - Court Coordination	$ 87,101	$ 80,400	$ 6,701	108.3%
6072 · BHFS Legal - Rules & Regulations	-	11,075	(11,075)	0.0%
6073 · BHFS Legal - Personnel Matters	9,647	30,500	(20,853)	31.6%
6074 · BHFS Legal - Interagency Issues	-	48,600	(48,600)	0.0%
6077 · BHFS Legal - Party Status Maintenance	-	14,950	(14,950)	0.0%
6078 · BHFS Legal - Miscellaneous (Note 1)	12,382	187,800	(175,418)	6.6%
Total 6070 · Watermaster Legal Services	**109,130**	**373,325**	**(264,195)**	**29.2%**
6275 · BHFS Legal - Advisory Committee	2,505	29,700	(27,196)	8.4%
6375 · BHFS Legal - Board Meeting	15,660	95,040	(79,381)	16.5%
6375.1 · BHFS Legal - Board Workshop(s)	-	31,275	(31,275)	0.0%
8375 · BHFS Legal - Appropriative Pool	1,182	37,125	(35,944)	3.2%
8475 · BHFS Legal - Agricultural Pool	1,182	37,125	(35,944)	3.2%
8575 · BHFS Legal - Non-Ag Pool	1,182	37,125	(35,944)	3.2%
Total BHFS Legal Services	**21,709**	**267,390**	**(245,682)**	**8.1%**
6907.3 · WM Legal Counsel				
6907.31 · Archibald South Plume	-	13,400	(13,400)	0.0%
6907.32 · Chino Airport Plume	-	13,400	(13,400)	0.0%
6907.33 · Desalter/Hydraulic Control	-	41,400	(41,400)	0.0%
6907.34 · Santa Ana River Water Rights	-	22,425	(22,425)	0.0%
6907.38 · Reg. Water Quality Cntrl Board	-	69,600	(69,600)	0.0%
6907.39 · Recharge Master Plan	1,828	29,900	(28,073)	6.1%
6907.41 · Prado Basin Habitat Sustainability	-	10,850	(10,850)	0.0%
6907.44 · SGMA Compliance	-	10,850	(10,850)	0.0%
6907.45 · OBMP Update	-	187,800	(187,800)	0.0%
6907.47 · 2020 Safe Yield Reset	9,828	159,900	(150,072)	6.1%
6907.90 · WM Legal Counsel - Unanticipated	-	41,625	(41,625)	0.0%
Total 6907 · WM Legal Counsel	**15,905**	**601,150**	**(585,245)**	**2.6%**
Total Brownstein, Hyatt, Farber, Schreck Costs	**$ 146,744**	**$ 1,241,865**	**$ (1,095,121)**	**11.8%**

Chino Basin Watermaster
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(Unaudited)

Optimum Basin Management Plan (OBMP)

The following table details the Year-To-Date (YTD) Actual OBMP costs compared to the FY 26 adopted budget. The "$ Over Budget" and the "% of Budget" columns are a comparison of the YTD actual to the annual budget. As of July 31st, the target budget percentage is 8%.

	Year to Date Actual	FY 26-27 Budget	$ Over / (Under) Budget	% of Budget
6900 · Optimum Basin Mgmt Plan				
6901.1 · OBMP - Document Review-WM Staff	$ 151	$ 61,961	$ (61,810)	0.2%
6901.3 · OBMP - Field Work-WM Staff	2,469	9,672	(7,203)	25.5%
6901.5 · OBMP - General-WM Staff	9,713	41,748	(32,035)	23.3%
6901.7 · OBMP - Meeting-WM Staff	2,842	20,692	(17,850)	13.7%
6901.8 · OBMP - Meeting-West Yost	2,323	40,163	(37,840)	5.8%
6901.9 · OBMP - Reporting-WM Staff	-	19,000	(19,000)	0.0%
6901.95 · OBMP - Reporting-West Yost	7,381	67,310	(59,929)	11.0%
Total 6901 · OBMP WM and West Yost Staff	**24,878**	**260,546**	**(235,668)**	**9.5%**
6903 · OBMP - SAWPA				
6903 · OBMP - SAWPA Group	-	8,986	(8,986)	0.0%
Total 6903 · OBMP - SAWPA	**-**	**8,986**	**(8,986)**	**0.0%**
6906 · OBMP Engineering Services				
6906.1 · OBMP - Watermaster Model Update	2,731	88,388	(85,657)	3.1%
6906.21 · State of the Basin Report	1,381	169,740	(168,359)	0.8%
6906 · OBMP Engineering Services - Other	4,041	67,966	(63,925)	5.9%
Total 6906 · OBMP Engineering Services	**8,153**	**326,094**	**(317,941)**	**2.5%**
6907 · OBMP Legal Fees				
6907.31 · Archibald South Plume	-	13,400	(13,400)	0.0%
6907.32 · Chino Airport Plume	-	13,400	(13,400)	0.0%
6907.33 · Desalter/Hydraulic Control	-	41,400	(41,400)	0.0%
6907.34 · Santa Ana River Water Rights	-	22,425	(22,425)	0.0%
6907.38 · Reg. Water Quality Cntrl Board	-	69,600	(69,600)	0.0%
6907.39 · Recharge Master Plan	1,828	29,900	(28,073)	6.1%
6907.41 · Prado Basin Habitat Sustainability	-	10,850	(10,850)	0.0%
6907.44 · SGMA Compliance	-	10,850	(10,850)	0.0%
6907.45 · OBMP Update	-	187,800	(187,800)	0.0%
6907.47 · 2020 Safe Yield Reset	9,828	159,900	(150,072)	6.1%
6907.90 · WM Legal Counsel - Unanticipated	-	41,625	(41,625)	0.0%
Total 6907 · OBMP Legal Fees	**15,905**	**601,150**	**(585,245)**	**2.6%**
6909 · OBMP Other Expenses				
6909.3 · Other OBMP Expenses	-	2,200	(2,200)	0.0%
6909.6 · OBMP Expenses - Miscellaneous	-	96,000	(96,000)	0.0%
Total 6909 · OBMP Other Expenses	**-**	**98,200**	**(98,200)**	**0.0%**
Total 6900 · Optimum Basin Mgmt Plan	**$ 48,936**	**$ 1,294,976**	**$ (1,246,040)**	**3.8%**

Chino Basin Watermaster
Monthly Variance Report & Supplemental Schedules
For the period July 1, 2026 to July 31, 2026
(Unaudited)

Judgment Administration

The following table details the Year-To-Date (YTD) Actual Judgment Administration costs compared to the FY 26 adopted budget. The "$ Over Budget" and the "% of Budget" columns are a comparison of the YTD actual to the annual budget. As of July 31st, the target budget percentage is 8%.

	Year to Date Actual	FY 26-27 Budget	$ Over / (Under) Budget	% of Budget
5901 · Admin-WM Staff				
5901.1 · Admin-Doc. Review-WM Staff	$ 1,376	$ 105,131	$ (103,756)	1.3%
5901.3 · Admin-Field Work-WM Staff	-	9,672	(9,672)	0.0%
5901.5 · Admin-General-WM Staff	594	64,423	(63,829)	0.9%
5901.7 · Admin-Meeting-WM Staff	2,171	58,626	(56,455)	3.7%
5901.8 · Admin-Meeting - West Yost	-	40,163	(40,163)	0.0%
5901.9 · Admin-Reporting-WM Staff	-	22,253	(22,253)	0.0%
Total 5901 · Admin-WM Staff	**4,140**	**300,268**	**(296,128)**	**1.4%**
5900 · Judgment Admin Other Expenses				
5906.71 · Admin-Data Req-CBWM Staff	6,365	112,652	(106,288)	5.7%
5906.72 · Admin-Data Req-Non CBWM Staff	2,862	58,316	(55,454)	4.9%
5910 · Court Coordination/Attend-WM	-	8,775	(8,775)	0.0%
5911 · Exhibit G-WM Staff	-	6,330	(6,330)	0.0%
5921 · Production Monitoring-WM Staff	-	8,011	(8,011)	0.0%
5925 · Ag Prod & Estimation-West Yost	-	-	-	0.0%
5931 · Recharge Applications-WM Staff	110	54,181	(54,071)	0.2%
5935 · Admin-Mat'l Phy Inj Requests	-	36,096	(36,096)	0.0%
5941 · Reporting-WM Staff	-	52,315	(52,315)	0.0%
5945 · WM Annual Report Prep-West Yost	-	18,334	(18,334)	0.0%
5951 · Rules & Regs-WM Staff	-	1,650	(1,650)	0.0%
5961 · Safe Yield-WM Staff	17,196	79,210	(62,014)	21.7%
5965 · Support Data Collect-West Yost	-	27,626	(27,626)	0.0%
5971 · Storage Agreements-WM Staff	1,498	7,991	(6,493)	18.7%
5981 · Water Acct/Database-WM Staff	8,757	115,133	(106,376)	7.6%
5991 · Water Transactions-WM Staff	1,535	14,231	(12,696)	10.8%
Total 5900 · Judgment Admin Other Expenses	**38,322**	**600,851**	**(562,529)**	**6.4%**
Total 5900 · Judgment Administration	**$ 42,462**	**$ 901,119**	**$ (858,657)**	**4.7%**

"Carry Over" Funding:

The "Carry Over" funding was calculated at the start of FY 27. The Total "Carry Over" funding amount of $2,148,764 has been posted to the general ledger accounts. The total amount consisted of $1,873,286 from Recharge Improvement Projects, $239,727 from Engineering Services, and $35,751 from OBMP Activities. More detailed information is provided on the table below.

Carry Over Budget Detail FY 2026/27

Account	Description	Amount	Fiscal Year	Type
7540	Meter Installation - New Meter Installation	$ 35,751	FY 2025/26	OBMP
6906.1	Watermaster Model Application and Required Demonstrations	16,850	FY 2025/26	ENG
7402	Ground Level Monitoring and Reporting Program	15,000	FY 2025/26	ENG
7402.1	PE4/MZ-1: Subsidence Management Plan for Northwest MZ-1	27,551	FY 2025/26	ENG
7502	Finalize the Updated Chino Basin Maximum Benefit Monitoring Work Plan	24,744	FY 2025/26	ENG
7502.2	Finalize Water Quality Model Improvement Work Plan	32,332	FY 2025/26	ENG
7520	Water Quality Management Program	39,250	FY 2025/26	ENG
7615	Develop 2027 Storage Management Plan	84,000	FY 2025/26	ENG
7690.1	Recharge Improvement Debt Payments	122,146	FY 2025/26	PROJ
7691.1	Project 23A	1,317,040	FY 2025/26	PROJ
7691.2	GWR-RW OIT Upgrades	25,000	FY 2025/26	PROJ
7691.3	Ground Water Recharge Condition Assessments	25,000	FY 2025/26	PROJ
7691.4	GWR Basin PLC Upgrades	250,000	FY 2025/26	PROJ
7691.5	College Heights Basin Well Sensor Installation	75,000	FY 2025/26	PROJ
7691.6	GWR/Recycled Water Valve Actuator Rplcmnt	37,500	FY 2025/26	PROJ
7691.7	RW / GWR SCADA Infrastructure Replacement	21,600	FY 2025/26	PROJ
Total Carryover Budget		**$ 2,148,764**		

Chino Basin Watermaster
Cash Disbursements
August 2026

Date	Number	Vendor Name	Description	Amount
08/05/2026	26187	ACWA JOINT POWERS INSURANCE AUTHORITY	Life insurance - September 2026	$ (282.48)
08/05/2026	26188	AVILES, ALEXANDRIA	Reimbursement: Work shoes	(141.38)
08/05/2026	26189	BAY ALARM COMPANY	Burglar and fire alarm systems - September 2026	(256.69)
08/05/2026	26190	BURRTEC WASTE INDUSTRIES, INC.	Utilities: Waste	(175.07)
08/05/2026	26191	FRONTIER COMMUNICATIONS	Office alarm lines, teams phones, and DIA - August 2026	(1,308.96)
08/05/2026	26192	GREAT AMERICA LEASING CORP.	Copy machine lease - July 2026	(1,044.10)
08/05/2026	26193	NELSON, ANNA	Reimbursement: SHRM-SCP certification prep	(99.99)
08/05/2026	26194	PHILADELPHIA INSURANCE COMPANY	Collision deductible waiver - 2005 Ford Expedition	(39.00)
08/05/2026	26195	PITNEY BOWES GLOBAL FINANCIAL SERVICES	Postage meter refill - June 2026	(507.00)
08/05/2026	26196	ROGERS, ANDERSON, MALODY & SCOTT, LLP	FY 27 audit services	(9,200.00)
08/05/2026	26197	RUBEL, CAMERON	Reimbursement: Work shoes	(195.57)
08/05/2026	26198	SANTA ANA WATERSHED PROJECT AUTHORITY	FY 25-26 Middle Santa Ana River Pathogen TMDL Task Force	(16,863.00)
08/05/2026	26199	SPECIALIZED SERVICES OF SO CAL	FY 27 staff CPR training	(650.00)
08/05/2026	26200	UNION 76	Fuel purchases - July 2026	(83.41)
08/05/2026	26201	VANGUARD CLEANING SYSTEMS	Monthly cleaning service - August 2026	(1,000.00)
08/10/2026	ACH 8.10.26	CALPERS	Medical insurance premiums - August 2026	(22,280.09)
08/11/2026	ACH 8.11.26	STATE COMPENSATION INSURANCE FUND	Worker's compensation insurance - August 2026	(711.13)
08/12/2026	ACH 8.12.26	JOHN J. SCHATZ	AP legal services - July 2026	(1,100.00)
08/13/2026	26202	BOWCOCK, ROBERT		(125.00)
08/13/2026	26203	CALIFORNIA BANK & TRUST	Account ending 6198 - See detail attached	(7,897.37)
08/13/2026	26204	CUCAMONGA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT	Building lease - September 2026	(12,713.73)
08/13/2026	26205	DE BOOM, NATHAN		(125.00)
08/13/2026	26206	EGOSCUE LAW GROUP, INC.	OAP legal services - July 2026	(19,950.00)
08/13/2026	26207	EMPLOYMENTOR, INC.	Harassment prevention training for staff	(3,000.00)
08/13/2026	26208	FILIPPI, GINO		(500.00)
08/13/2026	26209	KUHN, BOB		(625.00)
08/13/2026	26210	VC3, INC.	Windows server licensing subscription: July 2026 - June 2027	(2,168.00)
08/13/2026	26211	ZVIRBULIS, MARTIN		(250.00)
08/19/2026	26212	ELIE, STEVEN		(125.00)
08/19/2026	26213	LEGAL SHIELD	Employee paid legal insurance - August 2026	(103.60)
08/19/2026	26214	PIERSON, JEFFREY		(4,000.00)
08/19/2026	26215	RUBEN LLAMAS		(125.00)
08/19/2026	26216	SOCALGAS	Utilities: Gas - August 2026	(67.93)
08/19/2026	26217	SOUTHERN CA EDISON	Utilities: Electric - Main building	(4,063.34)
08/19/2026	26218	UNITED HEALTHCARE	Dental insurance coverage - September 2026	(1,452.09)
08/24/2026	ACH 8.24.26	CALPERS	Medical insurance premiums - September 2026	(22,280.09)
08/24/2026	ACH 8.24.26	PUBLIC EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM	Annual unfunded accrued liability-plan 27239 - August 2026	(16,623.75)
08/26/2026	26219	CUCAMONGA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT - UTILITY	Utilities: Water - August 2026	(464.94)
08/26/2026	26220	IN-SITU, INC.	Groundwater level monitoring equipment	(992.99)
08/26/2026	26221	SOLINST CANADA LTD.	Water level meters	(1,734.28)
08/26/2026	26222	STANDARD INSURANCE CO.	Disability coverage - September 2026	(981.47)
08/26/2026	26223	TELLEZ-FOSTER, EDGAR	Reimbursement: 2026 SAR native fish survey - Team lunch	(57.91)
08/26/2026	26224	VC3, INC.	IT services - August 2026	(4,194.04)
08/26/2026	26225	VELTO, BILL		(375.00)
08/26/2026	26226	VISION SERVICE PLAN	Vision insurance coverage - September 2026	(139.36)
			Total for Month	**$ (161,072.76)**

Chino Basin Watermaster
Credit Card Expense Detail
August 2026

Date	Number	Description	Expense Account	Amount
08/13/2026	26203	**CALIFORNIA BANK & TRUST**		
		Amazon - Office supplies	6031.7 General Office Supplies	(217.52)
		Cocina Serrano - Lunch meeting - A. Nelson, IEUA	6141.1 Meeting Supplies	(53.07)
		Albertsons - Coffee creamer	6031.7 General Office Supplies	(30.04)
		Rapid Radios - Radios 6-pack, docking stations (x10)	6022 Telephone	(978.90)
		Sam's Club - Office supplies	6031.7 General Office Supplies	(158.37)
		Sam's Club - Meeting snacks and drinks	6312 Board Meeting Expenses	(77.47)
		Amazon - First aid kit supplies	6031.7 General Office Supplies	(153.06)
		Costco - Kitchen chairs	6036 Minor Office Furniture	(775.74)
		Verizon - Extensometer - 05/13/26 - 06/12/26	7405 PE4-Other Expense	(38.01)
		Amazon - Office safety supplies	6031.7 General Office Supplies	(869.17)
		Land's End - Employee uniforms	6154 Uniforms	(183.44)
		Skillpath - ELearning annual subscription -N. Medrano	6193 Employee Training	(199.00)
		Amazon - Board room items, portable speaker, office blinds	6031.7 General Office Supplies	(342.52)
		BambooHR - HR and payroll system - July 2026	6061.2 HRIS System	(336.81)
		Amazon - Keyboard, headphones, office supplies	6031.7 General Office Supplies	(393.04)
		B&H Photo - Badge printer supplies	6031.7 General Office Supplies	(68.10)
		Amazon - Earthquake safety supplies	6031.7 General Office Supplies	(219.72)
		BlueHost - July 2026 Software Renewal - Standard VPN Server with cPanel	6056 Website Services	(94.99)
		Amazon - Dog repellent spray	6151 Small Tools & Equipment	(43.08)
		Amazon - Safe for blank checks	6031.7 General Office Supplies	(303.05)
		Amazon - Seat paddings, batteries	6031.7 General Office Supplies	(68.48)
		Amazon - Field ops tools	6151 Small Tools & Equipment	(312.36)
		Skillpath - ELearning annual subscription -D. Uriarte	6193 Employee Training	(449.00)
		Sams Pita Kabab - Cybersecurity training lunch - A. Nelson, E. Tellez-Foster, F. Yoo	6191 Conferences - General	(80.59)
		Primo Brands - Office Water Bottle - 06/17/26 - 07/16/26 Rent and Deliveries	6031.7 General Office Supplies	(107.79)
		Verizon - Internet service for Field Ops tablets - May 5 - Jun 4, 2026	6022 Telephone	(264.51)
		Staples - Copypaper	6031.1 Copy Paper	(67.66)
		FedEx - Board meeting package - J. Pierson, S. Elie	6042 Postage - General	(21.90)
		Vallarta - July staff meeting - Dessert	6141.1 Meeting Supplies	(43.98)
		Office Water Bottle - 06/23/26 - 07/22/26 Rent and Deliveries	6031.7 General Office Supplies	(103.55)
		Amazon - Back-up camera for Expedition	6177 Vehicle Repairs & Maintenance	(48.48)
		Amazon Web Services - June 2026	6052.5 IT Data Backup/Storage	(232.33)
		Panera Bread - Ops meeting	6141.1 Meeting Supplies	(84.65)
		Breakfast meeting: E. Tellez Foster, CBWCD, SB County Flood Control District	6141.1 Meeting Supplies	(65.48)
		Better Burger - Cybersecurity training lunch - E. Tellez-Foster, A. Nelson, F. Yoo	6191 Conferences - General	(53.87)
		Microsoft Software - Mapping and visualization software subscription	6054 Computer Software	(15.00)
		REV Subscription - Speech to text transcription services	6112 Subscriptions/Publications	(29.99)
		Cracker Barrel - Lunch meeting - IEUA, SBFCD, CBWM	6141.1 Meeting Supplies	(151.06)
		Costco - Misting fans for field trucks	6151 Small Tools & Equipment	(161.59)
			Total for Month	**$ (7,897.37)**

Chino Basin Watermaster

Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenses & Changes in Net Assets

For the Period of July 1, 2026 through August 31, 2026

(Unaudited)

	JUDGMENT ADMIN.	OPTIMUM BASIN MGMT.	TOTAL JUDGMENT ADMIN & OBMP	POOL ADMINISTRATION & SPECIAL PROJECTS			GROUND WATER REPLENISH.	GRAND TOTALS	ADOPTED BUDGET 2026-2027 WITH CARRYOVER
				AP POOL	OAP POOL	ONAP POOL			
Administrative Revenues:									
Administrative Assessments	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 12,971,531
Interest Revenue	-	44,001	44,001	2,611	5,910	674	-	53,197	199,280
Groundwater Replenishment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mutual Agency Project Revenue	200,746	-	200,746	-	-	-	-	200,746	200,750
Miscellaneous Income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Administrative Revenues	**200,746**	**44,001**	**244,747**	**2,611**	**5,910**	**674**	**-**	**253,943**	**13,371,561**
Administrative & Project Expenditures:									
Watermaster Administration	615,771	-	615,771	-	-	-	-	615,771	2,973,213
Watermaster Board-Advisory Committee	68,780	-	68,780	-	-	-	-	68,780	453,047
Optimum Basin Mgmt Administration	-	98,110	98,110	-	-	-	-	98,110	1,294,976
OBMP Project Costs	-	497,060	497,060	-	-	-	-	497,060	5,002,841
Pool Legal Services	-	-	-	1,100	19,950	-	-	21,050	-
Pool Meeting Compensation	-	-	-	-	9,750	125	-	9,875	-
Pool Special Projects	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pool Administration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	436,832
Debt Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,210,652
Agricultural Expense Transfer [1]	-	-	-	29,700	(29,700)	-	-	-	-
Replenishment Water Assessments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Administrative Expenses	**684,551**	**595,170**	**1,279,720**	**30,800**	**-**	**125**	**-**	**1,310,645**	**13,371,561**
Net Ordinary Income	**(483,805)**	**(551,169)**	**(1,034,974)**	**(28,189)**	**5,910**	**549**	**-**	**(1,056,703)**	**-**
Other Income/(Expense)									
Refund-Recharge Debt Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carryover Budget	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,148,764
Net Other Income/(Expense)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,148,764**
Net Transfers To/(From) Reserves	**$ (483,805)**	**$ (551,169)**	**$ (1,034,974)**	**$ (28,189)**	**$ 5,910**	**$ 549**	**$ -**	**$ (1,056,703)**	**$ 2,148,764**
Net Assets, July 1, 2026			9,139,181	431,395	1,054,251	106,512	87,021	10,818,361	
Refund-Excess Operating Reserves			-	-	-	-	-	-	
Net Assets, End of Period			**8,104,207**	**403,207**	**1,060,162**	**107,062**	**87,021**	**9,761,658**	
Pool Assessments Outstanding				(4,422)	(121,504)	-			
Pool Fund Balance				**$ 398,784**	**$ 938,657**	**$ 107,062**			

[1] Fund balance transfer pursuant to Peace Agreement § 5.4(a)

Chino Basin Watermaster

Treasurer's Report

August 2026

	Type	Monthly Yield	Cost	Market	% Total
Cash & Investments					
Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF) *	Investment	3.86%	$ 701,193	$ 700,402	5.4%
CA CLASS Prime Fund **	Investment	3.75%	10,397,572	10,397,996	80.3%
CA CLASS Pool Restricted Funds **	Investment	3.75%	1,444,503	1,444,562	11.2%
Bank of America	Checking		399,523	399,523	3.1%
Bank of America	Payroll		-	-	0.0%
Total Cash & Investments			**$ 12,942,792**	**$ 12,942,483**	**100.0%**

* The LAIF Market Value factor is updated quarterly in September, December, March, and June.

** The CLASS Prime Fund Net Asset Value factor is updated monthly.

Certification

I certify that (1) all investment actions executed since the last report have been made in full compliance with Chino Basin Watermaster's Investment Policy, and (2) Funds on hand are sufficient to meet all foreseen and planned administrative and project expenditures for the next six months.

Anna Nelson, Director of Administration

Prepared By:
Daniela Uriarte, Senior Accountant

Chino Basin Watermaster

Budget to Actual

For the Period July 1, 2026 to August 31, 2026

(Unaudited)

		August 2026	YTD Actual	FY 26 Carryover Budget	FY 27 Adopted Budget	$ Over / (Under) Budget	% of Budget
1	**Administration Revenue**						
2	Local Agency Subsidies	$ 200,746	$ 200,746	$ -	$ 200,750	$ (4)	100%
3	Admin Assessments-Appropriative Pool	-	-	-	12,622,647	(12,622,647)	0%
4	Admin Assessments-Non-Ag Pool	-	-	-	348,884	(348,884)	0%
5	**Total Administration Revenue**	**200,746**	**200,746**	**-**	**13,172,281**	**(12,971,535)**	**2%**
6	**Other Revenue**						
7	Appropriative Pool-Replenishment	-	-	-	-	-	N/A
8	Non-Ag Pool-Replenishment	-	-	-	-	-	N/A
9	Interest Income	23,918	44,001	-	199,280	(155,279)	22%
10	Miscellaneous Income	-	-	-	-	-	N/A
11	**Total Other Revenue**	**23,918**	**44,001**	**-**	**199,280**	**(155,279)**	**22%**
12	**Total Revenue**	**224,663**	**244,747**	**-**	**13,371,561**	**(13,126,814)**	**2%**
13	**Judgment Administration Expense**						
14	Judgment Administration	48,824	91,286	-	901,119	(809,833)	10%
15	Admin. Salary/Benefit Costs	105,823	204,045	-	1,245,626	(1,041,581)	16%
16	Office Building Expense	20,338	40,651	-	258,100	(217,449)	16%
17	Office Supplies & Equip.	1,763	7,099	-	28,500	(21,401)	25%
18	Postage & Printing Costs	1,066	2,587	-	20,000	(17,413)	13%
19	Information Services	5,629	21,180	-	216,500	(195,320)	10%
20	Contract Services	10,067	19,604	-	87,800	(68,196)	22%
21	Watermaster Legal Services	82,191	191,321	-	373,325	(182,004)	51%
22	Insurance	-	65,084	-	72,000	(6,916)	90%
23	Dues and Subscriptions	948	978	-	41,100	(40,122)	2%
24	Watermaster Administrative Expenses	1,148	1,546	-	10,800	(9,254)	14%
25	Field Supplies	-	1,231	-	4,300	(3,069)	29%
26	Travel & Transportation	1,858	3,506	-	33,300	(29,794)	11%
27	Training, Conferences, Seminars	7,258	8,790	-	42,000	(33,210)	21%
28	Advisory Committee Expenses	2,933	12,281	-	136,710	(124,429)	9%
29	Watermaster Board Expenses	25,967	56,499	-	316,337	(259,838)	18%
30	ONAP - WM & Administration	4,076	8,494	-	135,750	(127,256)	6%
31	OAP - WM & Administration	6,536	12,488	-	142,400	(129,912)	9%
32	Appropriative Pool- WM & Administration	10,432	19,712	-	158,682	(138,970)	12%
33	Allocated G&A Expenditures	(46,781)	(83,831)	-	(361,257)	277,426	23%
34	**Total Judgment Administration Expense**	**290,075**	**684,551**	**-**	**3,863,092**	**(3,178,541)**	**18%**
35	**Optimum Basin Management Plan (OBMP)**						
36	Optimum Basin Management Plan	49,174	98,110	16,850	1,294,976	(1,213,716)	7%
37	Groundwater Quality Monitoring	285	285	-	4,500	(4,215)	6%
38	Groundwater Level Monitoring	48,417	103,449	-	532,351	(428,902)	19%
39	Program Element (PE)2- Comp Recharge	11,582	21,063	-	2,178,394	(2,157,331)	1%
40	PE3&5-Water Supply/Desalte	7,935	11,053	-	135,529	(124,476)	8%
41	PE4- Management Plan	41,853	86,277	42,551	481,299	(437,573)	16%
42	PE6&7-CoopEfforts/SaltMgmt	89,538	149,533	132,077	872,334	(854,878)	15%
43	PE8&9-StorageMgmt/Conj Use	24,379	41,568	84,000	437,177	(479,609)	8%
44	Recharge Improvements	-	-	1,873,286	3,210,652	(5,083,938)	0%
45	Administration Expenses Allocated-OBMP	19,836	31,622	-	105,765	(74,143)	30%
46	Administration Expenses Allocated-PE 1-9	26,944	52,209	-	255,492	(203,283)	20%
47	**Total OBMP Expense**	**319,944**	**595,170**	**2,148,764**	**9,508,469**	**(11,062,063)**	**5%**
48	**Other Expense**						
49	Groundwater Replenishment	-	-	-	87,021	(87,021)	0%
50	Other Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	N/A
51	**Total Other Expense**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**87,021**	**(87,021)**	**0%**
52	**Total Expenses**	**610,019**	**1,279,720**	**2,148,764**	**13,458,582**	**(14,327,626)**	**8%**
53	**Increase / (Decrease) to Reserves**	**$ (385,356)**	**$ (1,034,974)**		**$ (87,021)**	**$ (947,953)**	

Chino Basin Watermaster
Monthly Variance Report & Supplemental Schedules
For the period July 1, 2026 to August 31, 2026
(Unaudited)

Budget to Actual

The Budget to Actual report summarizes the operating and non-operating revenues and expenses of Chino Basin Watermaster for the fiscal year-to-date (YTD). Columns are included for current monthly and YTD activity shown comparatively to the FY 27 adopted budget and FY 26 carryover budget. The final two columns indicate the amount over or under budget, and the YTD percentage of total budget used. As of August 31st, the target budget percentage is 17%.

Revenues

Lines 1-5 Administration Revenue – Includes local agency subsidies and administrative assessment for the Appropriative, Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Pools.

Lines 6-12 Other Revenue – Includes Pool replenishment assessments, interest income, miscellaneous income, and carryover budget from prior years.

Expenses

Lines 13-34 Judgment Administration Expense – Includes Watermaster general administrative expenses, contract services, insurance, office and other administrative expenses. Below is a summary of notable account variances at month end:

- Line 17 Office Supplies and Equipment include office supplies, minor office furniture, and other miscellaneous office items including banking fees. The account is at 25% of budget due to the timing of office safety and earthquake supplies at the onset of the new fiscal year.
- Line 20 Contract Services include outside services for the audit report, annual report, accounting consulting, and HRIS system fees. The account is at 22% of budget due to the timing of audit services for FY 26.
- Line 21 Watermaster Legal Services include outside legal counsel expenses. The account is at 51% of budget due to increased court coordination and personnel matters in July and August.
- Line 22 Insurance includes general liability insurance, directors' and officers' liability, umbrella coverage, environmental pollution liability and other various insurance policies. The account is at 90% of budget due to the timing of insurance renewals.
- Line 24 Field Supplies and Equipment include expenses for small tools and equipment, safety shoes, and uniforms. The account is at 29% of budget due to the timing of field supplies purchases.
- Line 27 Training, Conferences, Seminars include costs for staff attending conferences or seminars, training, or presentations regarding the Chino Basin Watermaster activities. The account is at 21% of budget due to the timing of trainings scheduled at the beginning of the fiscal year.

Lines 35-47 Optimum Basin Management Plan (OBMP) Expense – Includes legal, engineering, groundwater level monitoring, allocated administrative expenses, and other expenses.

Lines 48-51 Other Expense – Includes groundwater replenishment, settlement expenses, and various refunds as appropriate.

Chino Basin Watermaster
Monthly Variance Report & Supplemental Schedules
For the period July 1, 2026 to August 31, 2026
(Unaudited)

Pool Services Fund Accounting

Each Pool has a fund account created to pay their own legal service invoices. The legal services invoices are funded and paid using the fund accounts (8467 for the Overlying Agricultural Pool (OAP), 8567 for the Overlying Non-Agricultural Pool (ONAP), and 8367 for the Appropriate Pool (AP)). Along with the legal services fund account for the OAP (8467), the OAP also has two other fund accounts for Ag Pool Meeting Attendance expenses (8470), and Special Projects expenses (8471). The ONAP also has a meeting compensation fund account (8511). Additionally, the OAP has a reserve fund that is held by Watermaster and spent at the direction of the OAP. The AP also has account 8368 relating to the Thomas Harder & Company contract. These fund accounts are replenished at the direction of each Pool, and the legal service invoices are approved by the Pool leadership and when paid by Watermaster, are deducted from the existing fund account balances. If the fund account for any pool reaches zero, no further payments can be paid from the fund, and a replenishment action must be initiated by the Pool.

The following tables detail the fund balance accounts as of August 31, 2026 (continued next page):

Fund Balance For Non-Agricultural Pool Account 8567 - Legal Services		
Beginning Balance July 1, 2026:	$	104,637.11
Additions:		
Interest Earnings		674.46
Subtotal Additions:		674.46
Reductions:		
Invoices paid July 2025 - August 2026		-
Subtotal Reductions:		-
Available Fund Balance as of August 31, 2026	**$**	**105,311.57**

Fund Balance For Appropriative Pool Account 8367 - Legal Services		
Beginning Balance July 1, 2026:	$	126,664.12
Additions:		
Interest Earnings		2,611.36
Subtotal Additions:		2,611.36
Reductions:		
Invoices paid July 2025 - August 2026		(1,100.00)
Subtotal Reductions:		(1,100.00)
Available Fund Balance as of August 31, 2026	**$**	**128,175.48**

Fund Balance For Non-Agricultural Pool Account 8511 - Meeting Compensation		
Beginning Balance July 1, 2026:	$	1,875.00
Reductions:		
Compensation paid July 2025 - August 2026		(125.00)
Subtotal Reductions:		(125.00)
Available Fund Balance as of August 31, 2026	**$**	**1,750.00**

Fund Balance For Appropriative Pool Account 8368 - Tom Harder Contract		
Beginning Balance July 1, 2026:	$	20,577.61
Reductions:		
Invoices paid July 2025 - August 2026		-
Subtotal Reductions:		-
Available Fund Balance as of August 31, 2026	**$**	**20,577.61**

Chino Basin Watermaster
Monthly Variance Report & Supplemental Schedules
For the period July 1, 2026 to August 31, 2026
(Unaudited)

Pool Services Fund Accounting – Cont.

Fund Balance for Agricultural Pool Account 8467 - Legal Services (Held by AP)		
Beginning Balance July 1, 2026:	$	226,567.72
Reductions:		
Invoices paid July 2025 - August 2026		(19,950.00)
Subtotal Reductions:		(19,950.00)
Available Fund Balance as of August 31, 2026	**$**	**206,617.72**

Agricultural Pool Reserve Funds As shown on the Combining Schedules		
Beginning Balance July 1, 2026:	$	932,747.24
Additions:		
YTD Interest earned on Ag Pool Funds FY 26		5,910.11
Transfer of Funds from AP to Special Fund for Legal Service Invoices		19,950.00
Total Additions:		25,860.11
Reductions:		
Legal service invoices paid July 2025 - August 2026		(19,950.00)
Subtotal Reductions:		(19,950.00)
Agricultural Pool Reserve Funds Balance as of August 31, 2026:	**$**	**938,657.35**

Fund Balance For Agricultural Pool Account 8470 - Meeting Compensation (Held by AP)		
Beginning Balance July 1, 2026:	$	18,289.17
Reductions:		
Compensation paid July 2025 - August 2026		(9,750.00)
Subtotal Reductions:		(9,750.00)
Available Fund Balance as of August 31, 2026	**$**	**8,539.17**

Fund Balance For Agricultural Pool Account 8471 - Special Projects (Held by AP)		
Beginning Balance July 1, 2026:	$	34,874.31
Reductions:		
Invoices paid July 2025 - August 2026		-
Subtotal Reductions:		-
Available Fund Balance as of August 31, 2026	**$**	**34,874.31**

Chino Basin Watermaster
Monthly Variance Report & Supplemental Schedules
For the period July 1, 2026 to August 31, 2026
(Unaudited)

Watermaster Salary Expenses

The following table details the Year-To-Date (YTD) Actual Watermaster burdened salary costs compared to the FY 26 adopted budget. The "$ Over Budget" and the "% of Budget" columns are a comparison of the YTD actual to the annual budget. As of August 31st, the target budget percentage is 17%.

	Year to Date Actual	FY 26-27 Budget	$ Over / (Under) Budget	% of Budget
WM Salary Expense				
5901.1 · Judgment Admin - Doc. Review	7,356	105,131	(97,775)	7.0%
5901.3 · Judgment Admin - Field Work	-	9,672	(9,672)	0.0%
5901.5 · Judgment Admin - General	2,379	64,423	(62,044)	3.7%
5901.7 · Judgment Admin - Meeting	5,690	58,626	(52,936)	9.7%
5901.9 · Judgment Admin - Reporting	1,419	22,253	(20,834)	6.4%
5910 · Judgment Admin - Court Coord./Attendance	3,112	8,775	(5,663)	35.5%
5911 · Judgment Admin - Exhibit G	-	6,330	(6,330)	0.0%
5921 · Judgment Admin - Production Monitoring	-	8,011	(8,011)	0.0%
5931 · Judgment Admin - Recharge Applications	110	54,181	(54,071)	0.2%
5941 · Judgment Admin - Reporting	-	52,315	(52,315)	0.0%
5951 · Judgment Admin - Rules & Regs	1,580	1,650	(70)	95.7%
5961 · Judgment Admin - Safe Yield	26,332	79,210	(52,878)	33.2%
5971 · Judgment Admin - Storage Agreements	2,916	7,991	(5,075)	36.5%
5981 · Judgment Admin - Water Accounting/Database	23,102	115,133	(92,031)	20.1%
5991 · Judgment Admin - Water Transactions	2,337	14,231	(11,894)	16.4%
6011.11 · WM Staff - Overtime	2,167	18,000	(15,833)	12.0%
6011.10 · Admin - Accounting	45,971	329,915	(283,944)	13.9%
6011.15 · Admin - Building Admin	5,343	41,290	(35,947)	12.9%
6011.20 · Admin - Conference/Seminars	-	48,320	(48,320)	0.0%
6011.25 · Admin - Document Review	18,200	80,580	(62,380)	22.6%
6011.50 · Admin - General	49,015	269,320	(220,305)	18.2%
6011.60 · Admin - HR	14,706	142,720	(128,014)	10.3%
6011.70 · Admin - IT	11,747	73,150	(61,403)	16.1%
6011.80 · Admin - Meeting	28,524	115,570	(87,046)	24.7%
6011.90 · Admin - Team Building	941	33,480	(32,539)	2.8%
6011.95 · Admin - Training (Give/Receive)	15,283	72,280	(56,997)	21.1%
6017· Temporary Services	-	15,000	(15,000)	0.0%
6201 · Advisory Committee	5,724	83,643	(77,919)	6.8%
6301 · Watermaster Board	20,560	114,655	(94,095)	17.9%
8301 · Appropriative Pool	12,652	98,190	(85,538)	12.9%
8401 · Agricultural Pool	7,265	81,908	(74,643)	8.9%
8501 · Non-Agricultural Pool	4,370	75,258	(70,888)	5.8%
6901.1 · OBMP - Document Review	7,547	61,961	(54,415)	12.2%
6901.3 · OBMP - Field Work	5,940	9,672	(3,732)	61.4%
6901.5 · OBMP - General	23,107	41,748	(18,641)	55.3%
6901.7 · OBMP - Meeting	3,600	20,692	(17,092)	17.4%
6901.9 · OBMP - Reporting	192	19,000	(18,808)	1.0%
7104.1 · PE1 - Monitoring Program	55,510	160,502	(104,992)	34.6%
7201 · PE2 - Comprehensive Recharge	5,656	92,004	(86,348)	6.1%
7301 · PE3&5 - Water Supply/Desalter	-	13,796	(13,796)	0.0%
7301.1 · PE5 - Reg. Supply Water Prgm.	-	9,672	(9,672)	0.0%
7401 · PE4 - MZ1 Subsidence Mgmt. Plan	-	15,467	(15,467)	0.0%
7501 · PE6 - Coop. Programs/Salt Mgmt.	2,456	29,309	(26,853)	8.4%
7501.1 · PE 7 - Salt Nutrient Mgmt. Plan	-	14,665	(14,665)	0.0%
7601 · PE8&9 - Storage Mgmt./Recovery	3,103	34,358	(31,255)	9.0%
Subtotal WM Staff Costs	**426,129**	**2,824,057**	**(2,397,928)**	**15%**
60184.1 · Administrative Leave	3,183	-	3,183	100.0%
60185 · Vacation	14,079	120,821	(106,742)	11.7%
60185.1 · Comp Time	1,882	-	1,882	100.0%
60186 · Sick Leave	8,489	86,669	(78,180)	9.8%
60187 · Holidays	2,734	108,341	(105,607)	2.5%
Subtotal WM Paid Leaves	**30,366**	**315,831**	**(285,465)**	**10%**
Total WM Salary Costs	**456,495**	**3,139,888**	**(2,683,393)**	**14.5%**

Chino Basin Watermaster
Monthly Variance Report & Supplemental Schedules
For the period July 1, 2026 to August 31, 2026
(Unaudited)

Engineering

The following table details the Year-To-Date (YTD) Actual Engineering costs compared to the FY 26 adopted budget. The "$ Over Budget" and the "% of Budget" columns are a comparison of the YTD actual to the annual budget. As of August 31st, the target budget percentage is 17%.

	Year to Date Actual	FY 26-27 Budget	$ Over / (Under) Budget	% of Budget
Engineering Services Costs				
5901.8 · Judgment Admin - Meetings-Engineering Services	$ -	$ 40,163	$ (40,163)	0.0%
5906.71 · Judgment Admin - Data Requests-CBWM Staff	10,288	112,652	(102,364)	9.1%
5906.72 · Judgment Admin - Data Requests-Non-CBWM Staff	3,226	58,316	(55,090)	5.5%
5925 · Judgment Admin - Ag Production & Estimation	-	-	-	0.0%
5935 · Judgment Admin - Mat'l Physical Injury Requests	-	36,096	(36,096)	0.0%
5945 · Judgment Admin - WM Annual Report Preparation	1,440	18,334	(16,894)	7.9%
5965 · Judgment Admin - Support Data Collection & Mgmt Process	-	27,626	(27,626)	0.0%
6206 · Advisory Committee Meetings-WY Staff	3,219	23,367	(20,148)	13.8%
6306 · Watermaster Board Meetings-WY Staff	4,043	23,367	(19,324)	17.3%
8306 · Appropriative Pool Meetings-WY Staff	3,982	23,367	(19,385)	17.0%
8406 · Agricultural Pool Meetings-WY Staff	2,999	23,367	(20,368)	12.8%
8506 · Non-Agricultural Pool Meetings-WY Staff	1,900	23,367	(21,467)	8.1%
6901.8 · OBMP - Meetings-WY Staff	8,169	40,163	(31,994)	20.3%
6901.95 · OBMP - Reporting-WY Staff	14,478	67,310	(52,832)	21.5%
6906 · OBMP Engineering Services - Other	6,828	67,966	(61,138)	10.0%
6906.1 · OBMP Watermaster Model Update	2,731	88,388	(85,657)	3.1%
6906.21 · State of the Basin Report	1,381	169,740	(168,359)	0.8%
7104.3 · Grdwtr Level-Engineering	30,966	299,381	(268,416)	10.3%
7104.8 · Grdwtr Level-Contracted Services	4,455	41,168	(36,713)	10.8%
7104.9 · Grdwtr Level-Capital Equipment	3,929	19,000	(15,071)	20.7%
7202 · PE2-Comp Recharge-Engineering Services	2,555	24,090	(21,536)	10.6%
7202.2 · PE2-Comp Recharge-Engineering Services	12,852	516,550	(503,698)	2.5%
7302 · PE3&5-PBHSP Monitoring Program	3,118	76,551	(73,433)	4.1%
7303 · PE3&5-Engineering - Other	899	21,760	(20,861)	4.1%
7306 · PE3&5-Engineering - Outside Professionals	-	6,750	(6,750)	0.0%
7402 · PE4-Engineering	23,302	285,874	(262,572)	8.2%
7402.10 · PE4-Northwest MZ1 Area Project	55,671	107,696	(52,026)	51.7%
7403 · PE4-Eng. Services-Contracted Services-InSar	6,600	17,600	(11,000)	37.5%
7406 · PE4-Engineering Services-Outside Professionals	-	31,140	(31,140)	0.0%
7408 · PE4-Engineering Services-Network Equipment	591	19,722	(19,131)	3.0%
7502 · PE6&7-Engineering	61,645	363,996	(302,351)	16.9%
7502.2 · PE7-Groundwtr Quality Model	19,379	75,130	(55,751)	25.8%
7505 · PE6&7-Laboratory Services	22,988	42,100	(19,113)	54.6%
7510 · PE6&7-IEUA Salinity Mgmt. Plan	14,436	9,562	4,874	151.0%
7511 · PE6&7-SAWBMP Task Force-50% IEUA	7,008	33,590	(26,582)	20.9%
7517 · Surface Water Monitoring Plan-Chino Creek - 50% IEUA	21,622	33,982	(12,360)	63.6%
7614 · PE8&9-Support Imp. Safe Yield Court Order	15,948	236,739	(220,791)	6.7%
7615 · PE8&9-Develop 2025 Storage Plan	22,517	166,080	(143,563)	13.6%
Total Engineering Services Costs	**$ 372,645**	**$ 3,272,047**	**$ (2,876,888)**	**11.4%**

* West Yost and Subcontractor Engineering Budget of $3,272,047 plus Carryover Funds from FY 2025/26 of $239,727

Chino Basin Watermaster
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(Unaudited)

Legal

The following table details the YTD Brownstein Hyatt Farber Schreck (BHFS) expenses and costs compared to the FY 26 adopted budget. The "$ Over Budget" and the "% of Budget" columns are a comparison of the YTD actual to the annual budget. As of August 31st, the target budget percentage is 17%.

	Year to Date Actual	FY 26-27 Budget	$ Over / (Under) Budget	% of Budget
6070 · Watermaster Legal Services				
6071 · BHFS Legal - Court Coordination	$ 138,759	$ 80,400	$ 58,359	172.6%
6072 · BHFS Legal - Rules & Regulations	-	11,075	(11,075)	0.0%
6073 · BHFS Legal - Personnel Matters	24,249	30,500	(6,251)	79.5%
6074 · BHFS Legal - Interagency Issues	-	48,600	(48,600)	0.0%
6077 · BHFS Legal - Party Status Maintenance	-	14,950	(14,950)	0.0%
6078 · BHFS Legal - Miscellaneous (Note 1)	28,314	187,800	(159,486)	15.1%
Total 6070 · Watermaster Legal Services	**191,321**	**373,325**	**(182,004)**	**51.2%**
6275 · BHFS Legal - Advisory Committee	3,339	29,700	(26,362)	11.2%
6375 · BHFS Legal - Board Meeting	24,901	95,040	(70,139)	26.2%
6375.1 · BHFS Legal - Board Workshop(s)	-	31,275	(31,275)	0.0%
8375 · BHFS Legal - Appropriative Pool	3,077	37,125	(34,048)	8.3%
8475 · BHFS Legal - Agricultural Pool	2,224	37,125	(34,901)	6.0%
8575 · BHFS Legal - Non-Ag Pool	2,224	37,125	(34,901)	6.0%
Total BHFS Legal Services	**35,765**	**267,390**	**(231,626)**	**13.4%**
6907.3 · WM Legal Counsel				
6907.31 · Archibald South Plume	-	13,400	(13,400)	0.0%
6907.32 · Chino Airport Plume	-	13,400	(13,400)	0.0%
6907.33 · Desalter/Hydraulic Control	-	41,400	(41,400)	0.0%
6907.34 · Santa Ana River Water Rights	139	22,425	(22,286)	0.6%
6907.38 · Reg. Water Quality Cntrl Board	695	69,600	(68,905)	1.0%
6907.39 · Recharge Master Plan	1,967	29,900	(27,934)	6.6%
6907.40 · Storage Agreements	139	-	139	100.0%
6907.41 · Prado Basin Habitat Sustainability	-	10,850	(10,850)	0.0%
6907.44 · SGMA Compliance	-	10,850	(10,850)	0.0%
6907.45 · OBMP Update	-	187,800	(187,800)	0.0%
6907.47 · 2020 Safe Yield Reset	9,828	159,900	(150,072)	6.1%
6907.51 · San Sevaine Basin Discharge CWA Litigatio	11,370	-	11,370	100.0%
6907.90 · WM Legal Counsel - Unanticipated	-	41,625	(41,625)	0.0%
Total 6907 · WM Legal Counsel	**24,137**	**601,150**	**(577,013)**	**4.0%**
Total Brownstein, Hyatt, Farber, Schreck Costs	**$ 251,223**	**$ 1,241,865**	**$ (990,642)**	**20.2%**

Chino Basin Watermaster
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(Unaudited)

Optimum Basin Management Plan (OBMP)

The following table details the Year-To-Date (YTD) Actual OBMP costs compared to the FY 26 adopted budget. The "$ Over Budget" and the "% of Budget" columns are a comparison of the YTD actual to the annual budget. As of August 31st, the target budget percentage is 17%.

	Year to Date Actual	FY 26-27 Budget	$ Over / (Under) Budget	% of Budget
6900 · Optimum Basin Mgmt Plan				
6901.1 · OBMP - Document Review-WM Staff	$ 7,547	$ 61,961	$ (54,415)	12.2%
6901.3 · OBMP - Field Work-WM Staff	5,940	9,672	(3,732)	61.4%
6901.5 · OBMP - General-WM Staff	23,107	41,748	(18,641)	55.3%
6901.7 · OBMP - Meeting-WM Staff	3,600	20,692	(17,092)	17.4%
6901.8 · OBMP - Meeting-West Yost	8,169	40,163	(31,994)	20.3%
6901.9 · OBMP - Reporting-WM Staff	192	19,000	(18,808)	1.0%
6901.95 · OBMP - Reporting-West Yost	14,478	67,310	(52,832)	21.5%
Total 6901 · OBMP WM and West Yost Staff	**63,032**	**260,546**	**(197,514)**	**24.2%**
6903 · OBMP - SAWPA				
6903 · OBMP - SAWPA Group	-	8,986	(8,986)	0.0%
Total 6903 · OBMP - SAWPA	**-**	**8,986**	**(8,986)**	**0.0%**
6906 · OBMP Engineering Services				
6906.1 · OBMP - Watermaster Model Update	2,731	88,388	(85,657)	3.1%
6906.21 · State of the Basin Report	1,381	169,740	(168,359)	0.8%
6906 · OBMP Engineering Services - Other	6,828	67,966	(61,138)	10.0%
Total 6906 · OBMP Engineering Services	**10,940**	**326,094**	**(315,154)**	**3.4%**
6907 · OBMP Legal Fees				
6907.31 · Archibald South Plume	-	13,400	(13,400)	0.0%
6907.32 · Chino Airport Plume	-	13,400	(13,400)	0.0%
6907.33 · Desalter/Hydraulic Control	-	41,400	(41,400)	0.0%
6907.34 · Santa Ana River Water Rights	139	22,425	(22,286)	0.6%
6907.38 · Reg. Water Quality Cntrl Board	695	69,600	(68,905)	1.0%
6907.39 · Recharge Master Plan	1,967	29,900	(27,934)	6.6%
6907.41 · Prado Basin Habitat Sustainability	-	10,850	(10,850)	0.0%
6907.44 · SGMA Compliance	-	10,850	(10,850)	0.0%
6907.45 · OBMP Update	-	187,800	(187,800)	0.0%
6907.47 · 2020 Safe Yield Reset	9,828	159,900	(150,072)	6.1%
6907.90 · WM Legal Counsel - Unanticipated	-	41,625	(41,625)	0.0%
Total 6907 · OBMP Legal Fees	**24,137**	**601,150**	**(577,013)**	**4.0%**
6909 · OBMP Other Expenses				
6909.3 · Other OBMP Expenses	-	2,200	(2,200)	0.0%
6909.6 · OBMP Expenses - Miscellaneous	-	96,000	(96,000)	0.0%
Total 6909 · OBMP Other Expenses	**-**	**98,200**	**(98,200)**	**0.0%**
Total 6900 · Optimum Basin Mgmt Plan	**$ 98,110**	**$ 1,294,976**	**$ (1,196,866)**	**7.6%**

Chino Basin Watermaster
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(Unaudited)

Judgment Administration

The following table details the Year-To-Date (YTD) Actual Judgment Administration costs compared to the FY 26 adopted budget. The "$ Over Budget" and the "% of Budget" columns are a comparison of the YTD actual to the annual budget. As of August 31st, the target budget percentage is 17%.

	Year to Date Actual	FY 26-27 Budget	$ Over / (Under) Budget	% of Budget
5901 · Admin-WM Staff				
5901.1 · Admin-Doc. Review-WM Staff	$ 7,356	$ 105,131	$ (97,775)	7.0%
5901.3 · Admin-Field Work-WM Staff	-	9,672	(9,672)	0.0%
5901.5 · Admin-General-WM Staff	2,379	64,423	(62,044)	3.7%
5901.7 · Admin-Meeting-WM Staff	5,690	58,626	(52,936)	9.7%
5901.8 · Admin-Meeting - West Yost	-	40,163	(40,163)	0.0%
5901.9 · Admin-Reporting-WM Staff	1,419	22,253	(20,834)	6.4%
Total 5901 · Admin-WM Staff	**16,843**	**300,268**	**(283,425)**	**5.6%**
5900 · Judgment Admin Other Expenses				
5906.71 · Admin-Data Req-CBWM Staff	10,288	112,652	(102,364)	9.1%
5906.72 · Admin-Data Req-Non CBWM Staff	3,226	58,316	(55,090)	5.5%
5910 · Court Coordination/Attend-WM	3,112	8,775	(5,663)	35.5%
5911 · Exhibit G-WM Staff	-	6,330	(6,330)	0.0%
5921 · Production Monitoring-WM Staff	-	8,011	(8,011)	0.0%
5925 · Ag Prod & Estimation-West Yost	-	-	-	0.0%
5931 · Recharge Applications-WM Staff	110	54,181	(54,071)	0.2%
5935 · Admin-Mat'l Phy Inj Requests	-	36,096	(36,096)	0.0%
5941 · Reporting-WM Staff	-	52,315	(52,315)	0.0%
5945 · WM Annual Report Prep-West Yost	1,440	18,334	(16,894)	7.9%
5951 · Rules & Regs-WM Staff	1,580	1,650	(70)	95.7%
5961 · Safe Yield-WM Staff	26,332	79,210	(52,878)	33.2%
5965 · Support Data Collect-West Yost	-	27,626	(27,626)	0.0%
5971 · Storage Agreements-WM Staff	2,916	7,991	(5,075)	36.5%
5981 · Water Acct/Database-WM Staff	23,102	115,133	(92,031)	20.1%
5991 · Water Transactions-WM Staff	2,337	14,231	(11,894)	16.4%
Total 5900 · Judgment Admin Other Expenses	**74,443**	**600,851**	**(526,408)**	**12.4%**
Total 5900 · Judgment Administration	**$ 91,286**	**$ 901,119**	**$ (809,833)**	**10.1%**

"Carry Over" Funding:

The "Carry Over" funding was calculated at the start of FY 27. The Total "Carry Over" funding amount of $2,148,764 has been posted to the general ledger accounts. The total amount consisted of $1,873,286 from Recharge Improvement Projects, $239,727 from Engineering Services, and $35,751 from OBMP Activities. More detailed information is provided on the table below.

Carry Over Budget Detail FY 2026/27

Account	Description	Amount	Fiscal Year	Type
7540	Meter Installation - New Meter Installation	$ 35,751	FY 2025/26	OBMP
6906.1	Watermaster Model Application and Required Demonstrations	16,850	FY 2025/26	ENG
7402	Ground Level Monitoring and Reporting Program	15,000	FY 2025/26	ENG
7402.1	PE4/MZ-1: Subsidence Management Plan for Northwest MZ-1	27,551	FY 2025/26	ENG
7502	Finalize the Updated Chino Basin Maximum Benefit Monitoring Work Plan	24,744	FY 2025/26	ENG
7502.2	Finalize Water Quality Model Improvement Work Plan	32,332	FY 2025/26	ENG
7520	Water Quality Management Program	39,250	FY 2025/26	ENG
7615	Develop 2027 Storage Management Plan	84,000	FY 2025/26	ENG
7690.1	Recharge Improvement Debt Payments	122,146	FY 2025/26	PROJ
7691.1	Project 23A	1,317,040	FY 2025/26	PROJ
7691.2	GWR-RW OIT Upgrades	25,000	FY 2025/26	PROJ
7691.3	Ground Water Recharge Condition Assessments	25,000	FY 2025/26	PROJ
7691.4	GWR Basin PLC Upgrades	250,000	FY 2025/26	PROJ
7691.5	College Heights Basin Well Sensor Installation	75,000	FY 2025/26	PROJ
7691.6	GWR/Recycled Water Valve Actuator Rplcmnt	37,500	FY 2025/26	PROJ
7691.7	RW / GWR SCADA Infrastructure Replacement	21,600	FY 2025/26	PROJ
Total Carryover Budget		**$ 2,148,764**		

CHINO BASIN WATERMASTER

9641 San Bernardino Road, Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730
909.484.3888 www.cbwm.org

STAFF REPORT

DATE: October 22, 2026

TO: Board Members

SUBJECT: OBMP Semi-Annual Status Report 2026-1 (Consent Calendar Item I.C.)

Issue: Pursuant to the September 28, 2000 Court Order under Periodic Reporting Requirements, Watermaster is required to produce the Semi-Annual Optimum Basin Management Program (OBMP) Status Reports. The draft report for the period January to June 2026 is presented for comments, recommendations, and adoption. [Discretionary Function]

Recommendation: Adopt the Semi-Annual OBMP Status Report 2026-1, and direct staff to file a copy with the Court, subject to any necessary non-substantive changes.

Financial Impact: None.

ACTIONS:
Appropriative Pool – October 8, 2026 [Final]: Provided advice and assistance.
Non-Agricultural Pool – October 8, 2026 [Final]: Provided advice and assistance.
Agricultural Pool – October 8, 2026 [Final]: Provided advice and assistance.
Advisory Committee – October 15, 2026 [Final]: Provide advice and assistance.
Watermaster Board – October 22, 2026 [Recommended]: Adopt and direct staff to file with the Court.

BACKGROUND

The OBMP Semi-Annual Status Report 2026-1 covers the period from January to June 2026. The report describes work conducted, and the status of the nine Program Elements of the Optimum Basin Management Program during the six-month period.

DISCUSSION

The OBMP Semi-Annual Status Report 2026-1 has been drafted (Attachment 1). Once adopted by the Watermaster Board, a copy of the OBMP Semi-Annual Status Report 2026-1 will be filed with the Court.

At the Pool Committee meetings held on October 8, 2026, the Appropriative and Overlying (Agricultural) Pools unanimously recommended an Advisory Committee recommendation to the Watermaster Board to adopt the OBMP Semi-Annual Status Report 2026-1; the Overlying (Non-Agricultural) Pool unanimously recommended its representatives to support at the Advisory Committee and Watermaster Board meetings subject to changes they deem appropriate.

On October 15, 2026, this item was presented to the Advisory Committee where it unanimously recommended the Watermaster Board to adopt the OBMP Semi-Annual Status Report 2026-1 along with filing a copy with the Court, subject to any necessary non-substantive changes.

ATTACHMENT
1. OBMP Semi-Annual Status Report 2026-1

Optimum Basin Management Program

Staff Status Report 2026-1: January to June 2026

CHINO BASIN WATERMASTER

Highlighted Activities

- During this reporting period, about 300 manual water level measurements from 38 private and 12 municipal supply wells were taken; two quarterly data downloads were conducted from 140 pressure transducers installed at various well sites; two quarterly groundwater quality samples from four near-river wells and two quarterly surface water quality samples from two sites were taken. Watermaster also collected groundwater quality samples from 6 MZ3 monitoring wells, and continued work to convert Fontana Union Well 14 into a monitoring well for the Key Well Groundwater Quality Monitoring Program to resolve an Ambient Water Quality data gap.

- Watermaster, the Inland Empire Utilities Agency (IEUA), and the Orange County Water District (OCWD) continued to implement the Prado Basin Habitat Sustainability Program (PBHSP). During the reporting period, Watermaster conducted two quarterly downloads of pressure transducers at the 18 PBHSP monitoring wells, collected quarterly water quality parameters at three surface water sites, prepared the annual report on the monitoring and analysis for water year 2025, developed the PBHSP scope and budget for the fiscal year 2026/27, and conducted two meetings of the Prado Basin Habitat Sustainability Committee (PBHSC).

- Pursuant to the Chino Basin Subsidence Management Plan, Watermaster continued to implement the Ground-Level Monitoring Program (GLMP) for the MZ-1 and Northwest MZ-1 areas. During this reporting period, Watermaster monitored groundwater level and aquifer-system deformation data from the Ayala Park, Chino Creek, and Pomona extensometer facilities; conducted the Spring-2026 ground-elevation surveys at established benchmarks across the Northwest MZ-1 Area and established a new GPS survey point in the Northeast Area; performed InSAR analyses of vertical ground motion across all Areas of Subsidence Concern for the periods 2011-26 and 2025-26; worked on 1D modeling efforts at the PX site and at three additional locations in Ontario to evaluate current and future land subsidence; continued the PX facility refurbishment; conducted one Ground-Level Monitoring Committee (GLMC) meeting in March 2026; and began preparing the draft *2025-26 Annual Report for the Ground-Level Monitoring Program*.

Important Court Hearings and Orders

- **JANUARY 30, 2026:**
  HEARING AND ORDERS GRANTING WATERMASTER'S MOTION FOR COURT TO RECEIVE AND FILE THE 2024/2025 ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE GROUND-LEVEL MONITORING PROGRAM

- **FEBRUARY 25, 2026:**
  HEARING AND ORDER ON REMITTITUR DIRECTING WATERMASTER TO CORRECT AND AMEND THE FY 2021/2022 AND 2022/2023 ASSESSMENT PACKAGES

- **MARCH 27, 2026:**
  HEARING AND ORDER GRANTING WATERMASTER'S MOTION FOR COURT TO RECEIVE AND FILE THE 48TH ANNUAL REPORT

- **JUNE 12, 2026:**
  HEARING AND ORDER GRANTING WATERMASTER'S REQUEST FOR THE COURT TO APPROVE THE INTERVENTION OF SAN GABRIEL BAND OF MISSION INDIANS LED BY THE GABRIELENO TONGVA TRIBAL COUNCIL

- Watermaster and the IEUA continued to implement the 2013 Amendment to the 2010 Recharge Master Plan Update (2013 RMPU) and construction of the Wineville/Jurupa/RP3 Basins was completed during this reporting period. In June 2025, the US Bureau of Reclamation notified IEUA that $1.3 million in grant funding is anticipated to be awarded to the Montclair Basins project. The Montclair Basin project, which was delayed due to the permitting process with the Department of Fish and Wildlife and basin operations for Dry-Year-Yield deliveries is expected to be completed by the end of 2027. During this reporting period, Watermaster and the IEUA recharged a total of 15,788 acre-feet of water: 5,346 acre-feet of stormwater, 1,982 acre-feet of imported water, and 8,460 acre-feet of recycled water.

- Watermaster and the IEUA continued to implement the Maximum Benefit Salt and Nutrient Management Plan and provide support to the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board (Santa Ana Water Board) staff on the Basin Plan amendment to update the commitments and requirements for the Maximum Benefit Salt and Nutrient Management Plan.

- Watermaster and IEUA continued to implement the Chino Creek Monitoring Program. This included monthly surface water quality sampling at 8 surface water sites and coordinating with the California Environmental Data Exchange Network (CEDEN) to upload monitoring data from August 2024 to June 2026.

- Watermaster completed the 2025 Safe Yield Reevaluation (2025 SYR) for fiscal years 2021 through 2030. Following independent peer review of the groundwater model and implementation of the 2022 Safe Yield Reset Methodology, Watermaster incorporated selected recommendations, finalized the report, and presented the results to the Watermaster Board, which unanimously accepted the technical findings in June 2026.

Program Element 1: Develop and Implement a Comprehensive Monitoring Program

Fundamental to the implementation of the OBMP Program Elements are the monitoring and data collection efforts performed in accordance with Program Element 1, including monitoring basin hydrology, production, recharge, groundwater levels, groundwater quality, and ground-level movement. Various monitoring programs have and will continue to be refined over time to satisfy the evolving needs of Watermaster and the IEUA, such as new regulatory requirements and improved data coverage. Monitoring is performed by basin pumpers, Watermaster staff, and other cooperating entities as follows.

Groundwater Level Monitoring

Watermaster's basin-wide groundwater-level monitoring program supports the periodic reassessment of Safe Yield, the monitoring and management of ground-level movement, the impact analysis of desalter pumping, the impact analysis of the implementation of the Peace II Agreement on groundwater levels and riparian vegetation in the Prado Basin, the triennial recomputation of ambient water quality mandated by the Water Quality Control Plan for the Santa Ana River Basin (Basin Plan), and the assessment of Hydraulic Control—a maximum-benefit commitment in the Basin Plan. The data are also used to update and recalibrate Watermaster's computer-simulated groundwater flow model in order to assess groundwater flow directions, compute storage changes, support interpretations of water quality data, recompute the safe yield, and identify areas of the basin where recharge and discharge are not in balance.

The current groundwater-level monitoring program is comprised of approximately 1,150 wells. At about 960 of these wells, groundwater levels are measured by well owners, which include municipal water agencies, the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), the Counties, and various private consulting firms. Watermaster collects these groundwater level data semi-annually from the well owners. At the remaining 190 wells, groundwater levels are measured monthly by Watermaster staff using manual methods or by pressure transducers that record data on a 15-minute interval. These wells are mainly Agricultural Pool wells or dedicated monitoring wells located south of the 60 freeway.

All groundwater-level data are checked and uploaded to a centralized database management system that can be accessed online through HydroDaVE℠. During this reporting period, Watermaster measured approximately 300 groundwater levels at about 38 private wells and 12 municipal supply wells and conducted two quarterly downloads of about 140 pressure transducers installed in private, municipal, and monitoring wells throughout the Chino Basin. Additionally, Watermaster compiled all available groundwater level data from well owners in the basin for the October 2025 to March 2026 period.

Groundwater Quality Monitoring

Watermaster initiated a comprehensive groundwater-quality monitoring program in which the obtained data may be used for: the biennial *Chino Basin OBMP State of the Basin* report (see 2024 State of the Basin section under OBMP Status updates in this report), the triennial re-computation of ambient water quality, the demonstration of Hydraulic Control—a maximum-benefit commitment in the Basin Plan, monitoring of nonpoint-source groundwater contamination and plumes associated with point-source contamination (see Program Element 6 section of this report), and assessing the overall health of the groundwater basin. Groundwater-quality data are also used in conjunction with numerical models to assist Watermaster and other parties in evaluating proposed salinity management and groundwater remediation strategies. The details of the groundwater-quality monitoring programs as of fiscal year 2026/27 are described below.

Chino Basin Data Collection (CBDC). Watermaster routinely and proactively collects groundwater-quality data from well owners including municipal and governmental agencies. Groundwater quality data are also obtained from special studies and monitoring required by orders of the Santa Ana Water Board—such as for landfills and other groundwater quality investigations, the DTSC, the US Geological Survey (USGS), and others. These data are collected semi-annually from well owners and monitoring entities. Data are collected for approximately 860 wells as part of the CBDC program. During this reporting period, Watermaster compiled data for the CBDC program for the July to December 2025 period. All groundwater quality data are checked and uploaded to a centralized database management system that can be accessed online through HydroDaVE℠.

Watermaster Field Groundwater Quality Monitoring Programs. Watermaster monitors groundwater quality at privately owned wells and dedicated monitoring wells on a routine basis as follows:

1. *Private Wells.* About 62 private wells, located predominantly in the southern portion of the basin, are sampled at various frequencies based on their proximity to known point-source contamination plumes. Seven wells near contaminant plumes are sampled annually, and the remaining 55 wells are sampled triennially.
2. *Watermaster Monitoring Wells.* Watermaster collects groundwater-quality samples from a total of 49 multi-nested monitoring wells at 21 well sites located throughout the Chino Basin. These monitoring well sites include: nine HCMP sites

Program Element 1: Develop and Implement a Comprehensive Monitoring Program (Continued)

constructed to support the demonstration of Hydraulic Control in the southern Chino Basin, nine sites constructed to support the PBHSP in the Prado Basin region, and three sites that fill spatial data gaps near contamination plumes in MZ-3. Each nested well site contains up to four wells in the borehole. Additionally, Watermaster samples one single-casing well in MZ-3. Currently, the HCMP MZ-3, and Kaiser monitoring wells are sampled annually, and the PBHSP wells are sampled triennially.

3. *Other Wells*. Watermaster collects quarterly samples from four near-river wells to characterize the interaction of the Santa Ana River and groundwater. These shallow wells along the Santa Ana River consist of two former USGS National Water Quality Assessment Program wells (Archibald 1 and Archibald 2) and two Santa Ana River Water Company (SARWC) wells (active well SARWC 9 and inactive well SARWC 10).

During this reporting period, Watermaster collected quarterly groundwater quality samples from four near-river wells (Archibald 1, Archibald 2, SARWC 10, and SARWC 9). The samples were sent to Clinical Laboratories for analysis. Also, during this reporting period, Watermaster collected groundwater quality samples from: 6 MZ3 monitoring wells. The samples were sent to Clinical Laboratories for analysis. All groundwater quality data are checked by Watermaster staff and uploaded to a centralized database management system that can be accessed online through HydroDaVE℠. In December 2025, Watermaster initiated efforts to convert old Fontana Union Well 14 production well into a monitoring well to fulfill a data gap identified by the Santa Ana Water Board and the watershed Basin Monitoring Program Task Force for the triennial computation of ambient water quality in groundwater. During this reporting period, work included conducting a spinner test and attempting to collect a water quality sample; however, no sample was collected due to sampling equipment getting clogged and stuck. Watermaster will collect a water quality sample during the next reporting period.

Groundwater Production Monitoring

As of the end of this reporting period, there were a total of 416 producing wells, 213 of which were for agricultural uses. The number of agricultural wells has been decreasing in recent years due to urbanization and development. Many of the remaining active agricultural production wells are metered, and Watermaster reads the meters on a quarterly basis. Meter reads and production data are then entered into Watermaster's relational database, which can be accessed online through HydroDaVE℠. In February 2024, Watermaster entered into a contract to test and maintain meters on agricultural wells. During this reporting period, there have been 16 new meter installations and one meter replacement.



Recently Installed Digital Flow Meter at an Agricultural Well

Surface Water Monitoring

CBDC of Surface Water Data. Watermaster routinely and proactively collects surface water flow and quality data from the tributary area to Chino Basin and Prado Dam terminus of the Santa Ana River. Data is collected from IEUA and publicly available data sets including the California Integrated Water Quality System Project (CIWQS) and the USGS. Data are collected for approximately 30 surface water locations as part of the CBDC program. These data are collected semi-annually. During this reporting period, Watermaster collected surface water data for the July to December 2025 period. All surface water quality and flow data are checked and uploaded to a centralized database management system that can be accessed online through HydroDaVE℠.

Watermaster Field Surface Water Monitoring Programs. Watermaster monitors surface water quality on a routine basis as follows:

Watermaster collects grab water quality samples at two sites along the Santa Ana River (Santa Ana River at River Road and Santa Ana River at Etiwanda) on a quarterly basis. Sample data from these surface water sites and from four near-river wells are used to characterize the interaction between the Santa Ana River and nearby groundwater. During this reporting period, Watermaster collected quarterly surface water-quality samples from the two surface water sites. The samples were sent to Clinical Laboratories for analysis.

Watermaster collects grab water quality samples at 8 sites along Chino Creek on a monthly basis. This is part of the Chino Creek Monitoring Program that was initiated in July 2024. Watermaster with the IEUA developed this monitoring program to conduct monitoring of Chino Creek to have sufficient data to support the next round of the state-wide assessment of impaired water bodies subject to listing pursuant to Clean Water Act 303(d) Category 3 by the State Board and Regional Water Boards (see Program

Program Element 1: Develop and Implement a Comprehensive Monitoring Program (Continued)

Element 7 Development of a surface water monitoring program in Chino Creek). During this reporting period, Watermaster and IEUA collected 48 surface water-quality samples from the eight surface water sites monthly. The samples were sent to the Laboratory at IEUA for analysis.

Prado Basin Habitat Sustainability Program (PBHSP)

Mitigation Measure 4.4-3 from the Peace II SEIR requires that Watermaster and the IEUA, in collaboration with the OCWD, form a committee, the Prado Basin Habitat Sustainability Committee (PBHSC), to develop and implement an Adaptive Management Plan for the PBHSP. The PBHSC is open to all interested participants, including the Watermaster Parties, IEUA member agencies, the OCWD, and other interested stakeholders. The objective of the PBHSP is to ensure that riparian habitat in the Prado Basin is not adversely impacted by the implementation of Peace II activities. Currently, the PBHSP consists of a monitoring program and the annual reporting on its results. The monitoring program includes an assessment of the riparian habitat and factors that could potentially impact the riparian habitat, including those factors affected by Peace II activities such as changes in groundwater levels. Sixteen monitoring wells at nine sites were constructed in 2015 to support the PBHSP. Two existing wells are also monitored as part of the PBHSP. The PBHSC developed the Adaptive Management Plan of the PBHSP to describe an initial monitoring program and a process to modify the monitoring program and/or implement mitigation strategies, as necessary.



Prado Basin Monitoring Well

During this reporting period, Watermaster performed the following tasks:

- Conducted the groundwater monitoring program, which included quarterly downloads in March and June 2026 of transducers that measure groundwater levels and temperature at one PBHSP monitoring well, and transducers that measure electrical conductivity (EC), temperature, and groundwater levels at seventeen PBHSP monitoring wells.
- Conducted the surface-water monitoring program, which included quarterly collection of field parameters for EC and temperature at three surface water sites in Chino Creek and Mill Creek in March and June 2026. The fourth surface water site in Mill Creek (Mill Creek @PB-1) was not accessible during this reporting period.
- Coordinated with ECORP to finalize the Prado Basin 2025 Vegetation Survey Project report.
- Prepared a memorandum titled: "*Recommended Scope and Budget of the Prado Basin Habitat Sustainability Program for Fiscal Year 2026/27*". This memorandum was used by Watermaster and the IEUA to develop and approve their respective fiscal year 2026/27 budgets.
- Prepared the tenth annual report: *Annual Report of the Prado Basin Habitat Sustainability Program for Water Year 2025*. The main conclusion of the annual report was that the quality of the riparian habitat remained stable across most of the Prado Basin from 2024-2025 and at the same time there was below-average and significantly less precipitation and stream discharge conditions than the last two years. Since 2016, groundwater levels have changed throughout most of the study area by up to +/- 5 feet, and there were notable declines of about nine feet near the top of Mill Creek in 2022, which have come back up since by four feet. Over the past year from 2024 to 2025 groundwater levels changed less than +/- one foot at most of the PBHSP wells and generally remained stable or decreased slightly. Field vegetation surveys conducted in summer of 2025 concluded that riparian vegetation at the monitoring site plots appeared to be healthy and the riparian system was functioning properly, and the primary driver of observed variability and year-to-year changes is climate. No mitigation measures are proposed at this time.
- Conducted two meetings of the PBHSC:
    - On March 19, 2026 to present the Recommended Scope and Budget of the PBHSP for fiscal year 2026/27.
    - On May 6, 2026 to present the draft Annual Report of the PBHSP for water year 2025.
- Coordinated with OCWD and Digital Mapping Inc. for the collection and delivery of the 2026 aerial photo for Prado Basin.

Program Element 1: Develop and Implement a Comprehensive Monitoring Program (Continued)

Chino Basin Groundwater Recharge Monitoring Program

Watermaster, the IEUA, the Chino Basin Water Conservation District, and the San Bernardino County Flood Control District jointly sponsor the Chino Basin Groundwater Recharge Program. This is a comprehensive water supply program to enhance water supply reliability and improve groundwater quality in local drinking water wells by increasing the recharge of storm, imported, and recycled waters. The recharge program is regulated under the IEUA and Watermaster's recycled water recharge permit: Santa Ana Water Board Order No. R8-2007-0039 and Monitoring and Reporting Program No. R8-2007-0039.

Watermaster and the IEUA measure the quantity of storm, imported, and recycled water that enters recharge basins using pressure transducers or staff gauges. The IEUA also conducts water-quality monitoring for all required parameters in Order No. R8-2007-0039 for recycled water, diluent water (storm water, dry-weather flow, and imported water), and groundwater. The IEUA staff samples for recycled water quality data: daily and weekly for the RP-1 and RP-4 effluent; quarterly and annually at two recycled water locations representative of recharge quality; and monthly from lysimeters at recharge basins. Most of the recycled water recharge basins have alternative compliance plans for total organic carbon (TOC) and total nitrogen (TN) using the results from the recycled water samples and the application of a correction factor for soil aquifer treatment. The IEUA also collects samples at about 15 surface water locations for stormwater and dry-weather flows. Imported water quality data for State Water Project water are obtained from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWDSC). The flow and quality data is used to calculate: 120-month blended water quality for total dissolved solids (TDS) and nitrate of all recharge sources in each recharge basin to assess adequate dilution of recycled water as required by the recycled water recharge permits held with the Division of Drinking Water (DDW); and 5-year blended water quality for TDS and nitrate for all recharge sources in all recharge basins in the Chino Basin as required by the Maximum Benefit Salinity Management Plan (see the Program Element 7 update in this status report).

The IEUA also collects quarterly and annual groundwater quality samples at a network of about 41 dedicated monitoring wells and production wells that are downgradient of the recharge basins.

Monitoring Activities. During this reporting period, the IEUA performed its ongoing monitoring program to measure and record recharge volumes and to collect water quality samples for recycled water, diluent water, and groundwater pursuant to IEUA and Watermaster's permit requirements. This included collecting approximately 110 recycled water quality samples, 2 lysimeter samples, 7 diluent water quality samples, and 71 groundwater quality samples for analytical analyses. Daily composite water quality data was also collected at the RP-1 and RP-4 effluent.

Reporting. Watermaster and the IEUA completed the following compliance reports concerning the recharge program during this reporting period:

- 4Q-2025 Quarterly Report, which was submitted to the Santa Ana Water Board on February15, 2026
- 1Q-2026 Quarterly Report, which was submitted to the Santa Ana Water Board on May15, 2026
- 2025 Annual Report, which was submitted to the Santa Ana Water Board on May 1, 2026

Ground Level Monitoring

To address the historical occurrence of land subsidence and ground fissuring in the Chino Basin, Watermaster prepared and submitted a subsidence management plan (known as the MZ-1 Plan) to the Court for approval and in November 2007, the Court ordered its implementation (see Program Element 4 in this report for more on MZ-1 Plan implementation). The MZ-1 Plan required several monitoring and mitigation measures to minimize or abate the future occurrence of land subsidence and ground fissuring. These measures and activities included:

- Continuing the scope and frequency of monitoring within the so-called Managed Area that was conducted during the period when the MZ-1 Plan was being developed.
- Expanding the monitoring of the aquifer system and ground-level movement into other areas of MZ-1 and the Chino Basin where data indicate concern for future subsidence and ground fissuring (Areas of Subsidence Concern).
- Monitoring of horizontal strain across the historical zone of ground fissuring.
- Conducting additional testing and monitoring to refine the MZ-1 Guidance Criteria for subsidence management (e.g., the Long-Term- Pumping Test).

Program Element 1: Develop and Implement a Comprehensive Monitoring Program (Continued)

- Developing alternative pumping plans for the MZ-1 producers impacted by the MZ-1 Plan.
- Constructing and testing a lower-cost cable extensometer facility at Ayala Park.
- Evaluating and comparing ground-level surveying and Interferometric Synthetic Aperture Radar (InSAR) and recommending future monitoring protocols for both techniques.
- Conducting an aquifer storage recovery (ASR) feasibility study at a City of Chino Hills production well (Well 16) within the MZ-1 Managed Area.

Since the initial MZ-1 Plan was adopted in 2007, Watermaster has conducted the Ground-Level Monitoring Program. The main results from the GLMP show that very little permanent land subsidence has occurred in the MZ1 Managed Area, indicating that subsidence is being successfully managed in this area, but land subsidence has been occurring in Northwest MZ-1. One concern is that land subsidence in Northwest MZ-1 has occurred differentially across the San Jose Fault, following the same spatial pattern of differential subsidence that occurred in the MZ-1 Managed Area during the time of ground fissuring.

Based on these observations, Watermaster determined that the subsidence management plan needed to be updated to include a Subsidence Management Plan for Northwest MZ-1, with the long-term objective of minimizing or abating the occurrence of the differential land subsidence. Thus, Watermaster expanded the GLMP into Northwest MZ-1 and prepared an updated Chino Basin Subsidence Management Plan, which included the Work Plan to Develop a Subsidence Management Plan for Northwest MZ-1 (Work Plan) as an appendix.

During this reporting period, Watermaster undertook the following Chino Basin Subsidence Management Plan activities:

- Continued high-resolution water-level monitoring at approximately 30 wells within the MZ-1 Managed Area and within the Areas of Subsidence Concern. All monitoring equipment was inspected at least quarterly and was repaired and/or replaced as necessary. The data collected were checked and analyzed to assess the functionality of the monitoring equipment and for compliance with the Chino Basin Subsidence Management Plan.
- Performed InSAR analyses of vertical ground motion across all Areas of Subsidence Concern for the periods 2011-26 and 2025-26.
- Conducted Spring-2026 ground-elevation surveys at established benchmarks across the Northwest MZ1 Area and established a new GPS survey point in the Northeast Area.



Cable Installation at the Pomona Extensometer Facility

- Performed monthly maintenance, data collection, and verification at the Ayala Park (APX), Chino Creek (CCX), and Pomona (PX) extensometer facilities and completed the PX facility refurbishment efforts, including: (i) updating charts and tables to enhance data visualization for troubleshooting and performance tracking; (ii) supervising a well subcontractor (Well Tec Services) during installation of new steel cables, linear potentiometers, and well lids; and (iii) purchasing and calibrating new sonic water level sensors for the facility.
- Collected, processed, and checked groundwater level and production data from wells in Northwest MZ-1 on a monthly basis pursuant to the Northwest MZ-1 Work Plan.

Program Element 2: Develop and Implement a Comprehensive Recharge Program

The objectives of the comprehensive recharge program include: enhancing the yield of the Chino Basin through the development and implementation of a Recharge Master Plan to improve, expand, and construct recharge facilities that enable the recharge of storm, recycled, and imported waters; ensuring a balance of recharge and discharge in the Chino Basin management zones; and ensuring that sufficient storm and imported waters are recharged to comply with the recycled water dilution requirements in Watermaster and the IEUA's recycled water recharge permits.

Pursuant to Program Element 2 of the OBMP, Watermaster and the IEUA partnered with the San Bernardino County Flood Control

Program Element 2: Develop and Implement a Comprehensive Recharge Program (Continued)

District and the Chino Basin Water Conservation District to construct and/or improve 18 recharge sites. This project is known as the Chino Basin Facilities Improvement Project (CBFIP). The average annual stormwater recharge of the CBFIP facilities is approximately 10,000 acre-feet per year, the supplemental "wet"[1] water recharge capacity is about 56,600 acre-feet per year, and the in-lieu supplemental water recharge capacity ranges from 26,600 to 45,200 acre-feet per year. In addition to the CBFIP facilities, the Monte Vista Water District (MVWD) has four ASR wells with a well injection capacity of about 5,500 acre-feet per year. The current total supplemental water recharge capacity ranges from 99,000 to 123,000 acre-feet per year, which is greater than the projected supplemental water recharge capacity required by Watermaster through 2040.

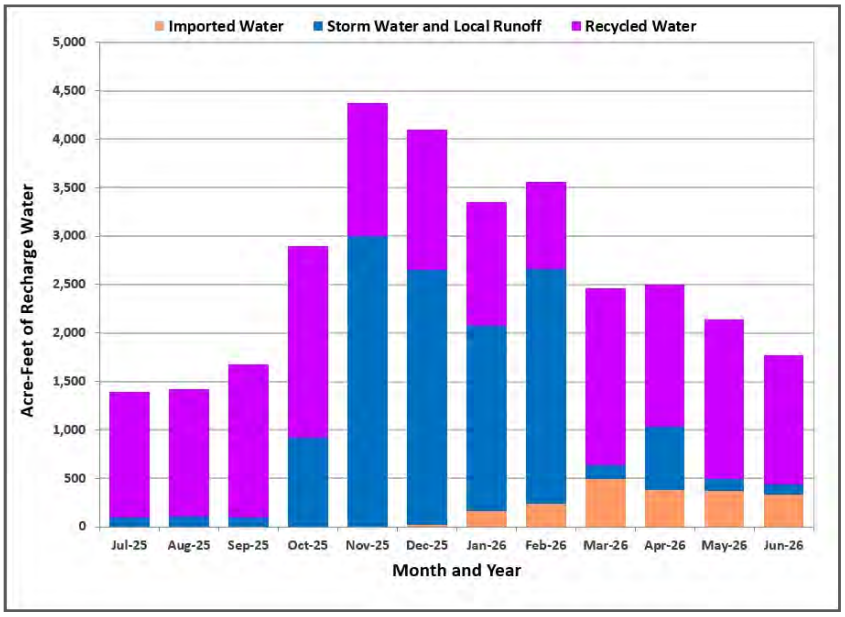
In 2008, Watermaster began preparing the *2010 Recharge Master Plan Update* (2010 RMPU) pursuant to the December 21, 2007 Court Order (the Peace II Agreement) to complete a Recharge Master Plan Update by July 1, 2010. In October 2010, the Court accepted the 2010 RMPU as satisfying the condition and ordered that certain recommendations of the 2010 RMPU be implemented. In November 2011, Watermaster reported its progress to the Court pursuant to the October 2010 Court Order, and in December 2011, the Court issued an order directing Watermaster to continue with its implementation of the 2010 RMPU per its October 2010 order but with a revised schedule. On December 15, 2011, the Watermaster Board moved to:

> "approve that within the next year there will be the completion of [a] Recharge Master Plan Update, there will be the development of an Implementation Plan to address balance issues within the Chino Basin subzones, and the development of a Funding Plan, as presented."

This motion led to the development of an update to the 2010 RMPU and in 2012, Watermaster staff sent out a "call for projects" to the Watermaster Parties, seeking their recommendations for recharge improvement projects that should be considered in the update. The *2013 Amendment to the 2010 Recharge Master Plan Update* (2013 RMPU) outlines the recommended projects to be implemented by Watermaster and the IEUA and lays out the implementation and financing plans. The 2013 RMPU report was approved by the Watermaster Board in September 2013 and filed with the Court in October 2013. In December 2013, the Court approved the 2013 RMPU except for Section 5, which dealt with the accounting for new recharge from Municipal Separate Stormwater Sewer Systems; Section 5 was later approved by the Court in April 2014.

In September 2018, Watermaster completed the 2018 Recharge Master Plan Update (2018 RMPU) and submitted it to the Court in October 2018. The Court approved the 2018 RMPU on December 28, 2018.

In September 2023, Watermaster completed the 2023 Recharge Master Plan Update (2023 RMPU) and submitted it to the Court in October 2023. The Court approved the 2023 RMPU on December 6, 2023.



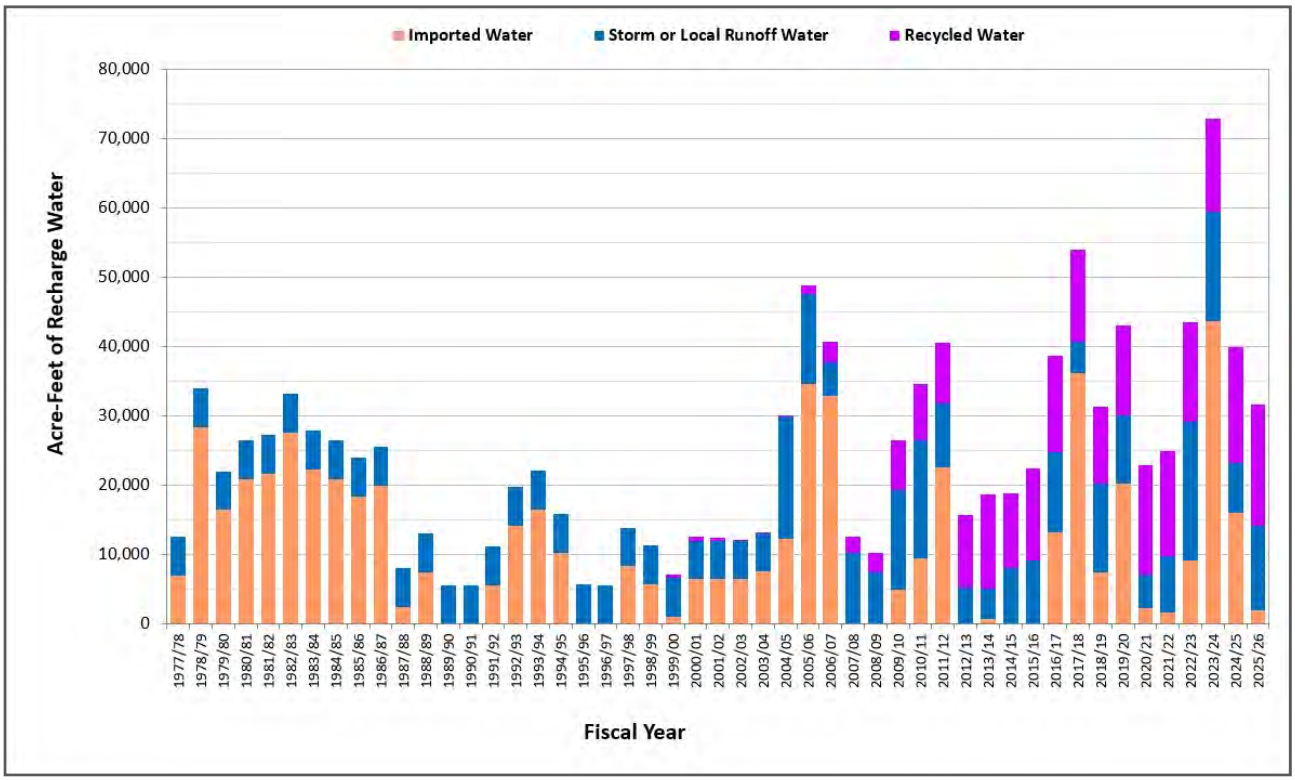
2013 RMPU Implementation. Watermaster and the IEUA are continuing to carry out the October 2013 Court Order, which authorizes them to implement the 2013 RMPU. Construction of the San Sevaine Basin improvements was completed in September 2018, the construction of the Victoria Basin improvements was completed in December 2018, and the construction of the Lower Day project was completed in August 2024. During this reporting period, the construction work for Wineville/Jurupa/RP3 was completed. In June 2025, the US Bureau of Reclamation notified IEUA that $1.3 million in grant funding is anticipated to be awarded to the Montclair Basins project. The Montclair Basin project, which was delayed due to the permitting process with the Department of Fish and Wildlife and basin operations for Dry-Year-Yield deliveries is expected to be completed by the end of 2027.

Additionally, Watermaster and the IEUA continue to collaborate in the development of projects outside of the 2013 RMPU effort that will increase and/or facilitate stormwater and supplemental water recharge and have jointly funded these projects, including monitoring upgrades and habitat conservation. During this reporting period, no projects were completed.

[1] The modifier "wet" means actual physical water is being recharged in spreading basins as opposed to the dedication of water from storage or in-lieu recharge.

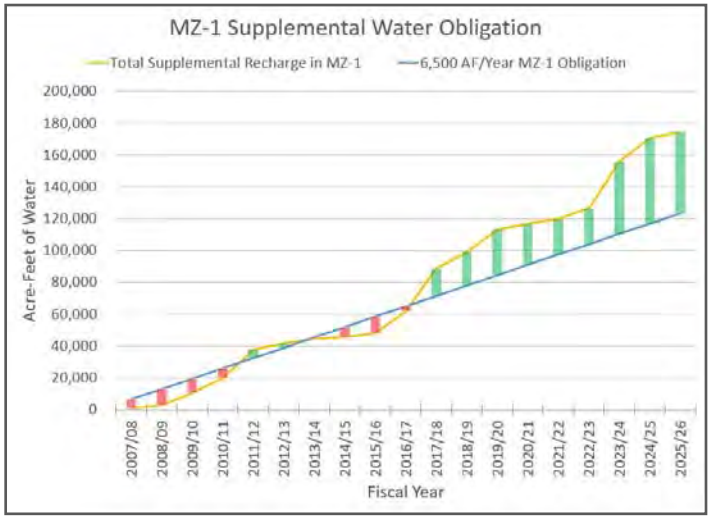
Program Element 2: Develop and Implement a Comprehensive Recharge Program (Continued)

The Recharge Investigation and Projects Committee met two times during this reporting period on the progress of implementing the 2013 RMPU Projects and other recharge-related projects.



Recharge for Dilution of Recycled Water. In fiscal year 2009/10, Watermaster and the IEUA's recycled water recharge permit was amended to allow for existing underflow dilution and extended the period for calculating dilution from a running 60-month to a running 120-month period. Additionally, the IEUA has worked with the DDW to obtain approval to increase the allowable recycled water contribution (RWC) at well sites to 50 percent. These permit amendments allow for increased recycled water recharge without having to increase the amount of imported and storm waters required for dilution. The IEUA projects its dilution requirements as part of its annual reporting to the Santa Ana Water Board. Based on the latest Annual Report (May 2026)[2], the IEUA projects that dilution requirements will be met through June 2036 even if no imported water is available for dilution.

Recharge Activities. During this reporting period, ongoing recycled water recharge occurred in the Brooks, 8th Street, Ely, Turner, Victoria, San Sevaine, Hickory, Banana, RP-3, and Declez Basins; and stormwater was recharged at 18 recharge basins across all Chino Basin management zones. From January 1 through June 30, 2026, Watermaster and the IEUA recharged a total of 15,788 acre-feet of water: 5,346 acre-feet-feet of stormwater, 1,982 acre-feet of imported water, and 8,460 acre-feet of recycled water.



Balance of Recharge and Discharge in MZ-1. The total amount of supplemental water recharged in MZ-1 since the Peace II Agreement through June 30, 2026 was approximately 174,169 acre-feet, which is about 50,669 acre-feet more than the 123,500 acre-feet required by June 30, 2026 (annual requirement of 6,500 acre-feet). The amount of supplemental water recharged into MZ1 during the reporting period was approximately 2,157 acre-feet.

[2] https://www.ieua.org/read-our-reports/groundwater-recharge-reports/ (See Section 3.3 and Appendix B)

Program Element 3: Develop and Implement Water Supply Plan for the Impaired Areas of the Basin; and Program Element 5: Develop and Implement Regional Supplemental Water Program

As stated in the OBMP, "the goal of Program Elements 3 and 5 is to develop a regional, long range, cost effective, equitable, water supply plan for producers in the Chino Basin that incorporates sound basin management." One element of the water supply plan is to replace the decline in agricultural groundwater production in the south part of the Basin to prevent significant amounts of degraded groundwater from discharging to the Santa Ana River and achieve Hydraulic Control—a maximum-benefit commitment in the Basin Plan. Replacing the decline in agricultural groundwater production will also mitigate the reduction of the Safe Yield of the basin and allow for more flexibility in the basin's supplemental water supplies if the produced groundwater is treated. This is achieved through the operation of the Chino Basin Desalter facilities, which comprise a series of wells and treatment facilities in the southern Chino Basin designed to replace the decline of the agricultural groundwater producers and treat and serve this groundwater to various Appropriative Pool members.

The Chino I Desalter expansion and the Chino II Desalter facilities were completed in February 2006, bringing the total Chino Basin Desalter capacity to about 32,500 acre-feet per year (29 million gallons per day [MGD]). Development and planning continued between the Chino Basin Desalter Authority (CDA) and Watermaster to expand the groundwater production and treatment capacity of the Chino Basin Desalters by another 10 MGD for a total groundwater production to 40,000 acre-feet per year. More than $77 million in grant funds were secured toward this expansion. As currently configured, the Chino I Desalter treats about 14,500 acre-feet of groundwater per year (12.9 MGD) pumped from 14 wells (I-1 through I-11, I-13 through I-18, I-20, and I-21). This water is treated through ion exchange (nitrate removal), and/or reverse osmosis (for nitrate and TDS removal), and granulated activated carbon ([GAC] for volatile organic compound [VOC] removal). The VOC removal at Chino I Desalter is part of the remedial solution for the Chino Airport Plume (see Chino Airport Plumes section under Program Element 6 in this report). The Chino II Desalter treats about 25,500 acre-feet of groundwater per year (22.7 MGD) from pumping at eleven wells (II-1 through II-4 and II-6 through II-12). This water is treated through ion exchange and/or reverse osmosis, and air strippers (for VOC removal). The VOC removal at Chino II Desalter is part of the remedial action plan to clean up the South Archibald Plume (see the Program Element 6 update in this status report).

The most recently completed expansion of the Chino Basin Desalters was completed in 2021and included three wells (Wells II-10, II-11, and II-12) and facilities for the Chino II Desalter. These wells helped achieve the total of 40,000 acre-feet per year of total Chino Basin Desalter groundwater pumping to maintain Hydraulic Control. These three wells are also being utilized as part of the remedial solution to clean up the South Archibald Plume (see the Program Element 6 update in this status report). The Chino Basin Desalters reached the 40,000 acre-feet per year of pumping capacity in June 2020, prior to the full commencement of pumping at these new wells. During the reporting period, the Chino Basin Desalters maintained the pumping rate of 40,000 acre-feet per year.

Program Element 4: Develop and Implement a Comprehensive Groundwater Management Plan for Management Zone 1

Because of the historical occurrence of pumping induced land subsidence and ground fissuring in southwestern Chino Basin (Managed Area), the OBMP required the development and implementation of an Interim Management Plan (IMP) for MZ-1 that would:

- Minimize subsidence and fissuring in the short-term.
- Collect the information necessary to understand the extent, rate, and mechanisms of subsidence and fissuring.
- Formulate a management plan to reduce to tolerable levels or abate future subsidence and fissuring.

From 2001-2005, Watermaster developed, coordinated, and conducted an IMP under the guidance of the MZ-1 Technical Committee (referred to now as the Ground-Level Monitoring Committee or GLMC). The investigation provided enough information for Watermaster to develop Guidance Criteria for the MZ-1 producers in the investigation area that, if followed, would minimize the potential for subsidence and fissuring during the completion of the MZ-1 Plan. The Guidance Criteria included a list of Managed Wells and their owners subject to the criteria, a map of the so-called Managed Area, and an initial threshold water level (Guidance Level) of 245 feet below the top of the PA-7 well casing. The MZ-1 Summary Report and the Guidance Criteria were adopted by the Watermaster Board in May 2006. The Guidance Criteria formed the basis for the MZ-1 Plan, which was approved by Watermaster in October 2007. The Court approved the MZ-1 Plan in November 2007 and ordered its implementation. Watermaster has implemented the MZ-1 Plan since that time, including the ongoing Ground-Level- Monitoring Program called for by the MZ-1 Plan (refer to in Program Element 1).

The MZ-1 Plan states that if data from existing monitoring efforts in the so-called Areas of Subsidence Concern indicate the potential

Program Element 4: Develop and Implement a Comprehensive Groundwater Management Plan for Management Zone 1 (Continued)

for adverse impacts due to subsidence, Watermaster will revise the MZ-1 Plan pursuant to the process outlined in Section 3 of the MZ1 Plan. In early 2015, Watermaster prepared an update to the MZ-1 Plan, which included a name change to -the "*Chino Basin Subsidence Management Plan*", and a *Work Plan to Develop the Subsidence Management Plan for Northwest MZ-1* (Work Plan) as an appendix. The Chino Basin Subsidence Management Plan and the Work Plan were adopted through the Watermaster Pool process in July 2015.

The data, analysis, and reports generated through the implementation of the MZ-1 Plan, Chino Basin Subsidence Management Plan, and Work Plan are reviewed and discussed by the GLMC, which meets on a periodic basis throughout the year. The GLMC is open to all interested participants, including the Watermaster Parties and their consultants. During this reporting period, Watermaster undertook the following data analysis and reporting tasks:

- Began preparing figures, tables, and text for the draft *2025-26 Annual Report for the Ground-Level Monitoring Program*.
- Prepared draft and final technical memoranda on the *Recommended Scope and Budget for the Ground-Level Monitoring Program for FY 2026/27*. This memorandum was prepared with input from the GLMC and was used to inform the Watermaster's budgeting process for FY 2026-27.
- Continued work on PX 1D model simulation of subsidence in Northwest MZ-1 using results from the 2025 Safe Yield Reevaluation. The PX 1D model results will be used to develop Guidance Criteria for Northwest MZ-1.
- Continued preparation of the technical memorandum documenting the construction and calibration of the additional 1D compaction models for the Managed, Southeast, and Northeast Areas. These additional 1D Models will be used to simulate land subsidence associated with future projections of pumping and recharge in the Chino Basin, such as in future Safe Yield resets and reevaluations.

A GLMC meeting was conducted during the reporting period on March 5, 2026. The meeting presentation and agenda packet were posted to the Watermaster's website. The meeting agenda included a Draft Technical Memorandum, *Recommended Scope and Budget for the Ground-Level Monitoring Program for FY 2026/27*.

Program Element 6: Develop and Implement Cooperative Programs with the Regional Water Quality Control Board, Santa Ana Region and Other Agencies to Improve Basin Management

Program Elements 6 and 7 are necessary to address the water quality management problems in the Chino Basin. During the development of the OBMP, it was identified that Watermaster did not have sufficient information to determine whether point and non-point sources of groundwater contamination were being adequately addressed, including the various Chino Basin contaminant plumes. With the Santa Ana Water Board and other agencies, Watermaster has worked to address the following major point source contaminant plumes in the Chino Basin:

South Archibald Plume

In July 2005, the Santa Ana Water Board prepared draft Cleanup and Abatement Orders (CAOs) for six parties who were tenants on the Ontario Airport regarding the South Archibald Trichloroethene (TCE) Plume in the southern portion of the Chino Basin. The draft CAOs required the parties to "submit a work plan and time schedule to further define the lateral and vertical extent of the TCE and related VOCs that are discharging, have been discharged, or threaten to be discharged from the site" and to "submit a detailed remedial action plan, including an implementation schedule, to cleanup or abate the effects of the TCE and related VOCs." Four of the six parties (Aerojet-General Corporation, The Boeing Company, General Electric, and Lockheed Martin) voluntarily formed a group known as ABGL to work jointly on a remedial investigation. Northrop Grumman declined to participate in the group. The US Air Force, in cooperation with the US Army Corps of Engineers, funded the installation of one of the four clusters of monitoring wells installed by the ABGL Parties.

In 2008, Santa Ana Water Board staff continued to conduct research pertaining to the likely source of the TCE contamination and identified discharges of wastewater that may have contained TCE to the RP-1 treatment plant and associated disposal areas as a potential source. The Santa Ana Water Board identified several industries, including some previously identified tenants of the Ontario Airport property, that likely used TCE solvents before and during the early-1970s, and discharged wastes to the Cities of Ontario

Program Element 6: Develop and Implement Cooperative Programs with the Regional Water Quality Control Board, Santa Ana Region and Other Agencies to Improve Basin Management (Continued)

and Upland's sewage systems and subsequently to the RP-1 treatment plant and disposal areas. In 2012, an additional Draft CAO was issued by the Santa Ana Water Board jointly to the City of Ontario, City of Upland, and IEUA as the previous and current operators of the RP-1 treatment plant and disposal area (collectively, the RP-1 Parties). In part, the draft CAOs required that RP-1 Parties "supply uninterrupted replacement water service […] to all residences south of Riverside Drive that are served by private domestic wells at which TCE has been detected at concentrations at or exceeding 5 µg/L […]" and to report this information to the Santa Ana Water Board. In addition, the RP-1 Parties were to "prepare and submit [a] […] feasibility study" and "prepare, submit and implement the Remedial Action Plan" to mitigate the "effects of the TCE groundwater plume."

Under the Santa Ana Water Board's oversight, the ABGL Parties and/or the RP-1 Parties conducted four sampling events at private residential wells and taps between 2007 and 2014 in the region where groundwater is potentially contaminated with TCE. By 2014, all private wells and/or taps in the region of the plume had been sampled at least once. Alternative water systems (tanks) have been installed at residences in the area where well or tap water contains TCE at or above 80 percent of the maximum contaminant level (MCL) of 5 µg/L. Watermaster has also been sampling at the private wells.

In July 2015, the RP-1 Parties completed the Draft Feasibility Study Report for the South Archibald Plume (Feasibility Study). The Feasibility Study established cleanup objectives for both domestic water supply and plume remediation and evaluated alternatives to accomplish these objectives. In November 2015, a revised Draft Feasibility Study, Remedial Action Plan, and Responses to Comments were completed to address input from the public, the ABGL, and others. In September 2016, the Santa Ana Water Board issued the Final CAO R8-2016-0016 collectively to the RP-1 Parties and the ABGL Parties. The Final CAO was adopted by all parties in November 2016, thus approving the preferred plume remediation and domestic water supply alternatives identified in the Remedial Action Plan. The parties also reached a settlement agreement that aligns with the Final CAO and authorizes funding to initiate implementation of the plume remediation alternative.

The plume remediation alternative involves the use of CDA production wells and facilities. The RP-1 Parties reached a Joint Facility Development Agreement with the CDA for the implementation of a project designed in part to remediate the South Archibald Plume. The project, termed the Chino Basin Improvement and Groundwater Clean-up Project, includes the construction and operation of three CDA wells (II-10, II-11, and II-12) and a dedicated pipeline connecting the three wells and the existing CDA well I-11 to the Desalter II treatment facility. It also includes the addition of an air stripping system at the treatment facility to remove TCE and other VOCs. Construction of two of the three wells (II-10 and II-11) was completed and became operational in 2018 and construction of an onsite monitoring well near the proposed location of CDA well II-12 (II-MW-3) was completed in 2019. The construction of well II-12 was completed in November 2020. In the first half of 2021, the RP-1 Parties and the CDA submitted the final *Monitoring and Reporting Plan for the Chino Basin Improvement and Groundwater Clean-up Project* to the Santa Ana Water Board and completed the construction of five multi-depth monitoring wells at two locations in the South Archibald Plume (II-MW-4 and II-MW-5). In 2021, the CDA completed the equipping of well II-12, the modification to the decarbonator, and the construction of the raw water pipeline, and the project became operational in August of 2021. The Monitoring and Reporting plan stipulates ongoing quarterly sampling at the CDA production and monitoring wells within and near the plume and at nearby agency-owned wells. In January 2026, the CDA completed the construction of the Chino Basin Improvement and Groundwater Clean-up Project with the installation of eight multi-depth monitoring wells at two locations on the eastern edge of the South Archibald Plume (II-MW-6 and II-MW-7) and the Project Operational Period began on January 31, 2026. The first Operational Report will be due in August 2026 and will cover the Operational Period during this reporting period.

The domestic water supply alternative for the private residences affected by TCE groundwater contamination is a hybrid between the installation of tank systems for some residences, where water is delivered from the City of Ontario potable supply via truck deliveries, and the connection of some residences to the City of Ontario potable water system. Residences without a tank system or pipeline connection receive bottled water. The Cities of Ontario and Upland have assumed responsibility for implementing the domestic water supply alternative. In February 2017, the Cities of Ontario and Upland submitted the Domestic Water Supply Work Plan to the Santa Ana Water Board to outline the approach to monitoring and supplying alternative water supplies for affected residences. The City of Ontario will continue to monitor for potentially affected residences to ensure that an alternative water supply is offered and provided to any residences with TCE concentrations greater than 80% of the MCL. During the last reporting period the City of Ontario completed the annual water supply sampling event at private residences pursuant to the Domestic Water Supply Plan and prepared and submitted an annual monitoring report of the results to the Santa Ana Water Board in December 2025. As of the end of 2025, there were 19 affected residences that were being supplied with water by tank systems, and five affected residences that remained on bottled water. There were no new residences added to the alternative water supply program in 2025. There was no sampling for the domestic water supply alternative during this reporting period and the next annual sampling event is scheduled for fall 2026.

Program Element 6: Develop and Implement Cooperative Programs with the Regional Water Quality Control Board, Santa Ana Region and Other Agencies to Improve Basin Management (Continued)

Watermaster delineates the spatial extent of the plume using data collected from their own sampling at private wells in the area and data collected as part of their data collection program. Watermaster completed its most recent characterization of the plume in June 2025 for the 2024 *Chino Basin OBMP State of the Basin* report (see 2024 State of the Basin section under OBMP Status updates in this report). In April of this reporting period, Watermaster prepared a semi-annual status report on the South Archibald Plume for Watermaster Parties.

Chino Airport Plume

In 1990, the Santa Ana Water Board issued CAO No. 90-134 to the County of San Bernardino, Department of Airports (County) to address groundwater contamination originating from Chino Airport. During 1991 to 1992, ten underground storage tanks and 310 containers of hazardous waste were removed, and 81 soil borings were drilled and sampled on the airport property. From 2003 to 2005, nine onsite monitoring wells were installed and used to collect groundwater quality samples. In 2007, the County conducted its first offsite monitoring effort, and in 2008, the Santa Ana Water Board issued CAO No. R8-2008-0064, requiring the County to define the lateral and vertical extent of the plume and prepare a remedial action plan. From 2009 to 2015, Tetra Tech, consultant to the County, constructed 66 monitoring wells and conducted several off-site and on-site plume characterization studies to delineate the areal and vertical extent of the plume and determined that there were both east and west TCE and 1,2,3-trichloropropane (1,2,3-TCP) plumes. In January 2017, the Santa Ana Water Board issued CAO R8-2017-0011, which requires the County to prepare a Final Feasibility Study that incorporates comments from the Santa Ana Water Board and to prepare, submit, and implement a Remedial Action Plan. The County submitted a Final Feasibility Study on June 6, 2017, and it was approved by the Santa Ana Water Board on June 7, 2017. On December 18, 2017, the County submitted the *Draft Interim Remedial Action Plan* with the remediation alternative of a groundwater pump-and-treat system to provide hydraulic containment and treatment of the Chino Airport plumes. The system consists of 22 County extraction wells at ten extraction well sites located on and off airport property that will produce approximately 1,700 gallons per minute (gpm) along with CDA wells I-16 through I-18, which will produce an additional 630 gpm. CDA's I-20 and I-21wells will be added to the system as needed. The groundwater extracted is conveyed to a new GAC system constructed by the CDA and funded by the County (South GAC System). In April 2023, CDA wells I-17 (offline for 5 years) and I-18 (never been online) began pumping and conveyed groundwater to the South GAC System.

Treated groundwater from the South GAC system is then conveyed to the existing Chino I Desalter that uses reverse osmosis and ion exchange to treat for nitrate and TDS; then discharged for use as potable municipal water supply.

An additional treatment system (North GAC System), which also began operation in April 2023 was constructed by CDA and treats water from four CDA wells (I-I through I-4) that produce from the lower aquifer in the plume; however, this system is not associated with the County's remedial solution.

Watermaster has commitments to this area within the vicinity of the Chino Airport to maintain Hydraulic Control and to avoid impacts to the groundwater dependent riparian habitat in the Prado Basin, and in 2018 Watermaster used the Chino Basin groundwater flow model to analyze how increased groundwater production for the remedial solution will affect groundwater levels in this area. Watermaster completed the modeling and prepared a technical memorandum to describe the results, which concluded that operation of the remedial solution would improve Hydraulic Control in this area. In January 2022, the County completed construction of six piezometers near the riparian habitat along Chino Creek and initiated monitoring of groundwater levels for potential impacts from pumping at the new extraction wells.

Between 2018 and 2022, the County constructed five extraction wells, an additional 12 piezometers and 14 monitoring wells to assist with the design for the remedial solution and delineation of the plumes. In 2022, the County completed the final *Remedial Action Work Plan* which divides the construction of the pump-and-treat system into two phases. The first Phase (1) includes construction of 10 onsite extraction wells and five monitoring wells at five onsite locations and conveyance piping to the South GAC system. Phase 1 construction was completed in July 2024 pending equipping and conveyance piping for one of the wells (EW-10) which is going to be completed with Phase 2 and groundwater pumping and treatment at the onsite extraction wells commenced in February 2026 following the issuance of CDA's DDW permit amendment in January 2026. Phase 2 includes construction of the 5 offsite County extraction well locations and conveyance piping. A Phase 2 addendum to the *Remedial Action Work Plan* will be submitted once all property access agreements have been executed. As of March 2026 of this reporting period, the County were still in negotiations to obtain property access agreements for the offsite well sites and the Phase 2 addendum is currently expected to be completed at the end of the next reporting period with well construction commencing shortly after. During this reporting period, groundwater pumping and treatment at the North and South GAC Systems for the Chino Airport plume remediation continued and the quarterly *Remedial Action Operation and Monitoring Report* for January through March 2026 summarizing the Groundwater Extraction and Treatment

Program Element 6: Develop and Implement Cooperative Programs with the Regional Water Quality Control Board, Santa Ana Region and Other Agencies to Improve Basin Management (Continued)

System operations and performance was submitted to the Regional Board in April 2026. As of the end of June of this reporting period, the system has treated a total of 2,154.7 million gallons a day since startup and removed 455.1 pounds of TCE and 1,2,3-TCP.

In August 2024, the County installed six new monitoring wells (CAMW 71-76) on the Airport property where high concentrations of contaminants of concern were detected in recent vapor sampling. Sampling at the new wells commenced during the Fall 2024 monitoring event and resulted in the identification of an additional contaminant source area beneath the northwestern portion of the airport property.

The County conducts quarterly, biennial, and annual monitoring events at 101 site-related monitoring wells, including the five new piezometers at the onsite extraction well sites, and four onsite agricultural wells. The conclusions from this monitoring program can be found in reports posted on the State Water Board's GeoTracker website. The most recent monitoring report submitted during this reporting period is the *Semiannual Groundwater Monitoring Report Summer and Fall 2025 Chino Airport, San Bernardino County, California*, which presents the results from the August and November to December 2025 sampling events. Watermaster also samples for water quality at private and monitoring wells in the area and uses this and other data obtained from its data collection programs to independently delineate the spatial extent of the plumes. Watermaster completed its most recent characterization of the plumes in June 2025 for the *2024 Chino Basin OBMP State of the Basin* report (see 2024 State of the Basin section under OBMP Status updates in this report). In April of this reporting period, Watermaster prepared a semi-annual status report on the Chino Airport Plumes for Watermaster Parties.

Other Plumes

Watermaster continues to track the monitoring programs and mitigation measures associated with other point sources of contamination in the Chino Basin, including: Alumax Aluminum Recycling, Alger Manufacturing Facility, General Electric Test Cell and Flatiron facilities, the Former Kaiser Steel Mill, Milliken Landfill, Mid-Valley Landfill, Upland Landfill, California Institution for Men, and the Stringfellow National Priorities List sites. In October 2025 Watermaster prepared the most recent annual status reports for the GE Test Cell, GE Flatiron, Milliken Landfill, California Institution for Men, Stringfellow Plumes, and the former Kaiser Steel Mill site. The most current Watermaster delineations of the extent of these plumes were completed in June 2025 for the *2024 Chino Basin OBMP State of the Basin* report (see 2024 State of the Basin section under OBMP Status updates in this report).

Water Quality Management Program

Through the collaborative stakeholder process to update the OBMP in 2020 (see 2020 OBMP Update section of this report), the parties identified a new management action under Program Element 6 to develop a Water Quality Management Program that addresses contaminants of emerging regulations of concern to better prepare the parties for addressing compliance with new State and Federal drinking water regulations, and provide for the long-term maximum beneficial use of the basin. It was identified that reconvening the Water Quality Committee (WQC) that met historically from 2003 to 2010 to implement Program Element 6 of the 2000 OBMP would be the ideal approach to guide the development and implementation of the Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP). Watermaster held a kick-off meeting in October 2023 to reconvene the WQC. Two additional WQC meetings were conducted during the first half of 2024 to develop an initial Emerging Contaminants Monitoring Plan (ECMP), and a framework and scope for a WQMP. From July to December 2024, Watermaster collected samples for the parameters that are part of the ECMP during the routine groundwater sampling that is part of Program Element 1. During this reporting period, there were no activities for the WQMP.

Program Element 7: Develop and Implement a Salt Management Program

Maximum Benefit Salt and Nutrient Management Plan

In January 2004, the Santa Ana Water Board amended the Basin Plan to incorporate an updated TDS and nitrate as nitrogen (nitrate) management plan. The Basin Plan amendment includes both "antidegradation" and "maximum-benefit" objectives for TDS and nitrate for the Chino-North and Cucamonga groundwater management zones (GMZs). The maximum-benefit objectives allow for recycled water reuse and recharge of recycled and imported waters, which is an integral part of the OBMP, without the immediate need for mitigation. The application of the maximum-benefit objectives is contingent on the implementation of specific projects and requirements termed the maximum-benefit commitments by Watermaster and IEUA. Watermaster and IEUA report on the status of compliance with each commitment to the Santa Ana Water Board annually in April. The nine maximum-benefit commitments include:

Program Element 7: Develop and Implement a Salt Management Program (Continued)

1. The development and implementation of a surface water monitoring program.
2. The development and implementation of a groundwater monitoring program.
3. The expansion of the Chino I Desalter to a capacity of 10 MGD and the construction of the Chino II Desalter with a design capacity of 10 MGD.
4. The additional expansion of desalter capacity (to 40 MGD) pursuant to the OBMP and the Peace Agreement (the timing of the expansion is tied to the IEUA's agency-wide effluent TDS concentration[3]).
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 IEUA agency-wide, 12-month volume-weighted running average TDS and total inorganic nitrogen (TIN) concentrations do not exceed 550 mgl and 8 mgl, respectively.
7. The management of water quality in artificial recharge to ensure that the five-year volume-weighted running average TDS and nitrate concentrations in artificial recharge of recycled, imported, and storm waters are less than or equal to the maximum-benefit objectives of 420 mgl and 5 mgl, respectively.
8. The achievement and maintenance of the "Hydraulic Control" of groundwater outflow from the Chino-North GMZ to protect Santa Ana River water quality and downstream beneficial uses.
9. The determination of ambient TDS and nitrate concentrations of Chino Basin groundwater every five years[4].

Monitoring Programs. Pursuant to maximum-benefit commitment numbers 1 and 2, Watermaster and the IEUA submitted a surface water and groundwater monitoring program work plan to the Santa Ana Water Board in May 2004. On April 15, 2005, the Santa Ana Water Board adopted resolution R8-2005-0064, approving Watermaster and the IEUA's surface and groundwater monitoring programs (2005 Work Plan). These monitoring programs were implemented pursuant to the 2005 Work Plan from 2004 to 2012. On February 12, 2012, the Santa Ana Water Board adopted an amendment to the Basin Plan to remove all references to the specific monitoring locations and sampling frequencies required for groundwater and surface water monitoring. The Basin Plan amendment allows the monitoring programs to be modified over time, subject to the approval of the Executive Officer of the Santa Ana Water Board. On December 6, 2012, the State Office of Administrative Law finalized the approval of the Basin Plan amendment. In place of specific monitoring requirements, the Basin Plan amendment required that Watermaster and the IEUA submit (i) a new surface water monitoring program work plan by February 25, 2012, and (ii) a new groundwater monitoring program work plan by December 31, 2013 to the Santa Ana Water Board for approval. Pursuant to (i), Watermaster and the IEUA submitted the *2012 Hydraulic Control Monitoring Program Work Plan*, which was approved by the Santa Ana Water Board in March 2012. Pursuant to (ii), Watermaster and the IEUA submitted the *2014 Maximum-Benefit Monitoring Program Work Plan* (2014 Work Plan), which was approved by the Santa Ana Water Board in April 2014. The 2014 Work Plan describes the questions to be answered by the monitoring program, the methods that will be employed to address each question, the monitoring and data collection that will be performed to implement the methods, and a reporting schedule. The monitoring pursuant to the 2014 Work Plan is incorporated as part of the groundwater level, groundwater quality, and surface water monitoring programs described in Program Element 1.

During this reporting period, Watermaster continued to implement the monitoring programs (see Program Element 1 for details) and continued the efforts to update the 2014 Work Plan. The commitment to update to the 2014 Work Plan is part of the proposed amendment to revise the Maximum Befit SNMP currently defined in Chapter 5 of the Basin Plan (see description of the Basin Plan amendment under the Recycled Water Quality subsection below).

Hydraulic Control and Chino Basin Desalters. Pursuant to maximum-benefit commitment number 8, to achieve and maintain Hydraulic Control, the Chino Basin Desalters were expanded (maximum-benefit commitment numbers 3 and 4) to increase production in the southern portion of the Chino Basin. The Chino Basin Desalters are designed to replace the decreased agricultural production that previously prevented the outflow of high TDS and nitrate groundwater to the Santa Ana River and the Prado Basin management zone (PBMZ). Hydraulic Control is defined in the Basin Plan as the elimination of groundwater discharge from the Chino-North GMZ to the Santa Ana River to *de minimis* levels. In October 2011, the Santa Ana Water Board defined the *de minimis* discharge of groundwater from the Chino-North GMZ to the PBMZ as 1,000 acre-feet per year or less. Pursuant to commitment number 8,

[3] The expansion to provide an additional 20 MGD of desalter pumping capacity was initially required to occur when the 12-month running average of the IEUA agency-wide effluent TDS concentration exceeded 545 mgl for three consecutive months. Although this water quality condition has never been triggered, the expansion occurred anyways, driven by the implementation of the Peace II Agreement and achieving Hydraulic Control.

[4] Originally, the determination of ambient TDS and nitrate concentrations was required every three years; however, in 2021, the Santa Ana Water Board amended the Basin Plan (R8-2021-0025) to modify the ambient water quality determination to every five years following the ambient water quality determination on October 1, 2023.

Program Element 7: Develop and Implement a Salt Management Program (Continued)

Watermaster and the IEUA submitted a mitigation plan (2005 Mitigation Plan) to the Santa Ana Water Board in March 2005. This plan demonstrated how Watermaster and the IEUA would address the mitigation for any temporary loss of Hydraulic Control.

Watermaster and the IEUA use groundwater level measurements to prepare groundwater-elevation contours of the southern Chino Basin to demonstrate Hydraulic Control. Since 2006, the groundwater elevation data demonstrate that groundwater flow from the Chino-North GMZ to the PBMZ is being captured at the Chino Basin Desalter well field at and east of CDA well I-5, representing a line of Hydraulic Control. Since 2016, groundwater elevation data demonstrate that the line of Hydraulic Control has extended to the area at and east of CDA well I-20.



WM Staff Measuring Groundwater Level at CDA Well Site

For the area west of wells I-5 and I-20, the construction and operation of the Chino Basin Desalter Chino Creek Well Field (CCWF), which includes CDA wells I-16, I-17, I-18, I-20, and I-21, is intended to achieve Hydraulic Control to the *de minimis* levels of less than or equal to1,000 acre-feet per year. In 2016, operation began at wells I-16, I-17, I-20, and I-21. Due to the presence of VOCs at well I-18, pumping never initiated at this well. From 2017 to 2023, pumping decreased at the CCWF when well I-17 ceased operation due to the detection of 1,2,3-TCP above the MCL. VOC concentrations at both wells I-17 and I-18 are associated with the Chino Airport TCE and 1,2,3-TCP plumes. In April 2023, the startup of the South GAC System as part of the Chino Airport plume remediation allowed pumping to resume at well I-17 and commence (for the first time) at well I-18 (see description of Chino Airport Plumes under Program Element 6 of this report). To determine the state of Hydraulic Control under this revised pumping condition, Watermaster and the IEUA estimated the historical (fiscal year 2004 to 2018) and projected (fiscal year 2019 to 2050) volume of groundwater discharge past the CCWF using the 2020 Chino Basin Model. The model results indicate that both the estimated historical and projected discharge past the CCWF are below the *de minimis* level threshold of 1,000 acre-feet per year.

The Chino Basin Desalter pumping is necessary to replace lost agricultural groundwater production in the southern part of the Chino Basin to sustain Hydraulic Control. In a letter dated January 23, 2014, the Santa Ana Water 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—specifically, how the Chino Basin Desalters will achieve the required total groundwater production level of 40,000 acre-feet per year. On June 30, 2015, Watermaster and the IEUA submitted a final plan and schedule for the construction and operation of three new desalter wells (II-10, II-11, and II-12). Wells II-10 and II-11 were constructed and began operation in mid-2018, and well II-12 was constructed in 2020 and began operation in mid-2021. The Chino Basin Desalters officially reached the pumping capacity necessary to meet the 40,000 acre-feet per year required for Hydraulic Control in June 2020. This pumping capacity was achieved without the inclusion of well II-12, which was not operational until August 2021 and was the last part of the final expansion designed to meet the 40,000 acre-feet per year. A full status report on the desalter expansion facilities is described in Program Element 3.

Following the completion of the desalter expansion, Watermaster prepared an update to the 2005 Mitigation Plan to:

- Remove a definition of the minimum pumping requirement at the CCWF to maintain Hydraulic Control
- Provide a definition of operational flexibility for desalter production fluctuations on the order of plus or minus 2,100 acre-feet a year while maintaining a five-year average pumping of about 40,000 acre-feet a year. This translates to total annual desalter pumping between 37,900 to 42,100 acre-feet per year.
- Update protocol for mitigation of temporary loss of Hydraulic Control. The updated mitigation plan was prepared with input from the Santa Ana Water Board staff.

Watermaster finalized and submitted the updated mitigation plan to the Santa Ana Water Board on December 11, 2023.

As of December 2025, total pumping by the Chino Basin Desalter wells during the calendar year was approximately 39,587 acre-feet, which is within the range of the maximum annual deviation allowed per the definition of operational flexibility. The five-year running average annual desalter pumping is 40,185 acre-feet per calendar year. The next annual pumping total and five-year running average pumping will be calculated using data through December 2026.

Program Element 7: Develop and Implement a Salt Management Program (Continued)

Recycled Water Quality. Pursuant to the maximum-benefit commitment number 6, Watermaster and the IEUA manage the recycled water quality to ensure that the 12-month volume-weighted running average IEUA agency-wide, effluent TDS and TIN concentrations (effluent compliance metric) do not exceed the permit limits of 550 mgl and 8 mgl, respectively. Additionally, Watermaster and the IEUA must submit a plan and schedule to the Santa Ana Water Board for the implementation of measures to improve effluent water quality if the 12-month effluent compliance metric for TDS exceeds 545 mgl for three consecutive months or the 12-month effluent compliance metric for TIN exceeds 8 mgl in any one month (action limits). The IEUA calculates and reports the 12-month volume-weighted running average agency-wide effluent TDS and TIN concentrations in the *Groundwater Recharge Program Quarterly Monitoring Reports*.

Since the initiation of recycled water recharge in July 2005, the 12-month effluent compliance metrics for TDS and TIN have ranged between 456 and 534 mgl and 3.8 and 7.6 mgl, respectively, and have never exceeded the permit limits. During the statewide drought in mid-2015, a historical high 12-month effluent compliance metric for TDS of 534 mgl was calculated for three consecutive months (June, July, and August). This 12-month effluent compliance metric for TDS was only 11 mgl below the action limit of 545 mgl. After the drought conditions lessened in 2016, the 12-month effluent compliance metric for TDS decreased and has since remained significantly below the action limit. As of June 2026, the 12-month effluent compliance metric for TDS was 470 mgl.

Through analysis of water supply and wastewater data, Watermaster and the IEUA concluded that drought conditions have a meaningful impact on the short-term TDS concentration of the water supplies available to IEUA agencies and that future droughts similar to the 2012-2016 period could lead to short-term exceedances of the 12-effluent compliance metric for TDS. For this reason, in October 2016, Watermaster and the IEUA petitioned the Santa Ana Water Board to consider modifying the TDS effluent compliance metric to a longer-term averaging period. The Santa Ana Water Board agreed that an evaluation of the compliance metric was warranted and directed Watermaster and the IEUA to develop a technical scope of work to analyze the impacts of the proposed change. The proposed technical scope of work to support a revised effluent compliance metric was submitted to the Santa Ana Water Board in May 2017. The proposed scope of work, which was approved by the Santa Ana Water Board includes the following tasks:

- Develop numerical modeling tools (R4, Hydrus 2D, MODFLOW, MT3D) to evaluate the projected TDS and nitrate concentrations of the Chino Basin.
- Define a baseline (status-quo) scenario and evaluate it with the new modeling tools.
- Define salinity management planning scenarios and evaluate them with the new modeling tools to compare the projected TDS and nitrate concentrations against the baseline scenario.
- Use the results to develop a draft regulatory compliance strategy that includes a longer-term average period for effluent and recycled water TDS concentrations.
- Collaborate with the Santa Ana Water Board to review and finalize the regulatory strategy.
- Support the Santa Ana Water Board in the preparation of a Basin Plan amendment upon approval of the regulatory strategy.

Watermaster and the IEUA began implementing the scope of work in July 2017 and worked collaboratively with the Santa Ana Water Board staff to review interim work products. In December 2021, Watermaster and the IEUA completed and submitted the documentation of the technical work, *Total Dissolved Solids and Nitrate Concentrations Projections for the Chino Basin*, to the Santa Ana Water Board. Watermaster and the IEUA presented the technical work to the Santa Ana Water Board staff and, in July 2022, received approval to proceed with a Basin Plan amendment to update maximum-benefit commitment number 6 by revising the TDS effluent compliance metric to a 10-year volume-weighted running average of the IEUA agency-wide effluent.

Since 2022, Watermaster and the IEUA have supported the Santa Ana Water Board staff in developing the Basin Plan amendment including preparing the required supporting documents: Substitute Environmental Document (SED) to comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Staff Report, Resolution, and peer review package. These documents have been drafted and submitted to the Santa Ana Water Board staff and are pending their review and comment.

Recycled Water Recharge. Pursuant to the maximum-benefit commitment number 5, Watermaster and the IEUA completed the construction of the recharge facilities and began artificial recharge of stormwater and recycled water in the Chino Basin in 2005. Additionally, pursuant to maximum-benefit commitment number 7, Watermaster and the IEUA limit recycled water for artificial

Program Element 7: Develop and Implement a Salt Management Program (Continued)

recharge to the amount that can be blended on a volume-weighted basis with other sources of recharge to achieve five-year running average TDS and nitrate concentrations of less than or equal the maximum-benefit objectives (420 and 5 mgl for TDS and nitrate, respectively). This data is analyzed and reported to the Santa Ana Water Board annually in April. During this reporting period, Watermaster and the IEUA continued to implement monitoring programs to collect the data required for analysis and reporting to the Santa Ana Water Board. Since recycled water recharge began in July 2005, the five-year volume-weighted running average TDS and nitrate concentrations have ranged from 203 to 354 mgl and from 1.1 to 3.0 mgl, respectively, and have never exceeded the maximum-benefit objectives. As of December 2025, the five-year volume-weighted- running average TDS and nitrate concentrations of these three recharge sources were 265 and 1.6 mgl, respectively. The next five-year volume-weighted running average concentrations will be calculated based on data through December 2026.

As part of the Basin Plan amendment, the TDS and nitrate compliance metrics for artificial recharge under maximum-benefit commitment number 5 are proposed to be modified to a10-year volume-weighted running average. As noted above, Watermaster and the IEUA have been providing support to the Santa Ana Water Board staff for the Basin Plan amendment since 2022 (see description of the Basin Plan amendment in Recycled Water Quality subsection above).

Ambient Groundwater Quality. Pursuant to the maximum-benefit commitment number 9, Watermaster and the IEUA are required to recompute the current ambient TDS and nitrate concentrations for the Chino Basin and Cucamonga GMZs periodically. The re-computation of ambient water quality is performed for the entire Santa Ana River Watershed, and the technical work is contracted, managed, and directed by the Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority's (SAWPA's) Basin Monitoring Program Task Force (Task Force). Watermaster and the IEUA have participated in each watershed-wide ambient water quality computation as active members of the Task Force.

The most recent ambient water quality, which covers the 20-year period of 2002 to 2021 (2021 ambient water quality) was computed using measured groundwater data for the 20-year period and was completed by the Task Force on October 1, 2023. As part of this computation, Watermaster and the IEUA provided requested groundwater quality data, inputs on interim findings, and reviewed draft documentation to support the computation of the 2021 ambient water quality. Pursuant to the 2021 Basin Plan Amendment (R8-2021-0025), the Task Force is required to recompute the current ambient water quality at a minimum of every five years starting on October 1, 2023.

The next ambient water quality is due to the Santa Ana Water Board on October 1, 2028 and will include groundwater data for the 20-year period of 2007 to 2026.

Development of the Chino Creek Monitoring Program. Pursuant to the Clean Water Act sections 303(d) and 305(b), the State Board is required to assess surface water quality conditions relative to the established water quality objectives and prepare a list of impaired water bodies based on the results of the assessment. The State Board collaborates with the Regional Boards to periodically perform this assessment. The assessment and the list of impaired water bodies are included in the California Integrated Report. In 2024, the State Board collaborated with the Santa Ana Water Board to assess surface water quality conditions in the Santa Ana River Watershed (2024 Integrated Report). The 2024 Integrated Report initially identified Chino Creek 1B as an impaired waterbody subject to listing pursuant to Clean Water Act 303(d). Such a listing would require an extensive effort to develop and implement a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) program and could impact the Watermaster and IEUA recycled water permit and uses in the Chino Basin. During a subsequent review of surface water quality data of Chino Creek 1B, the Santa Ana Water Board concluded that there was insufficient data to make a final determination of water quality conditions for Chino Creek 1B; however, the limited data indicated that there may be impairment. Therefore, the Santa Ana Water Board stated that more data is needed to support future assessment for the Integrated Reports. Watermaster and IEUA acknowledged the importance of additional data for proper assessment and initiated the effort to collaborate with the Santa Ana Water Board staff to develop and implement a surface water monitoring program for Chino Creek. The objectives of the monitoring program are to collect the requisite water quality data for use in future Integrated Reports and to characterize the sources of salt loading into Chino Creek should a TMDL or a TMDL-equivalent program be required. The Santa Ana Water Board approved the monitoring program including the Quality Assurance Program Plan (QAPP) in June 2024.

Watermaster and IEUA initiated the implementation of the monitoring program in August 2024. The monitoring program includes monthly surface water quality sampling, data processing and management, annual data upload to the California Environmental Data Exchange Network (CEDEN) for use in the Integrated Reports, and annual data review to characterize water quality and trends. Watermaster and IEUA plan to implement the monitoring program for three fiscal years. At the end of the three-year period in 2027, Watermaster and IEUA will perform a detailed analysis of the monitoring data to assess long-term trends in water quality conditions across Chino Creek and characterize salt loadings into Chino Creek 1B.

Program Element 7: Develop and Implement a Salt Management Program (Continued)

During this reporting period, Watermaster and IEUA continued to implement the Chino Creek Monitoring Program as described in the Surface Water Monitoring section of this report and coordinated with CEDEN staff to upload monitoring data from August 2024 to June 2026.

Program Element 8: Develop and Implement a Groundwater Storage Management Program; and Program Element 9: Develop and Implement a Storage and Recovery Program

Groundwater storage is critical to the Chino Basin stakeholders. The OBMP outlines Watermaster's commitments to investigate the technical and management implications of Local Storage Agreements, improve related policies and procedures, and then revisit all pending Local Storage Agreement applications.

The existing Watermaster/IEUA/MWDSC/Three Valleys Municipal Water District Dry-Year Yield (DYY) program was initiated in the early 2000's and is the only active Storage and Recovery Program in the Chino Basin. Two full "put" and "take" cycle have been completed through 2022. In response to the heavy precipitation in early 2023, MWDSC began recharging imported water in the Chino Basin in spring 2023. In December 2024, the DYY recharge "put" cycle formally stopped. There was no activity on the DYYP during the reporting period.

Safe Yield Recalculation

The Basin's Safe Yield was established by the Judgment at 140,000 acre-feet per year and is subject to recalculation every ten years pursuant to the OBMP Implementation Plan and Watermaster's Rules and Regulations. Following a comprehensive technical and legal process, the Court issued a final order in April 2017 resetting the Safe Yield to 135,000 acre-feet per year effective July 1, 2010.

Using the methodology approved in the 2017 Court Order, Watermaster completed the subsequent recalculation process in 2020. Based on updated technical analyses and stakeholder engagement, the Court approved a revised Safe Yield of 131,000 acre-feet per year for the period July 1, 2020 through June 30, 2030.

The 2017 Court Order i) requires that the current Safe Yield be evaluated no later than June 30, 2025, ii) allows for supplementation of the current Safe Yield Reset methodology, and iii) requires annual collection and evaluation of data regarding cultural conditions of the Chino Basin. In 2022, Watermaster's Engineer completed a process to supplement the current Safe Yield Reset methodology to address comments received during the peer review process of the 2020 Safe Yield recalculation regarding uncertainty in the groundwater model and the data used in future projections. As a result of this process, which was supported by extensive peer review, Watermaster submitted an updated Safe Yield Reset methodology (2022 SYRM) to the Court. The Court approved the 2022 SYRM in December 2022.

The process to evaluate the Safe Yield of the Chino Basin for the period of fiscal year 2021 through 2030 (the 2025 Safe Yield Reevaluation [2025 SYR]) includes updating Watermaster's groundwater-flow model and implementing the 2022 SYRM. The effort included extensive stakeholder engagement and independent peer review of the model, methodology, and draft report. The peer reviewer found the model fundamentally sound and a credible basis for estimating Safe Yield, while identifying opportunities to strengthen the analysis and documentation. In January 2026, the Watermaster Board approved additional work to implement selected recommendations, including integrated water budgets and refinements to the calibration, model mechanics, uncertainty analysis, and projection simulations.

During this reporting period, Watermaster completed the additional technical work, held a workshop on the revised results, and finalized the 2025 SYR Report. The final report identified a reevaluated Safe Yield of 121,200 acre-feet per year for fiscal years 2021 through 2030. In June 2026, the Watermaster Board unanimously accepted the report's technical findings.

Groundwater Storage Management

Background and Environmental Review. The original OBMP storage management program established the Safe Storage Capacity (SSC) as the difference between Safe Storage[5] and the Operational Storage Requirement[6]. Water occupying the SSC includes Local Storage Account Water, Carryover Water, and water stored through Storage and Recovery programs. Storage beyond the SSC

[5] Safe Storage is an estimate of the maximum storage in the basin that will not cause significant water quality and high groundwater related problems. Safe Storage was estimated in the development of the OBMP to be about 5.8 million acre-feet based on the then-current understanding of the basin.

[6] The Operational Storage Requirement is the storage or volume in the Chino Basin that is necessary to maintain the Safe Yield. This is an average value with the storage oscillating around this value due to dry and wet periods in precipitation. The Operational Storage Requirement was estimated in the development of the OBMP to be about 5.3 million acre-feet. This storage value was set at the estimated storage in the basin in 1997.

Program Element 8: Develop and Implement a Groundwater Storage Management Program; and Program Element 9: Develop and Implement a Storage and Recovery Program (Continued)

requires advance identification and commitment of any necessary mitigation. This program was evaluated in the 2000 OBMP programmatic environmental impact report (PEIR).

Following adoption of the OBMP, new monitoring data, an improved understanding of Basin hydrogeology, and updated groundwater models resulted in revisions to estimates of groundwater storage and Basin management needs. The Peace II Agreement subsequently provided for expansion of the Chino Basin Desalters and dedication of 400,000 acre-feet of groundwater storage for desalter replenishment. IEUA evaluated the Peace II Agreement through a supplemental environmental impact report adopted in 2010.

Following the implementation of desalters and the Peace II Agreement, basin storage continued to increase. To provide time to develop a new storage management plan, IEUA adopted an addendum to the OBMP PEIR temporarily increasing the SSC from 500,000 to 600,000 acre-feet from July 1, 2017, through June 30, 2021. The temporary increase did not cause material physical injury or loss of Hydraulic Control.

2020 Storage Management Plan. In 2019, Watermaster began developing the 2020 Storage Management Plan (2020 SMP) with input from the Watermaster Parties and Board. A white paper outlining the need and requirements for the SMP was presented to stakeholders in June 2019. This effort was built on the 2018 Storage Framework Investigation, which explored potential storage space between 700,000 and 1,000,000 acre-feet. A final SMP report was published in December 2019 and included in the 2020 OBMP Update Report, which the Watermaster Board adopted in October 2020.

Local Storage Limitation Solution. Because the temporary SSC increase was scheduled to expire on June 30, 2021, Watermaster developed the Local Storage Limitation Solution (LSLS), supported by updated groundwater modeling and environmental review. The LSLS increased the SSC to 700,000 acre-feet through June 30, 2030, and 620,000 acre-feet from July 1, 2030, through June 30, 2035. IEUA adopted Addendum No. 2 to the OBMP PEIR on March 17, 2021, and the Court-approved LSLS became effective July 1, 2021.

Increase of Safe Storage Capacity to 900,000 Acre-Feet. Following two consecutive wetter-than-average years resulting in low groundwater demands and increased recharge through the DYY Program, the total managed storage at the end of fiscal year 2023/24 was about 709,000 acre-feet, exceeding the SSC authorized by the approval of the LSLS. To address this, the Watermaster Board adopted Resolution 2024-04 to recommend that the Court authorize the increase of the SSC to a maximum of 900,000 acre-feet through June 30, 2040, consistent with the project evaluated as part of the 2020 OBMP Update (see 2020 OBMP Update description below). The Court approved the motion to increase the SSC to a maximum of 900,000 acre-feet through June 30, 2040 in January 2025.

2027 Storage Management Plan. Following completion of the 2025 Safe Yield Reevaluation, Watermaster will initiate developing the 2027 Storage Management Plan in summer 2026. The effort will use the updated Chino Valley Model and the findings of the 2025 Safe Yield Reevaluation to evaluate long-term storage management needs and update the framework for managing groundwater storage in the Basin.

2020 OBMP Update

OBMP implementation began in 2000, and by 2019 many of the projects and management programs envisioned in the original OBMP had been implemented. Improvements in the understanding of Chino Basin hydrology and hydrogeology, along with the identification of new water management issues, led Watermaster, with input from the Watermaster Parties, to prepare a 2020 OBMP Update to establish a framework for basin management for the next 20 years.

Through a collaborative stakeholder process conducted in 2019, Watermaster confirmed that the original OBMP goals and nine Program Elements remained appropriate and identified seven priority management activities to be implemented within that existing framework. The Watermaster Board adopted the final 2020 OBMP Update Report on October 22, 2020.

Watermaster and IEUA, as CEQA lead agency, also prepared a subsequent Environmental Impact Report to support implementation of the 2020 OBMP Update. Following additional stakeholder review and refinement of the project description, including evaluation of managed storage of up to 900,000 acre-feet, IEUA certified the final SEIR in February 2024. The SEIR supported subsequent implementation actions, including the Court-approved increase in Safe Storage Capacity described in the Groundwater Storage Management section.

2020 OBMP Update (Continued)

As part of the 2020 OBMP Update implementation, preliminary efforts to define the scope and objectives of new storage- and water-quality-related planning activities were initiated beginning in fiscal year 2023/24, including early coordination with stakeholders to inform development of a future Storage and Recovery Master Plan and a Water Quality Management Plan. These efforts focused on clarifying desired program benefits, refining scopes of work, and identifying monitoring needs, but have not advanced beyond initial organizational stages.

2024 State of the Basin Report

As a reporting mechanism and pursuant to the *OBMP Implementation Plan* and the November 15, 2001 Court Order, Watermaster prepares a State of the Basin report every two years that demonstrates the current state of the Basin and the progress made since OBMP implementation began on July 1, 2000. The State of the Basin reports on activities related to OBMP Program Elements, such as well meter installation, desalter planning and engineering, recharge assessments, recharge master planning, hydraulic control, expansion of monitoring programs for groundwater levels and quality, and the monitoring and management of land subsidence.



In December 2025, the final *2024 State of the Basin* was made publicly available on Watermaster's website The *2024 State of the Basin* report is the twelfth report since OBMP implementation and is in a new, web-based format using ArcGIS StoryMaps that features interactive maps and exhibits that characterize Basin conditions including hydrology, pumping, recharge, groundwater levels, groundwater quality, and ground motion.







CHINO BASIN WATERMASTER

9641 San Bernardino Road, Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730
909.484.3888 www.cbwm.org

STAFF REPORT

DATE: October 22, 2026

TO: Board Members

SUBJECT: Equal Employment Opportunity and Harassment Prevention Policies, Sections 2.5 and 4.18 of the CBWM Employee Manual (2026 Update) (Consent Calendar Item I.D.)

Issue: Adopt the updated Equal Employment Opportunity and Harassment, Discrimination and Retaliation Sections 2.5 and 4.18 of the Chino Basin Watermaster employee manual.

Recommendation: Adopt the updated policies as presented.

Financial Impact: None.

ACTIONS:
Watermaster Board – October 22, 2026 [Recommended]: Adoption

BACKGROUND

The Chino Basin Watermaster maintains an Employee Manual containing personnel policies and procedures and general employment practices applicable to Watermaster employees. The employee manual includes, among many other categories, policies regarding equal employment opportunity and the prevention of harassment, discrimination and retaliation.

Employment laws and related regulations are required to be updated periodically and Watermaster therefore, in conjunction with legal counsel, reviews and revises its personnel policies as appropriate to maintain compliance with applicable federal, state and local laws.

The proposed August 2026 policy update applies to Watermaster employee manual Section 2.5, Equal Employment Opportunity, and Section 4.18, Policy Against Harassment, Discrimination and Retaliation.

DISCUSSION

Each year, Watermaster legal counsel reviews the policies for legal compliance, and recommends pertinent updates. The updated policies, as attached, addresses protected characteristics, equal employment opportunity, reasonable accommodation, prohibited harassment and discrimination, complaint-reporting procedures, investigations, confidentiality, corrective action and protection against retaliation.

On August 19, 2026, Watermaster outside counsel, (EmployMentor, Inc)., used the updated policies to conduct biennial harassment prevention training for staff. Compared with the prior version, the policies clarify protections for protected characteristics, reasonable accommodations, complaint reporting, investigations, and retaliation, including conduct in virtual workplaces.

Staff recommends that the Watermaster Board adopt the updated policies such that the framework exists for staff use, and thereby ensuring Watermaster is in compliance with all applicable law. Following adoption, the policies will be incorporated into the Watermaster employee manual and distributed to employees in accordance with Watermaster administrative practices.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Chino Basin Watermaster Employee Manual Sections 2.5 and 4.18: Policies Regarding Equal Employment Opportunity and Harassment, Discrimination and Retaliation (Revised August 2026)
2. Redline from 2018 Employee Manual Version

Chino Basin Watermaster

Employee Manual Sections 2.5 and 4.18:
Policies Regarding Equal Employment Opportunity
and Harassment, Discrimination and Retaliation

August 2026

2.5 EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY

It is the Watermaster's policy to provide equal employment opportunities for all applicants and employees. The Watermaster prohibits discrimination based on actual or perceived: sex (including pregnancy, childbirth, reproductive health decision-making, breastfeeding and related medical conditions), race (including traits associated with race, including but not limited to hair texture and protective hairstyles, which include such things as braids, locs and twists), religion (including but not limited to religious dress and grooming practices), color, gender, gender identity or expression, transgender status or status as an individual who is transitioning or has transitioned, gender non-conformity, national origin, ancestry, citizenship, creed, family care or leave status, physical or mental disability, medical condition, genetic information, marital status, immigration status, registered domestic partner status, age (40 and over), sexual orientation, military and veteran status, political belief, being a victim or having a family member who is a victim, of a "qualifying act of violence" (as defined under applicable law), possession of a driver's license (except where necessary to the role), use of cannabis off the job and away from the workplace (subject to applicable state and federal laws, and except as to positions that require a federal government background investigation or security clearance), or any other basis protected by federal, state or local law or ordinance or regulation (together, these are referred to as "Protected Characteristics"). Discrimination or harassment based on any of these Protected Characteristics individually, or based on any combination of Protected Characteristics (referred to as "intersectional" discrimination or harassment), is prohibited.

The Watermaster is committed to complying with all applicable laws providing equal employment opportunities. This commitment applies to all persons involved in the operation of the Watermaster and prohibits discrimination by any employee or agent of the Watermaster.

Additionally, the Watermaster prohibits the harassment of any individual based on any Protected Characteristics. For information about the types of conduct that constitute impermissible harassment, or the Watermaster's internal procedures for addressing complaints of harassment, please refer to the "Policy Against Discrimination and Harassment" in this Handbook.

This policy pertains not only to selection and hiring, but also to all employment decisions and personnel actions, such as promotions, assignments, transfers, training, compensation, benefits, and other related conditions of employment, including freedom from sexual harassment.

In accordance with applicable federal and state law protecting qualified individuals with known physical or mental disabilities, the Watermaster will attempt to reasonably accommodate such individuals unless doing so would create an undue hardship on the Watermaster. Any qualified applicant or employee with a disability who requires an accommodation in order to perform the essential functions of the job (including, for example, use of a service animal) should contact their manager, the General Manager or the Director of Administration to request an accommodation.

Possible reasonable accommodations may include, but are not limited to:

- Making the existing worksite usable and accessible
- Providing an assistive device
- Modifying the employee's schedule
- Reassigning the employee to a vacant, existing position for which he or she is qualified
- Permitting a support animal in the workplace

It is the responsibility of every employee to conscientiously follow this policy. Employees with concerns about any of these issues are encouraged to bring these matters to the attention of the General Manager or Director of Administration. Individuals may raise concerns without fear of reprisal. Anyone found to be engaging in any type of discrimination, harassment or retaliation in violation of this policy will be subject to disciplinary action, up to and including termination of employment.

4.18 POLICY AGAINST HARASSMENT, DISCRIMINATION AND RETALIATION

The Watermaster is committed to providing a workplace free of discrimination and harassment based on any Protected Characteristics (as defined in the "Equal Employment Opportunity" policy), including sexual harassment (which includes harassment based on gender, pregnancy, childbirth, related medical conditions and breastfeeding). Discrimination and harassment based on any of these Protected Characteristics individually, or based on any combination of Protected Characteristics (referred to as "intersectional" discrimination or harassment), is prohibited.

The Watermaster strongly disapproves of and will not tolerate discrimination against, or harassment of, employees by managers, supervisors, or co-workers, or by or against non-employees in the workplace or in the course of Watermaster business (including but not limited to volunteers, interns and contractors). Harassment includes verbal, physical, and visual conduct that creates an intimidating, offensive or hostile work environment or that interferes with work performance. Such conduct constitutes harassment when (1) submission to the conduct is made either an explicit or implicit condition of the individual's position with the Watermaster; (2) submission to or rejection of the conduct is used as the basis for an employment or similar decision affecting the individual; or (3) the harassment interferes with an individual's work performance or creates an intimidating, hostile or offensive work environment.

Harassing conduct can take many forms and includes, but is not limited to, slurs, jokes, statements, gestures, pictures, or cartoons regarding an individual's Protected Characteristics. Sexually harassing conduct in particular includes all of these prohibited actions as well as other unwelcome conduct such as requests for sexual favors, conversation containing sexual comments, and unwelcome sexual advances. Sexual harassment in violation of this policy includes harassment of women by men, of men by women, and same sex gender-based harassment. Sexual harassment does not have to involve sexual desire or any sexual proposition to violate this policy.

All such discrimination and harassment, regardless of form, is a violation of the Watermaster's policies and may subject the offender to disciplinary action up to and including termination. Such conduct also may be a violation of federal, state and local laws, which may subject the offender to personal liability for conduct found to be unlawful. Harassing behavior is unacceptable in the workplace itself as well as in other work-related settings, such as business trips, business-related social events, and other Watermaster-related circumstances. For the avoidance of doubt, this policy applies to remote and virtual work environments, including conduct occurring through email, chat, text message, or another electronic or virtual means.

Any incident of suspected discrimination or harassment, including work-related harassment by Watermaster personnel or any other person, should be reported promptly to the individual's supervisor or manager or to the Director of Administration. If the immediate supervisor is involved in the reported conduct, or if for some reason the individual feels uncomfortable about making a report at that level, the report should be made to the General Manager or the Director of Administration. If the General Manager or the Director of Administration is involved in the reported conduct or, if for some reason the individual feels uncomfortable making a report at that level, the report should be made to the Chair of the Watermaster Board. Supervisory or managerial employees who become aware, through any means, of possible violation of this policy must immediately report the information to the General Manager or the Director of Administration. The Watermaster emphasizes that an individual is not required to complain first to his or her supervisor if that supervisor is the individual engaging in the conduct perceived to be inappropriate. Prompt reporting of any such conduct enables the Watermaster to respond rapidly and take appropriate action, and helps the Watermaster maintain an environment free of discrimination and harassment.

All reported complaints of suspected discrimination or harassment or incidents that come to the Watermaster's attention will be investigated in a manner appropriate to the incident. The Watermaster will undertake an effective, thorough, and objective investigation of the harassment allegations, appropriate to the type of conduct and concerns raised. The Watermaster will keep all information as confidential as possible, on a "need to know" basis, disclosing information only as needed to perform an appropriate investigation. The Watermaster will track the timely progress of the investigation and document the investigation and findings. Every investigation may be different, and sometimes, immediate termination may be appropriate. When the investigation is completed, the Watermaster will advise the affected individuals of the outcome of the investigation. In the case of Watermaster employees and contractors, if discrimination or harassment is established, the offender will be disciplined, up to and including discharge. The Watermaster also will take necessary steps to protect individuals from harassment by non-employees in the workplace.

Retaliation against Watermaster employees, contractors, or any other person for the good faith reporting of possible acts or incidents in violation of this policy will not be tolerated. Retaliation itself is a serious violation of this policy and should be reported immediately.

Any person who engages in retaliatory conduct toward any individual who cooperated in an investigation or made a good faith complaint under this policy will be subject to discipline, up to and including termination of employment or engagement.

In addition, employees will not be discharged, threatened with discharge, demoted, suspended or in any manner discriminated or retaliated against for exercising or attempting to exercise their rights under the California "Workplace Know Your Rights" Act (the "Act"), filing a complaint with the Labor Commissioner alleging a violation of the Act, cooperating in an investigation or prosecution of an alleged violation of the Act, or for any action taken by an employee to invoke the Act or assist in the enforcement of the Act.

In addition to notifying the Watermaster about harassment or retaliation complaints, affected individuals may also direct their complaints to the Federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC), the California Civil Rights Department (CRD), and/or local agencies, which investigate, assist with resolving, and prosecute complaints of unlawful harassment in employment. Individuals may contact the federal or state agencies through their respective internet websites: www.eeoc.gov and www.calcivilrights.ca.gov. In addition, the address of the nearest office of the CRD can be found on the workplace poster at the office or on the CRD website. The EEOC, the CRD and similar state and local agencies serve as neutral fact finders and attempt to help the parties voluntarily resolve disputes. If, after an investigation and hearing, the applicable agency finds that unlawful harassment occurred, depending on the circumstances, an employee or contractor may be entitled to remedies, including monetary penalties, fines, damages for emotional distress, reinstatement, back pay, promotion, and/or changes in the policies or practices of the Watermaster. A court may order unlimited damages.

Individuals can access the CRD online harassment prevention training on the CRD website, at https://calcivilrights.ca.gov/shpt/.

Individuals are protected by law from retaliation for opposing unlawful harassment, for filing a complaint with the CRD, EEOC, or other agencies, or for otherwise participating in any proceedings conducted by federal or state agencies. The deadline for filing complaints with the CRD generally is three (3) years from the date of the alleged unlawful conduct. If the CRD believes that a complaint is valid and settlement efforts fail, the CRD may seek an administrative hearing before the California Civil Rights Council (CRC) or file a lawsuit in court. Both the CRC and the courts have the authority to award monetary and non-monetary relief in meritorious cases. Individuals can contact the nearest office of the EEOC or CRD at the locations listed online, in the Watermaster's CRD poster or by checking the federal and state government listings in the local telephone directory.

Questions about the Watermaster's Policy Against Harassment, Discrimination and Retaliation may be referred to the General Manager or the Director of Administration.

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Additionally, the Watermaster prohibits the harassment of any individual based on any Protected Characteristics. For information about the types of conduct that constitute impermissible harassment, or the ~~bases listed above.~~ Watermaster's internal procedures for addressing complaints of harassment, please refer to the "Policy Against Discrimination and Harassment" in this Handbook.

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In accordance with applicable federal and state law protecting qualified individuals with known physical or mental disabilities, the Watermaster will attempt to reasonably accommodate such individuals unless doing so would create an undue hardship on the Watermaster. Any qualified applicant or employee with a disability who requires an accommodation in order to perform the essential functions of the job (including, for example, use of a service animal) should contact their ~~manager~~ manager, the General Manager or ~~Human Resources ("HR")~~ the Director of Administration to request an accommodation.

Possible reasonable accommodations may include, but are not limited to:

• Making the existing worksite usable and accessible
• Providing an assistive device
• Modifying the employee's schedule
• Reassigning the employee to a vacant, existing position for which he or she is qualified
• Permitting a support animal in the workplace

~~This~~ It is the responsibility of every employee to conscientiously follow this policy. Employees with concerns about any of these issues are encouraged to bring these matters to the attention of the General Manager or Director of Administration. Individuals may raise concerns without fear of reprisal. Anyone found to be engaging in any type of discrimination, harassment or retaliation in violation of this policy ~~applies~~ will be subject to ~~all areas~~ disciplinary action, up to and including termination of ~~employment, including recruitment, hiring, training, promotion, compensation, benefits, transfer, discipline, layoff, recall and termination.~~ employment.

4.18 ~~HARASSMENT~~ POLICY AGAINST HARASSMENT, DISCRIMINATION AND ~~DISCRIMINATION~~ RETALIATION

The Watermaster is committed to providing a workplace free of discrimination and harassment based on any Protected Characteristics (as defined in the "Equal Employment Opportunity" policy), including sexual harassment ~~or discrimination~~ (which includes harassment ~~or discrimination~~ based on gender,

pregnancy, childbirth, ~~or~~ related medical ~~conditions) as well as~~ conditions and breastfeeding). Discrimination and harassment ~~or discrimination~~ based on ~~such factors~~ any of these Protected Characteristics individually, or based on any combination of Protected Characteristics (referred to as ~~race, color, religion, national origin (including language use restrictions and possession of a driver's license issued under Vehicle Code section 12801.9), ancestry, age, physical~~ "intersectional" discrimination or ~~mental disability, medical condition, genetic information, marital status, registered domestic partnership status, sexual~~

~~orientation, gender, gender identity or expression, transsexual or transgender status, family care leave status, military or veteran status, or any other basis protected by federal, state or local law or ordinance or regulation.~~ harassment), is prohibited.

The Watermaster strongly disapproves of and will not tolerate ~~unlawful~~ discrimination against, or harassment ~~or discrimination against~~ of, employees by managers, supervisors, or co-workers, or by or against non-employees in the workplace or in the course of Watermaster ~~business.~~ business (including but not limited to volunteers, interns and contractors). Harassment includes verbal, physical, and visual conduct that creates an intimidating, offensive or hostile ~~working~~ work environment or that interferes with work performance. Such conduct constitutes harassment when (1) submission to the conduct is made either an explicit or implicit condition of ~~employment;~~ the individual's position with the Watermaster; (2) submission to or rejection of the conduct is used as the basis for an employment ~~decision;~~ or similar decision affecting the individual; or (3) the harassment interferes with an ~~employee's~~ individual's work performance or creates an intimidating, hostile or offensive work environment.

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All such discrimination and harassment, regardless of form, is a violation of the Watermaster's policies and may subject the offender to disciplinary action up to and including termination. Such conduct also may be a violation of federal, state and local laws, which may subject the offender to personal liability for conduct found to be unlawful. Harassing behavior is unacceptable in the workplace itself as well as in other work-related settings, such as business trips, business-related social events, and other Watermaster-related circumstances. For the avoidance of doubt, this policy applies to remote and virtual work environments, including conduct occurring through email, chat, text message, or ~~physical conduct of a sexual nature (like name calling, suggestive comments,~~ another electronic or ~~lewd talk).~~ virtual means.

Any incident of suspected discrimination or harassment, including work-related harassment by Watermaster personnel or any other person, should be reported promptly to the ~~employee's supervisor.~~ individual's supervisor or manager or to

the Director of Administration. If the immediate supervisor is involved in the reported conduct, or if for some reason the ~~employee~~ individual feels uncomfortable about making a report at that level, the report should be made to the General ~~Manager.~~ Manager or the Director of Administration. If the General Manager or the Director of Administration is involved in the reported conduct or, if for some reason the ~~employee~~ individual feels uncomfortable making a report at that level, the report should be made to the Chair of the Watermaster Board. Supervisory or managerial employees who become ~~aware~~ aware, through any means, of possible violation of this policy must immediately report the information to the General ~~Manager.~~ Manager or the Director of Administration. The Watermaster emphasizes that an individual is not required to complain first to his or her supervisor if that supervisor is the individual engaging in the conduct perceived to be inappropriate. Prompt reporting of any such conduct enables the Watermaster to respond rapidly and take appropriate action, and helps the Watermaster maintain an environment free of discrimination and ~~harassment for all employees.~~ harassment.

All reported complaints of suspected discrimination or harassment or incidents ~~of prohibited harassment~~ that come to the Watermaster's attention will be investigated in a manner appropriate to the incident. The Watermaster will undertake an effective, thorough, and objective investigation of the harassment allegations, appropriate to the type of conduct and concerns raised. The Watermaster will keep all information as confidential as possible, on a "need to know" basis, disclosing information only as needed to perform an appropriate investigation. The

Watermaster will track the timely progress of the investigation and document the investigation and findings. Every investigation may be different, and sometimes, immediate termination may be appropriate. When the investigation is completed, the Watermaster will advise the affected ~~employees~~ individuals of the outcome of the investigation. In the case of Watermaster ~~employees,~~ employees and contractors, if discrimination or harassment is established, the offender will be disciplined, up to and including discharge. The Watermaster also will ~~attempt and~~ take necessary steps to protect ~~employees~~ individuals from harassment by non-employees in the workplace.

Retaliation against Watermaster ~~employees~~ employees, contractors, or any other person for the good faith reporting of possible acts or incidents in violation of this policy will not be tolerated. ~~Watermaster employees shown to have engaged~~ Retaliation itself is a serious violation of this policy and should be reported immediately.

Any person who engages in ~~such retaliation~~ retaliatory conduct toward any individual who cooperated in an investigation or made a good faith complaint

under this policy will be ~~disciplined,~~ subject to discipline, up to and including ~~discharge.~~ termination of employment or engagement.

In addition, employees will not be discharged, threatened with discharge, demoted, suspended or in any manner discriminated or retaliated against for exercising or attempting to exercise their rights under the California "Workplace Know Your Rights" Act (the "Act"), filing a complaint with the Labor Commissioner alleging a violation of the Act, cooperating in an investigation or prosecution of an alleged violation of the Act, or for any action taken by an employee to invoke the Act or assist in the enforcement of the Act.

In addition to notifying the Watermaster about harassment or retaliation complaints, affected ~~employees~~ individuals may also direct their complaints to the Federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission ~~(EEOC)~~ (EEOC), the California Civil Rights Department (CRD), and/or ~~California Department of Fair Employment and Housing (DFEH),~~ local agencies, which investigate, assist with resolving, and prosecute complaints of unlawful harassment in employment. ~~If~~ Individuals may contact the ~~EEOC~~ federal or ~~DFEH~~ state agencies through their respective internet websites: www.eeoc.gov and www.calcivilrights.ca.gov. In addition, the address of the nearest office of the CRD can be found on the workplace poster at the office or on the CRD website. The EEOC, the CRD and similar state and local agencies serve as neutral fact finders and attempt to help the parties voluntarily resolve disputes. If, after an investigation and hearing, the applicable agency finds that unlawful harassment occurred, ~~it can order~~ depending on the circumstances, an employee or contractor may be entitled to remedies, including monetary penalties, fines, damages for emotional distress, reinstatement, back pay, promotion, and/or changes in the policies or practices of the ~~Foundation.~~ Watermaster. A court may order unlimited damages.

Individuals can access the CRD online harassment prevention training on the CRD website, at https://calcivilrights.ca.gov/shpt/.

Individuals are protected by law from retaliation for opposing unlawful harassment, for filing a complaint with the CRD, EEOC, or other agencies, or for otherwise participating in any proceedings conducted by federal or state agencies. The deadline for filing complaints with the ~~DFEH~~ CRD generally is ~~one (1) year~~ three (3) years from the date of the alleged unlawful conduct. If the ~~DFEH~~ CRD believes that a complaint is valid and settlement efforts fail, the ~~DFEH~~ CRD may seek an administrative hearing before the California ~~Fair Employment and Housing Commission (FEHC)~~ Civil Rights Council (CRC) or file a lawsuit in court. Both the ~~FEHC~~ CRC and the courts have the authority to award monetary and non-monetary relief in meritorious cases. ~~You~~ Individuals can contact the nearest office of the EEOC or ~~DFEH~~ CRD at the locations listed online, in the Watermaster's ~~DFEH~~ CRD poster or by checking the federal and state government listings in the local telephone directory.

Questions about the Watermaster's ~~Sexual Harassment~~ Policy Against Harassment, Discrimination and Retaliation may be referred to the General ~~Manager.~~ Manager or the Director of Administration.

CHINO BASIN WATERMASTER

9641 San Bernardino Road, Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730
909.484.3888 www.cbwm.org

STAFF REPORT

DATE: October 22, 2026

TO: Board Members

SUBJECT: Review and Discussion of Watermaster Rules and Regulations, Section 2.10, "Conflict of Interest" (Business Item II.A.)

Issue: To receive a report of the review and discussion of the Advisory Committee's ad hoc committee transmittal by the Watermaster Pools and Advisory Committee relating to potential changes to Watermaster Rules and Regulations, Section 2.10, "Conflict of Interest" and consider a request from the Advisory Committee.

Recommendation: To receive a report on the matter and consider the Advisory Committee request to direct staff to develop a guidelines manual for training of new Board and Advisory Committee members including a biannual training for members of each body.

Financial Impact: None

ACTIONS:
Appropriative Pool – October 8, 2026 [Final] Create a manual and biannual training for new Board and Advisory members.
Overlying Non-Ag Pool – October 8, 2026 [Final] Supported AP action and continue discussion at Advisory Committee.
Overlying Ag Pool – October 8, 2026 [Final] Current language of Section 2.10 is sufficient with no changes.
Advisory Committee – October 15, 2026 [Final] No changes to Section 2.10 and create manual and biannual training for new Board and Advisory members.
Watermaster Board – October 22, 2026 [Recommendation]: Consider recommendation as presented.

BACKGROUND

In March 2026 the issue of whether to consider changes to Watermaster Rule 2.10 was brought before the Watermaster Board (Attachment 1). The Board's consideration of the issue stemmed from characterizations made by the City of Ontario in various letters and court filings in recent years that the Board was not acting neutrally in its capacity as an extension of the Court insofar as Board members had not recused themselves from confidential session discussions which involved contested litigation involving both Watermaster and one or more parties that had nominated Board members from their respective Pools for appointment to the Board.

Watermaster responded that Board actions were in accordance with the Court-approved Chino Basin Watermaster Rules and Regulations and that Board members acting on matters before Watermaster were taken in accordance with court approved Watermaster Rules and Regulations. These conflict of interest rules and regulations have governed Watermaster for 25 years and operate as an interest-based governing structure where all interests can be represented in the decision-making process unless there is a conflict of interest, as specifically defined in Watermaster Rules and Regulations, Section 2.10. Under Section 2.10, a conflict requiring recusal of a Board member exists only when a member has "direct and financial interest" that is distinguishable from matters of general interest to the respective Pool or Party to the Judgment.

Members of the Board are appointed from each of the three Pools and single representatives from the three member agencies of the Metropolitan Water District (IEUA, TVMWD, and WMWD) in accordance with the 1998 Court Order establishing Watermaster. The Board members from each of the three Pools act in a representative capacity at the pleasure of, and in the manner prescribed by the Pools, not for an individual party to the Judgment. In other words, there is no right of an individual party to the Judgment to occupy a seat on the Watermaster Board.

In April 2026, the matter was considered by the Pool Committees, Advisory Committee, and Watermaster Board. On April 9, 2026, the Appropriative Pool Committee approved, without dissent, a motion to create an ad hoc committee to further review Section 2.10 and determine whether refinements should be recommended. The committee was to include, at minimum, representatives from all three Pools and interested stakeholders.

That same day the Overlying (Non-Agricultural Pool) supported, by consensus, the Appropriative Pool motion and action. The item was also presented and discussed by the Overlying (Agricultural) Pool; however, no formal action was taken. On April 16, 2026, Advisory Committee supported, by consensus, establishing the ad hoc committee and emphasized that any recommendations should be referred back through the Pool and Advisory Committee process before being presented to the Board. On April 23, 2026, the Watermaster Board directed staff to assist with scheduling and support of the Ad Hoc Committee to review specific issues and questions and report back within 90 days.

The ad hoc committee met on May 14 and June 11, 2026. The meetings were open to all parties, and specifically, representatives from the three Pools were asked to attend. The Watermaster General Manager attended the first meeting. Upon conclusion of the second meeting, a document was drafted by the ad hoc Committee Chair compiling the issues raised and communicated by parties during the meeting (Attachment 2). The document was circulated to the parties who attended the meetings. No additional responses or comments were received. The ad hoc committee Chair requested Watermaster staff agendize the transmittal for review and discussion of the Watermaster Pool Committees, Advisory Committee, and Board.

DISCUSSION

Watermaster's Rules and Regulations govern the conduct of the Board, including conflict of interest. Section 2.10 establishes criteria for participation in confidential matters and for recusal. The 9-member Board was created in 1998, followed soon thereafter by the Peace Agreement, the OBMP Implementation Plan in 2000, and the adoption of Watermaster's Rules and Regulations in 2001. The Rules and Regulations, including Section 2.10, were reviewed and approved by the Court.

The Conflict of Interest Rules were unanimously approved by the three Pools and the Advisory Committee and have been consistently followed by Watermaster for a quarter of a century. The 9-member Board acts in a representative capacity of diverse stakeholder interests and is designed to overcome the potential risk of groundwater producers controlling the Watermaster Board.

These diverse interests include the three Pools, the Appropriative Pool, the Overlying (Agricultural) Pool and the Overlying (Non-Agricultural) Pool which designates their representatives through their own internal processes. By action of the Appropriative Pool dated November 11, 2015, its members agreed to a rotational schedule whereby all members of the Pool have the opportunity designate their respective representative. There is no requirement that the representative be a current employee or an elected official currently affiliated with the entity. The selection is made at the discretion of the entity.

The Overlying (Agricultural) Pool and the Overlying (Non-Agricultural) Pool select their representatives by vote of the respective Pools. Three Municipal Water Districts, that produce no groundwater, appoint representatives that are elected to their Boards by popular vote. Board members are required to cast their vote and may not abstain unless they have a conflict arising under Section 2.10 of Watermaster Rules and Regulations. All actions taken by Watermaster under the Judgment are reviewable by law and motion before the trial court and as an entity, the trial court may remove, reconstitute, and replace Watermaster upon motion of any party or sua sponte for good cause.

Watermaster is not government. It is not subject to the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act[1], Proposition 218[2] and as an extension of the Court rather than government, the Political Reform Act.

Staff and counsel leave to the parties, the Board, and the Court as to their desire to develop disclosure categories and requirements, education requirements, incompatibility measures of its' Board members, senior Watermaster staff, Advisory Committee, and Pool Officers. It is important to reiterate the basis for the existing conflict of interest guidelines. The Watermaster Conflict of Interest guidelines, as embodied in Section 2.10, is by design express consent and consistent application that a decision that agency adversity and interest in a decision is **not** a conflict. Section 2.10(b) states that "Watermaster representatives are expressly intended to act in a representative capacity for their constituents. A member of the Board or the Advisory Committee shall not be considered to have a discrete or particular financial advantage unless a decision may result in their obtaining a financial benefit that is not enjoyed by any other person." Treating representative interests as a basis for disclosure and potential recusal could be considered inconsistent with the existing interest-based governance structure established by the Judgment and implemented through the Rules and Regulations.

[1] Hillside Memorial Park & Mortuary v. Golden State Water Company (2011) 205 Cal.App.4th 534, 550
[2] Las Posas Valley Water Rights Coalition v. Ventura County WaterWorks District No. 1 (2026) 118 Cal.App.5th 1170.

The ad hoc committee developed, and proposes for consideration, the addition of four Disclosure Categories to guide the implementation of Section 2.10 of the Watermaster Rules and Regulations (Attachment 2). The categories developed are: 1. Financial and Real Property Interests, 2. Business and Professional Activities, 3. Family and Household Interests, and 4. Litigation Participation. The Policy guidelines are proposed to apply to all Board members, Advisory Committee members, General Manager, direct advisors to the Board including legal counsel and Watermaster Engineer.

The potential requirements and implications of the proposed amendments are illustrated by its disclosure categories:

- **Category 1 (Financial and Real Property Interests)** requires disclosure of any financial or property interest that could reasonably be affected by Watermaster decisions. For example, contractual relationships with developers, water retailers, attorneys, or other Basin stakeholders that may appear before Watermaster[3], as well as financial or contractual relationships with entities appearing before Watermaster in Basin-related matters, must be disclosed.

- **Category 2 (Business and Professional Activities)** requires disclosure of professional or business activities that have a direct or reasonably foreseeable connection to Watermaster matters. For example, activities in this category requires disclosure of employment, consulting, or contractual work for developers, water retailers, land use applicants, or water-dependent projects within a Basin agency service area. This category encompasses relationships that may form the basis for a member's appointment to Watermaster. The Proposed Policy's example of a Board or Advisory Committee member employed by, consulting for, or having a financial interest in a developer actively pursuing projects within a retail water agency's service area could be interpreted to include circumstances closely related to the representative function recognized in Section 2.10(b). This category includes as an example, "Legal representation of Parties with current or anticipated interests in the Chino Basin." Legal representation is already the subject of the California State Bar of California's Rules of Professional Conduct, which both address representation of clients in certain conflict situations, but also require attorneys to keep confidential certain information – such as representation and a client's potential interests – without client authorization. In this regard, an attorney's (the draft could be read to apply to both Watermaster legal counsel and any attorneys who may serve as representatives on the Board or Advisory Committee) obligations under the Rules of Professional Conduct and the Proposed Policy might conflict.

- **Category 3 (Family and Household Interests)** requires disclosure of immediate family or household members' interests in Basin water rights, ownership or financial interests in properties or businesses with the Basin where Watermaster decisions could reasonably be viewed as indirectly affecting business opportunities, approvals, or financial benefit, contracts with Watermaster, and ownership in affected businesses. This category can be read to go beyond the "direct personal and financial interests" outlined in section 2.10(b) of the Rules and Regulations.

- **Category 4 (Litigation Participation)** requires disclosure of participation in litigation or formal disputes that materially involve Chino Basin Watermaster, Basin Parties, water rights, CEQA matters, or contract disputes. Specific examples include "disputes between Basin Parties

[3] The Proposed Policy does not define what it means to "appear before" Watermaster. In practice, other than applications described in Article X of the Watermaster Rules and Regulations, it is rare for a developer, retailer, attorney, or other Basin stakeholder to directly seek the Watermaster Board's approval. As a practical matter, many Board members serve because they are employed by, affiliated with, or otherwise represent Basin agencies and stakeholders that routinely participate in Watermaster proceedings – it is unclear whether employment or appointment by an entity would require disclosure under this category.

regarding allocations or obligations." Because litigation among Basin Parties is not uncommon, this category could encompass the routine litigation positions of appointing agencies or stakeholders. The Proposed Policy further provides that members representing parties to active litigation should recuse themselves from deliberations and decision-making involving the disputed matters. As drafted, the provision appears to establish a recusal requirement based on participation in litigation rather than on an individualized determination of whether a member possesses a disqualifying direct personal and financial interest with respect to the matter under consideration.

Disclosures are proposed to be submitted each April on an annual basis and required to be updated within 60-days of any changes in circumstances. Persons not otherwise required to file a California Political Reform Act, Form 700, are required by these proposed guidelines to submit one annually as a supplemental disclosure.

There are further details of disclosure for each of the four categories in the attached transmittal of the ad hoc committee (Attachment 2). The documents states that the four categories shall guide the implementation of Watermaster Rules and Regulations, Section 2.10. It is important to note, because the proposed guidelines add specific requirements not found in the current rules, staff believes that adoption of any or all of these proposed guidelines would require adoption of an amendment to the Watermaster Rules and Regulations. Section 1.5 of the Rules and Regulations provides that "[t]hese Rules and Regulations may be amended by Watermaster only upon the prior approval of the Watermaster Advisory Committee." This requirement would not be an impediment to any changes but require Advisory Committee approval prior to Board approval.

On October 8, 2026, the three Pool Committees considered the item. The Appropriative Pool unanimously approved, with one abstention, a motion to support the existing Rules and Regulations, Section 2.10, policy as written and ask the Board to direct staff to develop a guidelines manual for training of new Board and Advisory Committee members including a biannual training for members of each body. The Overlying Non-Agricultural Pool generally supported the action of the Appropriative Pool adding comments that the proposed policy amendments need further refinement before presenting to the Board for final consideration. The Non-Agricultural Pool expressed support for presenting the item at the Advisory Committee for further discussion. The Agricultural Pool considered the item with the following direction out of confidential session. The Agricultural Pool considers the current language of Rules and Regulations, Section 2.10, to be sufficient to fully encompass the needs for conflict of interest identification and will vote at the Advisory Committee accordingly.

At its October 15, 2026, meeting, the Advisory Committee considered the item. After a robust discussion, votes for two motions were taken. The first motion which received a second was to support the existing Rules and Regulations, Section 2.10, policy as written and ask the Board to direct staff to develop a guidelines manual for training of new Board and Advisory Committee members including a biannual training for members of each body. A substitute motion and was then received, and seconded, to amend Section 2.10 to include the Disclosure Categories identified in the ad hoc committee transmittal (Attachment 2) and develop a process to follow for implementing disclosures. The substitute motion failed with a vote of 74.345% against the motion (Attachment 3).

After the substitute motion failed, a second substitute motion was discussed. After questions and comments, it was determined that the second substitute motion was the same in substance to the first substitute motion, and the second substitute motion was not considered further.

Subsequently, a vote on the first motion was taken which passed with a vote of 74.279% in favor (Attachment 4). The motion which ultimately passed did not identify any proposed changes to the existing Watermaster Rules and Regulations, but requests that the Board direct staff to develop and deliver training materials for the implementation of the current policy. The Board is asked to consider specifically the development and delivery of training materials element of the request and direct staff accordingly. No action is required to support the existing Watermaster Rules and Regulations, Section 2.10, as written.

ATTACHMENTS

1. March 25, 2026 staff report and attachments to Watermaster Board
2. Ad hoc committee transmittal
3. October 15, 2026 Advisory Committee Volume Vote (1) – Substitute Motion
4. October 15, 2026 Advisory Committee Volume Vote (2) – Main Motion

CHINO BASIN WATERMASTER

9641 San Bernardino Road, Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730
909.484.3888 www.cbwm.org

STAFF REPORT

DATE: March 26, 2026

TO: Board Members

SUBJECT: Review and Discussion of Watermaster Rules and Regulations – Section 2.10 (Discussion Only) (Business Item II.C.)

Issue: To review and discuss Watermaster Rules and Regulations – Section 2.10 along with written communications from the City of Ontario.

Recommendation: No action required

Financial Impact: None

ACTIONS:
Watermaster Board – March 26, 2026 [Recommended]: None.

BACKGROUND

In its letter of February 20, 2026 (Attachment 2), the City of Ontario ("Ontario") raises concerns about what it characterizes as the failure of Watermaster to act as a neutral arm of the Court and the failure of Watermaster Board members to recuse themselves from Watermaster confidential session discussions involving contested litigation with the potential to impact their agencies' financial or other interests.

Watermaster notes that Ontario has raised these similar concerns on prior occasions, in filings with the Superior Court, and by way of correspondence to Watermaster from Ms. Courtney Jones on July 24, 2025 (Attachment 3) and January 22, 2025 (Attachment 5). In short summary, Watermaster has consistently responded that it acts in accordance with the Court approved Chino Basin Watermaster Rules and Regulations that have now governed Watermaster for 25 years.

DISCUSSION

Watermaster's Conflict of Interest policies and rules are found in Watermaster's Rules and Regulations, Section 2.10. Section 2.10 of the Rules and Regulations explains that "Watermaster is an interest based governing structure in which various interests must be represented in decision-making. It is expected and preferred that each interest to be allowed to participate in Watermaster decisions…" Section 2.10 requires that "each member of the Watermaster Board … shall vote on matters before the Board…. unless that member has a conflict of interest." Section 2.10(b) addresses the precise circumstances when a conflict of interest arises that is "direct personal and financial interest" that is distinguishable "from matters of general interest to the respective pool… or party to the Judgment, which the Watermaster member has been appointed to represent on the Watermaster Board." The content of Section 2.10 were carefully negotiated among all stakeholders, and were unanimously approved by action of the three Pool Committees, the Advisory Committee and the Board in 2001.

Watermaster is bound by Court Order to act in accordance with the Rules and Regulations generally and specifically 2.6(1)(i) which establishes the right of the Watermaster Board to confer with counsel in confidential session. The Watermaster Board's confidential deliberations are subject to the requirement that the Chairs of each of the three Pools are entitled to observe the proceedings to ensure there are no irregularities. It also true that during years in which Ontario Utilities Manager Scott Burton represented the Appropriative Pool on the Watermaster Board as a representative when appointed by the Monte Vista Water District and the City of Ontario, and he faithfully followed these rules as he participated in confidential sessions in which the City of Ontario, his employer, was a party.[1]

Notwithstanding Watermaster's prior responses to Ontario's expressed concerns regarding these Court-approved Watermaster conflict of interest and recusal rules, and the consistent administration Ontario now "suggests that Watermaster, in conjunction with the Chino Basin parties, cooperatively develop a conflict-of-interest policy …. to be submitted to the Court for adoption…" As Watermaster already has a Court-approved conflict of interest policy as embodied in its rules, we reasonably infer that Ontario means it seeks changes in the current rules.

We begin with the legal framework that the Watermaster serves, not as a governmental entity, but an entity created by stipulation among the parties, as "an agent of the Court". (*Las Posas Valley Water Rights Coalition v. Ventura County* (2026) ___ Cal.App.5th ___2d ___. hereinafter *Las Posas*) The court is a judicial branch of the state and not a local agency. (See Cal. Const. article VI Section 1.). Watermaster is not a public entity. (*Las Posas* ____ Cal.App.5th at p. 38). It is not subject to requirements that attach to actions of local government, such as the California Environmental Quality Act. (*Hillside Memorial Park & Mortuary v. Golden State Water Company* (2011) 205 Cal.App.4th 534, 550.) or Proposition 2018. (*Las Posas* ___ Cal.App.5th at p.38). Whatever actions Watermaster takes, they are distinct from the obligations pertinent to those held by governmental parties to the Judgment. (*See Water Replenishment District of Southern California v. City of Cerritos* (2012) 202 Cal.App.4th 1063, 1072).)

Staff and counsel leave to the parties, the Board, and the Court as to their desire to develop disclosure categories and requirements of its' Board members, educational and incompatibility measures for senior Watermaster staff, Advisory Committee, Pool Officers, as well as further training. However, as for the

[1] Mr. Burton served as a representative of the Appropriative Pool from Jan 2022 to Dec 2022 appointed by Monte Vista Water District and from Jan 2023 to Dec 2024 appointed by the City of Ontario.

conflict and recusal requirements, which constitute the consistent gravamen of Ontario's concerns about Watermaster neutrality, the point staff and counsel have made repeatedly remains the same. That is, as referenced above, the Watermaster Conflict of Interest Policy as embodied in Section 2.10 – is by design, express consent and consistent application, a decision that agency adversity and interest in a decision is **not** a conflict. Section 2.10(b) states that "Watermaster representatives are expressly intended to act in a representative capacity for their constituents. A member of the Board or the Advisory Committee shall not be considered to have a discrete or particular financial advantage unless a decision may result in their obtaining a financial benefit that is not enjoyed by any other person."

As first identified when these policies were enacted and consistently followed by Watermaster for a quarter of a century, concerns arising from a single agency action are accounted for and ameliorated by virtue of a 9-member Board that is representative of diverse stakeholder interests. These interests include agriculture and the State of California, industrial uses and large and small municipal entities. The Appropriative Pool itself as committed to own internal process to equitably select its representatives. These considerations were fundamental to the establishment of the 9-member Board reflected in the Court's 1998 Order establishing the current form of Watermaster.[2] There are representatives of the three Pools (Appropriative, Agricultural and Non-Agricultural) and rotational representation among the members of the Appropriative Pool that assures broad participation by its members. Three Municipal Water Districts, that produce no groundwater appoint representatives that are elected to their Boards by popular vote. Moreover, all actions taken by Watermaster under the Judgment are reviewable by law and motion before the trial court and as an entity, the trial court may remove, reconstitute and replace Watermaster. As such, the conflict-of-interest provisions of the Political Reform Act are not applicable to Watermaster and in fact are antithetical to its purpose and function as an arm of the Court.

As a practical matter, the application of Ontario's suggestion of recusal for agency interest would serve to disqualify most, if not all, Appropriator appointees from participating in the review and approval of assessment packages and Watermaster programs in which their agencies have a financial interest especially in light of the economic injury findings by the Court of Appeal in the Dry Year Yield case. Instead of a 9-member board with diverse membership, the most consequential financial decisions would be left to the Agricultural Pool and the three Municipal Water District representatives. In fact, the Agricultural Pool representatives, along with the Municipal Water District representatives, would be the most financially disinterested representatives and most frequently eligible decision-makers. Staff and counsel believe such a result is entirely inconsistent with the desire and directives of the Appropriative Pool to control and direct expenditures towards preferred initiatives over the past two decades.

Staff and counsel will be prepared to explain the background and application of the current policy, to respond to questions and schedule further actions as the Board may direct.

[2] *Chino Basin Municipal Water District v. City of Chino* (Super. Ct. San Bernardino County, No. RCV 51010, Feb. 19, 1998) Ruling Appointing Nine-Member Watermaster Board.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Watermaster Rules and Regulations – Section 2.10
2. City of Ontario letter dated February 26, 2026
3. City of Ontario letter dated July 24, 2025
4. Watermaster response letter dated March 26, 2025
5. City of Ontario letter dated January 22, 2025

disqualified by reason of an opinion of the Watermaster counsel that the member of the board has a conflict of interest, shall be required to vote.

2.10 Conflict of Interest. Watermaster is an interest based governing structure in which various interests must be represented in decision-making. It is expected and preferred that each interest be allowed to participate in Watermaster decisions except as provided in these Rules and Regulations. Each member of the Watermaster Board or the Advisory Committee shall vote on matters before the Board or Advisory Committee unless that member has a conflict of interest as described in this Rule or other provision of general law. No member of the Watermaster Board or Advisory Committee may vote, participate in meetings or hearings pertaining to, or otherwise use his or her position to influence a Watermaster decision in which he knows or has reason to know he has both a direct personal and financial interest.

(a) Subject to the qualification provided for in section 2.10(b) herein, a member of the Watermaster Board or Advisory Committee is deemed to have a direct personal and financial interest in a decision where it is reasonably foreseeable that the decision will have a material effect on the Watermaster member, members of his or her immediate family, or the Watermaster member's other business, property, and commercial interests.

(b) To be classified as a direct personal and financial interest, the particular matter must be distinguishable from matters of general interest to the respective pool (Appropriative, Non-Agricultural, or Agricultural) or party to the Judgment, which the Watermaster member has been appointed to represent on the Watermaster Board or Advisory Committee. The member must stand to personally gain discrete and particular advantage from the outcome of the decision beyond that generally realized by any other person or the interests he or she represents. Moreover, Watermaster representatives are expressly intended to act in a representative capacity for their constituents. A member of the Board or Advisory Committee shall not be considered to have a discrete and particular financial advantage unless a decision may result in their obtaining a financial benefit that is not enjoyed by any other person. In those instances where the Board member or Advisory Committee member does have a conflict of interest, that respective interest may be represented by that interest's designated alternate and the Board or Advisory Committee member with the identified conflict of interest may address the Board or Committee or participate in the hearing or meeting as a party to the Judgment.

2.11 Minutes. The secretary (or in the absence thereof any person so designated at said meeting) shall cause the preparation and subscription of the minutes of each meeting and make available a copy thereof to all Active Parties and each person who has filed a request for copies of all minutes or notices in writing. The minutes shall constitute notice of all actions therein reported. Unless a reading of the minutes is ordered by a majority of the members of the Board acting as Watermaster, minutes may be approved without reading. [Based on Judgment ¶ 37(d).] Watermaster shall publish a copy of its minutes on the Watermaster website.

CITY OF ONTARIO
303 EAST B STREET | ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA 91764
(909) 395-2000 FAX (909) 395-2070 OntarioCA.gov

PAUL S. LEON
MAYOR

ALAN D. WAPNER
MAYOR PRO TEM

JIM W. BOWMAN
DEBRA PORADA
DAISY MACIAS
COUNCIL MEMBERS

SHEILA MAUTZ
CITY CLERK

JAMES R. MILHISER
CITY TREASURER

SCOTT OCHOA
CITY MANAGER

February 20, 2026

VIA EMAIL
Chino Basin Watermaster Board
9641 San Bernardino Road
Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730
Email: RFavelaQuintero@cbwm.org

Re: Chino Basin Watermaster Conflict of Interest Policy

Dear Members of the Watermaster Board,

As addressed in prior letters, Ontario has continued concerns about the failure of Watermaster to act as a neutral arm of the Court and, specifically, the failure of Watermaster Board members to recuse themselves from closed session discussions involving contested litigation with the potential to impact their agencies' financial or other interests. It is critically important to effective Basin management that Watermaster preserve its neutrality and act in an open and transparent manner. Added safeguards are necessary to avoid either actual conflicts of interest or the appearance of conflicts of interest. To that end, Ontario suggests that Watermaster, in conjunction with the Chino Basin parties, cooperatively develop a conflict of interest policy ("Policy") to be submitted to the Court for adoption pursuant to the Court's continuing jurisdiction.

Specifically, the Policy should be consistent with the Fair Political Practices Act and Political Reform Act and govern all Watermaster operations. Ontario further suggests that the Policy should contain the following components:

- An annual requirement for members of the Watermaster Board, Watermaster senior staff, and Watermaster counsel to file Statements of Economic Interests (Form 700).
- The identification of specific disclosure categories, detailing the types of financial interests that must be reported by the Watermaster Board members, Watermaster senior staff, and Watermaster counsel.

- Provisions requiring Watermaster Board members to disqualify themselves from participating in decisions or deliberations where they, or their agency, have a financial interest that could be materially and differentially affected by the decision.
- The identification of activities that are inconsistent or incompatible with the duties of Watermaster, the Watermaster Board, Watermaster senior staff, and Watermaster counsel, such as influencing the use of Basin resources for private gain.
- Provisions for training and advisory services regarding the Policy.
- An enforcement mechanism in the event that there are violations of the Policy.

Ultimately, the Policy will promote increased confidence in Watermaster and ensure that Watermaster's role as a neutral arm of the court is not compromised.

Ontario appreciates Watermaster's recent commitment to review rules and regulations governing Basin management and Watermaster's consideration of the above. To help maintain progress, Ontario would appreciate a response from the Watermaster Board on this item by March 6, 2026. Ontario looks forward to partnering with Watermaster and other stakeholders in the Basin in the development of this Policy.

Sincerely,



Scott Burton, P.E.
City of Ontario, Utilities General Manager

cc: Todd Corbin, General Manager – Chino Basin Watermaster
Scott Ochoa, City Manager – City of Ontario

CITY OF ONTARIO
303 EAST B STREET | ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA 91764
(909) 395-2000 FAX (909) 395-2070 OntarioCA.gov

PAUL S. LEON
MAYOR

ALAN D. WAPNER
MAYOR PRO TEM

JIM W. BOWMAN
DEBRA PORADA
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COUNCIL MEMBERS

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CITY TREASURER

SCOTT OCHOA
CITY MANAGER

July 24, 2025

Chino Basin Watermaster Board
Marty Zvirbulis or alternate, Fontana Water Company appointed Board Member
Chair James Curatalo or alternate, Cucamonga Valley Water District appointed Board Member
Steve Elie or alternate, Inland Empire Utilities Agency appointed Board Member
Bob Kuhn or alternate, Three Valleys Municipal Water District appointed Board Member
9641 San Bernardino Road
Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730

Re: *Chino Basin Municipal Water District v. City of Ontario* (E080457, E082127) (Dry Year Yield Program Litigation) – Renewed Request for Recusal

Dear Chino Basin Watermaster Board,

As you are aware, the Court of Appeal (COA) issued its final decision in the Dry Year Yield Program (DYY Program) litigation and ruled in favor of the City of Ontario (Ontario). The COA directed the superior court to enter new orders (1) granting Ontario's challenges and (2) directing Chino Basin Watermaster (Watermaster) to correct and amend its FY 2021/2022 and 2022/2023 Assessment Packages (Assessment Packages). As previously addressed in Ontario's January 22, 2025 letter to Watermaster, attached, the correction and amendment of the Assessment Packages in a manner that is consistent with the COA opinion stands to directly impact the financial and other interests of Fontana Water Company (Fontana), Cucamonga Valley Water District (CVWD), Inland Empire Untilities Agency (IEUA), and Three Valleys Municipal Water District (TVMWD). Each agency was a party to the DYY Program litigation, each opposed Ontario's challenges, and representatives appointed by each of these agencies currently serve as members of the Watermaster Board.

Watermaster serves as an arm of the court and in that capacity must ensure its neutrality - free from conflicts of interest or bias – in its decision making. Fontana, CVWD, and IEUA zealously opposed Ontario in the DYY Litigation and have substantial pecuniary and other interests that stand to be affected by the amendment of the Assessment Packages. As an arm of the court, Watermaster cannot credibly maintain its neutrality while allowing interested Board members to participate in closed session conferences on matters regarding the DYY Program litigation and implementation of the COA decision. For this reason, Ontario renews its request that the conflicted Board members representing Fontana, CVWD, IEUA, and TVMWD recuse themselves from any and all closed sessions relating to the DYY

Program litigation and also abstain from votes, if any, concerning the correction and amendment of the Assessment Packages.

Ontario reserves its rights to seek appropriate relief with the trial court under its continuing jurisdiction if these issues are not resolved. Ontario appreciates Watermaster's consideration of these requests.

Sincerely,

Courtney Jones

Courtney Jones, P.E.
Deputy General Manager
City of Ontario

cc: City of Ontario City Council Members
Scott Ochoa, City of Ontario City Manager
Scott Burton, City of Ontario Utilities General Manager
Elizabeth Ewens, City of Ontario Legal Counsel
Josh Swift, Fontana Water Company General Manager
CVWD Board of Directors
IEUA Board of Directors
TVMWD Board of Directors
Todd Corbin, Watermaster General Manager
Scott Slater, Watermaster Counsel

Encl.: January 22, 2025, City of Ontario Letter to Chino Basin Watermaster "Re: *Chino Basin Municipal Water District v. City of Ontario* (E080457, E082127) (Dry Year Yield Program Litigation)"

CHINO BASIN WATERMASTER

9641 San Bernardino Road, Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730
909.484.3888 www.cbwm.org

BOARD MEMBERS

James Curatalo
Chair
Appropriative Pool
Cucamonga Valley Water District

Jeffrey Pierson
Vice-Chair
Overlying Agricultural Pool
Crops

Robert Bowcock
Secretary/Treasurer
Overlying Non-Agricultural Pool
CalMat Co., Inc.

Steve Elie
Board Member
Municipal
Inland Empire Utilities Agency

Mike Gardner
Board Member
Municipal
Western Municipal Water District

Bob Kuhn
Board Member
Municipal
Three Valleys Municipal Water District

Jimmy Medrano
Board Member
Overlying Agricultural Pool
State of California

Bill Velto
Board Member
Appropriative Pool
City of Upland

Marty Zvirbulis
Board Member
Appropriative Pool
Fontana Water Company

General Manager
Todd M. Corbin

Legal Counsel
BHFS, LLP
Brownstein Hyatt Farber Schreck, LLP

March 26, 2025

Ms. Courtney Jones, Deputy General Manager
City of Ontario
303 East "B" Street
Ontario, CA 91764

Re: Ontario Correspondence 1/22/25
Subj: Watermaster Closed Session and Discussion of the Dry Year Yield Program

Dear Ms. Jones,

We have received your January 22, 2025 letter regarding two pending matters before the Fourth District, Court of Appeal ("Assessment Packages Appeals"). As described in your letter, the Court of Appeal has issued a tentative ruling in the Assessment Packages Appeals. Since your letter, the Court has scheduled Oral Argument on April 1, 2025. Until there is a final Opinion from the Court of Appeal, the parties are in the same position they have been since the City of Ontario initiated its appeal in December 2022. As the arm of the Court, Watermaster will defend the trial court's ruling on appeal.

The Watermaster Board has scheduled a confidential session for Thursday, March 27, 2025 in accordance Section 2.6 of the court-approved Chino Basin Watermaster Rules and Regulations, now in place for twenty-four years. Section 2.6(1)(i) authorizes the Watermaster Board to confer with counsel regarding pending litigation. As noted above, the matters before the Court of Appeal are currently "pending" and the noticed confidential session is appropriate. We note that the Watermaster Board is joined in confidential session by the Chairs of the three Pools that observe the confidential session to provide an additional layer of assurance that the use of the confidential session process is not abused. This is the practice that has been followed for decades.

Your letter also suggests that certain current members of the Watermaster Board should recuse themselves from participating in the confidential session because the entities that appointed them to the Watermaster Board (Cucamonga Valley Water

District, Fontana Water Company and IEUA) are involved and impacted by the pending litigation. Your concern is expressly addressed by Section 2.10 of Watermaster Rules and Regulations, which explains that "Watermaster is an interest based governing structure in which various interests must be represented in decision-making. It is expected and preferred that each interest be allowed to participate in Watermaster decisions..." Accordingly, Section 2.10 requires that "each member of the Watermaster Board . . . shall vote on matters before the Board . . . unless that member has a conflict of interest." Section 2.10(b) makes clear that such a conflict of interest arises when a Board member has a "direct personal and financial interest" that is distinguishable "from matters of general interest to the respective pool . . or party to the Judgment, which the Watermaster member has been appointed to represent on the Watermaster Board."[1] We are unaware of any such direct personal financial interest held by any Board member that would cause recusal.

Both Section 2.6, Section 2.10 were approved by the Court[2] and it has been Watermaster's pattern and practice and course of dealing to follow these rules as written, for twenty-four years, and during substantial periods where representatives from the City of Ontario have served on the Watermaster Board.[3] This occurred in each of the last two years, in which two cases involving Ontario challenging a trial court ruling were resolved by Court of Appeal and Ontario's appointed representative attended closed sessions.

In closing, the nature of Watermaster's responsibility is to make recommendations and where required, to resolve disputes among competing interests when it comes to administration. Regardless of final outcome of the pending appeal, Watermaster acknowledges its responsibility to fairly and consistently administer the decree among all parties as required under the Judgment and judicial orders.

Sincerely,

Todd M. Corbin
General Manager

---

[1] "Moreover, Watermaster representatives are expressly intended to act in a representative capacity for their constituents. A member of the Board or Advisory Committee shall not be considered to have a discrete and particular financial advantage unless a decision may result in their obtaining a financial benefit that is not enjoyed by any other person." (Watermaster Rules and Regulations, Section 2.10(b).)

[2] See Motion to Approve Chino Basin Watermaster Rules and Regulations, dated March 22, 2001, p. 3; Order Granting Final Approval of Watermaster Rules and Regulations, dated July 19, 2001, p. 2.

[3] See Motion to Approve Chino Basin Watermaster Rules and Regulations, dated March 22, 2001, p. 3; Order Granting Final Approval of Watermaster Rules and Regulations, dated July 19, 2001, p. 2.

CITY OF ONTARIO
303 EAST B STREET | ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA 91764
(909) 395-2000 FAX (909) 395-2070 OntarioCA.gov

PAUL S. LEON
MAYOR

ALAN WAPNER
MAYOR PRO TEM

JIM W. BOWMAN
DEBRA PORADA
DAISY MACIAS

SHEILA MAUTZ
CITY CLERK

JAMES R. MILHISER
CITY TREASURER

SCOTT OCHOA
CITY MANAGER

1/22/2025

Re: *Chino Basin Municipal Water District v. City of Ontario* (E080457, E082127) (Dry Year Yield Program Litigation)

Dear Mr. Corbin,

As Watermaster is aware, the Court of Appeal recently issued a tentative opinion in the Dry Year Yield Program (DYY Program) litigation. Final resolution of the appeal, including Watermaster's ultimate implementation of a final order or negotiation of potential compromise solutions, is of considerable import to Ontario and others throughout the basin. Indeed, while there undoubtedly is a financial component to the DYY Program issues involved, these issues also encompass the structure and operation of a significant storage and recovery program as well as foundational procedural processes required to be utilized by Watermaster in the conduct of its business.

Given the import of the issues before Watermaster, Ontario urges Watermaster to conduct its discussions concerning the DYY Program in open session. Fundamentally, given Watermaster's position as an arm of the court, it is critically important that Watermaster preserve its neutrality and act in an open and transparent manner. Accordingly, Ontario requests that Watermaster reconsider its decision to deliberate on matters impacting the future of the DYY Program, and/or the interpretation or compliance with a final Court order, in closed session.

Alternatively, representatives of parties to the DYY Program litigation who also serve on the Watermaster Board should recuse themselves from all closed session discussions and otherwise abstain from any other Watermaster actions or decisions involving the DYY Program. Specifically, as parties to the DYY Program litigation, Cucamonga Valley Water District, Fontana Water Company, and Inland Empire Utilities Agency have financial and other interests in the outcome of the litigation and implementation of a final order. In short, it is foreseeable that Watermaster recommendations or actions relating to the DYY Program litigation, and any future orders stemming from that litigation, will have a material impact on the individual interests of these agencies. Accordingly, the best course to protect and preserve the neutrality of the Watermaster Board is for these parties to recuse themselves.

Ontario appreciates Watermaster's consideration of these requests.

Sincerely,

Courtney Jones

Courtney Jones
Deputy General Manager
City of Ontario

cc: Scott Slater, Watermaster Counsel
Scott Burton, City of Ontario Utilities General Manager

Conflict-of-Interest Disclosure Categories August 10, 2026

Background

The Watermaster is a unique creation of the court that is tasked with objectively enforcing adjudicated groundwater rights and court decrees. As such, the Due Process protections afforded by the Constitution require the Watermaster to administer its duties fairly and without favor and abide by judicial ethics rules to ensure there is no actual or reasonable appearance of bias. The conflict-of-interest rule requires disclosing relationships, activities, or circumstances that could reasonably be perceived as affecting impartiality and neutrality or creating the appearance of influence. This approach supports transparency, accountability, and public confidence in the integrity of Watermaster decision-making made on behalf of the Court.

Disclosures shall be submitted each April and updated within 60 days of any changes in circumstances, and be reflective of past and present relationships or business interests. Periodic training will be provided to support consistent application of these disclosure requirements.

Form 700: Persons not otherwise required to file a California Political Reform Act (CPRA) Form 700 are to submit one annually as a supplemental disclosure; it does not replace disclosures required by this Policy. (The Ad-Hoc Committee considered this provision and reached no consensus, with members expressing differing views regarding the requirement.)

This Policy shall guide the implementation of Section 2.10 of the Rules and Regulations.

1. Financial and Real Property Interests

Disclose any financial or property interest that could reasonably be affected by Watermaster decisions, including:

a. Ownership, leasehold, option, or beneficial interests in real property within the Chino Basin or within areas directly affected by Watermaster actions
b. Contractual relationships with developers, water retailers, attorneys, or other Basin stakeholders that may appear before Watermaster
c. Material financial interests in entities that participate or plan to participate in groundwater production, water supply, recharge, banking, or transfers within the Basin

Examples:

- Real property interests within the Chino Basin or a specific agency's service area
- Agreements, real property transactions, water transfers, and water rights transactions within the Chino Basin – including letters of intent, memoranda of understanding, and options – with developers, consultants, or other representatives of property interests
- Financial or contractual relationships with entities appearing before Watermaster in a Basin-related matter

DRAFT

- Gifts or other benefits from Basin stakeholders that could reasonably appear to influence impartiality

Note: Interests related solely to a primary place of residence or overlying water rights held in the ordinary course of land ownership are not required to be disclosed unless they create a separate financial or contractual relationship relevant to Watermaster decision-making.

2. Business and Professional Activities

Disclose professional or business activities that have a direct or reasonably foreseeable connection to Watermaster matters, including:

a. Groundwater banking or water supply interests
b. Employment, consulting, or contractual work for developers, water retailers, land use applicants, or water-dependent projects within any Basin agency service area
c. Participation in transactions or agreements with Basin Parties where Watermaster decisions could reasonably be viewed as indirectly affecting business opportunities, approvals, or financial benefit
d. Legal or consulting representation of Parties with matters before Watermaster

Examples:

- Holding stocks in entities related to the above business categories that have a current or reasonably foreseeable interest in the Chino Basin
- A Board or Advisory Committee member employed by, consulting for, or having a financial interest in a developer actively entitling projects within a retail water agency's service area, while also participating in non-routine Watermaster decisions involving that agency
- Watermaster Engineer consultancy work being done on behalf of the Chino Basin Parties
- Legal representation of Parties with current or anticipated interests in the Chino Basin
- Agreements among Basin Parties, consultants, or legal counsel concerning current or future use of the Basin

3. Family and Household Interests

Disclose when immediate family or household members have:

a. Water rights within the Basin
e. Ownership or financial interests in properties or businesses with the Basin where Watermaster decisions could reasonably be viewed as indirectly affecting business opportunities, approvals, or financial benefit
b. Contracts with Watermaster
c. Ownership in affected businesses

4. Litigation Participation

DRAFT

Disclose participation in, or representation related to, litigation or formal disputes that materially involve:

a. Chino Basin Watermaster
b. Basin Parties
c. Water rights
d. CEQA matters
e. Contract disputes

Examples:

- CEQA disputes involving Parties to the Chino Basin and use of the Chino Basin
- Disputes between Basin Parties regarding allocations or obligations
- Litigation of projects or programs that would make use of the Chino Basin and where Watermaster decisions could reasonably be viewed as indirectly affecting the project or program

Applicability

This Policy applies to all Advisory Committee Members, Board Members, and direct advisors to the board, including the General Manager, legal counsel, and Watermaster Engineer. Disclosure does not automatically require recusal. Recusal is required only where participation would involve, including but not limited to, the following:

- A direct financial interest in the outcome of a specific decision
- When a specific party interest, under one of the aforementioned categories, is uniquely impacted
- A potential or active conflict between Parties

Recusal is not required for:

- Routine, non-disputed administrative or assessment matters affecting all Parties equally
- General Basin-wide policy items where no specific party interest is uniquely impacted

Where active litigation or adjudicatory matters are before the Board, members representing Parties to the litigation shall recuse themselves from deliberation and decision-making involving the specific disputed matters.

Examples that may require recusal:

- Individual recharge application, storage and recovery program application, or MPI analysis
- Intervention into a Pool
- Active litigation

Any person may review the disclosures and request an inquiry into whether a disclosed interest creates an actual or perceived lack of impartiality.

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2026 ADVISORY COMMITTEE VOLUME VOTE

Assessment Year 2025-2026 (Production Year 2024-2025)

QUORUM MET?

YES

*Enter **Y** or **N** in Each Cell*

Party	Present (Y/N)	Vote (Y/N)	Assigned	Reallocated	Available	Quorum	Total Yes
Minor 1	Y	N	3.198	0.000	3.198	3.198	0.000
Minor 2	Y	N	3.198	0.000	3.198	3.198	0.000
Chino Hills, City Of	Y	N	2.165	0.000	2.165	2.165	0.000
Chino, City Of	Y	Y	4.934	0.000	4.934	4.934	4.934
Cucamonga Valley Water District	Y	N	10.309	0.000	10.309	10.309	0.000
Fontana Union Water Company	Y	N	4.371	0.000	4.371	4.371	0.000
Fontana Water Company	Y	N	4.175	0.000	4.175	4.175	0.000
Jurupa Community Services District	Y	N	6.748	0.000	6.748	6.748	0.000
Monte Vista Water District	Y	Y	6.925	0.000	6.925	6.925	6.925
Ontario, City Of	Y	Y	13.796	0.000	13.796	13.796	13.796
Pomona, City Of	Y	N	12.584	0.000	12.584	12.584	0.000
Upland, City Of	Y	N	2.597	0.000	2.597	2.597	0.000
AGRICULTURAL POOL	Y	N	20.000	0.000	20.000	20.000	0.000
NON-AGRICULTURAL POOL	Y	N	5.000	0.000	5.000	5.000	0.000
			100.000	**0.000**	**100.000**	**100.000**	**25.655**

CALCULATE QUORUM

CALCULATE VOTES

RESET ALL

RESET VOTES

"YES" VOTES
25.655%

"NO" VOTES
74.345%

NOT PASSED

LESS THAN 50 YES VOTES

2026 ADVISORY COMMITTEE VOLUME VOTE

Assessment Year 2025-2026 (Production Year 2024-2025)

QUORUM MET?

YES

*Enter **Y** or **N** in Each Cell*

Party	Present (Y/N)	Vote (Y/N)	Assigned	Reallocated	Available	Quorum	Total Yes
Minor 1	Y	Y	3.198	0.000	3.198	3.198	3.198
Minor 2	Y	Y	3.198	0.000	3.198	3.198	3.198
Chino Hills, City Of	Y	Y	2.165	0.000	2.165	2.165	2.165
Chino, City Of	Y	Y	4.934	0.000	4.934	4.934	4.934
Cucamonga Valley Water District	Y	Y	10.309	0.000	10.309	10.309	10.309
Fontana Union Water Company	Y	Y	4.371	0.000	4.371	4.371	4.371
Fontana Water Company	Y	Y	4.175	0.000	4.175	4.175	4.175
Jurupa Community Services District	Y	Y	6.748	0.000	6.748	6.748	6.748
Monte Vista Water District	Y	N	6.925	0.000	6.925	6.925	0.000
Ontario, City Of	Y	N	13.796	0.000	13.796	13.796	0.000
Pomona, City Of	Y	Y	12.584	0.000	12.584	12.584	12.584
Upland, City Of	Y	Y	2.597	0.000	2.597	2.597	2.597
AGRICULTURAL POOL	Y	Y	20.000	0.000	20.000	20.000	20.000
NON-AGRICULTURAL POOL	Y	N	5.000	0.000	5.000	5.000	0.000
			100.000	**0.000**	**100.000**	**100.000**	**74.279**

CALCULATE QUORUM

CALCULATE VOTES

RESET ALL

RESET VOTES

"YES" VOTES
74.279%

"NO" VOTES
25.721%

PASSED

CHINO BASIN WATERMASTER

9641 San Bernardino Road, Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730
909.484.3888 www.cbwm.org

STAFF REPORT

DATE: October 22, 2026

TO: Board Members

SUBJECT: Watermaster Disposal of Surplus Property, Policy No. 4.14 (Business Item II.B.)

Issue:

1) Consideration of Watermaster Disposal of Surplus Property, Policy No. 4.14, related administrative procedure and related forms.

2) Watermaster staff have identified old furniture and chairs that are no longer needed. The property is considered surplus and is no longer needed or useful for current operations. Staff seeks authorization to dispose of the old surplus office furniture and chairs as identified. [Normal course of business]

Recommendations:

1) Adopt Watermaster Disposal of Surplus Property Policy No. 4.14 including procedures and forms.

2) Declare the items presented as surplus and authorize their appropriate disposal as presented.

Financial Impact: Varies depending on the property and authorized method of disposition. Sale or trade-in proceeds, when applicable, will be deposited and appropriately accounted for.

ACTIONS:
Watermaster Board – October 22, 2026 [Recommended]: Adopt and declare

BACKGROUND

Watermaster seeks to establish a consistent framework for identifying and disposing of property that is no longer needed for organizational purposes, as no such policy currently exists. The proposed Disposal of Surplus Property Policy, Policy No. 4.14 (Attachment 1), states its purpose of establishing the proper disposal of surplus property.

The proposed policy is based on best practices from California Special Districts Association Policy No. 3300 and has been modified where current Watermaster practices differ. It provides for Board action to declare equipment surplus and establishes requirements for advertised sales, sealed bids, bidder notification, and vehicle documentation, as applicable.

The policy also permits Watermaster, following Board action, to request that a member of the Appropriative Pool include surplus items in an upcoming agency sale, with proceeds remitted to Watermaster less a reasonably agreed-upon processing fee.

DISCUSSION

The proposed Surplus Property Administrative Procedure and Forms (Attachment 2) provides the implementation process for Policy No. 4.14. The procedure assigns administrative responsibility for evaluating internal reuse, confirming ownership and applicable restrictions, coordinating the authorized disposition, and closing the related records.

Before disposition, staff will verify funding or contractual restrictions, data-removal requirements, environmental or special disposal requirements, and the appropriate approval authority. Authorized disposition methods may include internal reassignment, trade-in, competitive sale or auction, transfer, donation, recycling, or responsible disposal. Before recommending a disposition method, Administration will document the condition of the item(s) and estimated fair market value using reasonably available market information. Following the required approval, property sold will be released only after payment is received, and the final disposition will be recorded.

The procedure includes three standardized forms: Declaration of Surplus Property, Disposal Authorization, and Surplus Property Disposition Record. Together, the forms document the property, administrative review, approval, disposition method, proceeds, recipient or purchaser, inventory update, and final certification.

The CBWM Surplus Item Catalog (Attachment 3) identifies the items proposed for surplus declaration as of October 2026. After Board adoption of the policy and declaration that the items presented are surplus, staff intends to use the CBWM Surplus Item Catalog to document the listed items' condition and estimated fair market value in carrying out the disposition.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Watermaster Disposal of Surplus Property Policy No. 4.14
2. CBWM Surplus Property Administrative Procedure and Forms
3. CBWM Surplus Items Catalog (October 2026)

Chino Basin Watermaster **WATERMASTER POLICY**			
Subject **DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS PROPERTY POLICY**	**Policy Number** **4.14**	**Date Adopted**	**Date Revised**

Purpose

4.14.1 The purpose of this policy is to establish the proper disposal of surplus property.

Background

4.14.2 This policy draws on the California Special Districts Association's sample policy and practices of local water agencies, as adapted to Watermaster's operations.

Policy

4.14.3 Sale of Surplus Equipment.

a. The Board takes action to declare equipment surplus.

b. Item is advertised (at least two weeks prior to sale and distributed to the Watermaster distribution list) for sale with notation of location/hours/days of when it can be seen and deadline date for submission of sealed bids. (Advertisement also notes that the Watermaster reserves the right to reject any or all bids, equipment sold AS IS.)

c. Sealed bids are opened by the General Manager or designee. The highest bid may be accepted or rejected by the approval authority specified in Section 4.14.4.

d. Bidders are notified of Watermaster's action.

e. Junked Certificates are obtained for any vehicles that are sold to protect the Watermaster from liability.

f. The policy is intended as general guidance for surplus property disposal and the related Administrative Procedure and Forms (Exhibit A) is to be followed, as appropriate.

4.14.4 Valuation, Approval, and Release of Surplus Property

a. Before presenting an item to the Board for a surplus declaration, staff shall estimate its current fair market value in its existing condition using reasonably available comparable sales, used-item listings, or a dealer or auction estimate. Staff shall document the item's condition, the valuation source, and the estimated value. Similar low-value items may be valued as a group.

b. The Board shall declare property surplus before its sale or other disposition. Unless otherwise directed by the Board, approval of the proposed disposition shall follow these thresholds:

Estimated fair market value	**Approval authority**
$10,000 or less	General Manager
More than $10,000, up to $25,000	General Manager, reported at the following Board meeting.
More than $25,000	Watermaster Board
Any unusual, sensitive, or potentially controversial disposition	Watermaster Board

c. Staff may recommend sale for salvage when the value of recyclable materials exceeds the item's resale value. Staff may recommend recycling or disposal instead of sale when an item has no practical resale or salvage value, the expected cost of selling it exceeds the likely proceeds, or an authorized sale produces no acceptable bid. Staff shall document the reason.

d. Following approval under this section, the General Manager or designee may release the item to the buyer, receiving agency, recycler, or disposal provider. Payment shall be received before a sold item is released. Staff shall record the recipient, any proceeds received, and the date and method of disposition. Items shall not be divided to avoid the approval thresholds.

4.14.5 Participation in other Agency Surplus Sales

a. Following Board action declaring the surplus items, Watermaster may request a member of the Appropriative Pool to include the surplus items in an upcoming sale that they may conduct, with said proceeds being remitted to Watermaster, less a reasonably agreed to processing fee.

CHINO BASIN WATERMASTER

SURPLUS PROPERTY ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE

EXHIBIT A to POLICY NO. 4.14

Procedure Number: [To Be Assigned]	Related Policy: Surplus Property and Asset Disposal Policy
Effective Date: _____	Responsible Department: Administration
Approved By: _____	Revision Date: _____

1. Purpose

This procedure establishes the steps for identifying, approving, disposing of, and documenting surplus property owned by Chino Basin Watermaster (CBWM).

2. Procedure

Step 1: Identify Property

The department responsible for the property shall complete a Declaration of Surplus Property Form and provide a description and location of the property; asset identification or serial number, if applicable; current condition; reason the property is no longer needed; estimated fair market value; and recommended method of disposition.

Step 2: Evaluate Internal Use

Before disposal, Administration shall determine whether the property can be reassigned, transferred, repurposed, or retained for backup or emergency use.

Step 3: Confirm Requirements

Administration shall verify CBWM ownership; applicable grant, contract, warranty, financing, or funding restrictions; removal of confidential information and organizational data; any environmental, hazardous material, or special disposal requirements; and the appropriate approval authority based on estimated value.

Step 4: Obtain Approval

The Disposal Authorization Form shall be approved according to the authority established in the Surplus Property and Asset Disposal Policy. Employees involved in approving or conducting the disposition shall disclose any actual or potential conflict of interest.

Step 5: Complete Disposition

Following approval, Administration shall coordinate the authorized method of disposition, which may include internal reassignment, trade-in, competitive sale or auction, transfer, donation, recycling, or responsible disposal. Sale proceeds shall be delivered promptly to Finance for deposit and accounting.

Step 6: Close Records

Administration shall complete the Surplus Property Disposition Record, update the asset inventory, and retain all supporting documentation in accordance with CBWM's records retention requirements.

CHINO BASIN WATERMASTER

SURPLUS PROPERTY ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE

EXHIBIT A to POLICY NO. 4.14

FORM 1 | DECLARATION OF SURPLUS PROPERTY

Requesting Department: _____

Requested By: _____

Date: _____/_____/_____

PROPERTY INFORMATION

Property Description: _____

_____

Manufacturer / Model: _____

Asset Tag Number: _____

Serial Number: _____

Current Location: _____

Acquisition Date, if known: _____/_____/_____

Original Cost, if known: $ _____

Estimated Current Value: $ _____

CONDITION

☐ New/Unused ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Poor

☐ Damaged ☐ Obsolete ☐ Nonoperational

Reason Property Is No Longer Needed: _____

_____

_____

INTERNAL REUSE EVALUATION

☐ No reasonable internal use identified

☐ Reassignment recommended

☐ Retention for backup or emergency use recommended

RECOMMENDED DISPOSITION

☐ Trade-In ☐ Competitive Sale ☐ Public or Online Auction

☐ Transfer ☐ Donation ☐ Recycling ☐ Disposal

Other: _____

☐ Supporting photographs or documentation attached: Yes ☐ No

Department Manager Signature: _____

Date: _____/_____/_____

CHINO BASIN WATERMASTER

SURPLUS PROPERTY ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE

EXHIBIT A to POLICY NO. 4.14

FORM 2 | DISPOSAL AUTHORIZATION

Property Description: _____

Asset Tag / Serial Number: _____

Estimated Fair Market Value: $ _____

ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW

Review Item	Yes	No	N/A
CBWM ownership confirmed	☐	☐	☐
Internal reuse considered	☐	☐	☐
Funding or contractual restrictions reviewed	☐	☐	☐
Confidential information removed	☐	☐	☐
Electronic data securely removed	☐	☐	☐
Environmental or special disposal requirements reviewed	☐	☐	☐
Conflict-of-interest concerns reviewed	☐	☐	☐

APPROVED METHOD OF DISPOSITION

☐ Trade-In ☐ Competitive Sale ☐ Public or Online Auction

☐ Transfer ☐ Donation ☐ Recycling ☐ Disposal

Other: _____

Special Conditions or Instructions: _____

_____

_____

APPROVAL

☐ Approved ☐ Approved with Conditions ☐ Denied ☐ Returned for Additional Information

General Manager / Designee: _____

Signature: _____

Date: ____/____/____

☐ Board Approval Required: Yes ☐ No

Board Approval Date, if applicable: _____

Agenda Item or Resolution Reference and Date: _____

CHINO BASIN WATERMASTER

SURPLUS PROPERTY ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE

EXHIBIT A to POLICY NO. 4.14

FORM 3 | SURPLUS PROPERTY DISPOSITION RECORD

Property Description: _____

Asset Tag Number: _____

Serial Number: _____

Approved Disposition Method: _____

Disposition Date: _____

RECIPIENT OR PURCHASER

Name / Organization: _____

Address or Contact Information: _____

_____

_____

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Estimated Value: $ _____

Sale or Trade-In Amount: $ _____

Transaction / Receipt Number: _____

Date Proceeds Submitted to Finance: _____

☐ No proceeds received because the property was transferred, donated, recycled, or discarded.

FINAL DISPOSITION

☐ Sold ☐ Traded In ☐ Transferred ☐ Donated

☐ Recycled ☐ Discarded ☐ Other: _____

☐ Auction, bid, donation, recycling, or disposal documentation attached: Yes ☐ No ☐ Not Applicable

☐ Asset inventory updated: Yes ☐ Not Applicable

☐ Data removal verified, if applicable: Yes ☐ Not Applicable

CERTIFICATION

Completed By: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Reviewed By: _____

Signature: _____

Date: ____/____/____

CHINO BASIN WATERMASTER

SURPLUS PROPERTY ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE

EXHIBIT B to POLICY NO. 4.14

1A



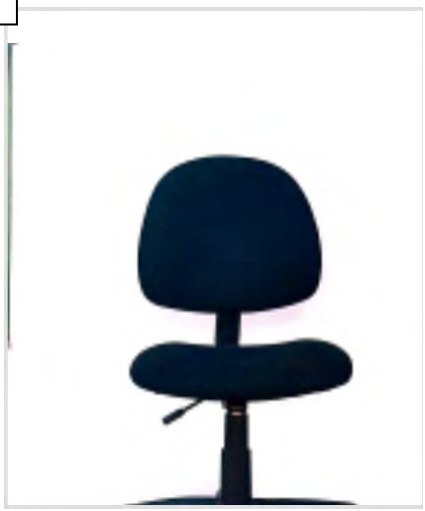
1B



1C



1D



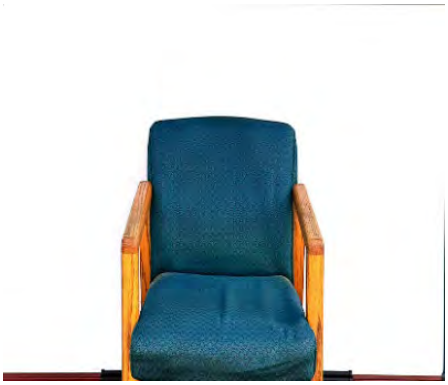
1E



1F



1G



1H



1I



2A



2B



2C



3A



3B



3C



3D



4A



4B



4C



Section 1: Chairs

Item Number	Description	Condition	Quantity
1A	Adjustable black leather office chair with a cushioned backrest and arms.	Well Used	4
1B	Adjustable black cloth office chair without armrest.	Lightly Used	1
1C	Adjustable red cloth office chair with no armrest	Lightly Used	1
1D	Small black adjustable chair with no armrest	Lightly Used	2
1E	Adjustable black leather office chair with a cushioned backrest and arms.	Good Condition	1
1F	Blue upholstered lounge chair with wooden frame and armrests.	Well Used	1
1G	Blue upholstered lounge chair with wooden frame and armrests	Well Used	1
1H	Blue upholstered chair with black armrests and chrome-finished metal legs	Good Condition	1
1I	Brown upholstered chair with patterned fabric and curved wood armrests,	Well Used	4

Section 2: Desks

Item Number	Description	Condition	Quantity
2A	Large wood-grain office desk with center drawer, side storage, and cable management grommets; 63.5” x 28.25”	Normal Wear	1
2B	Wood laminate executive desk with two drawers; 78.75” x 36.75”	Normal Wear	1
2C	Simple wood laminated rectangular desk. 44.5" x 16"	Normal Wear	1

Section 3: Tables

Item Number	Description	Condition	Quantity
3A	Wood-top monitor riser with metal frame, designed to elevate office equipment and provide additional desktop storage space; 32" x 15.5"	Normal Wear	1
3B	Rectangular conference table with a laminate wood-grain surface and dual metal pedestal base; 84" x 41.75"	Normal Wear	1
3C	Circular burgundy wood table with glass; diameter of 41.75"	Normal Wear	1
3D	Foldable wood laminate table; 72" x 27"	Normal Wear	1

Section 4: Filing Cabinets

Item Number	Description	Condition	Quantity
4A	Short Filing cabinet with wheels; 15" x 26.75"	Normal Wear	1
4B	2-drawer metal filing cabinet with wood-grain top. Beige finish; 36" x 18.25"	Normal Wear	2
4C	Beige steel filing cabinet with locking drawers; 36" x 19"	Normal Wear with 2 holes in top	1

RESOLUTION 2026-04
OF THE
CHINO BASIN WATERMASTER

RECOGNIZING WATER PROFESSIONALS' APPRECIATION WEEK

WHEREAS, water is the lifeblood of California, and without safe and reliable water, no community and no sector of the economy – from high-tech to manufacturing to agriculture – can thrive or expand;

WHEREAS, now more than ever, the water industry is proud of the important role our essential workers play in making sure our communities have safe and reliable drinking water;

WHEREAS, thanks to technological advances by highly skilled and trained water professionals and the dedication of thousands of industry professionals in the state, California drinking water and treated wastewater meets some of the most stringent water quality standards in the nation;

WHEREAS, depending on where you live in California, your water may come from a nearby well or river, or it may travel hundreds of miles through canals or pipelines to reach your tap. Regardless of where it originates, your drinking water is filtered, cleaned, tested, and distributed in a process carefully managed by trained water professionals;

WHEREAS, California is steadily expanding the reuse of treated wastewater and pioneering the use of advanced purified recycled water to replenish aquifers, prevent seawater intrusion, and improve local water supply reliability;

WHEREAS, water professionals at local public water and wastewater agencies operate 24/7 to plan for the future, maintain and upgrade their systems, and improve the safety and resiliency of local water supplies for their communities;

WHEREAS, the people of the Chino Basin rely upon groundwater to fulfill about 60% of their water needs.

WHEREAS, many water professionals have contributed their vision and efforts to protect, and enhance the groundwater resources of the Chino Basin.

WHEREAS, thousands of essential water, wastewater, and recycled water industry professionals in the Chino Basin and the State dedicate their careers to keeping drinking water, recycled water and treated wastewater safe and reliable for use by Californians specifically for Chino Basin users;

DRAFT

WHEREAS, California Governor, Gavin Newsom proclaimed at state of emergency on September 21, 2026, in anticipation of an unusually powerful El Niño event in the Pacific Ocean, that requires, now more than ever, statewide collaboration and planning among stakeholders to ensure life and safety, and continued water supply reliability during these unprecedented weather events.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Chino Basin Watermaster hereby declares October 3-11, 2026, Water Professionals Appreciation Week and extends its sincere gratitude and appreciation to the Watermaster staff and to the water and wastewater professionals who work tirelessly to provide excellent essential services to our community every day.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the governing body of the Chino Basin Watermaster on this 22nd day of October 2026.

APPROVED:

By: _____
Chair – Watermaster Board

ATTEST:

By: _____
Secretary/Treasurer – Watermaster Board

DRAFT

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
) ss
COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO)

I, Bob Bowcock, Secretary/Treasurer of the Chino Basin Watermaster, DO HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing Resolution being No. 2026-04, was adopted at a regular meeting of the Chino Basin Watermaster Board on October 22, 2026, by the following vote:

AYES: 0

NOES: 0

ABSENT: 0

ABSTAIN: 0

CHINO BASIN WATERMASTER

_____

Watermaster Secretary/Treasurer

Date: October 22, 2026

DRAFT

CHINO BASIN WATERMASTER

9641 San Bernardino Road, Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730
909.484.3888 www.cbwm.org

STAFF REPORT

DATE: October 22, 2026

TO: Board Members

SUBJECT: Amendment No. 2 to Employment Agreement, General Manager (Business Item II.E.)

Issue: At its August 27, 2026 meeting, the Watermaster Board provided direction to its negotiator regarding proposed changes in the General Manager's employment agreement. Legal Counsel has prepared the draft Amendment Number 2 to Employment Agreement for consideration and possible action by the Board. [Normal Course of Business]

Recommendation: No recommendation. Watermaster Board is asked to discuss and consider the proposed employment agreement amendment.

Financial Impact: The amendment to the General Manager's contract would have no additional financial impact on the approved Fiscal Year 2026/27 budget.

ACTIONS:
Watermaster Board – October 22, 2026 [Recommended]: Consider the proposed amendment

BACKGROUND

The General Manager's employment terms are described in the initial Employment Agreement, General Manager (Attachment 1) dated April 15, 2024, and may be modified from time to time by agreement between the General Manager and the Watermaster Board.

The first amendment, Amendment 1 was approved on September 25, 2025 (Attachment 2).

DISCUSSION

At its August 27, 2026 meeting, the Watermaster Board provided direction to its negotiator regarding potential changes in the General Manager's employment agreement. Legal Counsel has prepared the draft Amendment Number 2 to the Employment Agreement, General Manager (Attachment 3), which details the proposed changes for consideration and possible action by the Board. There are no additional changes being proposed to benefits at this time.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Initial Employment Agreement, General Manager, dated April 15, 2024
2. Amendment No. 1 to Employment Agreement, General Manager, dated September 25, 2025
3. Amendment No. 2 to Employment Agreement, General Manager (Draft)

EMPLOYMENT AGREEMENT

GENERAL MANAGER

THIS EMPLOYMENT AGREEMENT (this "Agreement") is effective as of April 15, 2024 (the "Effective Date"), by and between the Chino Basin Watermaster ("Watermaster") and Todd Corbin ("Executive") with reference to the following facts and intentions:

WHEREAS Watermaster desires to employ Executive as its General Manager ("GM") and Executive desires to accept Watermaster's offer of employment under the terms and subject to the conditions set forth herein.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual terms, covenants and conditions stated in this Agreement, Watermaster and Executive hereby agree as follows:

1. **Employment**: Watermaster will employ Executive, and Executive hereby accepts employment with Watermaster, as GM. During the Employment Term (as hereinafter defined), Executive will have the title, status, and duties of GM, an exempt position, and will report directly to the Watermaster Board of Directors (the "Board").

2. **Term of Employment**: The initial term of employment pursuant to this Agreement will commence on April 15, 2024, and will continue thereafter until April 14, 2027, unless earlier terminated pursuant to Section 11 (the "Employment Term"). The Employment Term will be extended as described in subsection 2(c) and also may be extended by mutual agreement of the parties hereto.

   a. **General**: As GM, Executive serves at the pleasure of the Board. Subject to the provisions of Section 11, although Watermaster may choose to terminate Executive's employment for Cause (as defined below), Watermaster is not required to have Cause to terminate this Agreement or Executive's employment. No one other than the Board has the authority to alter this arrangement or to make any agreement contrary to the terms of this Section. Furthermore, any such agreement or arrangement must be in writing and must be signed by the Chairman of the Board.

   b. **Annual Review**: The Board will arrange for an annual review of Executive's work performance, using such forms and procedures as the Board determines appropriate.

   c. **Automatic Term Extension:** Upon completion of each satisfactory annual review of the Executive, the Term of Employment automatically will be extended by one (1) year, with the result that the Term of the Employment is maintained continuously as a three- (3) year period.

3. **Scope of Duties**: During the Employment Term:

   a. Subject to the control and direction of the Board, the GM provides day-to-day leadership for Watermaster and is directly responsible to the Board on all matters

pertaining to the administration and operations of the Chino Groundwater Basin under the provisions of the 1978 Basin Adjudication Judgment, Court Approved Management Agreements, including, but not limited to the Peace Agreements, and the Optimum Basin Management Program and performs other duties as may be assigned by the Board. The GM is responsible for overseeing the operating budget and the other employees of Watermaster. The GM must keep the Board, through the Advisory Committee process, apprised of all applicable federal, state, regional and local policies regulating Watermaster activities. (Collectively, these duties are referred to as the "Services.")

b. Executive will devote his full business time, good faith and best efforts, talents, knowledge and experience to performing the Services. However, Executive may, and is encouraged to, devote reasonable time to activities involving professional, educational, and similar types of activities, speaking engagements and membership on other boards for the purposes of raising the profile of Executive and Watermaster locally, regionally and nationally, provided such activities do not interfere in any material way with the business of Watermaster. Notwithstanding the foregoing, Executive may not serve on the board of directors of another organization without the Board's written consent.

c. Executive will perform his duties diligently and competently and will act in compliance with all applicable laws and in conformity with the letter and spirit of Watermaster's written and oral policies and within the limits, budgets and business plans set by the Board. Executive will at all times during the Employment Term strictly adhere to and obey all of the rules and regulations in effect from time to time relating to the conduct of executives of Watermaster. Executive will not engage in consulting work or any trade or business for his own account or for on or behalf of any other person, firm or company that competes, conflicts or interferes with the performance of his duties hereunder.

4. **Hours of Work**: Executive's hours of work will vary depending on the Services to be performed and the time and effort necessary to competently perform the Services. As general guidance, normal work hours will begin at 8:00 a.m. Monday through Friday; provided that Executive will work such hours as are necessary, whether within or outside of normal business hours, provided that Executive may elect in his discretion to work an alternative 9/80 flexible work schedule by providing advance notice to the Board Chair.

5. **Compensation and Benefits**: During the Employment Term, Watermaster will provide to Executive, and Executive will accept from Watermaster as full compensation for Executive's Services hereunder, the compensation and benefits as set forth below. The compensation paid to Executive will be pursuant to Company's normal payroll policies and practices for exempt employees and will be less applicable withholdings and deductions as deemed appropriate by Watermaster. The compensation set forth below is full payment for the Services, and Executive will receive no additional compensation for extraordinary services unless otherwise authorized in writing. Watermaster has no obligation to provide any employee benefit programs whether or not provided for in this Agreement.

a. **Base Salary**: As of the Effective Date, Watermaster will pay Executive Three Hundred and Twenty Eight Thousand Eight Hundred Twenty-Seven and Twenty-Four Hundredths ($328,827.24) per annum determined by the Board, less applicable withholdings and deductions ("Base Salary"). The Board, to which the Board has delegated responsibility for setting the compensation of Watermaster employees, may in its discretion review Executive's performance and Base Salary, and determine whether to adjust Executive's Base Salary on a prospective basis. Executive also will be entitled to receive a Cost-of-Living Adjustment ("COLA") for 2024-2025, on an equivalent basis to Watermaster similarly situated employees. Thereafter, further COLAs may be approved from year to year by the Board in its discretion. Watermaster will pay Executive's Base Salary in substantially equal installments in arrears according to the applicable payroll practices in effect for all Watermaster employees.

b. **Incentive Compensation**: On an annual basis, at the time of Executive's annual performance review, the Board may consider whether to provide Executive additional compensation in the form of incentive pay to recognize and encourage superior work performance by Executive, which additional compensation is in the sole discretion of the Board and subject to the terms and conditions imposed by the Board. The time and form of payment of any such incentive compensation will be set forth in and made in accordance with the documentation relating to such incentive compensation.

c. **Health and Welfare Benefits**: Following any applicable required waiting period and subject to the terms thereof, Watermaster will provide Executive medical, dental, vision, and other welfare and fringe benefits in the total amount and manner as provided by Watermaster to other similarly situated Watermaster employees. Watermaster has no obligation to provide any other benefits unless provided for in this Agreement, and Watermaster may, in its sole discretion, modify or eliminate any or all benefit plans.

d. **Vacation**: Executive will start employment with a credit of ten days (80 hours) of vacation time. Executive will earn twenty days (160 hours) of vacation time per year, accrued pro rata on each bi-weekly paycheck, in accordance with Watermaster's policies and practices. Unused vacation time will carry over to the following year, provided however, at no time may Executive accrue more than thirty (30) days (i.e., 240 hours) of total vacation time. Once Executive reaches the maximum accrual, no further accrual will be allowed unless and until Executive utilizes accrued vacation such that his balance drops below the maximum accrual; provided, however, the Executive may request a waiver of this maximum vacation accrual provision, which waiver will be subject to approval by the Board in its sole discretion. Executive may use no more than three (3) weeks of vacation consecutively without prior approval of the Board, provided that any unused vacation may be consecutively taken immediately prior to the last day of the Employment Term on April 14, 2027, subject to business needs and prior Board approval.

e. **Administrative Leave and Holidays**: Executive will be allowed reasonable administrative leave to be used at Executive's discretion, provided that Executive has provided advance notification of such leave to the Board Chair. Administrative leave is in addition to the above-referenced vacation. Executive will enjoy the same paid holidays as the other Watermaster employees, as outlined in Watermaster's Employee Handbook, as it may be modified from time to time.

f. **Sick Leave**: Executive will be allowed sick leave in accordance with Watermaster policy, and as provided to other similarly situated Watermaster employees, except that Executive will begin employment with an immediate sick leave balance of five (5) days [that may be used commencing on the first day of employment].

g. **CalPERS**: In order to comply with the Public Employees' Pension Reform Act of 2013 ("PEPRA"), Executive will be enrolled in the 2.5% @ 55 Public Employees Retirement System and will be subject to such terms and conditions as Watermaster may contract for with CalPERS or may otherwise impose, including the following: Watermaster will initially contribute both the employer portion of the CalPERS Retirement contribution and the employee portion, up to 8%, provided that the Watermaster Board reserves discretion as to the amount of future CalPERS contributions on behalf of the Executive that are attributable to future salary increases.

h. **Deferred Compensation**: Subject to the provisions of the applicable plan document, Executive will be eligible to participate in the retirement plans or programs sponsored by Watermaster, which plans currently include a 457(b) deferred compensation plan and a 401(a) money purchase plan. Any contributions made to these plans will be subject to the terms and conditions set forth in the plan document, as it may be amended from time to time.

i. **Amendments**: Notwithstanding the provisions of this Agreement, Watermaster fully reserves the right, in its sole discretion, to amend, modify or terminate any and/or all employee benefit plans or programs at any time and from time to time and Watermaster will be under no obligation to institute or continue the existence of any employee benefit plan or program.

6. **Personnel Policies**: Except as otherwise provided herein, Executive will be subject to the personnel policies of Watermaster, and any amendments or revisions thereto, including but not limited to those relating to sick leave, holidays, retirement and leaves of absence as outlined in Watermaster's Employee Handbook, as it may be amended from time to time. In the event of a conflict between this Agreement and the personnel policies of Watermaster, this Agreement will control.

7. **Vehicle Use**: Executive acknowledges that he will utilize his personal vehicle in connection with the performance of the Services. Watermaster will provide Executive with a monthly car allowance in the amount of $800, prorated for partial months of Service. Watermaster will account for this in the manner it deems appropriate for tax reporting and withholding purposes. Executive will procure and maintain in full force and effect during

his employment with Watermaster automobile liability insurance covering all personal vehicles that are operated by Executive in connection with the performance of the Services in an amount no less than $500,000/$500,000 , and as acceptable to Watermaster. Executive will provide Watermaster, upon its request, with a certificate of insurance evidencing the above coverage and listing Watermaster as an additional insured under the insurance policy(ies). Executive must provide thirty (30) days' advance written notice to Watermaster of any change or cancellation of such insurance. Executive will operate any vehicle used in connection with the Services in a safe manner and will maintain a valid and unrestricted California automobile driver's license during the term of this Agreement. Failure to maintain the insurance coverage or driver's license required under this Section will constitute a material breach of this Agreement.

8. **Professional Development**: Executive is entitled, in Executive's discretion, to pursue professional development opportunities and to obtain reimbursement from Watermaster in an amount up to five-thousand dollars ($5,000.00) in total per annum. Executive may seek additional reimbursement with prior approval of the Board. Watermaster will account for this in the manner it deems appropriate for tax reporting and withholding purposes.

9. **Reimbursement of Expenses**: Reasonable business expenses incurred by Executive in the performance of the Services, at the standard then-applicable Internal Revenue Service rate, will be reimbursed to Executive by Watermaster, but these expenses will be limited to those reasonable and necessary for the performance of Executive's duties under this Agreement, and will be submitted for approval and reimbursement to the Board upon such forms and with receipts and other evidence as may be reasonably required by the Board. Watermaster will account for these expenses in the manner it deems appropriate for tax reporting and withholding purposes.

10. **Life Insurance**: Executive may elect life insurance coverage through the same group life insurance program as applicable to other similarly situated Watermaster employees or, in his discretion, Executive may purchase life insurance through an outside life insurance provider. If Executive purchases life insurance through an outside life insurance provider, (i) Executive will promptly notify Watermaster of such purchase, and will provide a copy of such insurance policy to Watermaster upon its request, (ii) Executive will not be eligible to receive the Watermaster-sponsored group life insurance benefit (regardless whether or not the applicable plan and/or insurance policy is amended to exclude Executive therefrom), and (iii) Executive will be reimbursed by Watermaster for the annual premium for such life insurance, up to five-hundred dollars ($500.00) per annum, which reimbursement will be (a) made in such manner and at such time(s) as determined by Watermaster in its sole discretion and (b) subject to income inclusion and such taxes and withholdings as determined by Watermaster in its sole discretion. Executive will cooperate with Watermaster in its obtaining Key-Man Insurance for the Executive.

11. **Termination**: This Agreement and Executive's employment by Watermaster may be terminated effective immediately, with or without cause, upon written notice by Watermaster to Executive. Executive's rights upon termination are as follows:

a. **Termination by Watermaster without Cause**: In the event Executive's employment is terminated by Watermaster without Cause (as defined below) and if Executive executes a general release of known and unknown claims in favor of Watermaster in a form acceptable to Watermaster as provided below and complies with Executive's other legal and contractual continuing obligations to Watermaster:

(i) Watermaster will pay to Executive accrued compensation through the termination date and accrued, unused vacation time, less applicable withholdings and deductions, as well as expenses incurred through the date of termination pursuant to applicable law and Watermaster's policies and practices, within the time required by applicable law (the "Accrued Obligations"); and

(ii) Watermaster will pay Executive severance pay in an amount equal to four (4) months of Executive's then-current Base Compensation, less applicable withholdings and deductions ("Severance Compensation"), which will be paid in a single lump sum cash payment on the 60th day after the date Executive's employment with Watermaster is terminated, subject to the Severance Conditions (as defined below).

Executive's right to the Severance Compensation is subject to (i) Executive providing to Watermaster a valid, irrevocable release, signed by Executive no later than the 53rd day after the date of termination of Executive's employment, and (ii) Executive being in compliance with the terms of the release agreement, as well as Executive's obligations under applicable law and Executive's other continuing obligations to Watermaster, including under this Agreement (together, these are the "Severance Conditions"). In the event that there is not in place a valid, irrevocable release signed by Executive on or before the 53rd day after the date of termination of Executive's employment or Executive is otherwise not in compliance with the Severance Conditions, Executive will forfeit and have no right to receive, and Watermaster will have no obligation to pay, the Severance Compensation or any portion thereof.

b. **Termination by Non-Renewal**: This Agreement will terminate automatically at upon the expiration of the then-current Employment Term if not reviewed as set forth in Section 2 above. In the event Executive's employment is terminated by non-renewal of this Agreement, Executive will be entitled to receive only the Accrued Obligations.

c. **Termination due to Death or Disability**: This Agreement will automatically terminate upon Executive's death as of the date of such death. Watermaster may, at its option, either suspend compensation payments or terminate Executive's employment due to Executive's Disability. "Disability" means that Executive is and/or has been incapable, even with reasonable accommodation by Watermaster, of performing the Services because of injury to, or physical or mental condition of, Executive for ninety (90) consecutive days, or Executive has been and/or will be unable to perform the Services for a total period of ninety (90) days in any twelve-

(12-) month period, regardless of whether such days are consecutive. If Watermaster suspends compensation payments because of Executive's Disability, Watermaster will resume compensation payments when Executive resumes performance of the Services. The foregoing is not intended to impair any entitlement of Executive to long- or short-term disability insurance or similar protection, whether provided by or through Watermaster or otherwise. In the event Executive's employment is terminated due to death or Disability, Executive will be entitled to receive only the Accrued Obligations.

d. **Termination by Executive for any Reason**: Executive may terminate his employment for any reason by providing sixty (60) days' advance notice. Watermaster, in its sole discretion, may provide Executive with a commensurate amount of Base Compensation during all or any part of the required notice period in lieu of Executive's continued employment during the notice period, which amount will be paid ratably in accordance with Watermaster's normal payroll periods but in all events will be paid in full by the15th day of the third month of the calendar year following the calendar year that contains Executive's termination date (such compensation is referred to as "Pay in Lieu"). In the event Executive's employment is terminated by Executive for any reason, Executive will be entitled to receive only the Accrued Obligations and any applicable Pay in Lieu.

e. **Termination by Watermaster for Cause**: In the event Executive's employment is terminated for Cause by Watermaster as defined herein, Executive will be entitled to receive only the Accrued Obligations. For purposes of this Agreement, "Cause" for termination includes, without limitation, the following, as determined in Watermaster's sole discretion: theft or attempted theft; material dishonesty or breach of fiduciary duty to Watermaster; willful or persistent material breach of duties; breach or threatened breach of this Agreement or Watermaster policies and procedures, including Watermaster's policies against discrimination or harassment of employees or any third party; conduct that threatens public health or safety, or threatens to do immediate or substantial harm to Watermaster's business or reputation; commission of a felony or crime of fraud or moral turpitude; and unauthorized and unexcused absence as to which lack of adequate notice is provided (defined as lack of responsiveness to reasonable efforts for communication and the failure to perform routine and ordinary duties) for more than three (3) consecutive days other than due to disability or serious illness or injury. Watermaster's exercise of its right to terminate under this Section will be without prejudice to any other remedy to which Watermaster may be entitled at law, in equity, or under this Agreement.

12. **Covenant to Deliver Records, Property and Information**: Executive acknowledges that, as a result of performing the Services, Executive will have access to confidential and sensitive information concerning Watermaster and its employees and contractors, and that Executive may be entrusted with confidential information received by Watermaster from third parties (including stakeholders) that Watermaster has an obligation to protect. (Collectively, this is referred to as the "Confidential Information.") All documents, memoranda, notes, information and other tangible or intangible property (including all

copies and electronic or digital files thereof) relating in any way to the Services and Watermaster's business (including but not limited to Confidential Information) that Executive conceives, generates, obtains or compiles, or that are made available to Executive during the Employment Term, are and will remain the exclusive property of Watermaster. Executive agrees to return all such information, including all copies, summaries, compilations, reproductions, and computer data records thereof, as well as all tangible property of Watermaster, including computers, thumb drives, memory sticks, jump drives, external hard drives, disks, and other external storage devices, to Watermaster immediately upon the termination of this Agreement or at such earlier time as Watermaster may request. Executive also agrees to certify, in the form that Watermaster requests, the permanent and complete removal of all such information from Executive's personal electronic devices and personal accounts, including but not limited to hard drives on personal computers, external hard drives, SmartPhones, cell phones, voicemail, file storing accounts, cloud-based storage and personal email accounts, upon termination of employment or at such earlier time as Watermaster may request. The requirements of this Section will survive termination of this Agreement for any reason.

13. **Conflicting Obligations; Conflicts of Interest**: Executive represents and warrants that Executive is not subject to any contract, restrictive covenants, non-compete obligations, understandings or other commitments of any kind that will or might prevent, interfere with or impair Executive's acceptance of employment and/or the performance of the Services and obligations under this Agreement by Executive. Executive further represents that, by entering into this Agreement, Executive will not violate or interfere with the rights of any other person or entity. Executive further represents and warrants to Watermaster that he presently has no interest, and covenants that he will not acquire any interests, direct or indirect, financial or otherwise, that would conflict in any manner or interfere with the performance of the Services. Executive will comply with Watermaster's Conflict of Interest policy, as it may be updated from time to time.

14. **Transition Assistance; Cooperation**: Promptly upon termination of employment or at such earlier time as Watermaster may request, Executive will provide to Watermaster, and will continue to provide, any and all passwords, codes, administrative access, contact information, and other information in Executive's possession with respect to work performed for Watermaster. Executive will cooperate with Watermaster in effectuating the transition to Watermaster ownership and control of any and all social media accounts, vendor accounts, banking accounts, other financial accounts, and all other accounts set up and/or maintained for the benefit of Watermaster. Promptly upon termination of employment or at such earlier time as Watermaster may request, Executive will resign from or, if applicable and at Watermaster's discretion, transfer Executive's affiliation with respect to, any boards, industry organizations and other entities on which Executive serves, of which Executive is a member, or with which Executive is affiliated as a representative of, on behalf of, and/or at the expense of Promptly upon termination of employment or at such earlier time as Watermaster may request. During the Employment Term and thereafter, Executive agrees to fully and truthfully cooperate in the investigation by or of Watermaster or its representatives with respect to any issues, and the defense of any claims by, against or otherwise involving Watermaster, that might arise that could involve Executive or information within Executive's knowledge, regardless of whether Executive

personally is named in the action, without any additional compensation for that cooperation other than reimbursement of reasonable pre-approved costs actually and necessarily incurred by Executive related to such cooperation. In addition, for a period of up to four (4) months following Executive's termination of employment for any reason, Executive will use his or her best efforts to assist in the professional, competent and orderly transition of Executive's former responsibilities to the individual(s) designated by Watermaster. If and when called upon by Watermaster from time to time, Executive will make himself or herself reasonably available in person, telephonically, and/or via electronic mail as often as necessary and will diligently respond to inquiries as soon as reasonably possible. Executive will receive no additional compensation for the cooperation set forth in this Section but will be reimbursed for reasonable pre-approved expenses (such as postage and FedEx charges) incurred in connection with the transitioning of these duties. Nothing set forth in this Section is intended to, or does, create or continue any employment, contractor or agent relationship between Executive and Watermaster following Executive's date of termination. The requirements of this Section will survive termination of this Agreement for any reason.

15. **Tax Consequences; Code Section 409A**:

a. All compensation and benefits contemplated hereunder will be reported and accounted for in the manner deemed appropriate by Watermaster for tax purposes. Executive understands and agrees that Executive is solely responsible for any and all liabilities imposed on Executive and taxes due by Executive under any applicable Federal, state and local statute, law, regulation, ordinance, order or otherwise (including without limitation under Section 409A) as a result of any compensation, including Severance Compensation, provided to Executive. Executive agrees and understands that Watermaster may deduct or withhold from any compensation or other amounts payable to Executive hereunder or otherwise in connection with Executive's employment any amounts required or permitted to be deducted or withheld by Watermaster under any provision of any applicable Federal, state and local statute, law, regulation, ordinance, order or otherwise, including without limitation garnishments. Compensation may also be reduced by other authorized and/or legally permitted deductions, such as benefit plan contributions, repayment of loans and advances, and other purposes permitted under applicable law. Executive understands and agrees that Executive's compensation, including any final paycheck, other payments and Severance Compensation, will be reduced by the amount of any lawful charge or indebtedness owed by Executive to Watermaster, including but not limited to personal charges on Watermaster credit cards, in accordance with applicable law.

b. Executive understands and agrees that he is solely responsible for any and all taxes due as a result of any compensation, including Severance Compensation, provided hereunder. Watermaster has given no tax advice to Executive in connection with this Agreement and/or any other compensation or benefits being provided to Executive and Executive is hereby advised to seek tax advice from his how tax advisors regarding this Agreement and the compensation and benefits to be provided hereunder. Executive also is specifically advised to consult with his tax

advisors regarding the application of the provisions of Section 409A ("Section 409A") of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as it may be amended from time to time (the "Code"). In no event will Watermaster be liable for any additional tax, interest, or penalties that may be imposed upon Executive as a result of Section 409A or any damages for failing to comply with Section 409A nor will Watermaster have any obligation with respect to any tax obligation of Executive as a result of or attributable to this Agreement or the compensation and benefits contemplated hereunder.

c. The compensation and benefits contemplated hereunder are intended to either comply with or to be exempt from the requirements of Section 409A and this Agreement will be construed and administered in accordance with such intent.

d. In the event Watermaster determines that any compensation or benefit payable hereunder may be subject to the requirements of Section 409A, Watermaster (without any obligation to do so or obligation to indemnify Executive for any failure to do so) may adopt, to the extent permitted by applicable law and without the consent of Executive, such amendments to this Agreement or take any other actions that Watermaster in its sole discretion determines are necessary or appropriate for such compensation or benefit to either (A) be exempt from the requirements of Section 409A or (B) comply with the requirements of Section 409A.

e. Whenever a payment under this Agreement specifies a payment period, the actual date of payment within such specified period will be within the sole discretion of Watermaster, and Executive will have no right (directly or indirectly) to determine the year in which such payment is made. In the event a payment period straddles two consecutive calendar years, the payment will be made in the later of such calendar years.

f. No compensation or benefit that is subject to the requirements of Section 409A and payable upon Executive's termination of employment will be paid unless Executive's termination of employment constitutes a "separation from service" within the meaning of Treasury Regulation Section 1.409A-1(h).

g. All expenses or other reimbursements paid pursuant to this Agreement that are taxable income to Executive will in no event be paid later than the end of the calendar year next following the calendar year in which Executive incurs such expense. With regard to any provision herein that provides for reimbursement of costs and expenses or in-kind benefits, except as permitted by Section 409A, (i) the right to payment or reimbursement or in-kind benefits will not be subject to liquidation or exchange for any other benefit, (ii) the amount of expenses eligible for reimbursement, or in-kind benefits, provided during any taxable year will not affect the expenses eligible for reimbursement, or in-kind benefits to be provided, in any other taxable year, provided that the foregoing clause (ii) will not be violated by any lifetime and other annual limits provided under Watermaster's group health plans and (iii) such payments will be made on or before the last day of the taxable year following the taxable year in which the expense occurred.

16. **General Provisions**:

a. **Notices**: All notices, requests, demands and other communications under this Agreement will be in writing and will be deemed to have been duly given on the date of service if personally served, or on the first day after mailing if mailed by FedEx or a similar overnight delivery service, or on the second day after mailing if mailed by first-class U.S. mail, registered or certified, return receipt requested, postage prepaid and properly addressed as follows:

Watermaster: Chairman of the Board
Chino Basin Watermaster
9641 San Bernardino Road
Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730

With a copy (which will not constitute notice) to:
Brownstein Hyatt Farber Schreck, LLP
1021 Anacapa Street, 2nd Floor
Santa Barbara, CA 93101
Attn: Scott S. Slater

Executive: Todd Corbin
[To the address on file in Watermaster's record]

Either party hereto may change its address for the purpose of this paragraph by giving the other party hereto written notice of the new address in the above manner.

b. **Waiver**: No waiver of a provision of this Agreement will constitute a waiver of any other provision, whether or not similar. No waiver will constitute a continuing waiver. No waiver will be binding unless executed in writing by the party making the waiver.

c. **Construction of Terms**: All parts of this Agreement will in all cases be construed according to their plain meaning and will not be construed in favor or against either of the parties hereto.

d. **Severability**: If any term, provision, covenant, paragraph, or condition of this Agreement is held to be invalid, illegal, or unenforceable in whole or in part by any court or arbitrator of competent jurisdiction, as to such jurisdiction, that provision will be limited ("blue-penciled") or eliminated to the minimum extent necessary so this Agreement will otherwise remain enforceable in full force and effect. To the extent such provision cannot be so modified, the offending provision will, as to such jurisdiction, be deemed severable from the remainder of this Agreement, and the remaining provisions contained in this Agreement will be construed to preserve to the maximum permissible extent the intent and purposes of this Agreement.

e. **Controlling Law; Venue; Fees**: This Agreement will be construed in accordance with, and be governed by, the laws of the State of California, with venue proper

only in San Bernardino County, State of California. In the event of any claim, demand or suit arising out of or with respect to this Agreement, the substantially prevailing party will be entitled to reasonable attorneys' fees and costs incurred (including expert fees), and including fees and costs upon appeal, to the fullest extent permitted by applicable law.

f. **Entire Agreement and Amendment**: In conjunction with the matters considered herein, this Agreement contains the entire understanding and agreement of the parties and supersedes all prior agreements between the parties, written or oral, express or implied. There have been no promises, representations, agreements, warranties or undertaking by any of the parties, either oral or written, of any character or nature hereafter binding except as set forth herein. This Agreement may be altered, amended or modified only by an instrument in writing, executed by the parties to this Agreement and by no other means. Each party hereto waives their future right to claim, contest or assert that this Agreement was modified, cancelled, superseded or changed by any oral agreement, course or conduct, waiver or estoppel.

g. **Counterpart Copies; Signatures**: This Agreement may be signed in counterpart copies, each of which will represent an original document, and all of which will constitute a single document. A facsimile, pdf, emailed or DocuSigned signature will have the same force and effect as an original.

h. **Assistance of Counsel; No Adverse Construction**: Executive expressly acknowledges that he had the opportunity to consult with counsel of his own choosing in connection with the negotiation and drafting of the terms of this Agreement, and that he, in fact, consulted with an attorney and negotiated the terms of this Agreement. The rule that a contract is to be construed against the party drafting the contract is hereby waived and will have no applicability in construing this Agreement or the terms hereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have executed this Amendment as of the date first written above.

CHINO BASIN WATERMASTER

By:_____
James Curatalo
Chairman of the Board

EXECUTIVE

By:_____
Todd Corbin

AMENDMENT NUMBER 1
TO
EMPLOYMENT AGREEMENT

GENERAL MANAGER

THIS AMENDMENT NUMBER 1 ("this Amendment") is effective as of September 25, 2025, by and between Chino Basin Watermaster ("Watermaster") and Todd Corbin ("Executive"). Capitalized terms used in this Amendment, but not defined herein, shall have the meanings given to them in the Agreement (as defined below).

RECITALS

WHEREAS, Watermaster and Executive entered into an Employment Agreement effective as of April 15, 2024 (the "Agreement"); and

WHEREAS, Section 15.f. of the Agreement provides that the terms of the Agreement may be amended upon the mutual written agreement of Watermaster and Executive; and

WHEREAS, the parties to the Agreement now desire to further amend the Agreement as to certain particulars;

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual terms, covenants, and conditions stated in this Amendment, Watermaster and Executive hereby agree to amend the Agreement as follows:

AMENDMENT

1. Section 5.a of the Agreement is hereby replaced in its entirety with the following:

   a. **Base Salary:** Effective August 3, 2025, Watermaster shall pay Executive an annual Base Salary of Three Hundred Fifty-Five Thousand Six Hundred Thirty-Eight Dollars and 36/100 ($355,638.36) per annum, less applicable withholdings and deductions. The Board, or such committee of the Board to which it may, in its discretion, assign responsibility for setting the compensation of Watermaster employees, may review Executive's performance and Base Salary, and determine whether to adjust Executive's Base Salary on a prospective basis. Executive also shall be entitled to receive such Cost of Living Adjustments ("COLAs") as may be approved from year to year by the Board on the same basis as applied to other Watermaster employees. The Watermaster shall pay Executive's Base Salary according to the applicable payroll practices in effect for other Watermaster employees.

2. Section 5.e of the Agreement is hereby replaced in its entirety with the following:

   e. **Administrative Leave and Holidays**: Executive shall be allowed three days of administrative leave to be used at Executive's discretion. Administrative Leave is

in addition to the above-referenced vacation. Executive shall enjoy the same holidays as Watermaster employees.

3. Except as amended above, each and every Section of the Agreement, as it previously may have been amended, shall remain in full force and effect without change or modification.

4. Any inconsistent provision of the Agreement (including but not limited to cross-references) shall be read to be consistent with this Amendment and its purposes.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties to the Agreement have executed this Amendment Number 1 as of the latest date set forth below.

CHINO BASIN WATERMASTER

By: _____ Date: September 25, 2025
James Curatalo
Chairman of the Watermaster Board

EXECUTIVE

By: _____ Date: September 25, 2025
Todd Corbin

DRAFT

ATTACHMENT 3

AMENDMENT NUMBER 2
TO
EMPLOYMENT AGREEMENT

GENERAL MANAGER

THIS AMENDMENT NUMBER 2 ("this Amendment") is effective retroactive to April 15, 2026, by and between Chino Basin Watermaster ("Watermaster") and Todd Corbin ("Executive"). Capitalized terms used in this Amendment, but not defined herein, shall have the meanings given to them in the Agreement (as defined below).

RECITALS

WHEREAS, Watermaster and Executive entered into an Employment Agreement effective as of April 15, 2024 (as amended by Amendment No. 1, dated as of September 25, 2025, referred to as the "Agreement"); and

WHEREAS, Section 15.f. of the Agreement provides that the terms of the Agreement may be amended upon the mutual written agreement of Watermaster and Executive; and

WHEREAS, the parties to the Agreement now desire to further amend the Agreement as to certain particulars;

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual terms, covenants, and conditions stated in this Amendment, Watermaster and Executive hereby agree to amend the Agreement as follows:

AMENDMENT

1. Section 5.d of the Agreement is hereby replaced in its entirety with the following:

d. **Vacation**: Executive will earn twenty-five days (200 hours) of vacation time per year, accrued pro rata on each bi-weekly paycheck, in accordance with Watermaster's policies and practices. Unused vacation time will carry over to the following year, provided however, at no time may Executive accrue more than 37.5 days (i.e., 300 hours) of total vacation time. Once Executive reaches the maximum accrual, no further accrual will be allowed unless and until Executive utilizes accrued vacation such that his balance drops below the maximum accrual; provided, however, the Executive may request a waiver of this maximum vacation accrual provision, which waiver will be subject to approval by the Board in its sole discretion. Executive may use no more than three (3) weeks of vacation consecutively without prior approval of the Board, provided that any unused vacation may be consecutively taken immediately prior to the last day of the Employment Term on April 14, 2027, subject to business needs and prior Board approval.

DRAFT

2. Except as amended above, each and every Section of the Agreement, as it previously may have been amended, shall remain in full force and effect without change or modification.

3. Any inconsistent provision of the Agreement (including but not limited to cross-references) shall be read to be consistent with this Amendment and its purposes.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties to the Agreement have executed this Amendment Number 2 as of the latest date set forth below.

CHINO BASIN WATERMASTER

By: _____ Date:_____
Martin Zvirbulis
Chairman of the Watermaster Board

EXECUTIVE

By: _____ Date: _____
Todd Corbin

25 Edelman
Irvine CA 92618

949.420.3030 phone
530.756.5991 fax
westyost.com

Annual Plume Status Report

California Institution for Men (CIM) Plume
October 2026

CONTAMINANTS

The primary contaminant is tetrachloroethene (PCE). The California maximum contaminant level (MCL) for PCE is 5 micrograms per liter (µgl). The highest concentration of PCE measured historically within the plume is approximately 1,990 µgl.[1] In the last five years, from July 2021 to June 2026, the maximum concentration of PCE was 18 µgl at Well 1. No other wells had concentrations of PCE that exceeded the MCL.

LOCATION

The California Institution for Men (CIM) is a state correctional facility located in the City of Chino. The property is approximately 1,500 acres and is bounded by Eucalyptus Avenue to the north, Euclid Avenue to the east, Kimball Avenue to the south, and Central Avenue to the west. The plume is located predominantly beneath the northwestern portion of the CIM property. Exhibit 1 shows the spatial extent of the PCE plume, as delineated by the Chino Basin Watermaster (Watermaster) in the *2024 State of the Basin Report*.[2] The extent of the plume with detectable PCE concentrations greater than 0.5 µgl is about 4,000 feet long and 3,000 feet wide. The PCE plume with concentrations greater than the MCL of 5 µgl is estimated to be about 1,000 feet long and 900 feet wide.

SITE HISTORY

The State of California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (State) has operated CIM since 1939. The primary uses of the CIM property include agricultural operations, inmate housing, and correctional facilities. The Heman G. Stark Youth Correctional Facility (Youth Correctional Facility) occupies the eastern portion of the CIM property. There are eleven drinking water supply wells located on the CIM property; five of these wells are actively producing groundwater as of 2026. The CIM operates the drinking water supply wells, a potable water distribution system, and a treatment plant to provide drinking water supply to the CIM facilities, Youth Correctional Facility, and the California Institution for Women. The land surrounding the CIM property was historically used for agriculture and dairy activities but has rapidly developed in recent years for residential and commercial uses.

[1] Based on a water quality sample collected at MW-7 in 1998.

[2] West Yost. (2025). *Chino Basin Optimum Basin Management Program-2024 State of the Basin Report*. Prepared for the Chino Basin Watermaster. September 2025.

REGULATORY ORDERS

No regulatory orders for site remediation and monitoring were issued by the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board (Santa Ana Water Board) for PCE contamination. The State conducted voluntary cleanup and monitoring under the Santa Ana Water Board's direction from 1992 to 2009. On December 17, 2009, the Santa Ana Water Board determined "No Further Action" was required for remediation and monitoring.

Unrelated to the PCE contamination, there are three leaking underground storage tank (LUST) cleanup sites located on the CIM property that are regulated under the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) Underground Storage Tank (UST) program. The UST program directs Regional Water Boards to implement a monitoring plan and oversee site closures under the State Board's Low Threat Closure Policy (LTCP). There are no regulatory orders for groundwater remediation or monitoring at the CIM LUST sites. Two of the three sites met the requirements for site closure under the LTCP and were closed by the State Board in 2006. The remaining LUST site is the CIM State Garage LUST site, which is currently pending formal closure. The CIM State Garage LUST site is shown in Exhibit 1.

REGULATORY AND MONITORING HISTORY

In 1990, PCE was detected at a concentration of 26 µgl at CIM drinking water supply Well 1. This prompted the California Department of Health Services (CDHS), now the California State Board Division of Drinking Water (DDW), to direct CIM to stop using the well as a source of drinking water. The detection of PCE concentrations in two other CIM drinking water supply wells (1A and 11A) triggered the Santa Ana Water Board to request an investigation of the source and extent of the onsite PCE contamination. Following an initial investigation, the Santa Ana Water Board sent the State a written request to perform a subsurface investigation to define the vertical and lateral extent of PCE in soil at four locations where PCE was detected in soil vapor samples during the investigation.

The Phase I Site Assessment was performed at the CIM site in 1992, and included a review of CIM's history, operations, and chemical use.[3] The investigation identified five potential sites where VOCs were used and could have impacted soil and groundwater. These areas included: the old laundry building, the furniture factory, the vocational shops, the state garage, and the powerhouse.

The Phase II Site Assessment was performed from 1992 to 1994 to assess the presence and concentrations of VOCs in soil vapor, soil, and groundwater beneath the five potential sites identified in Phase I.[4] Seven groundwater monitoring wells were installed and sampled as part of this investigation. The results from the soil and the groundwater investigations showed low concentrations of contaminants throughout the site, with concentrations of PCE in groundwater samples from monitoring wells ranging from 0.6 to 19 µgl. The old laundry facility and nearby areas had the highest concentration of PCE in soil samples and was thus identified as the most likely principal source of VOCs. A Phase III assessment was performed in 1996 to further investigate the distributions of VOC contamination beneath the CIM and included depth-discrete groundwater sampling at four exploratory boreholes. The investigation showed three distinct aquifer zones below the CIM, and that PCE and other VOCs were migrating laterally from the shallow zone to the intermediate and deep zones where the

[3] Geomatrix Consultants, Inc. (1992). *Report of Phase I Investigation, VOCs in Soil and Groundwater, Department of Corrections California Institution for Men, Chino*. April 20, 1992.

[4] Geomatrix Consultants, Inc. (1994). *Phase II Assessment of VOCs in Soil and Groundwater, California Institution for Men Chino, California.* Prepared for the Department of General Services Development and Management. October 4, 1994.

drinking water supply wells are screened.[5] Between August 1994 and May 2001, a network of 43 monitoring wells at varying depths in the shallow, intermediate, and deep aquifer zones were constructed.

In 1997, the Santa Ana Water Board approved an interim pump-and-treat system for the hydraulic containment of VOC-affected groundwater using Well 1. In 2001, construction began on two new CIM water supply wells (Wells 14 and 15) and associated pipelines to prevent VOC-impacted groundwater at the southern end of the plume from migrating away from the site. Additionally, two agricultural wells were destroyed to protect the deeper aquifer from the downward movement of VOC contaminated groundwater due to pumping.

The 43 monitoring wells were sampled intermittently through 2007 to analyze the extent and concentrations of VOCs in the groundwater beneath the CIM property. It was determined that the VOC impacts to groundwater were limited to the source area and immediately downgradient. Furthermore, the plume had not and was not expected to migrate off the property. A final monitoring event was conducted by the State in January 2007, which included groundwater quality sampling at 39 water supply and monitoring wells at the CIM property.[6] The results of this and previous monitoring events indicated that despite the PCE concentrations exceeding the MCL at three monitoring wells, PCE concentrations in the shallow groundwater were decreasing or remaining stable. PCE concentrations in the deeper aquifer at the CIM drinking water supply wells had been below the MCL since April 2003 with a few exceptions in early/mid 2006. Moreover, there had been no detections of TCE or other VOCs above the MCL in groundwater samples since December 2002. Based on this monitoring, in February 2007 the State submitted a request to the Santa Ana Water Board for a No Further Action (NFA) finding for groundwater remediation and monitoring at the CIM site. On December 17, 2009, the Santa Ana Water Board issued a determination of NFA for the CIM site.[7]

In March 2019, the Santa Ana Water Board formally rejected the State's request for closure of the State Garage LUST site located northwest of the CIM drinking water supply Well 1A within the center of the PCE plume, and requested further assessment to determine if fuel-related contaminants beneath the site could impact downgradient Well 1A.[8] An investigation was completed in May 2020 and a report on the monitoring and findings was submitted to the Santa Ana Water Board in July 2020.[9] The investigation concluded that: (1) fuel-related contaminants have decreased several orders of magnitude in the perched aquifer below the State Garage LUST site; and (2) the downgradient extent of the dissolved total petroleum hydrocarbon plume from the site is not migrating and has not impacted the CIM water supply Well 1A. However, the findings indicated that gasoline residue remains in the soil downgradient of the

[5] Geomatrix Consultants, Inc. (1997). *Phase III Groundwater Assessment and Remediation Planning Report, California Institution for Men, Chino*. July 21, 1997.

[6] Geomatrix Consultants, Inc. (2007). *January 2007 Groundwater Monitoring PCE Remediation Project California Institution for Men Chino*, *California*. Prepared for the Department of General Services Real Estate Services Division Project Management Branch. May 17, 2007.

[7] California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Santa Ana Region (2009). *Determination of No Further Action (NFA), Tetrachloroethylene Remediation Project, California Institution for Men, Chino*. December 17, 2009.

[8] California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Santa Ana Region. (2019*). Response to Soil Vapor Investigation and Path to Closure, California Institution for Men, Garage*. March 8, 2019.

[9] Avocet Environmental, Inc. (2020). *2020 Annual Groundwater Monitoring and Additional Investigations Report California Institution for Men – State Garage*. July 29, 2020.

source area. Results from the annual groundwater monitoring event in May 2021 indicated that fuel-related contaminants have decreased, and the plume is not migrating or impacting Well 1A.[10]

In August 2021, the State submitted the 2021 Annual Groundwater Monitoring Report along with a Request for Closure of the CIM State Garage LUST site under the LTCP.[11] The Santa Ana Water Board did not review the report until spring 2024 and requested updated data to verify that site conditions had not changed since closure was requested in 2021. In December 2024, the State collected additional data and submitted report to the Santa Ana Water Board.[12] Overall, the results were consistent with historical findings, indicating that fuel-related VOCs have decreased significantly since 2001 and are not generally detected in groundwater sampled from wells located to the south and west of the State Garage Building or migrated to production Well 1A. Based on these results, the State once again requested site closure. The Santa Ana Water Board reviewed the report in April 2025 and found the results were supportive of site closure but denied request because it was not a formal closure application addressing LTCP criteria.[13] The State has since issued the formal closure request which has been recently approved as described in the Recent Activity Section of this report.

REMEDIAL ACTION

In July 1997, the State implemented remediation activities, termed *The PCE Remediation Project,* with an interim remedial measure to pump and treat groundwater from Well 1.[14] The groundwater was treated for VOCs using air stripping. Operation of the air stripper continued until 2004, when the permeability of the air stripper packing was compromised by the accumulation of mineral precipitates. During its operation, the pump-and-treat process at Well 1 removed approximately 58 pounds of PCE and TCE collectively. After 2004, both PCE and TCE concentrations were below the MCL in groundwater extracted from Well 1, and pumping continued without treatment with approval from the CDHS and Santa Ana Water Board. A supplemental remedial measure began in 2001, which included the construction of two new CIM water supply wells (Well 14 and Well 15) located in an area to intercept the toe of the VOC plume, promoting hydraulic containment of the VOCs within the groundwater beneath CIM. Wells 14 and 15 operated without treatment from January 2003 to December 2008; during this time, these two wells removed an additional 14 pounds of PCE and TCE collectively.

Remediation requirements at CIM ended in December 2009 with the Santa Ana Water Board's determination of NFA. Since then, PCE has been periodically detected at concentrations above the MCL at CIM supply Wells 1 and 15. Additionally, other contaminants have been detected above their respective MCLs, including 1,2,3-TCP and nitrate. CIM operates a water treatment plant to remove contaminants for drinking water supply.

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[10] Avocet Environmental, Inc. (2021). *2021 Annual Groundwater Monitoring Report and Request for Closure.* Prepared for California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, FPCM – Environmental and Regulatory Compliance Section. August 17, 2021.

[11] Avocet Environmental, Inc. (2021). *2021 Annual Groundwater Monitoring Report and Request for Closure.* Prepared for California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, FPCM – Environmental and Regulatory Compliance Section. August 17, 2021.

[12] Weaver Consultants Group. (2025). *2024 Annual Groundwater Monitoring Report and Request for Low threat Closure.* Prepared for California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, FPCM – Environmental and Regulatory Compliance Section. February 5, 2025.

[13] Email Correspondence from the State Waterboard on April 8, 2025.

[14] Geomatrix Consultants, Inc. (2005). *PCE Remediation Project Report. California Institution for Men.* Prepared for the California Department of General Services. July 2005.

The need for remedial action was considered to address elevated levels of PCE in the soil below the old laundry site, but it was determined that it would not be cost-effective in protecting the groundwater quality despite some potential contribution of PCE from the soil to groundwater beneath the site.

MONITORING AND REPORTING

The State conducted voluntary monitoring at CIM from 1992 to 2007 at 43 monitoring wells and 14 water supply wells. Voluntary monitoring ended in December 2009 with the Santa Ana Water Board's determination of NFA. As part of the NFA, the State was required to decommission the monitoring wells located onsite in accordance with California Well Standards (DWR Bulletin No. 74-81). The State decommissioned a majority of these wells and preserved 16 wells to be included in the Watermaster's groundwater-level monitoring program conducted pursuant to the *Optimum Basin Management Program* (OBMP).[15] The locations of these wells are included in Exhibit 1.

The CIM continues to monitor groundwater quality at its supply wells as part of its water supply operations under DDW regulations. The State samples the active drinking water supply wells for PCE and TCE quarterly and reports the data to the DDW. Watermaster routinely collects all groundwater-quality data from the DDW's Water Quality Analyses Database for the CIM potable supply wells as part of the OBMP groundwater-quality monitoring program and uses these data to characterize the areal extent and concentration of the PCE plume every two years.[16]

RECENT ACTIVITY

There has been no further regulatory activity associated with PCE contamination monitoring and remediation at CIM since the NFA determination in December 2009.

The most recent characterization of the plume was completed by Watermaster in the *2024 State of the Basin Report* (Exhibit 1). Based on available data, the PCE plume remains relatively stable; however, the maximum concentration of PCE near Well 1 has slightly increased ranging from 10–20 µg/L during the July 2019 – June 2024 delineation period. Well 1 was inactive from 2018 to mid-2024. Concentrations of PCE at Well 1 remained below the MCL from Q4 2024 to Q3 2025, then increased above the MCL during the October and November 2025 quarterly and triennial sampling events and the most recent quarterly sampling event in April 2026.

The State continues to sample its drinking water supply wells pursuant to DDW regulations. Table 1 below summarizes the five-year maximum PCE concentration (July 2021 to June 2026) sampled at the CIM drinking water supply wells.

[15] Wildermuth Environmental, Inc. (1999). *Optimum Basin Management Program. Phase I Report*. Prepared for the Chino Basin Watermaster. August 19, 1999.

[16] https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/EDTlibrary.shtml

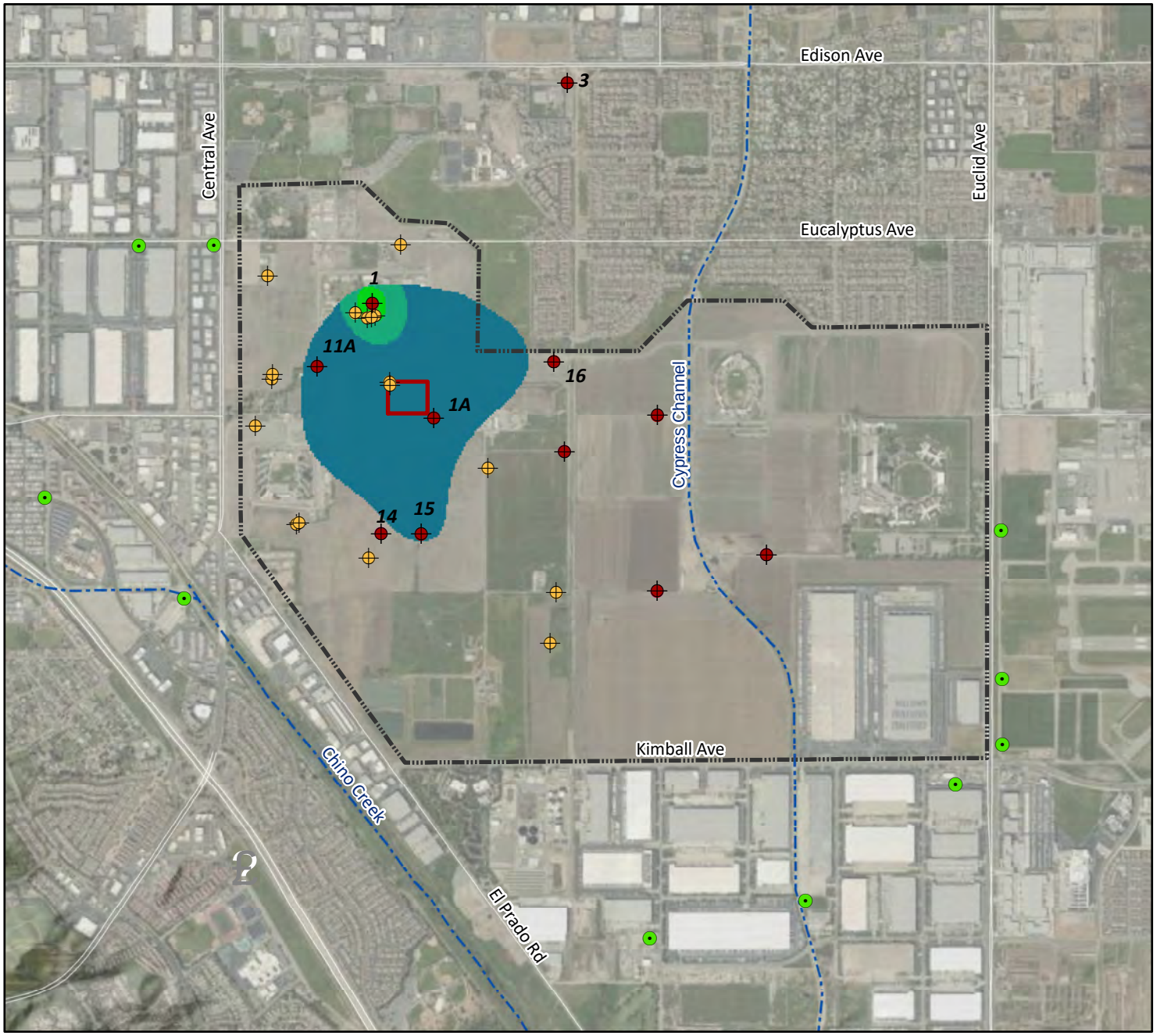
Table 1. Maximum PCE Concentration in CIM Supply Wells between July 2021 and June 2026		
Well	Maximum PCE, µgl	Date
1	18	11/12/2025
1A	1.6	11/23/2022
3	not detected (<0.5)	all samples during this period
11A	0.98	7/5/2023
15	2.1	11/23/2022
16	not detected (<0.5)	all samples during this period

In June 2025, the State submitted an official Request for Closure for the CIM State Garage LUST site, which presented the findings of the 2024 groundwater monitoring activities completed to satisfy the criteria established for underground storage tank case closure under the State Water Resources Control Board's Low-Threat Closure Policy.[17] The Santa Ana Water Board and DDW reviewed the request and in September 2025, the DDW agreed to site closure following a review of the results of the most recent sampling event at Well 1A in November 2025. In March 2026, the DDW and the Santa Ana Water Board completed their evaluation and concurred with the case closure under the condition that CIM will continue to monitor VOCs once every three years with more frequent sampling for 1,2,3-TCP, TCE, and PCE. The Santa Ana Water Board issued a public notice for the proposed case closure, with the public comment period extending through August 24, 2026.[18] On September 10, 2026, following the public review period, the Santa Ana Water Board issued a Closure Directive for case closure once CIM completes the required actions, including destroying all associated monitoring wells and borings, removing all waste from the site, and submitting documentation once the required actions have been completed.[19]

[17] Weaver Consultants Group. (2025). *Request for Closure California Institution for Men – State Garage.* Prepared for California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, FPCM – Environmental and Regulatory Compliance Section. June 11, 2025.

[18] Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board. (2026). *Notice of Opportunity for Public Comment and Opportunity for Tribal Engagement, Proposed Underground Storage Tank Case Closure, California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, CA Institute for Men, Garage*, Chino, California. June 23, 2026.

[19] Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board. (2026). *Closure Directive – California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, CA Institute for Men, Garage, 14901 Central Ave, Chino, CA 91710 (Global ID No. T0607100474*. September 10, 2026.



Maximum Concentration (µgL)
July 2019 - June 2024

PCE

- ≤ 5
- > 5 to ≤ 10
- > 10 to ≤ 20

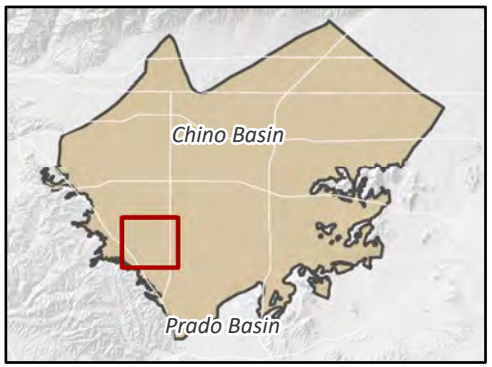
MCL = 5 µgl

(Delineated by Watermaster in the 2024 State of the Basin Report)

- CIM Water Supply Well*
- Other Agency Municipal Water Supply Well
- CIM Monitoring Well Preserved for the Watermaster Groundwater-Level Monitoring Program**
- CIM Property Boundary
- CIM State Garage LUST Boundary
- Streams & Flood Control Channels

*Wells labeled by name if mentioned in report

**Some locations have mutliple wells at varying depths



Prepared by:

WEST YOST

0 0.5 Miles

0 0.5 1 Km

135

Prepared for:

Chino Basin Watermaster
Annual Plume Report

California Institution for Men (CIM)
PCE Plume

Exhibit 1

25 Edelman
Irvine CA 92618

949.420.3030 phone
530.756.5991 fax
westyost.com

Annual Plume Status Report

General Electric Flatiron Plume
October 2026

CONTAMINANTS

The primary contaminant is trichloroethene (TCE). Other contaminants of concern include tetrachloroethylene (PCE), total chromium, and hexavalent chromium. For each of these contaminants, the table below lists the California maximum contaminant level (MCL) and maximum concentration detected in groundwater samples from wells within the plume over the last five years.

Table 1. Maximum Concentration of Contaminants of Concern from July 2021 to June 2026

Contaminant	MCL, micrograms per liter (µgl)	Max Concentration, µgl	Sample Date	Well
TCE	5	29,000	July 2021	MW-22A
PCE	5	2,000	July 2021	MW-22A
Total Chromium	50	5,930	February 2023	MW-23A
Hexavalent Chromium	10	7,000 [(a)]	February 2023	MW-23A

Notes:
(a) This is the maximum concentration ever measured at a monitoring well in the GE Flatiron plume.

LOCATION

The General Electric (GE) Flatiron TCE plume is located in the northern Chino Basin within the City of Ontario. It extends south-southwest from the former GE Flatiron Facility, located at 234 East Main Street. The Chino Basin Watermaster (Watermaster) last updated its delineation of the plume's extent in the *2024 State of the Basin Report*.[1] This characterization is based on the five-year maximum TCE concentration measured between July 2019 and June 2024. Exhibit 1 shows the location and extent of the TCE plume as delineated by Watermaster in 2024. The extent of the plume with TCE concentrations greater than 0.5 µgl measures approximately 0.6 miles wide and about 2.6 miles long. Exhibit 1 also shows contours of measured TCE concentrations and inferred TCE concentrations in the shallow zone of the aquifer based on the 2024 quarter 1 and quarter 2 sampling events. These contours were delineated by GE and included in a 2025 technical memorandum on the groundwater flow modeling at the GE Flatiron site.[2]

[1] West Yost. (2025). *Optimum Basin Management Program – 2024 State of the Basin Report*. Prepared for the Chino Basin Watermaster. September 2025.

[2] B. Kueper & Associates Ltd. (2025). *Technical Memorandum – Groundwater Flow Modeling of Flatiron Extraction and Injection Wells.* Prepared for General Electric Company. February 20, 2025.

SITE HISTORY

GE manufactured clothes irons at the Flatiron Facility from the early 1900s to 1982. During World War II, the facility was also used to manufacture equipment for the U.S. War Department. In 1982, GE closed the facility and sold the property. Since then, ownership has changed several times; the property is currently owned by Ontario Business Park, LLC.

REGULATORY ORDERS

- Investigative Order No. 87-146—Requires the characterization of onsite conditions and groundwater beneath and downgradient of the GE Flatiron site using gas surveys, soil boring installation and sampling, and groundwater monitoring well installation and sampling.
- Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) and Monitoring and Reporting Programs (M&RPs) Order No. 95-62 and R8-2011-0019 (current), and new tentative order R8-2025-0067—General WDRs and M&RPs for the discharge of treated water from the pump-and-treat system.

REGULATORY AND MONITORING HISTORY

In 1987, groundwater-quality samples collected from an inactive City of Ontario production well downgradient of the Flatiron Facility had TCE and chromium concentrations that exceeded drinking water regulatory standards. This prompted the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board (Santa Ana Water Board) to request that GE conduct a Phase I investigation to determine whether the Flatiron Facility was the source of the contamination.

The results of the Phase I investigation prompted the Santa Ana Water Board to issue Investigative Order No. 87-146, requiring GE and West End Investments (property owner at the time) to characterize onsite conditions and the groundwater flow gradient beneath the Flatiron Facility. The Phase II through V investigations[3, 4, 5, 6] included soil gas surveys, soil boring installation and sampling, and groundwater monitoring well installation and sampling to define the extent of contaminants in groundwater both on and offsite of the property. The Phase II through V investigations were conducted from 1987 to 1992 and confirmed the presence of a contaminant plume beneath and downgradient of the Flatiron Facility. The investigations also showed that TCE and total dissolved chromium concentrations in groundwater exceeded the California primary MCLs of 5 and 50 µgl, respectively. The Phase IV investigation also established a quarterly groundwater monitoring program for ongoing plume monitoring.

In 1993, the results from the multi-phase investigations led to the proposal of an interim remedial measure (IRM) for groundwater contamination. Local and regional-scale numerical groundwater models were developed to support the IRM design and evaluate the use of extraction wells for hydraulic containment near the downgradient extent of the plume. In December 1993, extraction well EW-01 was completed along with a monitoring well and three nearby piezometers to serve as observation points during aquifer testing. The IRM began in 1996 and involved pumping groundwater from EW-01, treating it at GE Flatiron's groundwater treatment system to remove TCE and other contaminants of concern, and discharging the

[3] Bechtel Environmental, Inc. (1989). *Phase II Soil and Groundwater Investigation, Former GE Flatiron Manufacturing, Ontario, California*. January 1989.

[4] Bechtel Environmental, Inc. (1990). *Phase III Investigation Report*, *Former GE Flatiron Manufacturing, Ontario, California*. August 1990.

[5] Geomatrix Consultants, Inc. and Beak Consultants Ltd. (1992). *Phase IV Investigation Report, 234 East Main Street and Vicinity, Ontario, California*. January 1992.

[6] Geomatrix Consultants, Inc. and Beak Consultants Ltd. (1993). *Phase V Investigation Report, 234 East Main Street and Vicinity, Ontario, California*. January 1993.

treated water to the Ely Basins for groundwater recharge. Discharge to the Ely Basins was regulated under WDR Order No. 95-62, issued by the Santa Ana Water Board.

In 1995, a feasibility study was completed to evaluate groundwater and soil remediation alternatives.[7] In October 1997, the Santa Ana Water Board approved a groundwater remediation alternative that included the continued use of extraction well EW-01 and the construction of an additional extraction well (EW-02) near the center of the plume. EW-02 was constructed in 1999 and began operation in 2002. In 2003, GE constructed a soil vapor extraction (SVE) system to remove VOC mass from impacted site soils. The system, consisting of five SVE wells and a treatment system was completed and began operation the same year.

Due to the Inland Empire Utilities Agency (IEUA) and Watermaster's increased use of the Ely Basins for stormwater, recycled water, and imported water recharge, capacity eventually became insufficient to accommodate GE's discharge into the Ely Basins. In 2005, GE began evaluating alternative discharge options for its treated groundwater and decided to install an injection well field at 2025 South Bon View Avenue to receive the treated groundwater. In 2011, the Santa Ana Water Board approved WDR Order R8-2011-0019 to modify the point of discharge for the treated groundwater from the Ely Basins to the injection wells at this site.[8] The 2011 WDR defines the discharge prohibitions, effluent limitations, and required monitoring and reporting program.

In 2015, GE submitted a work plan to the Santa Ana Water Board outlining a program to evaluate the effectiveness of existing remedial measures and to provide recommendations for additional investigation or remediation.[9] Implementation of the work plan began in 2016 with the drilling of four borings to collect discrete-depth soil and groundwater samples, which were analyzed for TCE, PCE, total dissolved chromium, and hexavalent chromium.

From May 2016 to March 2017, four additional monitoring well clusters (MW-21 through MW-24) were constructed at the upgradient end of the plume as part of the supplemental remedial investigation activities. Since monitoring began at these well, the highest concentrations of PCE, TCE, total dissolved chromium, and hexavalent chromium associated with the plume have been detected at these wells (specifically, MW-21 through MW-23).

In 2016, the Santa Ana Water Board required the development of a conceptual site model incorporating all historical data and new information from recent investigations. This model was intended to be used to develop a framework to identify data gaps and guide future decisions on investigation, monitoring, and remedial actions.[10]

A critical component of the conceptual site model, as highlighted by the Santa Ana Water Board, was the installation of a sentinel monitoring well downgradient of the plume. On June 22, 2016, GE submitted a work plan to the Santa Ana Water Board detailing the plan and schedule for constructing a new-multi-depth well cluster (MW-19) to further assess the dissolved-phase chromium and VOC concentrations downgradient of the known plume extent.[11] The first sampling event at MW-19 in January 2017 indicated that TCE

[7] Geomatrix Consultants, Inc. (1995). *Feasibility Study Report*, *234 East Main Street and Vicinity, Ontario, California*. November 1995.

[8] Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board. (2011). Issuance of Waste Discharge Requirements for General Electric Company, GE Francis Water Treatment Plant, San Bernardino County, Order No. R8-2011-0019. April 22, 2011.

[9] Amec Foster Wheeler. (2015). *Work Plan for Supplemental Remedial Investigation, 234 East Main Street and Vicinity, Ontario California*. Prepared for General Electric Company. March 30, 2015.

[10] Amec Foster Wheeler. (2016). *2016 Conceptual Site Model, Former General Electric Company Housewares Site 234 East Main Street, Ontario, California*. Prepared for General Electric Company. October 4, 2016.

[11] Amec Forster Wheeler. (2016). *Work Plan for Installation of Cross-Gradient Monitoring Well Clusters, General Electric Company Former Flatiron Facility*. Prepared for General Electric Company. August 15, 2016.

concentrations in the shallow casing exceeded the MCL. This finding prompted the Santa Ana Water Board to request the construction of an additional monitoring well cluster downgradient of MW-19 and upgradient of the City of Chino's municipal production well (Chino-11) to further evaluate the plume's extent. On November 14, 2016, GE submitted a work plan for the construction of well cluster MW-20, to be located approximately 420 feet upgradient from Chino-11. Construction of the well cluster was completed in May 2017.[12] The first sampling event at MW-20 in July 2017 indicated that TCE in the intermediate-depth casing (MW-20B) exceeded the MCL.

In July 2021, the City of Chino wrote a letter to the Santa Ana Water Board requesting information on the migration and remediation of the GE Flatiron plume and to investigate whether Chino-11, located directly downgradient of the plume is, or will be, impacted. The State of California Division of Drinking Water (DDW) recommended Chino-11 be sampled for TCE and PCE that potentially migrated from the Flatiron plume to the well. The results showed TCE concentrations above the MCL. In October 2021, the Santa Ana Water Board responded to the City of Chino acknowledging that the current plume extraction well network does not adequately address plume migration and that the TCE contamination is likely from the migration of the GE Flatiron plume.[13]

The Santa Ana Water Board requested that GE install an additional monitoring well cluster downgradient of Chino-11 to further delineate the plume's extent and asked that it be constructed prior to the proposed start-up of Chino-11 since operating the well could complicate the investigation and potentially draw the plume into deeper zones. On August 30, 2021, GE submitted a *Work Plan for Groundwater Investigation Downgradient of Chino-11 and Engineering Studies for Installation of Groundwater Extraction Well EW-03* to the Santa Ana Water Board.[14] The objectives of the work plan were to evaluate whether the site-related plume of TCE and hexavalent chromium extends to the area downgradient of Chino-11 by constructing a new well cluster and to determine the optimum location for a third extraction well between wells EW-01 and EW-02. In September 2022, GE submitted a *Technical Report for Groundwater Investigation Downgradient of Chino 11* presenting results from the investigation.[15] GE installed well cluster MW-25 with three discrete-depth monitoring wells (A, B, C). PCE was not detected in any groundwater samples. TCE was detected only in MW-25C at a concentration of 3.8 µgl and hexavalent chromium was detected in all three wells at concentrations ranging from 9.8-13 µgl. These values are similar to historical concentrations in monitoring wells upgradient of the GE Flatiron site.

In 2023, the Santa Ana Water Board directed GE to conduct per- and poly-fluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) monitoring at the former GE Flatiron site due to the potential for PFAS associated with historical chromium-plating operations. GE worked with the Santa Ana Water Board to develop a work plan to sample four monitoring wells where historical hexavalent concentrations exceeded the MCL. The PFAS sampling was completed during quarter 1 of 2024 and GE submitted a report on April 29, 2024 to the Santa Ana Water Board detailing the results.[16] In the report, GE concluded that PFAS were detected at low concentrations

[12] Amec Forster Wheeler. (2016). *Work Plan for Installation of Additional Sentinel Monitoring Well* Cluster, *General Electric Company Former Flatiron Facility*. Prepared for General Electric Company. November 14, 2016.

[12] Santa Ana Water Board. (2021). Response to the City of Chino's Letter regarding General Electric Flatiron Contaminant Plume for GE Flatiron. Letter dated October 18, 2021.

[14] Wood Environment & Infrastructure Solutions, Inc. (2021). *Work Plan for Groundwater Investigation. Downgradient of Chino 11 and Engineering Studies for Installation of Groundwater Extraction Well EW-03*. Prepared for General Electric Company. August 30, 2021.

[15] Wood Environment & Infrastructure Solutions, Inc. (2022). *Technical Report for Groundwater Investigation Downgradient of Chino 11*. Prepared for General Electric Company. September 1, 2022.

[16] WSP USA Environment and Infrastructure Inc. (2024). Sampling and Analysis Report to Evaluation the Presence of Selected Per- and Poly-Fluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) for the former General Electric Flatiron facility, located at 234 Main Street in Ontario. April 29, 2024.

and are not indicative of a release from the site . On August 27, 2025, the Santa Ana Water Board provided comments on GE's April 2024 report, disagreeing with GE's conclusion that PFAS had not been released to groundwater from the site, citing the site's long industrial history, PFAS's tendency to persist in and absorb to soil, absence of soil sampling at potential source areas, and the presence of a 350-foot-thick vadose zone. They emphasized that groundwater data alone are insufficient to rule out PFAS contamination and requested a soil investigation work plan by December 1, 2025. More recent developments of the PFAS study are described in the Recent Activity section of the report.

REMEDIAL ACTION

Groundwater

In 1996, GE began operation of a groundwater treatment system located at 501 West Francis Street in Ontario, CA. Its two extraction wells (EW-01 and EW-02) began operating in 1996 and 2002, respectively, and are intended to prevent migration of the plume. Pumped groundwater is conveyed by separate pipelines to the treatment system where ion exchange resin removes chromium, followed by liquid-phase granular activated carbon to remove VOCs. Currently, three injection wells (IW-01, IW-02, and IW-03) are used to inject treated water into the Chino Basin. Exhibit 1 shows the locations of the extraction wells, the treatment system facility, and the injection well field.

In 2022, GE initiated planning to construct a third well, EW-03, to increase groundwater extraction and extend the operational lifespan of EW-01 and EW-02. Because GE was unable to acquire any of the original proposed properties for the new well, despite negotiations and purchase offers, they developed a revised design for EW-03 to be located at the same property as extraction well EW-01 and the groundwater treatment facility.[17] The revised design was presented in an April 2024 report, and well construction and testing were completed in October 2025.[18] Additionally, in November 2023, GE submitted a plan to construct a new injection well, IW-04, at the Bon View Park Injection Well Field.[19] Exploratory drilling for the well was conducted during February and March 2025, and well construction and testing activities were completed in August 2025. Startup of the new extraction and injection wells are pending finalization of tentative Order R8-2025-0067, which will update the WDR and M&RP to include the new wells.

In March 2024, B. Kueper & Associates, Ltd. (BKA) submitted a report on the development of a groundwater flow model of the GE Flatiron and GE Test Cell area to quantitatively assess and predict groundwater flow conditions in the vicinity of the two sites.[20] Following the development and calibration of the model, GE then retained BKA to utilize the model to perform groundwater flow simulations to determine the capture zone for the existing and proposed extraction wells and the pathways of groundwater flow from existing and proposed injection wells. The modeling results were documented in a technical memorandum dated February 20, 2025.[21]

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[17] WSP USA Environment and Infrastructure Inc. (2024). *Revised Basis of Design for Well EW-03. Former General Electric Company Flatiron Facility*. Prepared for General Electric Company. April 30, 2024.

[18] WSP USA Environment & Infrastructure Inc. (2026). *Second Half and Annual 2025 Groundwater Monitoring and Remediation Report.* Prepared for General Electric Company. January 26, 2026.

[19] WSP USA Environment & Infrastructure Inc. (2023) Letter to the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board, on behalf of General Electric, Subject: Plan to Construct Injection Well IW-04 at the Existing Bon View Park Injection Well Field. November 21, 2023.

[20] B. Kueper & Associates, Ltd. (2024). *Groundwater Flow Model Report. GE Flatiron and Test Cell Sites Ontario California*. Prepared for General Electric Company. March 12, 2024.

[21] B. Kueper & Associates, Ltd. (2025). *Technical Memorandum: Groundwater Flow Modeling of Flatiron Extraction and Injection Wells*. Prepared for General Electric Company. February 20, 2025.

Soil

In 2003, in accordance with the *Draft Remedial Action Plan*, GE began operating a soil vapor extraction (SVE) system, on the east side of the property to treat TCE, PCE, and other VOCs in the soil.[22,23] This SVE system, termed SVE1, consisted of five onsite SVE wells that extracted VOC-impacted vapors from shallow soil. In 2007, GE constructed three additional SVE wells, which were later connected to the SVE1 system.[24]

Between 2019 and 2020, GE expanded the treatment system to limit potential offsite soil vapor migration and groundwater impacts. This expansion included two additional SVE systems (SVE2 and SVE3) consisting of three nested deep SVE wells and three shallow SVE wells on the west side of the property. Upon completion of the SVE expansion, GE submitted the *Implementation of the Phase I Expansion of the Interim Measures* summarizing the work performed.[25]

In January 2024 GE submitted a *Work Plan for Interim Measures – Phase II Soil Vapor Extraction Expansion* (Phase II SVE Work Plan).[26] The work plan included recommendations for lateral and vertical vadose zone investigations and the conceptual design for expansion of the SVE well network, including the addition of 15 shallow SVE wells, five deep nested SVE wells, and three deep nested soil vapor monitoring wells to extend the influence of the SVE. In September 2024, GE completed the construction of the 15 new shallow SVE wells and submitted a report to the Santa Ana Water Board summarizing the drilling, sampling, and installation of these wells.[27] Due to access issues and equipment restrictions, the eight deep nested SVE and soil vapor monitoring wells planned for construction as part of the expansion were unable to be constructed. In May 2025, GE prepared an addendum to the Phase II SVE Work Plan to describe modifications to the original work plan regarding the deep nested SVE and soil vapor monitoring wells.[28] The plan in the Addendum is to drill four of the eight deep wells, but at shallower depths using different equipment that will not result in access issues. The Santa Ana Water Board approved the Addendum in August 2025, requiring that field work preparation must begin no later than September 8, 2025, and that a report of the findings must be submitted no later than 60 days after the completion of field work.[29] The recent developments of the Phase II SVE Work Plan Addendum are described in the Recent Activity section of the report.

[22] Geomatrix. (2002). *Draft Remedial Action Plan*. August 2002.

[23] Geomatrix. (2003). *SVE Implementation Report*. July 2003.

[24] Arcadis U.S., Inc. (2007). *Soil Vapor Extraction System Modification Workplan, General Electric (GE) Flatiron Facility, 234 E. Main Street, Ontario, CA*. Letter to General Electric Company. August 21, 2007.

[25] Wood Environment & Infrastructure Solutions, Inc. (2021). *Implementation of the Phase I Expansion of the Interim Measures, General Electric Company Flatiron Facility, 234 East Main Street and Vicinity, Ontario, California*. Prepared for General Electric Company. April 8, 2021.

[26] WSP USA Environment and Infrastructure Inc. (2024). *Work Plan for Interim Measures – Phase II Soil Vapor Extraction Expansion*. Prepared for General Electric Company. January 16, 2024.

[27] WSP USA Environment and Infrastructure Inc. (2025). *Shallow Soil Vapor Extraction Well Installation Report – Phase II Soil Vapor Extraction Expansion. Former General Electric Company Flatiron Facility.* February 19, 2025.

[28] WSP USA Environment and Infrastructure Inc. (2025). Letter to Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board, Subject: *Work Plan for Interim Measures – Phase II Soil Vapor Extraction Expansion, Addendum 1.* May 30, 2025.

[29] Santa Ana Water Board. Email Communication with GE. Subject: GE Flatiron: Comments on Work Plan for Interim Measures – Phase II Soil Vapor Expansion, Addendum 1. August 25, 2025.

MONITORING AND REPORTING

The monitoring and reporting program for the GE Flatiron site includes both plume and remediation system monitoring and reporting. The objectives of the respective programs are to monitor groundwater elevations and contaminant concentrations in the plume over time and to track and evaluate the performance of the remediation system.

Plume monitoring is conducted in accordance with the Quarterly Groundwater Monitoring Program,[30] which includes measurements of groundwater levels and collection of groundwater-quality samples. Depth to groundwater is measured at 34 wells and three piezometers each quarter. Groundwater-quality samples are also collected at these locations, although the number of wells sampled each quarter varies based on the specific quarter's monitoring plan. Water-quality samples are analyzed for dissolved metals, VOCs, and general minerals. Results are summarized in semiannual reports published in January and July.

Remediation system monitoring includes monitoring operations at both the groundwater and SVE treatment systems. For the groundwater treatment system, at a minimum, monthly sampling and analysis of the influent to the treatment plant from EW-01 and EW-02 and treated effluent is performed pursuant to WDR Order No. R8-2011-0019. The results from the treatment system monitoring are included in the semiannual groundwater monitoring reports. Additionally, monthly operational compliance reports on the groundwater treatment system are submitted to the Santa Ana Water Board. Monitoring of the SVE treatment system occurs weekly and monthly, with quarterly and semi-annual reporting in compliance with the Sampling and Monitoring Plan.[31] Additionally, indoor air sampling is conducted on a semiannual basis.

All semiannual and monthly reports, and other relevant documents/data, can be found on the State Water Resources Control Board GeoTracker website.[32]

RECENT ACTIVITY

The most recent groundwater monitoring report prepared by GE is the *First Half 2026 Groundwater Monitoring and Remediation Report*.[33] This report summarizes groundwater monitoring at 34 wells and three piezometers, as well as the remediation activities performed between January 1 and June 30, 2026. First-quarter groundwater elevation measurements and groundwater samples were collected in January 2026 and second-quarter groundwater elevation measurements and groundwater samples were collected in May 2026. The following summarizes the key findings presented in the report:

- Groundwater flow generally trended towards the south-southwest. Groundwater elevations generally increased from the second half of 2025 through the first half of 2026.
- Concentrations of all four contaminants of concern remain stable and consistent with historical values.
- MW-22A had the highest concentrations of TCE and PCE (15,000 and 1,300 µgl, respectively).
- MW-23A had the highest concentration of chromium and hexavalent chromium (504 and 480 µgl, respectively), although both continue to show a declining trend in concentrations since their peak in 2023.

[30] Bechtel. (1991). *Quarterly Groundwater Monitoring Plan (QGMP)*. 1991

[31] Geomatrix. (2002). *Sampling and Monitoring Plan*. Prepared for General Electric Company. 2002.

[32] https://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/profile_report?global_id=SL0607132486

[33] WSP USA Environment and Infrastructure Inc. (2026). *First Half 2026 Groundwater Monitoring and Remediation Report*. Prepared for General Electric Company. July 27, 2026.

- Overall, the highest concentrations of TCE, PCE, total chromium, and hexavalent chromium continue to be detected at onsite wells at the north end of the plume (MW-21 through MW-23).
- Approximately 295 acre-feet of groundwater from EW-01 and 327 acre-feet of groundwater from EW-02 were treated and discharged to the Bon View injection well field, removing approximately:
  - 46 pounds of TCE and 21 pounds of total chromium from EW-01
  - 755 pounds of TCE and 167 pounds of total chromium from EW-02

During the reporting period, monthly Facility Treatment System Summaries were posted to GeoTracker providing information on the groundwater treatment system status, including well operation, compliance sampling, system operation, and any periods of shutdowns. Since operations initiated at EW-01 (1996) and EW-02 (2002) through August 2026, EW-01 has treated 17,989 acre-feet of groundwater, and EW-02 has treated 7,282 acre-feet of groundwater.

In September 2025, the Santa Ana Water Board issued a public notice for tentative Order R8-2025-0067[34], which would replace the current Order (R8-2011-0019) and update the WDRs and M&RP to include the new extraction well EW-03 and injection well IW-04. In October 2025, GE provided comments on the tentative order[35] and in January 2026, the Santa Ana Water Board issued a response to GE's comments, indicating areas of agreement and disagreement.[36] Since then, there have been no additional public updates regarding the status of the tentative order. Startup of EW-03 and IW-04 is expected to commence following the approval of R8-2025-0067.

In October 2025, GE submitted the 2025 Quarter 3 SVE operation reports for the SVE-1 and SVE-3 systems.[37,38] These reports proposed modifications to the reporting because: 1) the data has been asymptotic since 2018; 2) TCE and PCE concentrations in indoor air samples are below the applicable Environmental Screening Levels (ESLs); and 3) TCE and PCE concentrations at the inlet to SVE-3 have decreased to below applicable ESLs. On February 2026, the Santa Ana Water Board agreed with GE's conclusions and approved the reporting frequency of SVE-1 and SVE-3 to be changed from quarterly to semi-annual and combined into a single report.[39] On July 2026, GE submitted the first semi-annual monitoring report for SVE-1 and SVE-3 for the first half of 2026.[40] Since the startup of SVE-1 in 2003, approximately 50,552 pounds of VOCs have been removed from the soil and since the startup of SVE-3, approximately 46 pounds of VOCs have been removed. On July 28, 2026, GE submitted the 2026 Quarter 2 operation report for SVE-2 summarizing the operation, monitoring activities, and system mass removal during the Quarter 2

[34] Santa Ana Water Board (2025). Notice of Public Hearing for Waste Discharge Requirements for Remediation of Groundwater at the Flatiron Groundwater Treatment Facility, 501 West Francis Street, Ontario. September 22, 2025.

[35] WSP USA Environment and Infrastructure Inc. (2025). Letter to Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board, Subject: Comments to Tentative Waste Discharge Requirements Order R8-2025-0067. October 15, 2025

[36] Santa Ana Water Board. Email Communication with GE. Subject: Response To Comments on Tentative Waste Discharge Requirements Order R8-2025-0067– Former GE Flatiron Facility, Ontario CA. January 12, 2026

[37] WSP USA Environment and Infrastructure Inc. (2025). *Third Quarter 2025 Eastside Shallow Soil Vapor Extraction System Operation, Maintenance, And Monitoring Status Report Former General Electric Company Flatiron Facility.* Prepared for General Electric Company. October 27, 2025.

[38] WSP USA Environment and Infrastructure Inc. (2025). *Third Quarter 2025 Operation Report, Soil Vapor Extraction System 3*. Prepared for General Electric Company. October 24, 2026.

[39] Santa Ana Water Board. Email Communication with GE. Subject: Approval of Modified Reporting Frequency for SVE-1 and SVE-3 – Former GE Flatiron Facility, Ontario CA. February 18, 2026

[40] WSP USA Environment and Infrastructure Inc. (2026). *First Half 2026 Operation, Maintenance, and Monitoring Status Report – Soil Vapor Extraction Systems 1 and 3.* July 28, 2026.

monitoring period.[41] Since the startup of SVE-2 approximately 110,337 pounds of PCE and TCE have been removed from the soil.

In March and April 2026, GE completed the installation of the four new dual-nested deep soil vapor extraction wells per the Phase II SVE expansion Work Plan Addendum and submitted a report in July 2026 on the implementation of the expansion. [42]

At the request of the Santa Ana Water Board, GE prepared a soil investigation work plan in November 2025 to evaluate the potential presence of PFAS in soil at the site.[43] On January 2026, the Santa Ana Water Board provided comments on the work plan, requesting changes in proposed sampling locations and the collection of additional soil samples.[44] GE prepared an Addendum to the work plan in March 2026 addressing the comments and sampling was completed in May 2026.[45] The results of the sampling event were included in a sampling and analysis report that was submitted to the Santa Ana Water Board in June 2026.[46] The report concluded that Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) was the primary PFAS compound detected in soil samples.

In August 2026, the Santa Ana Water Board distributed a Community Fact Sheet to the public regarding the ongoing environmental investigation and cleanup at the former GE Flatiron site.

[41] WSP USA Environment and Infrastructure Inc. (2026). *Second Quarter 2026 Operation Report, Soil Vapor Extraction System 2*. Prepared for General Electric Company. July 28, 2026.

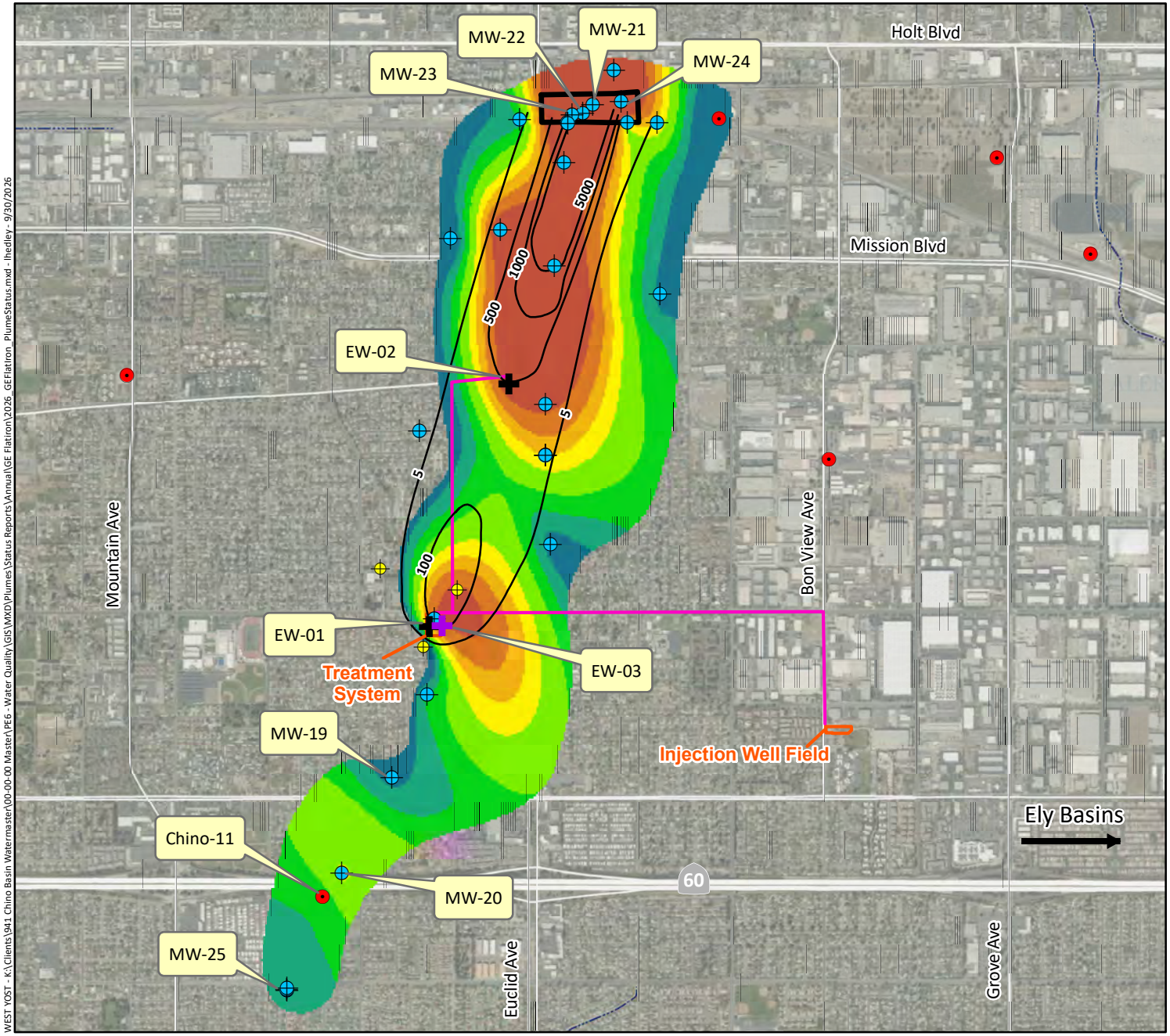
[42] WSP USA Environment and Infrastructure Inc. (2026). *Implementation of Interim Measures - Phase II Soil Vapor Extraction Expansion. Former General Electric Company Flatiron Facility.* July 2, 2026.

[43] WSP USA Environment and Infrastructure Inc. (2025). *Work Plan to Evaluate the Presence of Selected Per- and Poly-Fluoroalkyl Substances in Soil. Former General Electric Company Flatiron Facility.* November 18, 2025.

[44] Santa Ana Water Board. Email Communication with GE. Subject: Comments On The "Work Plan to Evaluate the Presence of Selected Per- And Poly-Fluoroalkyl Substances in Soil". January 26, 2026.

[45] WSP USA Environment and Infrastructure Inc. (2026). *Work Plan to Evaluate the Presence of Selected Per- and Poly-Fluoroalkyl Substances in Soil, Addendum No. 1. Former General Electric Company Flatiron Facility.* March 26, 2026.

[46] WSP USA Environment and Infrastructure Inc. (2026). *Sampling and Analysis Report to Evaluate the Presence of Per- and Poly-Fluoroalkyl Substances in Soil. Former General Electric Company Flatiron Facility.* June 26, 2026.



Maximum Concentration (µgL)
July 2019 - June 2024

TCE

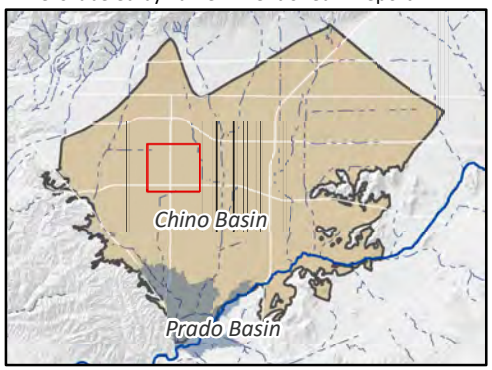
- > 0.5 to ≤ 5
- > 5 to ≤ 10
- > 10 to ≤ 20
- > 20 to ≤ 50
- > 50 to ≤ 100
- > 100 to ≤ 200
- > 200 to ≤ 500
- > 500

MCL = 5 µgl

(Delineated by Watermaster in the 2024 State of the Basin Report)

- GE Extraction Well
- Proposed Location of New Extraction Well
- GE Monitoring Well (some locations have multiple wells at various depths)*
- GE Piezometer
- Active/Inactive Potable Municipal Water Supply Well
- Contours of TCE concentration and inferred TCE concentration (µgl) in the shallow zone delineated by GE in the 2025 Groundwater Flow Modeling Technical Memorandum (BKA, 2025)
- Conveyance Pipeline
- Former GE Flatiron Property Boundary

* Wells labeled by name if mentioned in report



WEST YOST - K:\Clients\941 Chino Basin Watermaster\00-00-00 Master\PE6 - Water Quality\GIS\MXD\Plumes\Status Reports\Annual\GE Flatiron\2026_GEFlatiron_PlumeStatus.mxd - lhedley - 9/30/2026

Prepared by:

WEST YOST

N

0 0.5 Miles

0 0.5 1 Km

Prepared for:

Chino Basin Watermaster
Annual Plume Report

General Electric (GE) Flatiron
TCE Plume

Exhibit 1

WEST YOST
Water. Engineered.

25 Edelman
Irvine CA 92618

949.420.3030 phone
530.756.5991 fax
westyost.com

Annual Plume Status Report

General Electric Test Cell Plume
October 2026

CONTAMINANTS

The primary contaminant is trichloroethene (TCE). Other contaminants of concern include the following volatile organic compounds (VOCs): tetrachloroethene (PCE), 1,1-dichloroethene (1,1-DCE), 1,2-dichloroethane (1,2-DCA), and cis-1,2-dichloroethene (cis-1,2-DCE). For each of these contaminants, the table below lists the California maximum contaminant level (MCL) and maximum concentration detected in groundwater samples from wells within the plume over the last five years.

Table 1. Maximum Concentration of Contaminants of Concern between July 2021 and June 2026

Contaminant	MCL, micrograms per liter (µgl)	Max Concentration, µgl	Sample Date	Well
TCE	5	6,700 [(a)]	January 2026	AW-01
PCE	5	59	July 2024	MW-13-d
1,1-DCE	6	100	January 2026	AW-01
1,2-DCA	0.5	3.7	October 2025	MW-10-sR
cis-1,2-DCE	6	640	January and April 2026	AW-02

Notes:
(a) This is the maximum TCE concentration ever measured at a monitoring well in the GE Test Cell plume.

LOCATION

The General Electric (GE) Test Cell plume is located in the central Chino Basin within the City of Ontario, south of the Ontario International Airport. It extends southwest from the former GE Engine Services Test Cell Facility (Test Cell Facility) located at 2264 East Avion Place. The plume is elongated, extending approximately 1.9 miles downgradient from the facility, and is about 0.6 miles wide.

The most recent delineation of the plume's extent was done by Chino Basin Watermaster (Watermaster) for the *2024 State of the Basin Report*.[1] This characterization is based on the five-year maximum TCE concentration measured from July 2019 through June 2024. Exhibit 1 shows the location and extent of the plume as delineated by Watermaster in 2025, compared to the most recent characterization by GE in its *2026 Second Quarter Groundwater Monitoring Report*.[2]

[1] West Yost Associates. (2025). *Chino Basin Optimum Basin Management Program, 2024 State of the Basin Report.* Prepared for Chino Basin Watermaster. September 2025.

[2] WSP USA Environment and Infrastructure Inc. (2026). *Second Quarter 2026 Groundwater Monitoring Report Former General Electric Engine Services Test Cell Facility.* Prepared for General Electric Company. July 28, 2026.

SITE HISTORY

From 1956 to 2010, the Test Cell Facility was used to test and maintain commercial and military jet engines. Chlorinated solvents used at the facility for cleaning and degreasing, including TCE, were stored in 55-gallon drums and aboveground storage tanks. In the early 1970s, TCE was replaced with 1,1,1-TCA, which was subsequently replaced in 1981 with isopropyl alcohol—the only solvent used onsite through 1996.

Until 1974, wastewater containing residual solvents, along with fuel and oil residues, was diverted to below-ground separators for recycling. Excess wastewater from the separators occasionally flowed into a natural wash along the north side of the property, which drained into the Cucamonga Creek. From 1974 to 1980, two dry wells were connected to the separators, extending approximately 270 feet below ground surface (ft-bgs). From 1980 to 2006, wastewater continued to be captured by the separators and was either recycled or treated offsite. Beginning in 2006, wastewater was stored in aboveground storage tanks and transported offsite for treatment and disposal. The Test Cell Facility ceased operations in 2011 and the site is currently vacant.

REGULATORY ORDERS

1. State of California Department of Health Services (CDHS) Docket No. 88/89- 009CO. Consent Order Health and Safety Code Section 25355.5(a)(1)(B) and 25355.5 (a)(1)(C). In the Matter of: General Electric Engine Maintenance Center. September 1988. This Order required GE to conduct a remedial investigation and feasibility study to evaluate and monitor soil, surface water, and groundwater contamination at the site and to prepare a remedial action plan.

REGULATORY AND MONITORING HISTORY

In 1984, an investigation performed by C.H.J, Inc. soil engineers detected TCE, PCE, 1,1,1-TCA, and dibromochloromethane in soil samples near the dry wells; however, the results from this investigation were deemed invalid due to the use of inappropriate analytical methods.[3] In 1985, another consulting firm retained by GE detected TCE, PCE and 1,1,1-TCA in subsurface soil samples collected onsite.[4] A subsequent investigation in 1987 revealed the presence of multiple VOCs in soil near the disposal sites.[5]

In 1988, a Consent Order was signed between GE and the CDHS (now the Department of Toxic Substances and Control [DTSC]) to initiate an investigation of soil, surface water, and groundwater contamination, and identify appropriate remedial actions. In 1990, GE performed a Phase I remedial soil investigation to assess the impacts of VOCs and jet fuel in the soil near the dry wells and Cucamonga Creek.[6] During the investigation, VOCs were detected in soil samples collected onsite and in excavated soil from the dry wells.

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[3] The investigation is described in State of California Department of Health Services. (1998). Docket No. 88/89-009CO. Consent Order Health and Safety Code Section 25355.5(a)(1)(B) mad 25355.5 (a)(1)(C). In the Matter of General Electric Engine Maintenance Center. September 1988.

[4] Ibid.

[5] Dames & Moore. (1987). *Subsurface Investigation, Ontario California, for General Electric Aviation Services Operations.* Prepared for GE Engine Services Test Cell Facility. February 4, 1987.

[6] Dames & Moore. (1990). *Phase I Remedial Investigation, Engine Maintenance Center Test Cell Facility, Ontario, California*. Prepared for General Electric Company. 1990.

Phase II of the remedial investigation focused on assessing groundwater conditions beneath the site, including evaluating the nature, extent, and migration characteristics of dissolved VOCs in groundwater.[7,8] In 1991, as part of the Phase II investigation, GE installed seven monitoring wells onsite and upgradient of the site. Monitoring performed at these wells indicated the presence of VOCs in groundwater beneath the Test Cell Facility with potential for offsite migration.

Pursuant to the DTSC 1988 Consent Order, a feasibility study and a remedial investigation were completed in 1993, followed by the preparation of a remedial action plan in 1994.[9,10,11] The remedial action identified was an in-situ soil vapor extraction treatment system (VETS) to reduce VOC concentrations to levels that would not impact groundwater. The VETS began operating in 1996.

In 1994, the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board (Santa Ana Water Board) was designated as the lead agency to oversee the groundwater investigation, while the DTSC retained oversight of the soil investigation and operation of the VETS. The Santa Ana Water Board requested that GE perform an offsite investigation to determine the extent of groundwater contamination. An extensive offsite investigation was completed in multiple phases from 1995 to the early 2000s. The initial phase, completed in 1995 included the installation of four offsite monitoring wells. Subsequent phases of the offsite investigation were conducted from 1996 to the early 2000s and resulted in the construction of 22 additional offsite monitoring wells within multi-depth well clusters. Monitoring at these wells indicated that the VOC plume composed of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, and 1,1-DCE (byproducts of TCE degradation) had migrated offsite and that TCE concentrations were highest in the intermediate and deep aquifer zones. In 2003, GE submitted a groundwater feasibility study to the Santa Ana Water Board (2003 Feasibility Study), followed by a draft remedial action plan (RAP) in 2006.[12,13] The 2003 Feasibility Study and 2006 RAP identified pump-and-treat and monitored natural attenuation as remedial alternatives.

In 2008, GE met with the Santa Ana Water Board to discuss the status of the plume and to reevaluate the RAP to consider monitored natural attenuation as the primary remedial action. Based on this discussion, GE agreed to install additional monitoring well clusters between the former GE facility and well cluster OW-16, located near the center of the plume.[14] OW-16 was selected because, at the time, it had the highest historical offsite TCE concentrations in the intermediate and deep intervals of the aquifer. Pursuant to this agreement, two offsite well clusters (OW- 17 and OW-18) and one onsite well cluster (MW-8) were installed in August and September 2009 and in February 2010, the 2006 draft RAP was

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[7] Dames & Moore. (1990). *Phase II A Remedial Investigation Work Plan, Engine Maintenance Center Test Cell Facility, Ontario, California*. Prepared for General Electric Company. 1990.

[8] Dames & Moore. (1991). *Phase II B Remedial Investigation, Engine Maintenance Center Test Cell Facility, Ontario, California*. Prepared for General Electric Company. 1991.

[9] Dames & Moore. (1993). *Feasibility Study Report*, *General Electric Jet Engine Test Cell Facility, Jet Engine Test Cell Facility, 2264 Avion Place, Ontario, California*. 1993.

[10] Dames & Moore (1993). *Remedial Investigation Report*, *Jet Engine Test Cell Facility, 2264 Avion Place, Ontario California*. 1993

[11] Dames & Moore. (1994). *Remedial Action Plan for Impacted Soil, General Electric Jet Engine Test Cell Facility, 2264 Avion Place, Ontario, California*. September 16, 1994.

[12] Geosyntec. (2003). *Groundwater Feasibility Study – GE Engines Test Cell Facility, Ontario, California*. Prepared for GE Engine Services. December 3, 2003.

[13] Geosyntec. (2006). *Draft Groundwater Remedial Action Plan*, *GE Engine Services Test Cell Facility, 2264 Avion Place, Ontario, California*. Prepared for GE Engine Services Test Cell Facility. November 17, 2006.

[14] Geosyntec. (2009). *Monitoring Well Installation Work Plan, GE Engines Services Test Cell Facility.* Prepared for GE Engine Services Test Cell Facility. July 2, 2009.

formally withdrawn. Following the withdrawal of the 2006 draft RAP, GE and the Santa Ana Water Board continued to meet to evaluate whether monitored natural attenuation remained an appropriate remedial action for the Test Cell Facility.

In 2005 and 2008, GE submitted five-year review reports to the DTSC in compliance with the 1988 Consent Order, evaluating the performance of the soil VETS.[15,16] Following the 2008 report, GE requested site closure and cessation of VETS operations. The DTSC granted final closure and completion of the soil remediation in 2009, contingent upon the implementation of institutional controls limiting the site to commercial/industrial use. Following the closure of the soil VETS, GE continued conducting quarterly groundwater monitoring at their network of onsite and offsite monitoring wells and constructed additional multi-depth wells at six locations.

In May 2019, the DTSC transferred regulatory oversight of all environmental activities at the Test Cell Facility to the Santa Ana Water Board, including the soil investigation. This transfer was made for the following reasons: 1) the Santa Ana Water Board was already the lead agency overseeing the groundwater investigations related to the site; 2) recent increases in VOC concentrations in some groundwater monitoring wells could have warranted further evaluation; and 3) the transfer would minimize any overlap of the investigation or cleanup activities between the two agencies. In 2019, the Santa Ana Water Board concluded that the impacts to groundwater and soil had not been adequately addressed and indicated that monitored natural attenuation may not be sufficient as the sole groundwater remedial action. The Santa Ana Water Board requested that GE prepare a Conceptual Site Model (CSM) to help determine the appropriate remedial action.[17] GE submitted the CSM to the Santa Ana Water Board in November 2019.[18] Overall, the CSM concluded that natural attenuation is occurring and has maintained a stable groundwater plume. This was supported by declining TCE concentrations near the source, consistently low levels at the downgradient well, and plume behavior consistent with displacement from increased recharge at the Ely Basins rather than new releases.

From 2021 to 2023, GE conducted multiple investigations to assess whether the historical VETS operation had sufficiently removed VOCs from the soil vapor and there had been no rebound. This work included multiple rounds of soil vapor and groundwater sampling and the installation new vapor probes and deep groundwater monitoring wells at seven onsite locations (MW-10D to MW-16D). Results and analyses were reported to the Santa Ana Water Board along with the *On-Site Soil Vapor and Groundwater Investigation Report.*[19,20] GE concluded that the historical soil remediation activities were successful in mitigating TCE concentrations in soil beneath the site and that no further investigation of the soil was warranted.

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[15] Geosyntec. (2005). *First Five-Year Review Report Shallow Soil Remedy.* Prepared for GE Engine Services Test Cell Facility, City of Ontario, San Bernardino County, California. July 15, 2005.

[16] Geosyntec. (2008). *Second Five-Year Review Report, GE Engine Services Test Cell Facility, 2264 Avion Place Ontario, California.* Prepared for GE Engine Services. October 27, 2008.

[17] Email correspondence with Mr. Alan Kouch at the Santa Ana Water Board on September 19, 2019.

[18] Wood Environmental & Infrastructure Solutions, Inc. (2019). *Conceptual Site Model Former General Electric Engine Services Test Cell Facility*. Prepared for General Electric Company. November 5, 2019.

[19] Wood Environmental & Infrastructure Solutions, Inc. (2022). *Data Transmittal for On-Site Soil Vapor Well Sampling*. Letter sent on behalf of GE Engine Services Test Cell Facility to the Santa Ana Water Board. January 24, 2022.

[20] WSP USA Environment & Infrastructure Inc. (2024). *On-Site Soil Vapor and Groundwater Investigation Report, Former General Electric Engine Services Test Cell Facility, 2264 East Avion Place, Ontario, California*. January 24, 2024.

In December 2022, GE submitted a groundwater sampling plan to further investigate increasing TCE concentrations in the northern part of the plume and to identify potential contributing sources.[21] To guide the investigation, GE used a steady state groundwater flow model of the GE Flatiron and GE Test Cell area to perform backward particle tracking. The results pointed to an adjacent area on the Ontario International Airport (OIA) property just to the northwest of the GE Test Cell site.[22] Between July and November 2023, GE completed a borehole investigation and installed two new upgradient monitoring wells—AW-01 and AW-02—on the OIA property, as shown in Exhibit 1. Groundwater sampling at these wells revealed elevated TCE concentrations at historically high levels.

In March 2024, GE submitted *the Summary Report: Investigation Upgradient of Well OW-6 to the Santa Ana Water Board*.[23] The work included discrete-depth groundwater sampling within the upper 50 feet of the saturated zone and monitoring well installation and groundwater sampling of two new OIA monitoring wells, AW-01 and AW-02. The report concluded that based on multiple lines of evidence, the OIA source of TCE is distinct from the GE Test Cell facility ; increased TCE concentrations at well OW-6 and other nearby wells within the plume are from source/s at the OIA property to the north-northeast; and TCE concentrations in the offsite monitoring wells located downgradient of the GE Test Cell facility have been shown to be naturally attenuating. Furthermore, TCE concentrations on and in the vicinity of the GE Test Cell facility property have remained relatively low since the cessation of the VETS operation. The report concluded that no further onsite source investigation is warranted for either the soil-vapor-to-groundwater or groundwater-to-offsite pathways, beyond continued monitoring of groundwater conditions at the existing wells.

In 2024, Ontario International Airport Authority (OIAA) requested that GE conduct additional investigative work. In January 2025, OIAA began collecting quarterly split samples at select wells within the GE well field and at AW-01 and AW-02. In August 2025, the Santa Ana Water Board requested that OIAA present appropriate next steps for an environmental investigation on OIAA property— this is discussed further in the Recent Activity section of this report.

REMEDIAL ACTION

Groundwater

The 2003 Feasibility Study and 2006 draft RAP identified two groundwater remediation alternatives:

1. Extraction and treatment of groundwater in areas where VOC concentrations are approximately ten times the MCL (>50 µgl).
2. Monitored natural attenuation of groundwater in areas where VOC concentrations are less than ten times the MCL.

Following the submittal of the draft RAP, GE determined that the plume extending downgradient from the facility with TCE concentrations above 50 µgl had decreased in size from approximately 4,000 feet to about 2,600 feet. Fate and transport modeling indicated that either monitored natural attenuation or a pump-and-treat alternative would reduce the TCE concentrations in the plume to levels at or below the

[21] WSP. (2022). *Plan for Groundwater Sampling Upgradient from Well OW-6.* Prepared for General Electric Company. December 12, 2022.

[22] B. Kueper & Associates, Ltd. (2024). *Groundwater Flow Model Report. GE Flatiron and Test Cell Sites Ontario California*. Prepared for General Electric Company. March 12, 2024.

[23] WSP. (2024). *Summary Report: Investigation Upgradient of Well OW-6, Ontario, California.* Prepared for General Electric Company. March 29, 2024.

MCL within the same time frame of 50 years. In 2008, GE met with the Santa Ana Water Board to discuss the status of the plume and to reevaluate the RAP to consider monitored natural attenuation as the primary remedial action. As requested by the Santa Ana Water Board, GE installed several new monitoring well clusters in 2009 and in February 2010, the 2006 draft RAP was formally withdrawn. Following the withdrawal of the 2006 draft RAP, GE and the Santa Ana Water Board continued to meet to evaluate whether monitored natural attenuation remained an appropriate remedial action for the Test Cell Facility.

In March 2023, the Santa Ana Water Board approved a new Plume Migration Control work plan for the feasibility, design, and installation of a plume migration control system in the relatively higher concentration core of the plume.[24] In April 2023, however, GE and the Santa Ana Water Board determined that the plume needed to be carefully defined through assessing upgradient contributions before selecting a site for groundwater extraction and treatment.[25] A 2024 investigation into the upgradient wells, including newly installed AW-01 and AW-02 found that the upgradient source of TCE is distinct from the GE Test Cell facility and distinct to the attenuating TCE concentrations in groundwater and concluded that no further onsite source investigation is warranted or recommended for onsite soil vapor or for groundwater. As of October 2026, no further formal action has been taken by GE or the Santa Ana Water Board towards implementation of a plume migration control system; however, the Santa Ana Water Board has requested that Ontario International Airport Authority (OIAA) complete an investigation on potential upgradient concentrations, as described in the Recent Activity section of this report.

Soil

In 1996, pursuant to the 1988 Consent Order, GE began operating the VETS to remove VOCs from the onsite soil and to prevent these contaminants from entering the groundwater. The treatment system operated from 1996 to 2005, with verification monitoring conducted from 2004 to 2007. During this time, GE was required to submit a review and reevaluation of the remedial actions every five years. The *Second Five-Year Review Report* was submitted to the DTSC in October 2008 and concluded that the soil remediation program had significantly reduced VOC concentrations in soil to levels that were no longer harmful to human health or groundwater quality.[26] It also indicated that there was no significant VOC rebound after treatment ceased in 2005. The report recommended that soil remediation be deemed complete and that the DTSC grant final closure. The DTSC granted final closure in 2009 with the condition that institutional controls to limit the site to commercial/industrial use were implemented.

From 2021 to 2023, GE conducted multiple investigations to assess whether the historical VETS operation had sufficiently removed VOCs from the soil vapor and that there had been no rebound since VETS operation had ceased. This work included multiple rounds of soil vapor and groundwater sampling as well as the installation of new vapor probes and deep groundwater monitoring wells at seven onsite locations (MW-10D to MW-16D). Results were reported to the Santa Ana Water Board along with an *On-Site Soil*

[24] Wood. (2022). *Work Plans for Off-Site Groundwater Investigations and Plume Migration Control Near the Former General Electric Engine Services Test Cell Facility, Ontario, California*. April 14, 2022.

[25] April 18, 2023 email transmittal of call between GE, WSP and the Santa Ana Water Board.

[26] Geosyntec. (2008). *Second Five-Year Review Report, Ge Engine Services Test Cell Facility.* Prepared for GE Engine Services Test Cell Facility. October 27, 2008.

Vapor and Groundwater Investigation Report.[27,28] Based on the results of the investigation, GE concluded that the historical soil remediation activities were successful in mitigating TCE concentrations in soil beneath the site and that no further investigation of the soil was warranted.

MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

The objectives of the monitoring program are to evaluate the extent and magnitude of the plume emanating from the Test Cell Facility and to support the ongoing evaluation of monitored natural attenuation as a remedial action. Groundwater monitoring is conducted quarterly and includes measuring groundwater levels and collecting groundwater samples at up to 50 onsite and offsite monitoring wells[29], as well as measuring groundwater levels at four piezometers owned by San Bernadino County located adjacent to the Ely Basins. Exhibit 1 shows the locations of all the monitoring sites. Quarterly groundwater quality samples are analyzed for VOCs and reports summarizing the results and conclusions are published each quarter. These reports, along with all data collected by GE since 2005 are posted on the State Water Resources Control Board GeoTracker website.[30]

Annual soil sampling and monitoring ceased following the approval of the VETS closure request in 2009. Since then, soil-vapor has been sampled twice, once in 2014 and again in 2021, at the request of the Santa Ana Water Board.

RECENT ACTIVITY

The most recently submitted monitoring report for the GE Test Cell Facility is the *Second Quarter 2026 Groundwater Monitoring Report*.[31] Groundwater quality samples and groundwater-level measurements were collected at 47 GE monitoring wells, and groundwater-level measurements were collected at all four Ely Basin piezometers. The monitoring event was conducted in April 2026. The following summarizes key results and conclusions from the report:

- Groundwater sampling indicated the presence of detectable concentrations of 18 VOCs, with TCE having the highest concentrations in most wells.
- TCE concentrations exceeded the MCL in 32 of the 47 wells sampled, while four wells showed non-detect levels of TCE.
- The highest TCE concentration in groundwater was 4,500 µgl at the OW-16-i offsite monitoring well. TCE concentrations in this well and the other northernmost wells have continued to increase since monitoring at these wells began. Additionally, TCE concentrations in three other offsite monitoring wells located off the OIA property and downgradient of the AW wells were higher than historical results. On the OIA property, the

[27] Wood Environmental & Infrastructure Solutions, Inc. (2022). *Data Transmittal for On-Site Soil Vapor Well Sampling*. Letter sent on behalf of GE Engine Services Test Cell Facility to the Santa Ana Water Board. January 24, 2022.

[28] WSP USA Environment & Infrastructure Inc. (2024). *On-Site Soil Vapor and Groundwater Investigation Report, Former General Electric Engine Services Test Cell Facility, 2264 East Avion Place, Ontario, California*. January 24, 2024.

[29] Following three consecutive unsuccessful quarterly monitoring attempts to collect samples from OW-4p, OW-8p, and OW-14p, monitoring at these wells was terminated and the current monitoring network consists of a total of 47 onsite and offsite monitoring wells.

[30] https://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/profile_report?global_id=SL208133868

[31] WSP USA Environment and Infrastructure Inc. (2026). *Second Quarter 2026 Groundwater Monitoring Report Former General Electric Engine Services Test Cell Facility.* Prepared for General Electric Company. July 28, 2026.

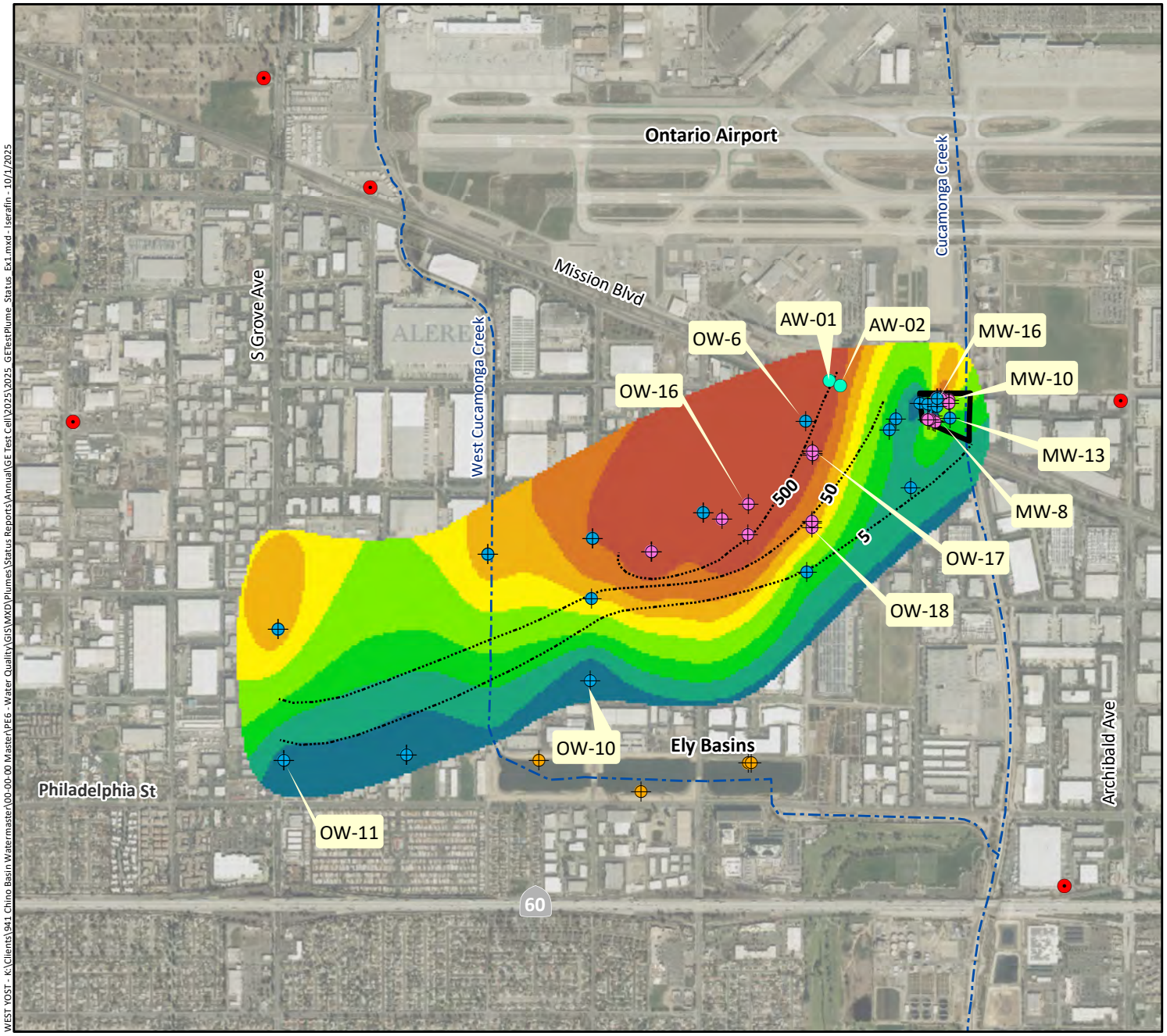
highest TCE concentration was 3,900 µgl at monitoring well AW-01. These results suggest that elevated concentrations of TCE are migrating from a source or sources on OIA property north-northeast of wells AW-01 and AW-02 in a southwest to south-southwest direction.

- Overall, results for the other wells were within historical range and detected TCE concentrations at wells onsite and adjacent to the former GE Test Cell Facility remain relatively low, with a maximum TCE concentration of 30 µgl well MW-10-SR.
- The most downgradient monitoring well (OW-11) has had TCE concentrations below the MCL since groundwater monitoring began.
- Groundwater elevations are generally within historical ranges but have been increasing since October 2022. Higher elevations were observed closer to the Ely Basins, indicating groundwater recharge. The general groundwater flow direction continues to be predominantly southwest.

Following the request by the Santa Ana Water Board for OIAA to present appropriate next steps for an environmental investigation on OIA property, OIAA approved an Oversight Cost Recovery Program (OCRP) and began to prepare a scope of work for the investigation. On July 6, 2026, OIAA submitted a *Workplan for Groundwater Investigation* (OIA Workplan) to the Santa Ana Water Board for review.[32] The OIA Workplan outlines soil vapor and groundwater investigations to assess conditions and potential sources of groundwater impacts from an approximately 48-acre portion of land located along the southern boundary of the OIA. The scope includes installing 3 borings upgradient of AW-01 and AW-02, collecting depth discrete soil vapor and groundwater samples, and evaluating the results to: 1) assess the potential for vapor intrusion into nearby onsite buildings and 2) determine whether there is an onsite groundwater source. Following the completion of field work, a report will be prepared and submitted to the Santa Ana Water Board and posted on the site's GeoTracker webpage.[33] The Santa Ana Water Board reviewed the OIA Workplan and sent a letter with comments to OIAA on August 19, 2026. The proposed sampling will begin once permits have been acquired.

[32] Waterstone Environmental, Inc. (2026). *Workplan for Groundwater Investigation.* Prepared for Ontario International Airport Authority. July 6, 2026.

[33] GeoTracker: Ontario International Airport (T10000012861)



Maximum Concentration (µgL)
July 2019 - June 2024

TCE

- 0.5 to ≤ 5
- > 5 to ≤ 10
- > 10 to ≤ 20
- > 20 to ≤ 50
- > 50 to ≤ 100
- > 100 to ≤ 200
- > 200 to ≤ 500
- > 500

MCL = 5 µgl

(Delineated by Watermaster in the 2024 State of the Basin Report)

Contours of TCE Concentration (µgl) in the shallow zone delineated by WSP Consultants in the 2025 Quarter 2 Groundwater Monitoring Report

Former GE Test Cell Property Boundary

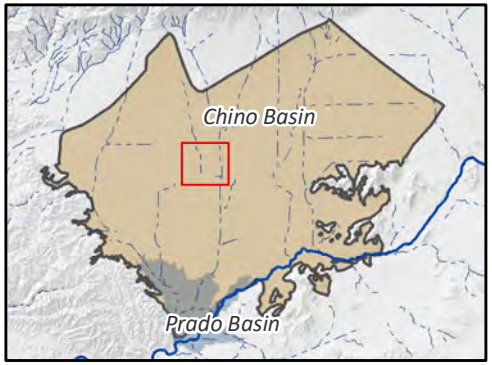
General Electric Active Monitoring Wells*

- Single Casing
- Multi-Depth Cluster
- Piezometers
- New Monitoring Well Drilled in 2024

Active/Inactive Potable Municipal Water Supply Wells

Streams & Flood Control Channels

* Wells are labeled by well name if mentioned in the report



Prepared by:

WEST YOST

N

0 0.5 Miles

0 0.5 1 Km

154

Prepared for:

Chino Basin Watermaster
Annual Plume Report

General Electric (GE) Test Cell
TCE Plume

Exhibit 1

WEST YOST - K:\Clients\941 Chino Basin Watermaster\00-00-00 Master\PE6 - Water Quality\GIS\MXD\Plumes\Status Reports\Annual\GE Test Cell\2025\2025_GETestPlume_Status_Ex1.mxd - lserafin - 10/1/2025

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Annual Plume Status Report

Former Kaiser Steel Mill Plume and CCG Ontario Monitoring and Remediation October 2026

CONTAMINANTS

From 1983 to 1993, the primary contaminants of concern (COCs) for the Former Kaiser Steel Mill site were total dissolved solids (TDS) and total organic carbon (TOC). In 2008, additional investigations commenced to identify other COCs. Currently, the COCs associated with the site include hexavalent chromium, carbon tetrachloride, and chloroform. Table 1 below shows the maximum concentrations of these COCs detected in groundwater samples collected from the Former Kaiser Steel Mill site from July 2021 through June 2026 compared to the maximum contaminant levels (MCLs).[1]

Table 1. Maximum Concentration of Contaminants of Concern between July 2021 and June 2026

Contaminant	MCL, µgl	Max Concentration, µgl	Sample Date	Well
Hexavalent Chromium	10	289	February 2024	MW-14S
Carbon Tetrachloride	0.5	3.03	February 2024	MW-25
Chloroform	80	16.6	February 2023	SW-3

Notes: µgl = micrograms per liter

TDS and TOC are no longer considered COCs associated with Former Kaiser Steel Mill site.

LOCATION

The Former Kaiser Steel Mill site is a 1,200-acre parcel in an unincorporated area of San Bernardino County between the Cities of Fontana and Ontario. The site is bound by Whittram Avenue to the north, Interstate 10 to the south, and Etiwanda and Cherry Avenues to the west and east, respectively. Exhibit 1 shows the location of the Former Kaiser Steel Mill site.

[1] United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) MCLs are maintained online at https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/national-primary-drinking-water-regulations

SITE HISTORY

The Kaiser Steel Corporation operated the Kaiser Steel Mill from 1942 to 1983 and during peak production, the facility was the largest steel producer in the western United States. From 1942 through 1972, solid and liquid waste produced from manufacturing processes were disposed of in waste pits and unlined surface impoundments for percolation and evaporation throughout the site. In the early 1970s, the surface impoundments were lined to eliminate percolation to groundwater. In 1987, the Kaiser Steel Corporation filed for bankruptcy and reorganized into Kaiser Resources, Inc., which became Kaiser Ventures, Inc. in 1995 and portions of the property were divided and leased or sold to the following organizations:

- Chemwest Industrial, Inc., a chemical manufacturing company, leased land in the southwest portion of the property (East Slag Pile Area in Exhibit 1) but no longer operates onsite.
- California Steel Industries (CSI) purchased and continues to operate 458 acres to manufacture rolled steel.
- The Auto Club Speedway (formerly California Speedway) was constructed by the Penske Corporation on 500 acres in the northern corner of the site in 1995.
- CCG Ontario, LLC (CCG)[2] purchased 592 acres along the western and southern portions of the property in 2000 and inherited responsibility for site contamination, remediation, and monitoring from Kaiser Ventures, Inc. at the purchased property and at the Coal Tar Pits (see Exhibit 1 for the property location).

REGULATORY ORDERS

There have been several regulatory orders issued to various tenants of the Former Kaiser Steel Mill site for the investigation and remediation of soil and groundwater contamination:

- Regional Water Quality Control Board Santa Ana Region (Santa Ana Water Board) Cleanup and Abatement Order (CAO) No. 87-121 (August 1987)—Required Kaiser Steel Corporation to initiate a Phase IV groundwater investigation and implement a remediation action alternative for TDS and TOC groundwater contamination.
- California Department of Health Services (now Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC)) Consent Order with the Kaiser Steel Corporation (August 1988)—Required Kaiser Steel Corporation to investigate any release of contamination to air, soil, surface water, and groundwater, and to ensure appropriate remedial measures were taken prior to regulatory closure of the site.
- Santa Ana Water Board CAO No. 91-40 (March 1991)—Required Kaiser Resources, Inc. perform a feasibility study for a salt-offset remediation alternative for groundwater contamination.

[2] CCG Ontario is a subsidiary of Prologis, a real estate and supply chain logistics company.

- California Department of Health Services (now DTSC) Consent Order with CSI (August 1995)—Required CSI to conduct a Site Investigation, perform health risk assessment at the CSI property, and develop and implement an action plan to remediate contamination on site.
- DTSC Imminent and Substantial Endangerment Determination Consent Order with CCG (August 2000)—Transferred responsibility of investigation and remedial activities associated with the 592 acres purchased by CCG and the Coal Tar Pits Parcel from Kaiser Ventures, Inc. to CCG.

REGULATORY AND MONITORING HISTORY

In July 1983, a phased investigation of potential groundwater contamination resulting from the disposal of high-salinity wastewater to unlined ponds during its early years of operation was performed at the Former Kaiser Steel Mill site. The Phase I and II investigations were completed in December 1983 and identified 28 waste sites and four likely point-sources that contributed to TDS and TOC groundwater contamination beneath the facility.[3] Groundwater samples were collected at existing onsite and offsite wells to determine the preliminary extent of groundwater contamination and to assess groundwater quality downgradient from the site. The Phase III investigation, completed in March 1986, resulted in the construction of monitoring wells at six additional locations (five single-nested and one quadruple-nested wells).[4] Based on these investigations, three separate TDS plumes were identified: one located onsite, extending to a depth of 770 feet below ground surface (ft-bgs), and two that migrated offsite. Additionally, one TOC plume was identified onsite extending to a depth of approximately 100 ft-bgs. The Phase III investigation determined that the TDS plumes were moving downgradient at a rate of 100 to 300 feet per year with the potential to impact downgradient municipal production wells.

Between 1986 and 1994, an interim groundwater-quality monitoring program was implemented to further characterize the extent of the TDS and TOC groundwater contamination. The monitoring program consisted of a sampling network of 30 onsite and offsite monitoring and production wells, including newly constructed monitoring wells KOSF-1 and Kaiser-MP2. The maximum TDS and TOC concentrations detected in groundwater samples during this time were 1,600 milligrams per liter (mgl) and 70 mgl, respectively.

In response to the findings of the phased investigations, in 1987 the Santa Ana Water Board issued CAO No. 87-121 to the Kaiser Steel Corporation, which required a Phase IV groundwater investigation to further characterize the extent of the plumes and evaluate remediation strategies.[5] Meanwhile, on August 22, 1988, a Consent Order was signed between the Kaiser Steel Corporation and the California Department of Health Services, Toxic Substances Control Division (now known as the DTSC) to ensure that any release or threatened release of other contamination to the air, soil, surface water, or groundwater at the site was

[3] James M. Montgomery and Associates. (1983). *Final Report, Kaiser Steel Corporation Groundwater Evaluations*. December 1983.

[4] James M. Montgomery and Associates. (1986). *Kaiser Steel Corporation Phase III Groundwater Investigation*. Prepared for Kaiser Steel Corporation. March 1986.

[5] Santa Ana Water Board. (1987). *Cleanup and Abatement Order No. 87-121 for Kaiser Steel Corporation Fontana, San Bernardino County*. August 26, 1987.

thoroughly investigated, and that appropriate remedial actions were taken.[6] Two preliminary assessments/site investigations were completed in August 1988 and January 1989. The results of these investigations were published in the *Resource Conservation and Recovery Act* (*RCRA) Facility Assessment Report*, which identified 20 areas for remedial investigation.[7]

The Phase I and II remedial investigations were completed in April and October of 1990, respectively.[8] The results of these investigations concluded that three areas of the Former Kaiser Steel Mill site required remediation and further investigation: 1) the tar pits; 2) the byproducts plant area; and 3) the east slag pile. The phase II remedial investigation also found that the cooling tower sludge bed required minor material removal. Due to the limited remediation required, it was recommended that the cooling tower sludge bed be included in the remedial action plan for the east slag pile. The Phase II remedial investigation also concluded that material from the furnace dust/mill scale piles would require removal. Ultimately this material was recycled into the cement industry and didn't require further remediation. For each of the three areas requiring remediation, individual feasibility studies and remedial action plans were prepared, waste was removed from several areas, and caps were constructed. Further investigations into some of the areas found that those areas did not require additional remedial work.

In 1990, while Kaiser Resources, Inc. (formerly Kaiser Steel Corporation) was preparing the feasibility studies and remedial action plans for the three areas identified in the Phase I and II remedial investigations, it also initiated plans for a 'salt-offset' strategy to remediate the TDS and TOC plumes.[9] In March 1991, the Santa Ana Water Board rescinded CAO No. 87-121 and issued CAO No. 91-40, which allowed Kaiser Resources, Inc. to complete a feasibility study for a salt-offset program. The *Phase IV Groundwater Remediation Feasibility Study Draft Report* was published in 1991. The report analyzed a salt-offset alternative in addition to nine other groundwater remediation alternatives.[10] In 1993, CAO No. 91-40 was rescinded when Kaiser Resources, Inc. and the Santa Ana Water Board entered into a settlement agreement (known as the Salt Offset Agreement).[11] Under the Salt Offset Agreement, Kaiser Resources, Inc. would contribute financial resources and dedicate its Chino Basin water rights to support the construction and operation of the Chino Basin Desalters in exchange for release from any future liability for TDS and TOC contamination. Kaiser Resources, Inc. made a one-time contribution of $1.5 million and 25,000 acre-feet of its water rights established under the Chino Basin Judgement.

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[6] DTSC Docket No. HAS 87/88-032CO. Consent Order (Health and Safety code sections 205,25355.1(a)(1)) August 22, 1988.

[7] JMM. (1989). *RCRA Facility Assessment Report*. Prepared for Kaiser Steel Resources, Inc. January 1989.

[8] https://www.envirostor.dtsc.ca.gov/public/profile_report?global_id=60001356

[9] A salt-offset was proposed as an alternative to a groundwater extraction and treatment system to remediate the TDS and TOC plumes.

[10] Mark J. Wildermuth. (1991). *Phase IV Groundwater Remediation Feasibility Draft Report*. Prepared for Kaiser Steel Resources, Inc. November 1991.

[11] Santa Ana Water Board. (1993). Settlement Agreement – Kaiser Resources, Inc. and California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Santa Ana Region. October 21, 1993.

In 1995, following the sale of 458 acres of the property from Kaiser Resources, Inc. to CSI, the DTSC issued a Consent Order to CSI to develop and implement an Expedited Remedial Action Plan (ERAP) on the property purchased from the Former Kaiser Steel Mill Site.[12] Pursuant to the ERAP, CSI performed a site investigation at 28 areas on the CSI property and identified 31 Areas of Concern (AOCs). In 2004 and 2013, carcinogen risk assessments of onsite soil indicated that 26 AOCs required no further remediation other than restrictions that land use can only be industrial uses. The selected mitigation measures for the remaining AOCs included the installation of a surface soil cover system (cap) and maintaining an existing surface cap.[13] Contaminant fate and transport analyses conducted as part of the site investigation indicated that there were no risks to the underlying groundwater at these areas.

In 2000, CCG purchased 592 acres of the Former Kaiser Steel Mill site and entered into a new Consent Order with the DTSC, transferring responsibility for the remediation and monitoring of site-related contamination at the purchased property, the Coal Tar Pits Parcel, and the Auto Club Speedway from Kaiser Ventures, Inc. (formerly Kaiser Steel Corporation and Kaiser Resources Inc.) to CCG.[14] The 2000 Consent Order also divided the site into four 'Operable Units' (OUs) (see Exhibit 1 for OU boundaries) for remediation and monitoring and required CCG to perform additional groundwater investigations and, if necessary, develop remediation alternatives.

In 2008, an additional operable unit, OU-5 Sitewide Groundwater, was established to prescribe site-wide monitoring of groundwater. The 2008 *Groundwater Remedial Investigation Work Plan* (2008 Work Plan) was prepared to address site-wide data gaps in characterizing groundwater contamination to develop a long-term, site-wide monitoring program.[15] The 2008 Work Plan was approved by the DTSC on November 3, 2008 and resulted in the creation of the site-wide groundwater monitoring program which included construction of 32 new monitoring wells at 24 locations and eight quarterly sampling events from 2009 to 2011. Data collected from the sampling efforts were used to perform a health risk assessment by comparing contaminant concentrations detected in the offsite groundwater monitoring wells with Environmental Protection Agency regional screening levels (RSLs)[16]. Hexavalent chromium, carbon tetrachloride, and chloroform were detected at concentrations above the risk-based screening concentrations and were therefore determined to be site-wide constituents of concern, warranting continued monitoring.

[12] DTSC No. HAS 95/96-068 Expedited Remedial Action Voluntary Enforceable Agreement (Health and Safety Code Section 25398.2b). August 8, 1995.

[13] DTSC. (2015). *Approval of the Final Remedial Design and Implementation Plan for Area of Concern (AOC) 9 and AOC 22, California Steel Industries, Inc., Fontana, California*. September 15, 2015.

[14] DTSC Docket No. I&SE – CO 00/01-001. Imminent and Substantial Endangerment Determination and Consent Order (Health and Safety code sections 25355.5(a)(1)(B) and (C), 25358.3 (a), 58009 and 58010. August 10, 2000.

[15] Shaw Environmental, Inc. (2008). *Groundwater Remedial Investigation Work Plan; Former Kaiser Steel Mill.* Prepared for CCG Ontario LLC. October 2008.

[16] United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) RSLs are maintained online at https://www.epa.gov/risk/regional-screening-levels-rsls-generic-tables

On September 1, 2016, CCG completed the *Final Groundwater Remedial Investigation Report/Feasibility Study and Remedial Action Plan* (2016 Final RI/FS and RAP), which included the results of the 2009-2011 site-wide groundwater monitoring program and selected the RAP for OU-5 Sitewide Groundwater as monitored natural attenuation.[17]

In December 2019, the DTSC sent a letter to CSI indicating that the release of hazardous materials from the CSI property may be the cause of elevated concentrations of chromium being reported in groundwater downgradient of the CSI property at OU-4. The DTSC required that CSI prepare a work plan to evaluate groundwater quality at the CSI property. CSI submitted a response disputing the request for a work plan and a response from DTSC is not available in public records.

REMEDIAL ACTION

As previously noted, remediation activities associated with the TDS and TOC plumes ended with the adoption of the 1993 Salt Offset Agreement.

The 1988 Consent Order between the DTSC and Kaiser Ventures, Inc. required remediation and further investigation of several areas. Following initial investigations, remedial action plans (RAPs) were prepared for each of the primary areas identified for remediation. The following describes the remedial actions implemented by Kaiser Ventures, Inc. during this time in each of the primary areas:

- **Materials Recover Facility (MRF)/Tar Pits (later incorporated in OU-1).** The Remedial Design for the MRF was executed by Kaiser Ventures, Inc. in 1997 and included the construction of a soil cement cap and building floor cap over parts of the MRF.[18] Remediation of the Tar Pits was not included in the remediation activities performed by Kaiser Ventures, Inc. during this time.
- **By-Products Area/Auto Club Speedway (later incorporated into OU-2).** On May 1, 1995, the DTSC approved a RAP[19] for: 1) the removal and treatment of contaminated sludge waste, 2) the construction of a two-foot protective soil layer, and 3) the construction of a 13-acre cap over the protective soil layer.[20] In 1995, following the implementation of the RAP, the DTSC issued a "No Further Action" notice and from 1996 to 1997 the area was redeveloped as part of the California Speedway. In 1996, following the remediation activities, two monitoring wells were installed to monitor for potential impacts to groundwater from residual vadose zone contaminants.

[17] Iris Environmental, Inc. (2016). *Final Groundwater Remedial Investigation Report/Feasibility Study and Remedial Action Plan*. Prepared for CCG Ontario, LLC. September 2016.

[18] Sigma Plus Environmental. (1997). *Report of Remedial Action, Remedial Cap Installation, Materials Recovery Facility Parcel of Operable Unit No. 1, Former Kaiser Steel Mill, Fontana, California.* Prepared for Kaiser Ventures Inc. December 8, 1997.

[19] DTSC. (1995). *Letter – Remedial Action Plan for Kaiser Resources, Inc. Operable Unit No. 2 is Approved*. May 1, 1995.

[20] Iris Environmental. (2014). *Third Five-Year Review Report Auto Club Speedway Operable Unit No. 2, By-Products Area Former Kaiser Steel Mill Facility San Bernardino County, California*. Prepared for CCG-Ontario LLC. June 2014.

- **East Slag Pile Landfill Area (ESPLA) (later incorporated into OU-3).** The RAP for this area was not developed until after CCG purchased the property in 2000 (see below for more information).

The 1995 Consent Order between the DTSC and CSI required CSI to develop and implement an Expedited Remedial Action Plan (ERAP). The selected mitigation measure included the installation of a surface soil cover system (cap) and maintaining the existing surface cap.[21] Annual cap inspections and five-year reviews are ongoing with supplemental characterization and remedial actions conducted intermittently as required. Because contaminant fate and transport analyses conducted as part of the site investigation indicated that there are no risks to the underlying groundwater at these areas, no remedial action was required for groundwater.

The 2000 Consent Order between the DTSC and CCG, which overrode the 1988 Consent Order with Kaiser Ventures, Inc. and divided the site into four OUs required both continued monitoring at sites that had been previously remediated by Kaiser Ventures, Inc. and additional remediation at sites that were still contaminated. The following describes the monitoring and remediation at each of the OUs performed by CCG pursuant to the 2000 Consent Order.

- **OU-1 – Tar Pits/Materials Recover Facility (MRF).** Following the closure of the Tar Pits in 2000, CCG prepared a RAP for an in-situ solidification of the tar and surrounding soil, and the construction of a cover system (cap) over the tar pits parcel.[22] The DTSC approved the final amended RAP in 2001.[23] In 2010, the DTSC certified that all remedial work required for the Tar Pits was completed and in 2012 DTSC issued a Correction Action Completeness Determination which confirmed that, with the exception of the ongoing sitewide groundwater investigation, all remedial and investigatory work required by the Consent Order had been completed.[24] Pursuant to the 2010 Operation and Maintenance Plan, CCG continues to conduct semi-annual inspections of the cover system.[25] CCG also continues to conduct semi-annual inspections of the caps installed at the MRF pursuant to the MRF Operation and Maintenance Plan[26] developed by Kaiser Ventures, Inc. in 1997. Currently, there are no requirements for additional remediation or groundwater monitoring for OU-1.

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[21] DTSC. (2015). *Approval of the Final Remedial Design and Implementation Plan for Area of Concern (AOC) 9 and AOC 22, California Steel Industries, Inc., Fontana, California*. September 15, 2015.

[22] Arcadis Geraghty & Miller, Inc. (2001). *Second Amendment to the Remedial Action Plan – Operable Unit No. 1 Tar Pits Parcel, Former Kaiser Steel Corporation, Fontana, California*. Prepared for Kaiser Ventures. December 10, 2001.

[23] DTSC. (2001). *Letter from Thomas M. Cota – Final Second Amendment to the Remedial Action Plan for the Kaiser Steel Site, Operable Unit Number 1, Tar Pits Area*. December 20, 2001.

[24] DTSC (2012). *RCRA Corrective Action Complete Determination for Property Subject to 2000 Consent Order between DTSC and CCG Ontario, LLC*. June 7, 2012.

[25] Shaw Environmental, Inc. (2010). *Operations and Maintenance Plan – Tar Pits Parcel, Former Kaiser Steel Mill Facility, Fontana, California*. Prepared for CCG Ontario, LLC. June 2010.

[26] Sigma Plus Environmental Consultants. (1997). *Operations and Maintenance Plan – Materials Recovery Facility Building Floor Cap and Soil Cement Cap Areas Containing Affected Soils, Operable Unit No. 1, Former Kaiser Steel Mill Facility, Fontana, California*. Prepared for Kaiser Ventura Inc. Ontario, LLC. June 1997.

- **OU-2 – By-Products Area/Auto Club Speedway.** After acquiring the property in 2000, CCG continued groundwater monitoring activities in accordance with the 1995 RAP Operations and Monitoring Plan.[27] No additional remedial actions were required. In 2008, following declines in groundwater elevations at the monitoring wells, the DTSC requested that CCG replace the two monitoring wells and install nested upgradient monitoring wells to serve a dual function as upgradient wells for the By-Products Area and for the site-wide groundwater remedial investigation detailed in the 2009 Work Plan.[28] In 2014, the DTSC approved an updated Operations and Monitoring Plan for OU-2 submitted by CCG.[29]
- **OU-3 – East Slag Pile Landfill Area (ESPLA).** In 2007, CCG submitted a RAP for the construction of a four-foot thick monolithic soil cover, a landfill gas collection and control system, landfill gas monitoring probes, pavement on the upper surface of east slag pile, a surface water drainage system, groundwater monitoring, and long-term operations and maintenance of at least 30 years.[30] The DTSC approved the RAP on October 31, 2007[31] and monitoring requirements were established in the 2010 Operations and Maintenance Plan.[32] Monitoring requirements were later updated in the 2024 Water Quality Sampling and Analysis Plan for ESPLA Groundwater Monitoring (ESPLA WQSAP).[33]
- **OU-4 – Chemwest Upper Ponds/Consolidated Waste Cell/Aboveground Storage Tanks/Chrome Ponds and Adjacent Areas (CCAC)**. On February 13, 2009, the DTSC approved a RAP[34] for the construction of a cap over the CCAC, groundwater monitoring, and long-term operations and maintenance. The associated CCAC Operations and Maintenance Plan and Water Quality Sampling and Analysis Plan (CCAC WQSAP) were approved the following year in 2010.[35]

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[27] DTSC. (1995). *Letter – Remedial Action Plan for Kaiser Resources, Inc. Operable Unit No. 2 is Approved*. May 1, 1995.

[28] Shaw Environmental, Inc. (2009). *Groundwater Monitoring Well Destruction and Installation Work Plan, By-Products Area, Operable Unit No. 2, Former Kaiser Steel Mill Site, Fontana, California*. Prepared for CCG Ontario, LLC. May 2009.

[29] Iris Environmental (2014). *Revised Addendum #1 to Operations and Maintenance Plan, By-Products Area - Operable Unit No. 2, Former Kaiser Steel Mill Site, Fontana, California*. Prepared for CCG Ontario, LLC. May 2014.

[30] Shaw Environmental, Inc. (2007). *Remedial Action Plan – East Slag Pile Landfill, Former Kaiser Steel Mill Site, Fontana, California*. Prepared for CCG Ontario, LLC. August 2007.

[31] DTSC. (2007). *Letter from Rebecca Chou – Approval of the Final Remedial Action Plan for the East Slag Pile Landfill (ESPL) Area, Former Kaiser Steel Mill, Fontana, California*. October 31, 2007.

[32] Shaw Environmental, Inc. (2010). *Operations and Maintenance Plan, East Slag Pile Landfill Area, Former Kaiser Steel Mill Facility, Fontana, California*. Prepared for CCG Ontario, LLC. June 24, 2010.

[33] Iris. (2024). *Final Water Quality Sampling and Groundwater Monitoring Report, First Quarter 2024 CCAC, Operable Unit 4 and First Semi-Annual 2024 ESPLA, Operable Unit 3 Former Kaiser Steel Mill, San Bernardino County, California*. Prepared for CCG Ontario, LLC. June 6, 2024.

[34] Shaw Environmental, Inc. (2009). *Final Remedial Action Plan OU-4.* Prepared for CCG Ontario LLC. January 2009.

[35] Shaw Environmental, Inc. (2010). *Operations and Maintenance Plan, Chemwest Upper Ponds/Consolidated Waste Cell, Above-Ground Storage Tanks, Chrome Ponds, and Adjacent Areas, Former Kaiser Steel Mill Facility, Fontana, California*. Prepared for CCG Ontario, LLC. June 25, 2010.

The remedial actions specified for OU-1 through OU-4 above have since been implemented and site maintenance, inspection, and monitoring reports at each of the OUs are published quarterly, semi-annually, and annually to ensure the completed remedies are operating properly.

On September 13, 2016, DTSC approved the RAP for OU-5 Sitewide Groundwater, which selected monitored natural attenuation as the remedial alternative, and requested CCG submit a Remedial Design and Implementation Plan (RDIP) to implement the RAP.[36] A draft RDIP (2016 RDIP) for OU-5, including a *Water Quality Sampling and Analysis Plan,* was submitted to the DTSC for review in November 2016.[37] The DTSC provided multiple rounds of comments on the 2016 RDIP due to concerns about potential offsite migration of carbon tetrachloride and requested CCG perform additional sampling of specified wells and update the conceptual site model based on the results. In a letter dated September 26, 2019, DTSC also requested that CCG prepare a Decision Tree for actions when downgradient monitoring points exceed half the MCL. CCG submitted a draft Decision Tree on December 21, 2020[38] and a Revised Decision Tree addressing DTSC's comments on September 30, 2021.[39] It was finalized and approved by the DTSC on December 10, 2021.[40] On June 17, 2022 CCG submitted a Revised RDIP with the final, approved Decision Tree.[41] After subsequent review and an additional round of comments, CCG submitted a revised Updated RDIP[42], dated October 27, 2025 that was approved by DTSC on November 12, 2025.[43] The Updated RDIP incorporates the approved Decision Tree, prior DTSC comments, and changes to the groundwater monitoring network associated with the Post-Closure Permit Renewal for the CCAC area (OU-4). The Updated RDIP also includes the remedy selection process, design of the selected remedy, and implementation plan.

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[36] DTSC. (2016). *Letter from Eileen Mananian – Approval of the Final Groundwater Remedial Investigation/ Feasibility Study and Remedial Action Plan, Former Kaiser Steel Mill, Fontana, California*. September 13, 2016.

[37] RPS Iris Environmental (2016). *Draft Remedial Design and Implementation Plan, Sitewide Groundwater, Former Kaiser Steel Mill Site, San Bernardino County, California*. November 3, 2016.

[38] RMD Environmental Solutions, Inc. (2020). *Decision Tree for Sitewide groundwater for the Former Kaiser Steel Mill in San Bernardino County, California*. Prepared for CCG Ontario, LLC. December 21, 2020.

[39] RMD Environmental Solutions, Inc. (2021). Revised *Decision Tree for Sitewide groundwater for the Former Kaiser Steel Mill in San Bernardino County, California*. Prepared for CCG Ontario, LLC. September 31, 2021.

[40] DTSC. (2021). *Letter from Mohsen Behbahani – Approval of the Decision Tree-Sitewide Groundwater-Operable Unit No.5, Former Kaiser Steel Mill, Fontana*, *California.* December 10, 2021.

[41] RMD Environmental Solutions, Inc. (2022). *Revised Remedial Design and Implementation Plan Site Groundwater*. Prepared for CCG Ontario, LLC. 2022.

[42] Citadel EHS. (2025). *Updated Remedial Design and Implementation Plan-Sitewide Groundwater, Former Kaiser Steel Mill, San Bernardino County, California.* Prepared for CCG Ontario, LLC. October 27, 2025.

[43] DTSC. (2025*). Letter from Nicholas Ta – Approval of the Updated Remedial Design and Implementation Plan, Sitewide Groundwater, Former Kaiser Steel Mill, 9400 Cherry Avenue, Fontana, California 92335 (Site Code: 400081, Docket No. I&SE - CO 00/01-001)*. November 12, 2025.

MONITORING AND REPORTING

Current groundwater monitoring activities are performed pursuant to the long-term[44] operations and maintenance plans for OU-2,[45] OU-3,[46] and OU-4.[47] Exhibit 1 shows the locations of the current monitoring well sites monitored for OU-2 through OU-4; some well sites have multiple wells at various depths.

Table 2 below summarizes the number of monitoring wells, sampling frequency, and duration of sampling for each monitored OU.

Table 2. Summary of Operable Units, Monitoring Wells, and Monitoring Frequency

OU	No. of Wells[(a)]	Sampling Frequency (Duration)	Well Names
OU-2	5	Quarterly (2009-2014); Semi-annual (2015-present)	SW-1[S, M, D], SW-2, SW-3
OU-3	9	Quarterly (2009-2014); Semi-annual (2015-present)	MW-9, MW-10[S, M, D], MW-11, MW-12[S, M, D], MW-13
OU-4	13	Quarterly (2009-present)	MW-01, MW-02, MW-09, MW-16[S, D], MW-03, MW-13, MW-14[S, M, D], MW-15, MW-26, MW-02

Notes:
(a) Some wells are sampled for more than one OU monitoring program.

Per the 2000 Consent Order, CCG is required to prepare monitoring reports and five-year site-wide review reports that evaluate whether the remedial actions remain protective of human health and the environment. Groundwater monitoring reports for OU-2, OU-3, and OU-4 are prepared on a quarterly or semi-annual basis. To date, two Sitewide Five-Year Review Reports have been submitted to and approved by the DTSC, including the first one in 2016 and the second one in 2023. The third Five-Year review is due in 2027.

In 2016, it was determined that MW-03 was unable to be sampled and, thus, sampling was discontinued at the well. On April 30, 2024, the DTSC reviewed and approved a workplan to install MW-27 to replace MW-03. MW-27 was constructed in October 2024 and is currently part of the quarterly sampling program.

The site-wide groundwater monitoring program for OU-5 was included in the Updated RDIP approved in 2025 and the first annual sitewide groundwater monitoring event is scheduled for the third quarter 2026.

[44] Long-term includes at least 30 years of operations and maintenance for each OU.

[45] SCS Engineers. (1995). *Operation & Maintenance Agreement – Operable Unit No. 2*. Prepared for Kaiser Resources, Inc. September 1995.

[46] Shaw Environmental, Inc. (2010). *Operations and Maintenance Plan – East Slag Pile Landfill Area, Former Kaiser Steel Mill Facility, Fontana, California*. Prepared for CCG Ontario, LLC. June 2010.

[47] Shaw Environmental, Inc. (2010). *Operations and Maintenance Plan – Chemwest Upper Ponds/Consolidated Waste Cell, Above-Ground Storage Tanks, Chrome Ponds, and Adjacent Areas, Former Kaiser Steel Mill Facility, Fontana California*. Prepared for CCG Ontario, LLC. June 2010.

Watermaster also samples eleven monitoring wells annually at four downgradient locations for the Key Well Groundwater Quality Monitoring Program (KWGWQMP) and provides monitoring results to CCG upon request. The key wells are Kaiser - MP2[-A, -B, -C, -D], KOSF-1, MZ3-1[/1, /2 ,/3], and MZ3-2[/1, /2, /3]. Five of the key wells are Former Kaiser Steel Mill site monitoring wells in two locations and six of the key wells are Chino Basin Management Zone 3 (MZ-3) monitoring wells in two locations as shown in Exhibit 1. Table 3 below summarizes contaminants with concentrations that exceeded the MCL at one or more monitoring wells in the KWGWQMP over the last five years from July 2021 to June 2026.

Table 3. Contaminants Detected above the MCL at Key Wells Sampled by Watermaster between July 2021 to June 2026

Contaminant	MCL	Max Concentration	No. of Wells That Exceeded MCL	Wells That Exceeded the MCL
1,1-Dichloroethene	6 µgl	13 µgl	1	Kaiser - MP2-A
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	0.005 µgl	0.0085 µgl	2	Kaiser - MP2-D, MZ3-2/2
1,4 Dioxane	1 µgl[(a)]	7.3 µgl	2	Kaiser - MP2[-A, -B]
Bromodichloromethane	0.06 µgl[(b)]	11 µgl	2	MZ3-2[/1, /2]
Chloroform	0.4 µgl[(b)]	57 µgl	4	MZ3-1/1, MZ3-2[/1, /2, /3]
Chromium	50 µgl	590 µgl	4	MZ3-1/3, MZ3-2[/1, /2, /3]
Hexavalent Chromium	10 µgl	14 µgl	2	MZ3-2[/1, /2]
Nitrate[(c)]	10 mgl	17 mgl	5	Kaiser - MP2[-B, -C, -D], KOSF-1, MZ3-1/1
Perchlorate	6 µgl	10 µgl	2	Kaiser - MP2[-C, -D]
PFHxS	10 ngl	17.3 ngl	2	Kaiser - MP2[-A, -B]
TDS	500 mgl	790 mgl	2	Kaiser - MP2-B, KOSF-1
Turbidity	5 NTU	78 NTU	7	Kaiser - MP2[-A, -B, -D], MZ3-1/3, MZ3-2[/1, /2, /3]

Notes:
Not all key wells were sampled in August and September 2021.
µgl = micrograms per liter, mgl = milligrams per liter, NTU = nephelometric turbidity unit
(a) Exceeds the California State Notification Level
(b) Exceeds the California Public Health Goal
(c) Nitrate as nitrogen

RECENT ACTIVITY

The DTSC completed its technical review of the Updated RDIP and approved the plan on November 12, 2025, with no further technical comments. Monitoring activities for OU-5 will begin in the third quarter of 2026 and will be conducted in conjunction with groundwater sampling for OU-2, OU-3, and OU-4.

Semi-annual groundwater monitoring events for OU-2 and OU-3 and quarterly groundwater monitoring events for OU-4 continued pursuant to their respective operations and maintenance plans.

- **OU-2:** The most recent monitoring event conducted during the first half of 2026[48] showed chloroform exceeded its public health goal (PHG) of 0.4 µgl at two shallow wells and hexavalent chromium exceeded its PHG of 0.02 µgl at all five wells. There were, however, no exceedances of MCLs for chloroform, hexavalent chromium, or any other COCs at OU-2. Nitrate, which is not a COC, did exceed its MCL of 10 µgl at all five wells. Additionally, sulfate was reported in two shallow wells at concentrations that exceeded the recommended secondary MCL of 250 mgl. Overall, results from the sampling event were consistent with historical groundwater monitoring results and confirm that the remedial action is performing as designed, such that organic compounds are not migrating vertically through the vadose zone. In accordance with the 2000 CAO issued by the DTSC to CCG, the results of the OU-2 monitoring event were documented in the *First Semi-Annual 2026 Groundwater Monitoring Report*, which was submitted to the DTSC on June 30, 2026 and approved on July 24, 2026.
- **OU-3 and OU-4:** Pursuant to the ESPLA WQSAP and CCAC WQSAP, 10 CCAC monitoring wells, 7 ESPLA monitoring wells, and 2 monitoring wells that are part of both the ESPLA and CCAC monitoring programs were sampled during the most recent monitoring event in February 2026. At OU-3, results showed hexavalent chromium above its PHG (0.02 µgl); however, there were no exceedances of MCLs for any of the COCs. At OU-4, chloroform, carbon tetrachloride, and hexavalent chromium exceeded their PHGs, with the latter two also exceeding MCLs. Exceedances of MCLs for other analytes were also observed in OU-3 and OU-4 during the first half of 2026, including an exceedance for iron at OU-3 and exceedances for chromium, manganese, nitrate, and sulfate at OU-4. Overall, the findings of the monitoring events at both OU-3 and OU-4 were consistent with the previous sampling events.

Table 4 provides a summary of COC concentrations for OU-3 and OU-4 from the 2026 first semi-annual and first quarter 2026 sampling events. Groundwater samples were not collected from damaged well MW-03 or MW-20, which was inaccessible during the sampling events. The results of the sampling events were reported in the *2026 CCAC First Quarter and ESPLA First Semi-Annual Groundwater Monitoring Report*, which was submitted to the DTSC on April 23, 2026 and approved on May 28, 2026.

Table 4. Maximum Concentration of Contaminants of Concern for 2026 Semi-Annual and Quarter 1 Monitoring at OU-3 and OU-4

Contaminant	Primary MCL, µgl	Max Concentration, µgl	No. of Wells That Exceeded MCL	Wells That Exceeded the MCL
Hexavalent Chromium	10	154	7	MW-14[-M, -D, -S], MW-15, MW-16S, MW-26, MW-27
Carbon Tetrachloride	0.5	1.47	1	MW-25
Chloroform	80	2.01	0	--

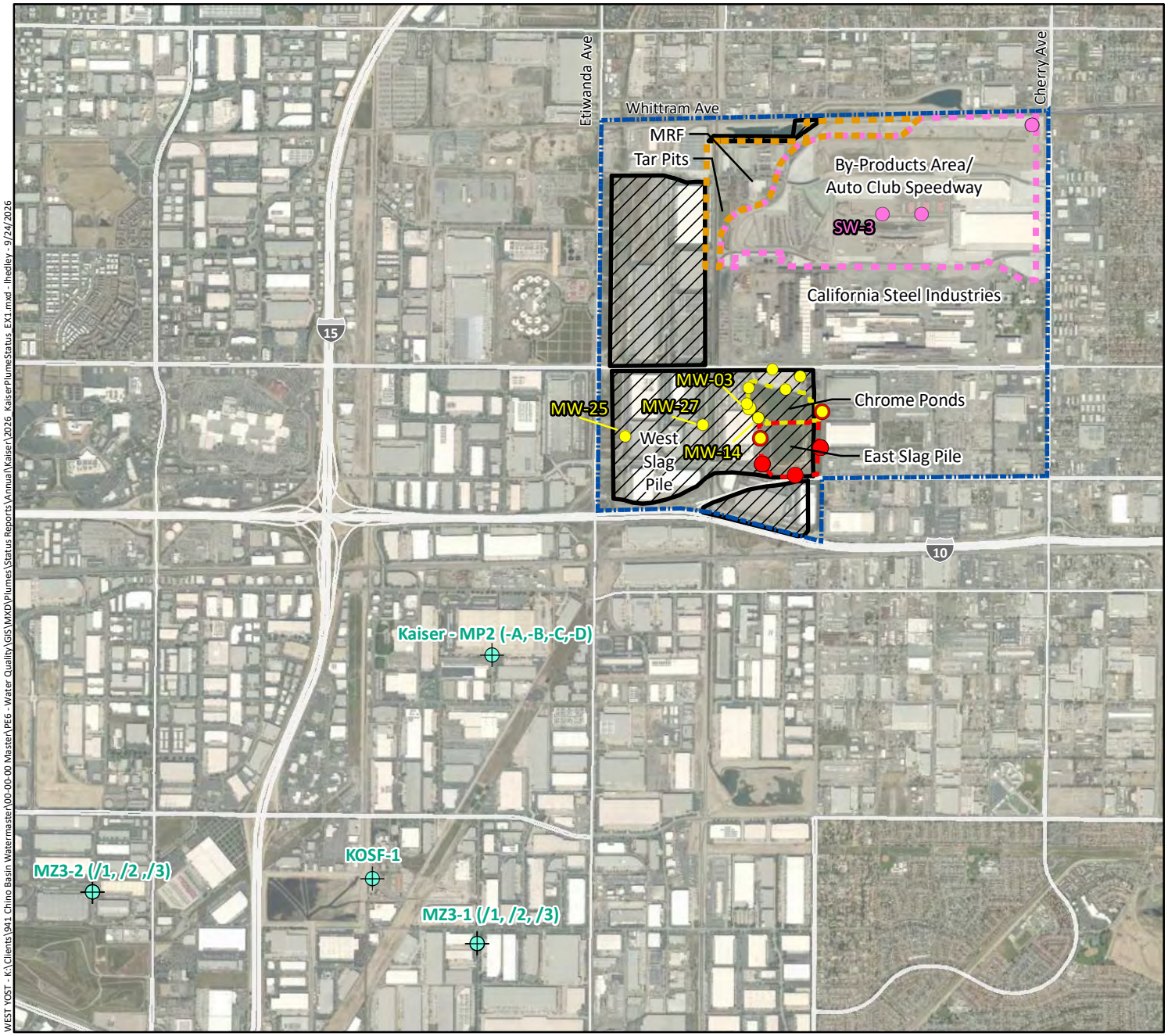
Notes: µgl = micrograms per liter

[48] Citadel EHS (2026). *First Semi-Annual 2026 Groundwater Monitoring Report Auto Club Speedway, Operable Unit No. 2, Former Kaiser Steel Mill San Bernardino County, CA.* Prepared for CCG Ontario LLC. June 30, 2026.

Because carbon tetrachloride concentrations in downgradient MW-25 had previously exceeded the applicable action level of 0.5 µgl for evaluation in the Decision Tree analysis, concentrations of carbon tetrachloride for eight consecutive quarters from February 2024 to November 2025 were evaluated. Because eight consecutive quarters of exceedances did not occur and the data from these quarters do not demonstrate a stable or increasing trend, the Decision Tree criterion requiring an update to the Conceptual Site Model (CSM) and additional source evaluation was not triggered.

Groundwater monitoring data for dissolved chromium and hexavalent chromium were also evaluated using results from upgradient and downgradient monitoring wells over the last eight sampling periods. Because concentrations of chromium and hexavalent chromium in downgradient wells are generally within the range observed in upgradient wells, the monitoring data do not demonstrate a clear site-related concentration gradient or increasing trend. Therefore, the Decision Tree criterion was not triggered.

Because CSI declined to submit a work plan to the DTSC for additional monitoring for the release of hazardous materials from the CSI property that may be the cause of elevated concentrations of chromium being reported in groundwater downgradient of the CSI property at OU-4, there are currently no plans for an additional investigation of dissolved chromium and hexavalent chromium.



Original Property Extent of Former Kaiser Steel Mill

Property Extent Purchased by CCG Ontario From Kaiser Ventures Inc. in 2000 (592 acres)

Operable Unit (OU) Boundaries

- OU-1
- OU-2
- OU-3
- OU-4

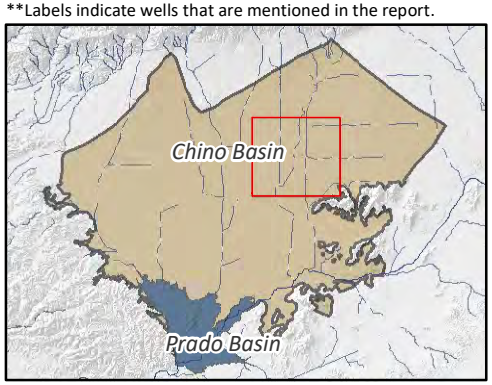
CCG Site Monitoring Wells* (some locations have multiple wells at various depths)**

- OU-2
- OU-3
- OU-4

Monitoring Wells Sampled Annually by Watermaster for the KWGWMP (some locations have wells at various depths)

*Multiple wells are part of more than one OU monitoring program and are shown as overlapping wells.

**Labels indicate wells that are mentioned in the report.



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Prepared by:

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Prepared for:

Chino Basin Watermaster
Annual Plume Report

Former Kaiser Steel Mill and CCG Ontario Plume

Exhibit 1

25 Edelman
Irvine CA 92618

949.420.3030 phone
530.756.5991 fax
westyost.com

Annual Plume Status Report

Milliken Landfill Plume
October 2026

CONTAMINANTS

The primary contaminant is trichloroethene (TCE). The California maximum contaminant level (MCL) for TCE is 5 micrograms per liter (µgl). The maximum TCE concentration detected in groundwater samples collected from wells within the plume area during the last five years (July 2021 to June 2026) is 9.0 µgl (measured at well M-8B in October 2024). The highest concentration of TCE ever measured on site is 178 µgl (measured at well M-2B in April 1997). Other contaminants of concern include the following volatile organic compounds (VOCs): tetrachloroethene (PCE), dichlorodifluoromethane, trichlorofluoromethane, 1,1-dichloroethane, and cis-1,2-dichloroethene.

LOCATION

The Milliken Sanitary Landfill (MSL) is a closed unlined landfill located in the City of Ontario along the northwest intersection of Milliken Avenue and Mission Boulevard. The MSL occupies an area of approximately 196 acres, about one mile west of Interstate 15 and 1.2 miles southeast of Ontario International Airport. The land bordering the site to the north, south, and west was historically used for animal pastures and vineyards but is now primarily industrial with residential housing and commercial businesses present in the areas south and southwest of the site. The MSL is owned and managed by the County of San Bernardino Solid Waste Management Division (County). The MSL TCE plume extends downgradient from the site in a southwestern direction. The Chino Basin Watermaster (Watermaster) last updated its delineation of the extent of the plume in the *2024 State of the Basin Report*.[1] This characterization is based on the five-year maximum TCE concentration measured over the period of July 2019 through June 2024. The extent of the plume is approximately 2,400 feet wide and 1,700 feet long. Exhibit 1 shows the location and extent of the TCE plume as delineated by Watermaster.

SITE HISTORY AND CLOSURE

The MSL was operated as a Class III Municipal Solid Waste Management Unit, accepting non-hazardous waste from 1956 to March 1999. During this time, 140 acres of the 196-acre property were used for waste disposal. On June 24, 1991, the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board (Santa Ana Water Board) issued Cleanup and Abatement Order (CAO) No. 91-92 to the County and other landfill operators in the

[1] West Yost Associates. (2025). Chino Basin Optimum Basin Management Program, 2024 State of the Basin Report. Prepared for Chino Basin Watermaster. September 2025.

Santa Ana Region.[2] The order required the correction of drainage and erosion control deficiencies on the landfill property that could potentially cause the discharge of pollutants to groundwater. In 1994, the CAO was rescinded when the landfills achieved compliance, and concurrently, Order No. 94-17 was adopted to amend the Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) for all landfills in the Santa Ana Region and combine them under one WDR and Monitoring and Reporting Program (M&RP).[3] In April 1996, the Santa Ana Water Board issued Cease and Desist Order No. 96-41 for the MSL for failure to maintain the drainage and erosion control systems.[4] The order required the MSL to cease and desist the discharge of waste and to submit a workplan with a schedule for the design and construction of a permanent and effective drainage and erosion control system for site closure. In October 1996, the Santa Ana Water Board approved the *Final Closure and Post Closure Maintenance Plan* for the MSL.[5] The MSL began its multiphase closure process while still accepting waste. Phase one, termed the "East Mound Closure", was completed in March 1997, and was a pilot project to aid in the design of a soil cover for the rest of the landfill to prevent soil contaminants from leaching into the groundwater during precipitation events. Phase two, termed the "North and East Slope Closure", was completed later in 1997 and included the construction of a six-foot-thick monolithic cover over 45 acres of the landfill. The final phase of the landfill closure was completed in March 2005 when the remaining 72 acres of the landfill were covered with a four-foot-thick monolithic cover.

Since its closure, the County maintains the MSL drainage and erosion control systems to ensure, to the greatest extent possible, that ponding, infiltration, inundation, erosion, slope failure, and washout are prevented during peak storm flows. The drainage control facilities consist of a network of earthen berms, benches, asphalt down drains and V-channels, concrete channels, reinforced concrete pipes, and sedimentation basins.

Since 2017, the County has leased a portion of the MSL property to PVN Milliken, LLC for a photovoltaic solar facility. The three-megawatt power generating solar facility consists of about 14.5 acres of solar panels located on the top and intermediate decks of the closed landfill. Exhibit 1 shows the footprint of this facility.

REGULATORY ORDERS

- Waste Discharge Requirements (WDR) and Monitoring and Reporting Program (M&RP) Order No. 81-3 and subsequent WDRs and M&RPs Order Nos. 93-57, 94-17, 96-40, 98-89, and R8-2015-0040 (current). Requirements for the design, construction, and maintenance of

[2] Santa Ana Water Board. (1991). Cleanup and Abatement Orders for County and City Landfills (CAO) No. 91-92. Letter from Gerard J. Thibeault to the County of San Bernardino Solid Waste Management Department. June 24, 1991.

[3] Santa Ana Water Board. (1994). Tentative Order No. 94-17, Amending Waste Discharge Requirement for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills Within the Santa Ana Region. Letter from Kurt V. Berchtold to the County of San Bernardino Solid Waste Management Department. February 9, 1994.

[4] Santa Ana Water Board. (1996). Tentative Cease and Desist Order No. 96-41, for Violations of WDRs (Order No. 81-3, as Amended by Order No. 93-57, Order No. 94-17, and Order No. 96-40) at the Milliken Sanitary Landfill, San Bernardino County. April 5, 1996.

[5] Project Navigator, Ltd. (1999). Final Postclosure Maintenance Plan, Milliken Sanitary Landfill. Prepared for the County of San Bernardino Solid Waste System Division. September 1999.

run-on runoff drainage control systems at the landfill and the supportive monitoring and reporting requirements. Orders Nos. 93-57, 94-17, 96-40, and 98-89 are combined WDRs and M&RPs for all landfills in the Santa Ana Region.

- CAO Order No. 91-92. Requirement for the MSL to correct drainage and erosion control deficiencies that existed on the landfill property.
- Cease and Desist Order No. 96-41. Order to cease and desist the discharge of waste in violation of waste discharge requirements and requirement for the MSL to submit a workplan with a schedule for the design and construction of a permanent and effective drainage and erosion control system and for the implementation of the workplan.
- WDRs R8-2002-0033, amended by R8-2002-0085 and R8-2013-0020. General WDRs for the re-injection/percolation of extracted and treated groundwater within the Santa Ana Region. Terminated in May 2019 because the pump-and-treat system is no longer operable.[6]
- Water Code Section 13267 Order No. R8-2020-0033 (For the Determination of the Presence of Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) at Closed Municipal Solid Waste Landfills Within the Santa Ana Region, San Bernardino County). Requirement to prepare workplan, conduct sampling and analysis, and submit sampling results to determine the presence of PFAS.

REGULATORY AND MONITORING HISTORY

On February 26, 1981, the Santa Ana Water Board adopted WDR No. 81-3 for the discharge of municipal solid wastes to land at the MSL.[7] The WDR addressed the placement, monitoring, and reporting of waste at the landfill; however, it did not require groundwater monitoring. In 1987, groundwater monitoring began with the installation of five monitoring wells as part of the Solid Waste Assessment Test (SWAT) investigation.[8] The initial monitoring results indicated that there were multiple contaminants in the groundwater underlying and adjacent to the landfill at concentrations significantly above background levels. The contaminants included multiple VOCs: dichlorodifluoromethane, 1,1-dichloroethene, PCE, and TCE.

On May 1989, the Santa Ana Water Board requested that the County investigate the nature and extent of the VOC contamination. The County submitted a workplan to the Santa Ana Water Board in July 1989 to implement the Phase I Evaluation Monitoring Program (EMP) and began implementing the approved Phase I EMP in 1992.[9] During the implementation of the Phase I EMP, the County installed ten new monitoring wells: eight wells downgradient from the facility and two wells upgradient from the facility.[10]

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[6] Santa Ana Water Board. (2019). *Termination of Regulatory Coverage Under Waste Discharge Requirements, Order No. R8-2002-0033, Groundwater Cleanup Project for Milliken Sanitary Landfill, San Bernardino County.* Letter from Cindy Li to the County. May 9, 2019.

[7] Santa Ana Water Board. (1981). *Order No. 81-3, Waste Discharge Requirements for the County of San Bernardino Solid Waste Management, Milliken Sanitary Landfill.* February 26, 1981.

[8] IT Corporation. (1989). *Final Report Solid Waste Assessment Test Milliken Sanitary Landfill, Project No. 240275*. Prepared for County of San Bernardino Environmental Public Works Agency Solid Waste Management Department. June 1898.

[9] IT Corporation. (1989). *Quarterly Report: Subchapter 15 Detection Monitoring Program for Cajon, Colton, Midvalley, Milliken, Plunge Creek, San Timoteo, and Yucaipa Landfills*. Prepared for County of San Bernardino Solid Waste Management Division. July 1989.

[10] Converse Consultants Inland Empire. (1994). *Groundwater Contamination Evaluation, Milliken Sanitary Landfill*. Prepared for the County of San Bernardino Solid Waste Management Division.

Contaminants including TCE and PCE were detected in the new downgradient monitoring wells. After the implementation of the Phase I EMP, the County installed three additional monitoring wells along the southern boundary of the property, as well as one well upgradient and six wells downgradient of the property to further characterize the lateral and vertical extent of the TCE plume.

In January 1996, the County submitted a workplan for the Phase II EMP to install two additional monitoring wells along the southern boundary of the facility and two additional monitoring wells downgradient. The workplan was approved by the Santa Ana Water Board in February 1996.[11] Under the direction of the Santa Ana Water Board, the County completed the Phase II EMP and an Engineering Feasibility Study in 1998.[12,13] Groundwater flow modeling was performed to support the selection of an appropriate remediation strategy.[14]

The Santa Ana Water Board approved a remediation alternative that included: (1) a pump-and-treat system for onsite contaminated groundwater and (2) monitored natural attenuation for offsite contaminated groundwater. Construction of the Point of Compliance Corrective Action Program (CAP) pump-and-treat system was completed on March 4, 1999, and consisted of 13 groundwater extraction wells located at the downgradient edge of the MSL site. Offsite monitoring for natural attenuation began at four offsite wells in 1998.

In 2000, groundwater levels began to decline monotonically in the vicinity of the MSL and by 2007, the groundwater level dropped below the total depths of all 13 onsite extraction wells and five offsite monitoring wells. In response, the Santa Ana Water Board requested that the County complete an updated feasibility study to evaluate the effectiveness of the remediation strategy and the extent of the contaminant plume. In March 2013, the County finalized the Updated Engineering Feasibility Study for the MSL (2013 Feasibility Study).[15] The 2013 Feasibility Study evaluated several potential alternative treatments to mitigate the plume. The County concluded that monitored natural attenuation was the appropriate remediation alternative. This revised remediation alternative was approved by the Santa Ana Water Board on May 15, 2013.

The County and PVN Milliken, LLC submitted a revised Final Post-Closure Maintenance Plan in November 2016 and a land use plan in December 2016 to modify the MSL's end use plan to include the solar plant

[11] Santa Ana Water Board. (1996). *Milliken Landfill – Addendum to Phase II Workplan, Contaminant Plume Investigation.* Letter from Dixie B. Lass. February 6, 1996.

[12] Geo-Logic Associates. (1998). *Phase II Evaluation Monitoring Report, Milliken Sanitary Landfill*. Prepared for the County of San Bernardino Solid Waste System Division. May 1998.

[13] Geo-Logic Associates. (1998). *Engineering Feasibility Study, Milliken Sanitary Landfill*. Prepared for the County of San Bernardino Solid Waste System Division. May 1998.

[14] Geo-Logic Associates. (1999). *Groundwater Flow Model, Milliken Sanitary Landfill*. Prepared for the County of San Bernardino Solid Waste System Division. February 1999.

[15] Geo-Logic Associates. (2013). *Updated Engineering Feasibility Study for Corrective Action, Milliken Sanitary Landfill County of San Bernardino, California*. Prepared for the County of San Bernardino Solid Waste System Division. March 2013.

on the landfill surface.[16,17] The Santa Ana Water Board approved the plans in January 2017.[18] The revised post-closure maintenance plan provides a basis for plan inspection, maintenance, and monitoring of the MSL during the post-closure maintenance period. The revised land use plan describes PVN Milliken's modification to the landfill, and its responsibility to maintain and monitor the land in a way that does not impact groundwater and surface water quality.

In 2018, the County performed an evaluation of offsite impacts to groundwater at the MSL in response to a June 17, 2015 letter from the Santa Ana Water Board.[19] The 2015 letter requested that the evaluation of offsite impacts include the following actions: (1) update the 1998 groundwater-flow model to incorporate the non-operating groundwater pump-and-treat system and use updated monitoring data; (2) collect gas samples from specified landfill gas probes; and (3) prepare a report and evaluate the need for corrective action based on the findings. Based on the results of the updated modeling and monitoring for the offsite evaluation, the County proposed the installation of a downgradient monitoring well and a pilot study at select groundwater treatment system wells to evaluate the effects of long-term gas withdrawal from the existing groundwater extraction wells and determine the feasibility of converting the groundwater treatment system to a Soil Vapor Extraction (SVE) system. The Santa Ana Water Board accepted the proposed actions on March 29, 2018.[20]

The County conducted an SVE pilot test from October to December 2019 to evaluate the feasibility of using the now dry extraction wells for the pump-and-treat system to remove VOCs from the soil vapor in the vadose zone above the water table.[21] The SVE pilot test involved using all 13 dry groundwater extraction wells installed along the downgradient edge of the MSL (see Exhibit 1) that connect to a 4-inch conveyance header-line routing to an SVE treatment unit.

REMEDIAL ACTION

As previously noted, the original remedial action plan of a pump-and-treat system and monitored natural attenuation was revised due to declining water levels. All 13 onsite extraction wells and five of the eight offsite monitoring wells dried up as groundwater elevations declined below well depths, causing the pump-and-treat system to cease operations in 2007. The 2013 Feasibility Study identified monitored

[16] Project Navigator, Ltd. (2016). *Final Postclosure Maintenance Plan Milliken Sanitary Landfill 36-AA-0054 Ontario, California. Prepared for the County of San Bernardino Department of Public Works – Solid Waste Management Division on behalf of PVN Milliken, LLC*. September 10, 1999. Revised June 2004. Revised 2014. Revised November 2016.

[17] Project Navigator, Ltd. (2016). *Land Use Plan for the Milliken Sanitary Landfill 36-AA-0054 Ontario, California, County of San Bernardino.* Prepared for the County of San Bernardino Department of Public Works – Solid Waste Management Division on behalf of PVN Milliken, LLC. December 2016.

[18] Santa Ana Water Board. (2017). *Approval of the Revised Final Post Closure Maintenance Plan and Land Use Plan for Milliken Landfill, Ontario, San Bernardino County*. January 19, 2017.

[19] Santa Ana Water Board. (2015) *Groundwater Impacts Evaluation for Milliken Sanitary Landfill, San Bernardino County*. June 17, 2015

[20] Santa Ana Water Board. (2018). *Evaluation of Off-Site Impacts to Groundwater at the Milliken Sanitary Landfill, San Bernardino County Global ID: L1000745844*. March 29, 2018. Letter from Keith Person on behalf of Cindy Li.

[21] Geo-Logic Associates in Association with Invirotreat Inc. (2020). *Pilot Test No. 2 Results Soil Vapor Extraction System Milliken Sanitary Landfill San Bernardino, California*. February 12, 2020.

natural attenuation, coupled with the existing mitigation measures, as the best remedial alternative of downgradient groundwater impacts and included certain trigger points that would require mitigation measures to be initiated. These trigger points include:

- When the total VOC load[22] in samples from downgradient monitoring wells M-8A or M-8B exceeds the model-predicted VOC concentrations for two consecutive quarters, this will trigger improvements to the existing landfill gas extraction system.
- Once improvements to the landfill gas extraction system are implemented and a statistically significant increasing VOC concentration trend is identified in monitoring well M-8A or M-8B over a one-year period, this will trigger a requirement for additional mitigation measures to be implemented.

The trigger points were approved by the Santa Ana Water Board in 2013.[23] If additional remedial action is deemed necessary based on these trigger points, the most appropriate and cost-effective remediation measure will be evaluated at that time. The 2013 Feasibility Study also specified that if VOC concentrations increase to one-half of the model-predicted VOC concentrations in wells at the center of the plume, an additional offsite monitoring well would be necessary near well M-19 to monitor the natural attenuation of the plume in the lower aquifer as the plume moves away from the site.

Following completion of the SVE pilot study in 2019, the County submitted a report to the Santa Ana Water Board describing the results. The report concluded that full-scale operation of an SVE system at the MSL would be an effective means to minimize the potential for VOC impacts to groundwater without negatively impacting the operations of the landfill gas collection system at the site.[24] In May 2023, the South Coast Air Quality Management District issued a permit for the SVE extraction and treatment system and in August 2023, an SVE system (SVE-1) was installed to utilize the 13 existing dry groundwater extraction wells for the removal of VOCs in soil to minimize potential VOC impacts to groundwater. The County also installed an additional SVE system (SVE- 2) along the southern border of the MSL during the same month. Both systems remain in operation today.

MONITORING AND REPORTING

Pursuant to WDR and M&RP Order R8-2015-0040, the County conducts a groundwater, surface water, and soil-pore gas monitoring program at the MSL. The monitoring program consists of 17 groundwater monitoring wells, 11 piezometers, three surface water monitoring stations, and five soil-pore gas monitoring probes. Groundwater quality and groundwater levels are collected quarterly at the monitoring wells that are not dry (more than half are typically dry). Surface-water quality sampling is conducted quarterly when there is water at the sites.

[22] Statistically significant increasing or decreasing trends are determined using Sen's Slope/Mann Kendall trend test.

[23] Santa Ana Water Board. (2013). *Identification of Triggers for Additional Corrective Action System for the Milliken Landfill, San Bernardino County*. Letter dated May 15, 2013.

[24] Geo-Logic Associates in Association with Invirotreat Inc. (2020). *Pilot Test No. 2 Results Soil Vapor Extraction System Milliken Sanitary Landfill San Bernardino, California*. February 12, 2020.

Groundwater and surface water samples are analyzed for indicator general chemistry constituents, indicator metals, and VOCs. Additional constituents are monitored every five years. The results of the quarterly sampling events are documented in quarterly Water Quality Monitoring Program CAP reports and in an annual summary report in accordance with WDR and M&RP Order R8-2015-0040. The soil-pore gas monitoring probes are field-screened quarterly, and a measurement is collected for laboratory analysis when methane is detected at a concentration that is greater than five percent in volume. Landfill gas condensate sampling is conducted annually in the fourth quarter. Prior to being converted into SVE wells, the extraction wells were also monitored quarterly but were consistently dry. Since the conversion of the wells and the construction of the SVE system, air from the SVE wells has been sampled monthly, and the SVE system is sampled weekly. Additionally, the County also submits monthly inspection reports of site maintenance to the Santa Ana Water Board. These reports and all data that have been collected since 2005 are posted on the State Water Resources Control Board GeoTracker website.[25]

The groundwater data collected during the quarterly sampling events is statistically analyzed to identify increasing or decreasing trends of VOCs and other constituents of concern. The quarterly groundwater monitoring data are also used to assess the natural attenuation of the offsite extent of the plume. VOC concentrations at monitoring wells M-8B and M-8A (if not dry) are used to determine if there are triggers that would necessitate further corrective actions. These triggers are based on model-predicted concentrations from the 1999 groundwater modeling conducted to evaluate the pump-and-treat system. Exhibit 1 shows the locations of wells M-8A and M-8B. The following table shows the model-predicted VOC concentrations over time:

Table 1. Model Predicted Total VOC Load to Trigger Remedial Action at the MSL

Year	Total VOC Load at M-8A or M-8B [(a)], µgl	Year	Total VOC Load at M-8A or M-8B[(a)], µgl	Year	Total VOC Load at M-8A or M-8B [(a)], µgl
2013	120	2027	123	2041	50
2014	123	2028	117	2042	45
2015	125	2029	112	2043	40
2016	128	2030	106	2044	35
2017	130	2031	101	2045	30
2018	130	2032	96	2046	25
2019	129	2033	90	2047	20
2020	128	2034	85	2048	18
2021	127	2035	80	2049	16
2022	126	2036	75	2050	14
2023	125	2037	70	2051	13
2024	124	2038	65	2052	12
2025	124	2039	60	2053	11
2026	123	2040	55	2054	10

Notes:
(a) Total VOC load (µgl) equals the sum of all detected VOC concentrations in a given sample.

[25] https://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/profile_report?global_id=L10007458441

In November 2020, the County conducted a one-time monitoring event for per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) pursuant to an Investigative Order by the Santa Ana Water Board pursuant to California Water Code Section 13267.[26] Sampling for PFAS occurred at four monitoring wells (M-5B, M-2D, M-6B, M-15B) and one landfill gas condensate location. The final report was submitted to the Santa Ana Water Board on December 30, 2020. Perfluoro-n-pentanoic acid (PFPeA) and 6:2 fluorotelomer sulfonate (6:2 FTS) were detected at concentrations above the laboratory reporting limits at wells M-5B, M-6B, and M-15B, and perfluorohexane sulfonate (PFHxS) and perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOS) were detected above the laboratory reporting limits at well M-5B. The concentration of PFOS was 4.5 nanograms per liter (ngl), which was below the California (CA) notification level of 6.5 ngl at the time, but above the current federal MCL of 4 ngl.[27] The concentration of PFHxS was below the CA notification level of 10 ngl at the time.[28] All other PFAS constituents were non-detect.

RECENT ACTIVITY

The results of the 2025 annual monitoring activities are described in the *First Quarter 2026 and 2025 Annual Summary Monitoring Report*.[29] Key findings from 2025 include the following:

- An extended list of general minerals and parameters, which are monitored every five years were included in the 2025 monitoring efforts.
- Concentrations of most VOCs and inorganic constituents have been variable over the past five years except for chloride, nitrate, calcium, and sulfate which have been increasing in some wells since 2021.
- PCE and TCE were both reported above the MCL of 5 µgl in 2025; however total VOC concentrations were significantly below the trigger level for remedial action shown in Table 1.
- Bromodichloromethane and chloroform in well M-6B show slightly increasing trends since 2022 but remain below the Federal MCL of 80 µgl for both constituents.
- Nitrate concentrations were also reported above the MCL in samples collected from two wells in 2025 and have been increasing since 2022 likely due to historical agricultural land use.
- Groundwater elevations continued to increase since 2023 but remain 30 to 40 feet below elevations measured in the mid-1990s and most wells remain dry.
- Surface water sites were dry, so no surface water samples were collected during 2025.
- No landfill gas sample were collected for VOC testing during 2025 since field screening found no methane at concentrations at or above 5 percent.
- Approximately 81.26 pounds of VOCs were removed by the SVE system in 2025.

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[26] Santa Ana Water Board. (2020). *Water Code Section 13267 Order No. R8-2020-0033, For the Determination of the Presence of Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) at Closed Municipal Solid Waste Landfills Within the Santa Ana Region, San Bernardino County*. July 21, 2020.

[27] Geo-Logic Associates. (2020). *Results for Sampling and Analyses of Per – and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances at Select Santa Ana Region Closed Landfill Facilities.* December 30, 2020.

[28] In October 2025, the CA notification levels for PFOS and PFHxS were revised based on the federal Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule minimum reporting levels. Currently, the notification level for PFOS is 4 ngl and the notification level for PFHxS is 3 ngl. Additionally, in 2024 the EPA established an MCL of 10 ngl for PFHxS.

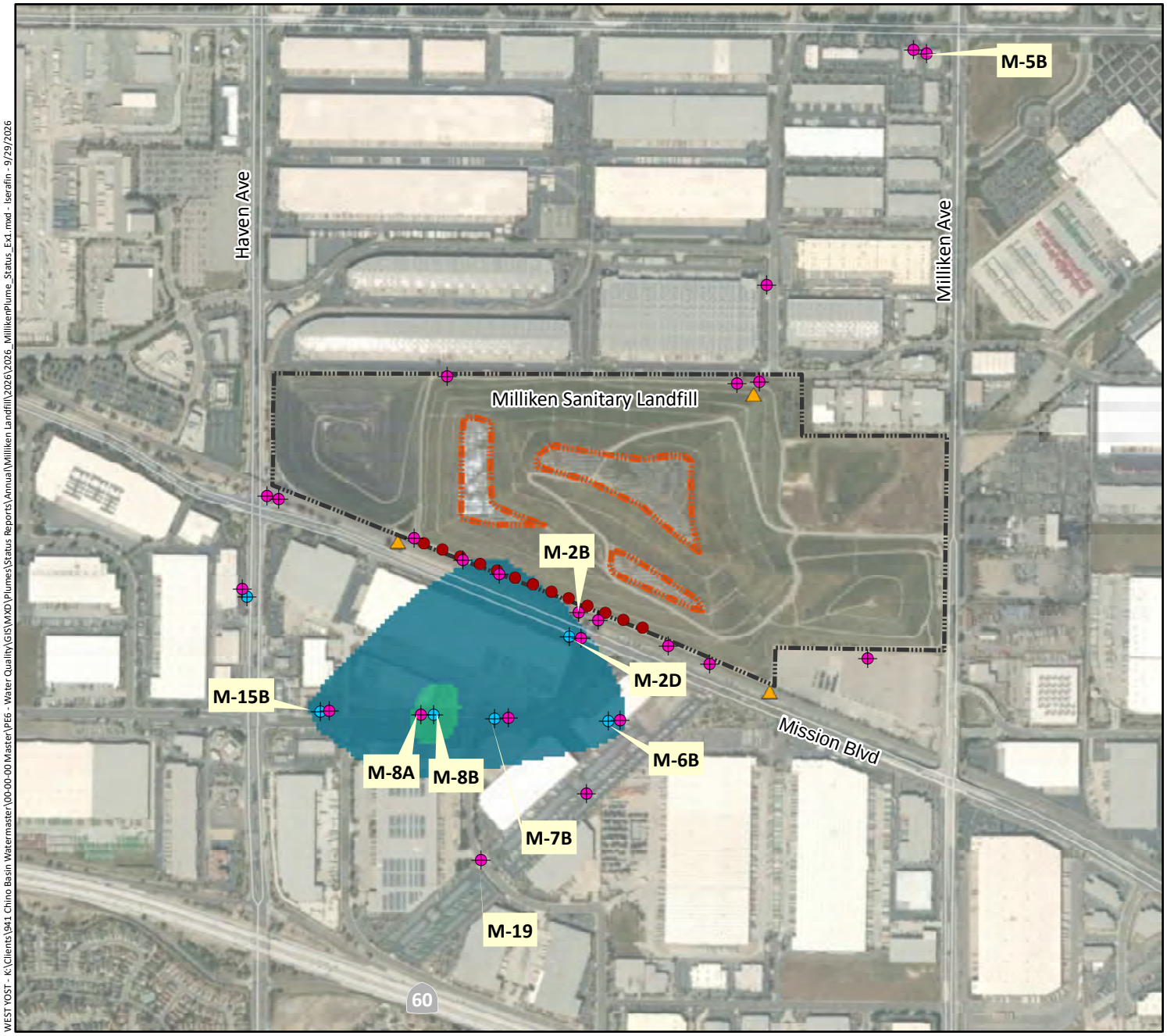
[29] Geo-Logic Associates. (2026). *First Quarter 2026 and 2025 Annual Summary Water Quality Monitoring Program Corrective Action Program.* Prepared for San Bernardino County Solid Waste Management Division. April 28, 2026.

The County's most recent monitoring event occurred in June of 2026 and the results were reported in the Second Quarter 2026 Monitoring Report submitted to the Santa Ana Water Board on July 29, 2026.[30] During the sampling event, groundwater levels were measured at seven monitoring wells and groundwater-quality samples were collected at seven monitoring wells. The rest of the monitoring wells and piezometers were dry. During the second quarter sampling event all three surface water sites were dry and therefore were not sampled. Exhibit 1 shows the monitoring wells that were sampled during the second quarter of 2026, and the wells that were dry. Key findings include:

- Overall, observed groundwater monitoring results were consistent with historical results.
- TCE concentrations exceed the MCL of 5 µgl in M-8B but are well below the level to trigger corrective action (See Table 1).
- VOC concentrations in site monitoring wells appear to be either stable or decreasing and no corrective action was triggered through the first half of 2026.
- Nitrate was detected above the MCL in two wells (M-7B and M-8B) and at concentrations higher than historic values in three wells. Sulfate also exceeded the previous historical maximum concentration in one well but remained below the MCL.
- No methane was detected in the soil-pore gas screening samples; therefore, no samples were collected for laboratory sampling. Additionally, no newly detected compounds were identified in the landfill gas condensate sample collected during the fourth quarter 2025 so retesting was not required in April 2026.
- During the second quarter 2026 monitoring period the SVE system removed a total of approximately 14.32 pounds of VOCs from the vadose zone.
- The upper aquifer remained dry during the first half of 2026, while groundwater levels increased in the lower, semi-confined aquifer.

Overall, the continued presence of low concentrations of VOCs in downgradient monitoring wells indicates landfill gas impacts to groundwater. Concentrations of most VOCs, however, appear to be stable or decreasing and the SVE system is expected to continue to decrease VOC concentrations in groundwater. Locally elevated inorganic constituent concentrations in site monitoring wells attest to a minor leachate component of the historical landfill release to groundwater. Therefore, the report recommends that monitoring at the MSL continue under existing protocols.

[30] Geo-Logic. (2026). *Second Quarter 2026 Monitoring Report Water Quality Monitoring Program Corrective Action Program Milliken Sanitary Landfill Ontario, California*. Prepared for San Bernardino County Solid Waste Management Division. July 29, 2026.



Maximum Concentration (µgL)
July 2019 - June 2024

TCE
- 0.5 to ≤ 5
- > 5 to ≤ 10
- > 10 to ≤ 20
- > 20 to ≤ 50

MCL = 5 µgl

(Delineated by Watermaster in the 2024 State of the Basin Report)

County of San Bernardino Monitoring Wells* and Piezometers
- Sampled in 2026
- Dry in 2026

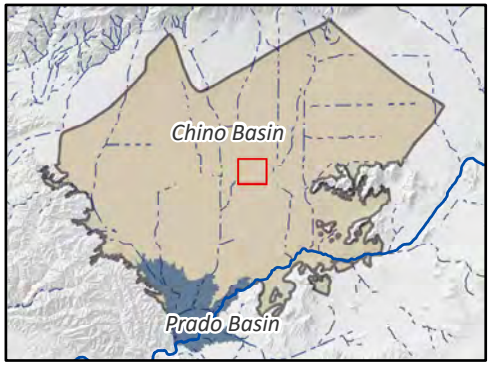
Surface Water Monitoring Station
- Sampled in 2026
- Dry in 2026

Former Groundwater Extraction Well and Current SVE Well

Extent of Solar Facility

Milliken Sanitary Landfill Boundary

* Wells labeled by name if mentioned in report



Prepared by:

WEST YOST

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0 0.25 Miles

0 0.25 0.5 Km

Prepared for:

Chino Basin Watermaster
Annual Plume Report

Milliken Sanitary Landfill
TCE Plume

Exhibit 1

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WEST YOST
Water. Engineered.

25 Edelman, Suite 120
Irvine CA 92618

949.420.3030 phone
530.756.5991 fax
westyost.com

Annual Plume Status Report

Stringfellow Plume
October 2026

CONTAMINANTS

The primary contaminants at the Stringfellow site are perchlorate, trichloroethene (TCE), and chloroform. The California maximum contaminant levels (MCL) for perchlorate and TCE are 6 micrograms per liter (µgl) and 5 µgl, respectively. Chloroform does not have an MCL but is assessed to a cleanup level of 6 µgl for the Stringfellow site.[1] The maximum contaminant concentrations detected in groundwater for the recent five years within the various designated zones of the Stringfellow site are shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Five-Year Maximum Contaminant Concentrations in Stringfellow by Zone between July 2021 and June 2026

Contaminant	MCL or Cleanup Level, µgl	Five-Year Maximum Concentration – July 2021 – June 2026, µgl	
		Zones 1-3 (Within Pyrite Canyon)	Zone 4 (Downgradient of Pyrite Canyon)
perchlorate	6	1,300	86
TCE	5	180,000	23
chloroform	6	5,600	15

Additional contaminants at the site include other volatile organic compounds (VOCs), semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs), pesticides, para-chlorobenzene sulfonic acid, n-nitrosodimethylamine, and various heavy metals. Furthermore, the groundwater beneath the former waste evaporation ponds is highly acidic with pH levels measuring below 4.

LOCATION

The Stringfellow plume is located in the City of Jurupa Valley in the eastern portion of the Chino Basin in Riverside County. The plume extends south-southwest from Pyrite Canyon in the Jurupa Mountains which is the location of the former Stringfellow hazardous waste facility (Stringfellow site). The plume is geographically divided into four groundwater zones in consideration of various operational and remediation activities: three in Pyrite Canyon, and one downgradient from the canyon. These zones shown in Exhibit 1, include:

- **Zone 1 (On-site/Upper Mid-Canyon Area)** is located in the northernmost part of Pyrite Canyon and includes the original 17-acre disposal facility. It is divided into two areas (Zone 1A and Zone 1B) that are separated by a man-made clay barrier constructed downgradient of the evaporation ponds in 1980 to mitigate subsurface flow. Zone 1A is located upgradient of the clay barrier and includes the former evaporation ponds. Zone 1B extends 600 feet south of the barrier below the evaporation ponds and includes the Pyrite Canyon Treatment Facility.

[1] Cleanup levels were established for TCE (5 µgl and equal to the MCL) and chloroform (6 µgl) in the Interim Records of Decision 4 by the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

- **Zone 2 (Mid-Canyon Area)** comprises the central portion of Pyrite Canyon and includes the Pre-Treatment Plant and a line of extraction wells.
- **Zone 3 (Lower Canyon Area)** extends from just south of the extraction wells in Zone 2 to just north of Highway 60 and includes the Lower Canyon Treatment Facility.
- **Zone 4** is the largest zone and extends from Highway 60 to immediately north of the Santa Ana River; it is a residential and light industrial area in the City of Jurupa Valley and includes the Community Well Head Treatment System.

In addition to these four zones, there are two areas defined by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) in Pyrite Canyon (Area 1 and Area 2) where the USEPA conducts investigations to characterize potential additional sources of perchlorate that contribute to surface water runoff and groundwater contamination in Zones 1-4. These areas are also shown in Exhibit 1.

Exhibit 1 shows the general extent of the TCE plume originating from the former Stringfellow site with detectable concentrations of TCE greater than or equal to 0.5 µgl, as delineated by the Chino Basin Watermaster (Watermaster) for the *2024 State of the Basin Report*.[2] The plume is approximately 3.2 miles long and 0.3 miles wide and extends from Zone 1 to the midpoint of Zone 4 near the Community Wellhead Treatment System.

Exhibit 1 also shows the extent of the Undifferentiated Perchlorate Plume originating from the Stringfellow site with concentrations greater than or equal to 6 µgl, as delineated in the *2022 Annual Groundwater Monitoring and Remedy Effectiveness Evaluation Report*.[3] The perchlorate plume extends from Zone 1 approximately 0.94 miles south/southwest to Zone 3, and then extends again through Zone 4 approximately 3.6 miles to just north of the Santa Ana River. The width of the perchlorate plume varies between approximately 0.1 and 1 mile. There are also a few smaller perchlorate plumes to the east and west of the main plume as shown in Exhibit 1. The source of these plumes is undetermined. Investigations by the USEPA in Areas 1 and 2 indicated that there are sources of perchlorate located upstream and lateral to the Stringfellow site that are contributing to the groundwater plume in addition to the perchlorate originating from the Stringfellow site.[4,5] In 2022, the DTSC submitted a technical memorandum titled *Sources of Perchlorate in Pyrite Canyon, Riverside County, California* to the USEPA which identifies additional sources of perchlorate and calculates the perchlorate mass being contributed to the plume by each source.[6] The technical memorandum concludes that the majority of perchlorate in groundwater in the Pyrite Canyon was due to surface water releases from other areas that infiltrated the unlined sections of Pyrite Creek.

[2] West Yost Associates. (2025). *Optimum Basin Management Program - 2024 State of the Basin Report*. Prepared for the Chino Basin Watermaster. September 2025.

[3] Kleinfelder. (2026). *2022 Annual Groundwater Monitoring and Remedy Effectiveness Evaluation Report, Stringfellow Superfund Site.* Prepared for California Department of Toxic Substances Control. January 161, 2026.

[4] CH2M. (2017). *Draft Final Remedial Investigation Report EPA Area 1, Stringfellow Superfund Site, Jurupa Valley, California*. Prepared for U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9. April 2017.

[5] Ramboll US Corporation. (2020). *EPA Area 2 Remedial Investigation Report, Stringfellow Superfund Site, Jurupa Valley, California*. Prepared for California Environmental Protection Agency, Department of Toxic Substances Control. April 6, 2020.

[6] California Department of Toxic Substances Control. (2022). *Sources of Perchlorate in Pyrite Canyon, Riverside County, California*. Technical Memorandum. December 22, 2022.

The 2023 *Final Zone 4 Data Gap Investigation Report* assessed perchlorate in groundwater based on chemical composition.[7] Based on the investigation, the DTSC updated its Conceptual Site Model to define two perchlorate plumes in Zone 4: (1) the Undifferentiated Perchlorate Plume that extends south towards the Santa Ana River and is attributed to releases from multiple sources in and near Pyrite canyon as well as perchlorate releases from sources in Jurupa Valley, including historical application of perchlorate-containing fertilizers; and (2) the Pyrite Canyon Synthetic Perchlorate Plume that extends to about 54th Street and is defined as the contiguous aquifer zone in which perchlorate concentrations exceed the MCL and the fraction of synthetic perchlorate is dominant (70% or greater). The Zone 4 remedy will target perchlorate contamination within the Pyrite Canyon Synthetic Perchlorate Plume. The extent of perchlorate in Zone 4 appears stable in both the undifferentiated and synthetic plumes and overall concentrations are declining.

The extent of the chloroform plume, which is much smaller than the TCE and percolate plumes, is limited to Zones 1 and 2 and is not shown in Exhibit 1.

SITE AND REGULATORY HISTORY

Stringfellow Quarry Company Inc. operated the Stringfellow site as a Class I Hazardous Waste Disposal Facility from 1956 to 1972 pursuant to the issuance of a land use variance by the Riverside County Planning Commission in 1952. During this time, an estimated 34 million gallons of industrial liquid waste containing spent acids, caustics, solvents, pesticide byproducts, metals, and other organic and inorganic constituents—derived primarily from electroplating, metal finishing, and pesticide manufacturing—were deposited in as many as 20 evaporation ponds (located within Zone 1A on Exhibit 1).[8] Liquid wastes were also sprayed into the air to reduce the volume of wastes accumulating in the ponds. In 1969, heavy rainfall caused the disposal ponds at the facility to overflow resulting in the discharge of contaminated liquids to Pyrite Creek and violating the waste discharge requirements imposed by the County of Riverside and the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board (Santa Ana Water Board). In November 1972, the site ceased operation and by 1975, all efforts by the site operator to re-open had been exhausted. In 1978, heavy rains again threatened to cause the ponds to overflow and the Santa Ana Water Board authorized an 800,000-gallon release from the ponds to prevent a larger uncontrolled release caused by the heavy rains.

Between 1975 and 1980, approximately 6.5 million gallons of liquid wastes were removed from the facility. Following the removal activities, the USEPA and the United States Coast Guard (USCG) assisted the Santa Ana Water Board with the initiation of response actions and site investigation studies. In October 1981, the Stringfellow site was placed on the USEPA Interim Priorities List of Hazardous Waste Sites. On December 30, 1982, the Stringfellow site was proposed for the USEPA's final National Priorities List (NPL) as a Superfund site, and on September 8, 1983, it was placed on the final NPL. In 1993 the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) assumed responsibility for maintenance of the Stringfellow site on behalf of the State of California through a Cooperative Agreement with the USEPA. Since that time, over 45 phases of investigation, feasibility testing, and remedial actions have been performed by various entities at the site. A record of these activities and associated reports can be found on the DTSC EnviroStor website.[9]

[7] Kleinfelder, Inc. (2023). *Final Zone 4 Data Gap Investigation Report Jurupa Valley California.* Prepared for California Department of Toxic Substances Control. August 30, 2023.

[8] U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. (2016). *Fifth Five-Year Review Report for Stringfellow Superfund Site Riverside County, California*. September 2016.

[9] https://www.envirostor.dtsc.ca.gov/public/

REGULATORY ORDERS

From 1983 to 1990, the USEPA adopted four interim Records of Decision (RODs) to guide remediation efforts at the Stringfellow site. The following summarizes the four RODs and major remedial actions set forth therein:

- **ROD 1** (USEPA 1983).[10] The first ROD directed completion of several initial abatement activities including: fencing the site, erosion control, hauling and disposal of contaminated liquids, and interim source control.
- **ROD 2** (USEPA 1984).[11] The second ROD included the construction of the Pre-Treatment Plant in the mid-canyon area located within Zone 2.
- **ROD 3** (USEPA 1987).[12] The third ROD included the installation of an upgradient surface water diversion north of the original contamination site within Zone 1A, and the installation of a groundwater barrier system in the lower canyon area located within Zone 3.
- **ROD 4** (USEPA 1990).[13] The fourth ROD delineated the site into four geographic zones (Zones 1-4, as described above), and directed the construction of the Community Wellhead Treatment Facility in Zone 4, the installation of additional extraction wells for dewatering the original disposal area in Zone 1, field testing of soil vapor extraction, and field testing of the reinjection of treated groundwater in the upper canyon area.

A fifth and **final ROD (ROD 5)**, outlining the final remedial action objectives for Zones 1, 2, 3, and 4, is currently being prepared by the USEPA and DTSC. The agencies will first release a plan outlining the remediation options for ROD 5. After selecting a remedy, USEPA will issue the Final ROD 5 detailing the rationale and goals for the chosen approach. ROD 5 is being developed based on multiple planning studies:

- **Interim Final Technical Impracticability Evaluation (Interim Final TIE) report.** The Interim Final TIE report states that while current remedial actions are effective at containing the plume, there are no remedial actions that would be effective at restoring groundwater to regulatory levels.
- **Final Supplemental Feasibility Study Addendum for Zones 1 to 3 (2022 Feasibility Addendum).** Addendum provides: 1) recommendations to optimize existing remedies; 2) additional remedial action objectives for Zone 3; and 3) recommendations for three Remedy Optimization Alternatives to reduce migration of site-related contamination from Zone 3 to Zone 4.[14,15] Although more costly, the Addendum identifies the installation of a horizontal well

[10] United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). (1983). *EPA Superfund, Record of Decision: Stringfellow Acid Pits Site*. USEPA ID: CAT080012826, OU01, Mira Loma, California. July 1983.

[11] United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). (1984). *Record of Decision, Stringfellow Acid Pits, Summary of Remedial Alternative Selection*. July 1984.

[12] United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). (1987). *Record of Decision: Stringfellow Acid Pits, Summary of Remedial Alternative Selection (Early Implementation Action)*. June 1987.

[13] United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). (1990). *Record of Decision: Stringfellow Hazardous Waste Site*. September 1990.

[14] Ramboll US Consulting, Inc. (2022). *Interim Final Technical Impracticability Evaluation Report, Stringfellow Superfund Site, Jurupa Valley, California*. Prepared for California Environmental Protection Agency Department of Toxic Substances Control. March 11, 2022.

[15] Ramboll US Consulting, Inc. (2022). *Final Supplemental Feasibility Study Addendum for Zones 1 to 3, Stringfellow Superfund Site, Jurupa Valley, California*. Prepared for California Environmental Protection Agency Department of Toxic Substances Control. March 11, 2022.

as the most effective alternative to reduce the migration of site-related contamination from Zone 3 to Zone 4.

- **Draft Zone 4 Feasibility Study Report, Revision 8 (Zone 4 Feasibility Study).**[16] Includes revised remedial action objectives for Zone 4, along with an evaluation of five potential remedial alternatives for the synthetic perchlorate plume, all of which have been supported by multiple investigations and assessments, including the most recent *Zone 4 Data Gap Investigation* and *Zone 4 Monitored Natural Attenuation Technical Memorandum*.[17,18]

REMEDIAL ACTION

In 1980, prior to the first ROD, the Santa Ana Water Board adopted an interim abatement program to contain the waste and minimize the risk of further contaminant migration. Several remedial solutions were implemented, including the removal of liquid waste from ponds, partial neutralization and capping of wastes, the construction of a subsurface clay barrier wall downgradient from the pond area, and drainage control features.

Groundwater Extraction and Treatment System

Following the completion of remedial measures required by ROD 1 and the issuance of ROD 2, a groundwater extraction and treatment system was developed and has become the primary remedial action implemented at the site. The groundwater extraction and treatment system, which has expanded over time, currently consists of a network of 65 extraction wells throughout Zones 1-4 and two treatment plants operated by the DTSC on behalf of the State of California: the Pyrite Canyon Treatment Facility and the Community Wellhead Treatment System. The Pre-Treatment Plant and Lower Canyon Treatment Facility are no longer active. Exhibit 1 shows the locations of the four treatment plants; the following is a brief description of each:

- **Pyrite Canyon Treatment Facility (active).** This plant is located in Zone 1B and treats contaminated groundwater from extraction wells in Zones 1, 2, 3, and 4 The Pyrite Canyon Treatment Facility was constructed in 2017 to replace the aging infrastructure of Pre-Treatment Plant and began operating on April 4, 2017. The treatment facility uses granular activated carbon (GAC) to treat for low pH, pesticides, metals, perchlorate, and VOCs. Treated effluent is stored onsite and then released to the Inland Empire Brine Line and the Orange County Sanitation Districts wastewater collection, treatment, and disposal facilities, under a permit from the Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority (SAWPA Brine Line Permit). Some of the treated effluent is used for utility water at the treatment facility.
- **Community Wellhead Treatment System (active).** This plant is located in Zone 4 and treats contaminated groundwater pumped from two wells in Zone 4 for VOCs and perchlorate. Treated effluent is discharged to Pyrite Creek under an NPDES permit in compliance with Order # R-8-2012-0027 and Monitoring and Reporting Program No. R8-2012-0027-002.

[16] Kleinfelder. (2025). *Draft Zone 4 Feasibility Study Report for the Pyrite Canyon Synthetic Perchlorate Plume, Revision 8*. Prepared for California Environmental Protection Agency Department of Toxic Substances Control.

[17] Kleinfelder, Inc. (2022). *Revised Final Zone 4 Monitored Natural Attenuation Technical Memorandum,* Jurupa Valley California. Prepared for California Department of Toxic Substances Control. May 26, 2022.

[18] Kleinfelder, Inc. (2023). *Final Zone 4 Data Gap Investigation Report Jurupa Valley California.* Prepared for California Department of Toxic Substances Control. August 30, 2023.

Treated effluent is also used for irrigation by local residents. Discharge volumes are summarized in monthly summary reports that are submitted to the Santa Ana Water Board.

- **Pre-Treatment Plant (inactive).** This plant is located in Zone 2 and began operating in 1985 pursuant to the second ROD. It formerly treated VOCs in groundwater from extraction wells in Zones 3 and 4 and stored at the Lower Canyon Treatment Facility. The Pre-Treatment Plant was shut down on October 29, 2019, and since then groundwater from Zones 3 and 4 extraction wells is redirected to the Pyrite Canyon Treatment Facility for treatment.
- **Lower Canyon Treatment Facility (inactive).** This facility is located in Zone 3 and formerly treated groundwater pumped from extraction wells in Zones 3 and 4 for VOCs. Treated effluent from the Lower Canyon Treatment Facility was piped to and stored at the Pre-Treatment Plant and subsequently released to the Inland Empire Brine Line. Currently, the facility is in a standby state. Since October 29, 2019, groundwater extracted from Zones 3 and 4 has been first stored at the Lower Canyon Treatment Facility and then pumped for treatment at the Pyrite Canyon Treatment Facility.

Pursuant to the *Final Project Management Plan for Stringfellow Acid Pits Superfund Site*[19], the DTSC submits sitewide monthly progress reports to the USEPA on the operation and effectiveness of the groundwater pump-and-treat system.

The USEPA prepares 5-year review reports for the Stringfellow Site to determine if the remedy is, and will continue to be, protective of human health and the environment. The most recent 5-year report was prepared in 2021[20] and the main findings included:

- The remedy is operating as intended and is minimizing the migration of the groundwater plume from all four zones.
- Zone 4 continues to progress towards meeting the remedial action objectives of restoring groundwater to cleanup levels.
- Summarizes and considers the findings of the 2021 Pyrite Canyon Groundwater Flow Model report[21] that the groundwater extraction systems prevent site-related chemicals in groundwater from migrating further down canyon and into Zone 4, except for a few areas identified in Zones 2 and 3.
- Perchlorate concentrations in Zone 4 in excess of the MCL extend past the Community Wellhead Treatment System extraction wells; however, perchlorate in this area is attributable to historical use of Chilean fertilizer rather than site-related sources. However, there are institutional controls restricting potable well use in Zone 4 and former domestic-well residences were connected to the municipal system in 1989.

The next 5-Year review is expected to be prepared by the end of 2026 and will provide an updated assessment of the remedy effectiveness.

[19] State of California Department of Toxic Substances Control. (2014). *Final Project Management Plan for Stringfellow Acid Pits Superfund Site 3450 Pyrite Street Jurupa Valley, California*. December 22, 2014.

[20] U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle District. (2021). *Sixth Five-Year Review Report for the Stringfellow Superfund Site Riverside County, California*. Prepared for U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region 9. September 27, 2021.

[21] Ramboll US Corporation. (2021). *Pyrite Canyon Groundwater Flow Model*. Prepared for California Department of Toxic Substances Control. January 27, 2021.

MONITORING AND REPORTING

The DTSC has collected and analyzed groundwater samples at the Stringfellow site at varying intervals throughout its history. Currently, there are approximately 640 extraction and monitoring wells and piezometers at the Stringfellow site that are actively monitored for groundwater elevations and/or groundwater quality. Table 2 summarizes the number and type of wells by zone or area as of 2022.

Groundwater sampling at the Stringfellow site monitoring wells is performed in accordance with the *Final Sitewide Groundwater and Surface Water Monitoring Plan and Sampling and Analysis Plan* (2016 SAP) and includes quarterly groundwater level measurements at both monitoring and extraction wells, and the collection of annual groundwater samples from selected monitoring wells.[22] While most wells are sampled annually, new wells and selected upgradient monitoring wells are sampled quarterly. The groundwater samples are analyzed for VOCs, perchlorate, para-chlorobenzenesulfonic acid or 4-chlorobenzenesulfonic acid (pCBSA)[23], total dissolved chromium, and hexavalent chromium and the findings are presented in quarterly and annual reports.

Groundwater extraction wells are sampled separately in accordance with the 2024 Influent Systems OM&M Manual and are analyzed for several additional analyte groups, including SVOCs, 1,4-dioxane, NDMA, PCBs, metals, and anions and cations.[24] In accordance with monitoring requirements, all extraction wells are sampled annually with the exception of Zone 4 extraction wells CTP-TW1 and CTP-TW2, which are sampled quarterly for VOCs, perchlorate, nitrate, sulfate, and total dissolved solids (TDS), and CTN-TW1 and CTS-TW2 which are sampled monthly for VOCs. The results of the extraction well sampling are presented in both monthly and annual operations, maintenance, and monitoring reports.

In 2005, the DTSC initiated surface water sampling to evaluate perchlorate concentrations in storm water runoff in Pyrite Creek and its tributary channels. Currently, surface water sampling and reporting are executed pursuant to the 2024 *Final Surface Water Sampling and Analysis Plan*, which is included as an appendix to the 2016 SAP. Surface water sampling is performed during qualifying storm events, which are classified using the following criteria: at least 72 hours of dry weather have elapsed since a previous storm event, and a storm event produces sufficient runoff during daylight hours to perform sampling. Results from surface water sampling events are reported in Surface Water Sampling Results reports and in an Annual Surface Water Sampling Analysis Report.

Results of the groundwater and surface water sampling are also included in annual groundwater remedy effectiveness evaluation reports, which include a review and assessment of all the data collected to evaluate the effectiveness of the remedial actions.

[22] Kleinfelder. (2016). *Final Sitewide and Surface Water Monitoring Plan and Sampling and Analysis Plan Stringfellow Superfund Site, Jurupa Valley California*. Prepared for California Department of Toxic Substances Control. July 19, 2016.

[23] pCBSA is a chemical contaminant generated as a byproduct of dichloro-diphenyl-trichloroethane (DDT) manufacturing. Although a cleanup criterion has not been established for pCBSA, an evaluation of the compound is included in monitoring efforts since it is considered to be an indicator parameter from the Stringfellow source area. pCBSA has a California Public Health Protective Concentration of 3 milligrams per liter.

[24] Veolia Water. (2024). *Influent Systems Operations, Monitoring, and Maintenance Manual*. Prepared for State of California Department of Toxic Substances Control. August 2024.

Table 2. Monitoring Well Schedule

Zone or Area	Number of Wells	Well Type				
		Monitoring Well	Extraction Well	Piezometer	Extraction Sump	Water Supply Well
1A	136	87	43	0	6	-
1B	76	53	10	13	-	-
2	35	27	8	0	-	-
3	136	120	12	0	-	-
4	171	134	4	33	-	-
USEPA Area 1/2	33	33	0	0	-	-
Total	**587**	**454**	**78**	**46**	**6**	-

Watermaster collects all relevant groundwater and surface water data from the DTSC's Stringfellow LIMS Database on a bi-annual basis as part of its Chino Basin Data Collection effort. These data are periodically used by Watermaster to support its basin management initiatives.

RECENT ACTIVITY

The most recent groundwater monitoring report, the *2024 Annual Groundwater Sampling and Analysis Report* was originally submitted by the DTSC to the USEPA on February 11, 2025.[25] A draft of the Revised Annual Groundwater Sampling report was submitted in April 2026. During the 2024 monitoring event, groundwater levels were measured at 626 monitoring and extraction wells, and groundwater-quality samples were collected from 338 monitoring wells and piezometers. Groundwater quality samples and groundwater level measurements were unable to be collected at 39 wells for various reasons, such as access restrictions and insufficient water.

The most recent surface water monitoring report, the *Draft 2024-2025 Annual Surface Water Sampling and Analysis Report* was submitted by the DTSC to the USEPA on July 13, 2026.[26] The report provides a summary of the two stormwater monitoring events during the 2024-2025 rain year. It also describes discrepancies from 2016 SAP procedures, one of which was that several parameters specified in the 2016 SAP were not analyzed during the first sampling event in February 2025.

The most recent *Annual Groundwater Monitoring and Remedy Effectiveness Evaluation Report* was for 2022 and was submitted by the DTSC on January 16, 2026. The report includes a review and assessment of groundwater flow data, groundwater and surface water quality data, groundwater treatment system data, and evaluation of the effectiveness of sitewide remedial actions.[27] The report concludes that, overall, remedial actions have been effective in reducing contaminants by removing a substantial mass of solutes. Other key findings include the following:

[25] Geo-Logic Associates. (2025). *2024 Annual Groundwater Sampling and Analysis Report*, *Jurupa Valley California*. Prepared for California Department of Toxic Substances Control. February 11, 2025.

[26] Geo-Logic Associates. (2026). Draft *2024-2025 Annual Surface Water Sampling and Analysis Report, Stringfellow Superfund Site, Riverside County, California*. Prepared for California Department of Toxic Substances Control. July 13, 2026.

[27] Kleinfelder. (2026). Draft *2022 Annual Groundwater Monitoring and Remedy Effectiveness Evaluation Report, Stringfellow Superfund Site.* Prepared for California Department of Toxic Substances Control. January 16, 2026.

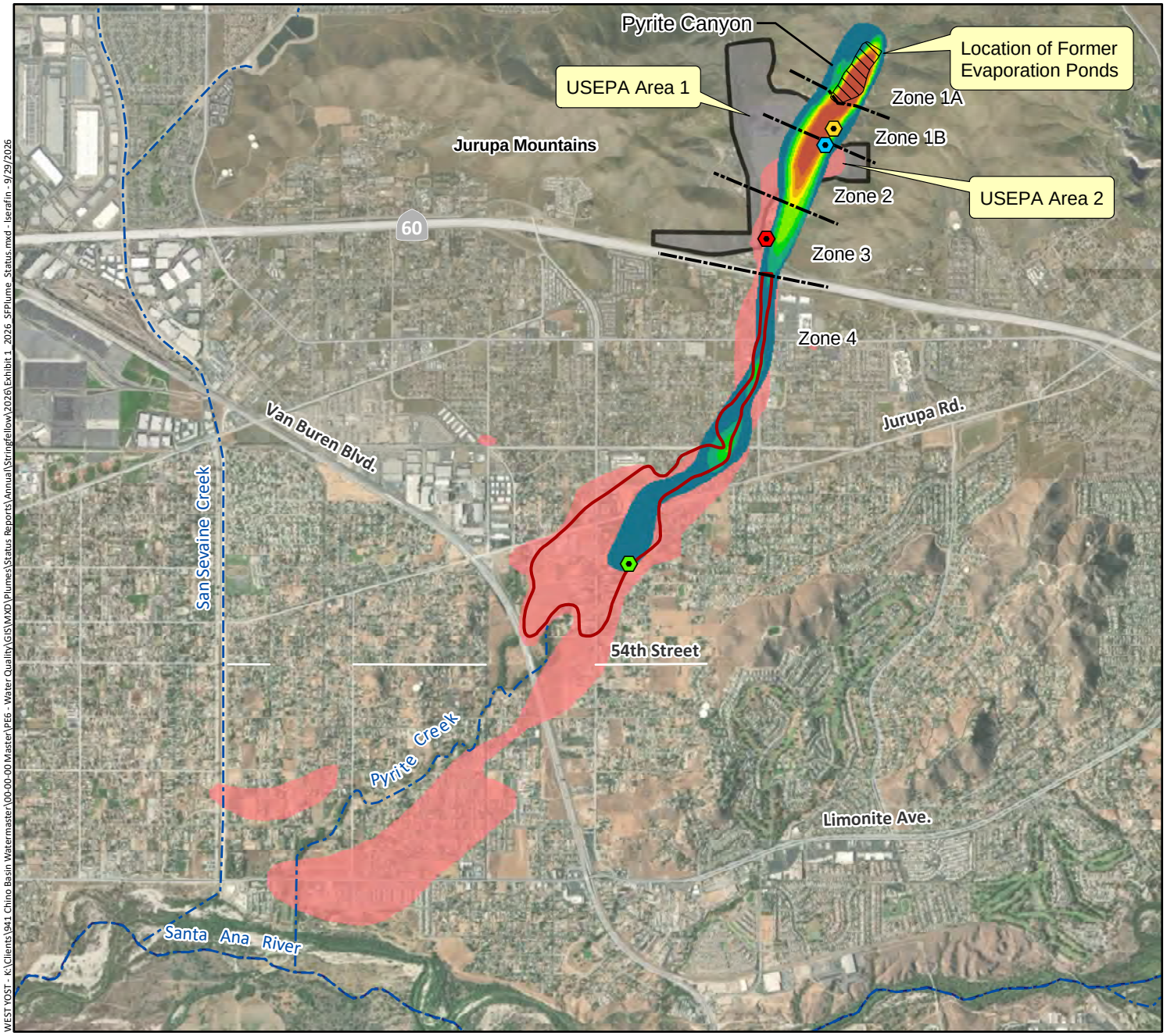
- The distribution and pattern of COCs in groundwater are similar to previous years.
- Perchlorate concentrations above the 6 µgl MCL extend into Zone 4 in each of the aquifer layers.
- TCE concentrations at or above the 5 µgl MCL extend from the northern portion of Zone 1 to the southern end of Zone 3 and were detected in seven Zone 4 wells.
- Chloroform concentrations above the 6 µgl cleanup level are limited to Zones 1A, 1B, and 2.
- Perchlorate and TCE are predominantly decreasing, suggesting the plumes are stable or decreasing.
- Approximately 1,169 pounds of perchlorate, TCE, chloroform, other VOCs, and metals were extracted from the groundwater in 2022, of which approximately 92 percent was from Zone 1A.
- Between 2009 and 2022, 1,845 pounds of TCE, 342 pounds of chloroform, and 205 pounds of perchlorate were removed from the groundwater via the treatment systems.
- Particle capture analysis indicates that extraction wells are capturing contaminated groundwater.
- Assessment of system performance indicates that ongoing remediation activities and treatment systems continue to effectively reduce contamination at the Stringfellow site.

The DTSC continues to inform the Jurupa Valley community about ongoing remediation and monitoring efforts at the Stringfellow Site through its annual *Community Update Fact Sheet*. The most recent fact sheet was completed in October 2025.[28] In addition, DTSC and the USEPA host quarterly Stringfellow Advisory Committee meetings to provide updates and engage with the public. The latest meeting was held on July 29, 2026. Meeting materials—including the agenda, presentation, notes, and handouts—are available on EnviroStor Stringfellow page on the Community Involvement section. The operations update for the most recent Committee meeting reported a total of 40,728,431 gallons of water were pumped and treated in 2025, and 20,404,491 gallons have been pumped and treated in 2026 through June.

Future planned reporting and activities include the following:

- Installation of the new Zone 4 extraction well CTN-TW2 expected to begin in September 2026.
- Submittal of the Draft 2025 Annual Groundwater Sampling and Analysis Report anticipated in September 2026.

[28] California Department of Toxic Substances Control. (2025). *Community Update: Stringfellow Superfund Site.* October 2025.



Maximum Concentration (µgL)
July 2019 - June 2024
TCE
- 0.5 to ≤ 5
- > 5 to ≤ 10
- > 10 to ≤ 20
- > 20 to ≤ 50
- > 50 to ≤ 100
- > 100 to ≤ 200
- > 200 to ≤ 500
- > 500

MCL = 5 µgl
(Delineated by Watermaster in the 2024 State of the Basin Report)

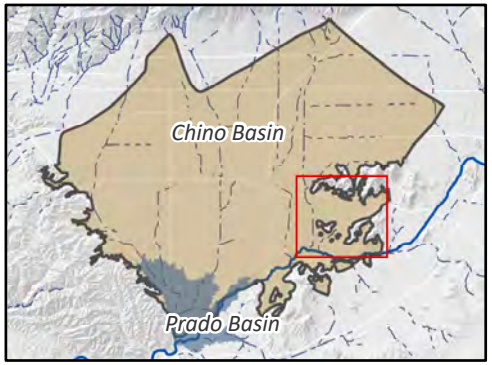
Extent of Perchlorate Plume (≥ 6 µgl)
- Undifferentiated Perchlorate Plume

Delineated by Stringfellow in the *2022 Annual Groundwater Monitoring and Remedy Effectiveness Evaluation Report* (Kleinfelder, 2026)

- Zone 4 Pyrite Canyon Synthetic Perchlorate Plume

Delineated by Stringfellow in the *Final Zone 4 Data Gap Investigation Report* (Kleinfelder, 2023)

Groundwater Treatment Facilities
- Pyrite Canyon Treatment Facility
- Pre-Treatment Plant
- Lower Canyon Treatment Facility
- Community Wellhead Treatment System
- Boundary Between Remediation Zones
- Streams & Flood Control Channels



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Prepared by:
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Prepared for:
Chino Basin Watermaster
Annual Plume Report

Stringfellow
TCE and Perchlorate Plumes
Exhibit 1

25 Edelman
Irvine CA 92618

949.420.3030 phone
530.756.5991 fax
westyost.com

Semi-Annual Plume Status Report

Chino Airport Plumes
October 2026

CONTAMINANTS

San Bernardino County Department of Airports (County) identifies four primary volatile organic compound (VOC) contaminants associated with the Chino Airport groundwater plumes: trichloroethene (TCE), 1,2,3-trichloropropane (1,2,3-TCP), cis-1,2-dichloroethene (cis-1,2-DCE), and 1,2-dichloroethane (1,2-DCA) with TCE and 1,2,3-TCP being the most frequently detected contaminants at the highest concentrations. For each of the four primary contaminants, the table below lists the California maximum contaminant level (MCL) and the maximum concentration detected in groundwater samples from wells within the plumes over the last five years.

Maximum Concentration of Contaminants of Concern from July 2021 to June 2026

Contaminant	MCL, micrograms per liter (µgl)	Max Concentration, µgl	Sample Date	Well
TCE	5	3,500	May 2026	CAMW73
1,2,3-TCP	0.005	39	November 2024	CAMW75
cis-1,2-DCE	6	1,300	November 2024	CAMW73
1,2- DCA	0.5	7.9	February 2025	CAMW75

Secondary contaminants of concern include 1,1-dichloroethene (1,1-DCE), carbon tetrachloride, 1,4-dioxane, tert-butyl alcohol (TBA), and 1,4-dichlorobenzene.

LOCATION

The Chino Airport is located in the southwestern portion of the Chino Basin within the City of Chino. Exhibit 1 shows the spatial extent of the TCE and 1,2,3-TCP plumes in groundwater, as delineated by both the Chino Basin Watermaster (Watermaster) for the *2024 State of the Basin Report* and the County for their *Semiannual Groundwater Monitoring Report – Winter and Spring 2025*.[1,2] The delineations prepared by Watermaster show the spatial extent of the plumes with detectable concentrations of TCE and 1,2,3-TCP based on the five-year maximum concentrations measured over the period of July 2019 to June 2024. The delineations by the County show the area where TCE concentrations are greater than or equal to the MCL of 5 micrograms per liter (µgl),

[1] West Yost. (2025). *Optimum Basin Management Program – 2024 State of the Basin Report*. Prepared for the Chino Basin Watermaster. September 2025.

[2] Tetra Tech. (2025). *Semiannual Groundwater Monitoring Report-Winter and Spring 2025*. Prepared for San Bernardino County Department of Airports. October 31, 2025.

and where 1,2,3-TCP concentrations are greater than or equal to the MCL of 0.005 µgl, based on concentrations measured during the 2025 winter and spring sampling events and data provided by Chino Basin Desalter Authority (CDA) for the desalter wells within the plumes.

The County characterizes West and East plumes, originating from two different main source areas at the Chino Airport. TCE and 1,2,3-TCP concentrations are higher within the West plumes than the East plumes, and the extents of the West plumes are longer. The West and East TCE plumes have been interpreted as commingling within the airport boundaries since 2017. The West and East 1,2,3-TCP plumes were shown to be commingled within the airport property since 2021. During investigation activities in 2024, contaminants of concern from an additional source area on airport property were also detected in shallow to intermediate-depth groundwater and commingling with the West and East plumes at low concentrations at intermediate depths. However, even with the additional source, the overall extent of the West and East plumes remains consistent with the original delineations.

TCE and 1,2,3-TCP Plumes

The extent of the West TCE Plume with detectable TCE concentrations greater than 0.5 µgl is about 2.5 miles long. The plume extends south-southwest approximately two miles from the source area in the northwestern quadrant of the Chino Airport to just north of Pine Avenue and then turns southeast extending another 0.6 miles in this direction terminating south of Pine Avenue. The change in direction of the plume in this area may be associated with the location of the Central Avenue Fault that forms a local groundwater barrier and historical pumping at irrigation wells. The source of the smaller East TCE Plume is located approximately 1,500 feet east-northeast of the source of the West TCE Plume. The East TCE Plume commingles with the West TCE Plume on the airport property and extends southeast from the source area about 0.8 miles towards CDA well I-20. The known lateral extent of TCE at concentrations above the MCL covers an area of approximately 735 acres.

The extent of the West 1,2,3-TCP Plume with detectable 1,2,3-TCP concentrations greater than 0.005 µgl follows the same general path as the West TCE Plume and extends about 2.9 miles southwest past Pine Avenue, turning southeast for approximately 0.6 miles just east of Euclid Avenue. The smaller East 1,2,3-TCP Plume is approximately 0.7 miles lengthwise trending south and commingling with the West 1,2,3-TCP Plume on airport property. The known lateral extent of 1,2,3-TCP in groundwater above the MCL currently covers an area of approximately 1,450 acres.

Over time, the vertical and lateral extents of the plumes have changed in response to groundwater production at nearby wells and other hydrological factors. Since monitoring began, groundwater production at CDA wells I-1, I-2, and I-3 has increased the vertical thickness of the West Plumes by more than 100 feet, and the pumping from the Chino II desalter wells east of the Airport and CDA wells I-20 and I-21 has drawn the East plumes laterally in a southeast direction.

REGULATORY ORDERS

- Cleanup and Abatement Order (CAO) No. 90-134 for the County of San Bernardino Department of Airports, Chino Airport—Issued to the County to address the groundwater contamination originating from the Chino Airport.
- CAO No. R8-2008-0064 for the San Bernardino County Department of Airports, Chino Airport—Required the County to define the lateral and vertical extent of the plume offsite from the Chino Airport and prepare a remedial action plan (RAP).
- CAO No. R8-2017-0011 for the San Bernardino County Department of Airports, Chino Airport—Required the County to respond to Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control

Board (Santa Ana Water Board) comments on the draft Feasibility Study and submit a final Feasibility Study. Additionally, it required the County to submit a final RAP within 60 days of the Santa Ana Water Board approval of the Final Feasibility Study and implement the RAP.

REGULATORY AND MONITORING HISTORY

In 1990, the Santa Ana Water Board issued CAO No. 90-134 to address groundwater contamination originating from the Chino Airport. From 1991 to 1992, ten inactive underground storage tanks and 310 containers of hazardous waste were removed, and 81 soil borings were drilled and sampled on the Chino Airport property. From 2003 to 2005, nine onsite monitoring wells were installed and used to collect groundwater quality samples. In 2007, the County conducted its first offsite groundwater characterization effort, which included 22 cone penetrometer tests and direct push borings from which water quality samples were collected. In 2008, the Santa Ana Water Board issued CAO No. R8-2008-0064, requiring the County to define the lateral and vertical extent of the plume offsite and to prepare a RAP. From 2009 to 2012, 33 offsite monitoring wells were installed at 15 locations to characterize the extent of the contamination downgradient from the Chino Airport property. From 2013 to 2014, the County conducted an extensive investigation of 20 areas of concern identified for additional characterization of the soil and groundwater contamination associated with the Chino Airport. The investigative work included: piezocone-penetrometer tests, vertical-aquifer-profiling borings with depth-discrete groundwater sampling, soil-gas probe sampling, high-resolution soil sampling and analysis, real-time data analysis, and three-dimensional contaminant distribution modeling. Following the completion of this investigative work, from September 2014 through February 2015, an additional 33 groundwater monitoring wells were installed in 17 locations on and adjacent to the Chino Airport property.

In August 2016, the County completed a draft feasibility study that identified remedial action objectives for groundwater contaminants originating from the Chino Airport and evaluated potential remediation alternatives for mitigation.[3] On January 11, 2017, the Santa Ana Water Board issued CAO R8-2017-0011 to the County, which superseded CAO R8-2008-0064. The order required that the County: (1) submit a final feasibility study within 60 days of receiving the Santa Ana Water Board's comments on the draft feasibility study, (2) submit a final RAP within 60 days of the Santa Ana Water Board approval of the final feasibility study, (3) implement the RAP in accordance with a Santa Ana Water Board-approved schedule, and (4) prepare and submit technical reports and work plans as the Santa Ana Water Board deems necessary. The County submitted the final feasibility study on May 15, 2017.[4] The feasibility study identified a groundwater pump-and-treat system as the preferred remedial action to provide hydraulic containment and cleanup of both the West and the East Plumes. The Santa Ana Water Board approved the final feasibility study on June 7, 2017, and requested that a RAP be prepared.

On December 18, 2017, the County submitted a draft interim remedial action plan (Draft IRAP).[5] The Draft IRAP was considered "interim" to allow the County to initiate the remedial action as soon as possible, with the opportunity to evaluate and modify the remedy in the future. The Draft IRAP identified a combination of institutional controls, monitored natural attenuation, and groundwater extraction and ex-situ

[3] Tetra Tech. (2016). *Draft Feasibility Study Chino Airport San Bernardino County, California*. Prepared for San Bernardino County Department of Airports. August 2016.

[4] Tetra Tech. (2017). *Final Feasibility Study Chino Airport San Bernardino County, California*. Prepared for San Bernardino County Department of Airports. May 2017.

[5] Tetra Tech. (2017). *Draft Interim Remedial Action Plan Chino Airport, San Bernardino County, California*. Prepared for San Bernardino County Department of Airports. December 2017.

treatment as the best remedial alternative. From April 2018 to January 2019 a CEQA analysis was completed for the proposed remedial strategy.[6] During this time, the County was also working on a Human Health and Screening Ecological Risk Assessment (HHERA) to support the IRAP by identifying remedial actions to protect human health and the environment. A draft of the HHERA was submitted to the Santa Ana Water Board for review in August 2018. Following a series of comments and response to comments on the Draft IRAP, the County submitted the Final IRAP to the Santa Ana Water Board on May 18, 2020, which was approved on November 4, 2020.[7]

In April and May 2020, the County installed a cluster of three downgradient wells to monitor the increasing concentrations of TCE along the southeastern plume boundary. In July and August 2024, the County installed six new monitoring wells (CAMW-71 through CAMW-76) in upgradient areas where high concentrations of contaminants of concern had been detected in the vapor sampling (see Exhibit 1). Monitoring at these new wells resulted in the identification of an additional source area beneath the northwestern portion of the airport property. From 2019 to 2026, the County also continued to conduct additional investigations of soil vapor, soil, groundwater, and indoor air to support the HHERA. The purpose of these additional investigations was to fill data gaps identified by the Santa Ana Water Board during its review of the draft HHERA.[8,9,10]

REMEDIAL ACTION

As described in the IRAP, the remedial action for the TCE and 1,2,3-TCP plumes consists of a groundwater pump-and-treat system, institutional controls, and monitored natural attenuation. Upon completion, the groundwater pump-and-treat system will include a total of 22 wells located across ten extraction well sites (EW-1 through EW-10) both onsite and offsite, termed “County extraction wells.” Each extraction well site will consist of up to three individual wells to focus extraction at different depths. Exhibit 1 shows the location of the five existing onsite County extraction well sites and the five proposed well sites for the offsite County extraction wells. Once fully operational, the County extraction wells are predicted to produce 1,695 gallons per minute (gpm) of groundwater, with individual wells ranging from 20-200 gpm each. The pump-and-treat system also includes existing CDA wells I-16, I-17, and I-18 to pump up to an additional 630 gpm of groundwater; and potentially CDA wells I-20 and I-21 if treatment is required at those wells in the future.

To assist in the design of the groundwater pump-and-treat system, the County installed two of the extraction well sites (EW-2 and EW-5) in 2018, along with twelve piezometers and eleven monitoring wells, and conducted aquifer pumping tests at these locations. The findings were submitted to the

[6] Filing of the Notice of Determination for the Mitigated Negative Declaration was completed on January 29, 2019.

[7] Tetra Tech. (2020). *Final Interim Remedial Action Plan Chino Airport San Bernardino County, California*. Prepared for San Bernardino County Department of Airports. May 18, 2020.

[8] Tetra Tech. (2021). *Final Work Plan for Supplemental Data Collection for Vapor Intrusion and Shallow Soil, Chino Airport, San Bernardino County, California*. Prepared for San Bernardino County Department of Airports. April 9, 2021.

[9] Tetra Tech. (2021). *Supplemental Vapor Intrusion and Shallow Soil Investigation Report, Chino Airport, San Bernadino County, California*. Prepared for San Bernardino County Department of Airports. September 2021.

[10] Tetra Tech. (2023). *Work Plan for Focused Supplemental Investigation at Areas of Concern EE, HH, and J/K, Chino Airport, San Bernadino County, California*. Prepared for the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Santa Ana Region. January 3, 2023.

Santa Ana Water Board on June 19, 2019, and used by the County to refine the system design.[11] On December 8, 2021, the County submitted the *Final Preliminary Well Design Report* for the pump-and-treat system for remediation of the plumes and began working on a remedial action work plan (RAWP) to provide a detailed description of the remediation and construction activities associated with the implementation of the remedial action, including the construction and installation of the extraction wells, pipelines for conveyance of extracted groundwater, and the groundwater treatment system.[12] The draft RAWP was submitted to the Santa Ana Water Board on July 22, 2022. The Santa Ana Water Board reviewed the draft and provided comments, which the County addressed and the final RAWP was approved in November 2024.[13]

The RAWP divides the construction of the pump-and-treat system into two phases: Phase 1 includes the construction of onsite extraction wells and conveyance piping, as well as five piezometers; and Phase 2 includes the construction of offsite extraction wells and conveyance piping. Phase 1 construction was completed in July 2024 and includes: five extraction wells at two well sites (EW-2 and EW-5) installed in 2018; five extraction wells at three well sites (EW-1, EW-3, and EW-4) installed in December 2023 along with their associated piezometers; and a conveyance pipeline to connect the onsite wells to the groundwater treatment system. Well construction reports for the onsite extraction wells constructed in Phase 1 are available on GeoTracker.

Extracted groundwater from the CDA and onsite County extraction wells is conveyed via a pipeline network to the main raw water influent line to the existing CDA Chino-I Desalter facility, where it is treated for VOCs (including 1,2,3-TCP and TCE) at a granular activated carbon (GAC) treatment system constructed at the CDA's existing Chino-I Desalter facility (South GAC system). The South GAC system is designed to treat a maximum flow rate of 2,400 gpm from the County extraction wells and CDA wells I-16, I-17, I-18, with an initial operating flow rate of 2,325 gpm. In the future, the South GAC system may be expanded to accommodate an additional 800 gpm for CDA wells I-20 and I-21. Once treated at the South GAC system, water is conveyed to the existing Chino-I Desalter that uses reverse osmosis and ion exchange to treat for total dissolved solids (TDS) and nitrates, both of which are regional contaminants and not associated with Chino Airport operations or plumes. Treated water is then discharged for use as potable municipal water supply.

Treatment at the South GAC System commenced in April 2023 following the startup of pumping at CDA wells I-16, I-17, and I-18. An additional treatment system, the North GAC Treatment System, which is not associated with the County's remedial action, began treating water from four CDA wells (I-I through I-4) for VOCs in April 2023. Pumping at the Phase 1 onsite County extraction wells began during the first quarter of 2026 following the issuance of Permit Amendment No. 06-13-26PA-001 from the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW) to add the Phase 1 onsite County extraction wells as approved sources under CDA's Domestic Water Supply Permit.

Because the 2022 RAWP only addresses Phase 1 construction, an addendum to the RAWP is required to be submitted to the Santa Ana Water Board prior to the start of the Phase 2 construction of the offsite extraction wells. The RAWP 2 Addendum is expected to be completed once the required offsite property

[11] Tetra Tech. (2019). *Well Installation, Well Destruction, and Aquifer Pumping Test Report, Chino Airport, San Bernardino County, California*. Prepared for San Bernardino County Department of Airports. June 19, 2019.

[12] Tetra Tech. (2021). *Final Preliminary Well Design Report, Chino Airport, San Bernardino County, California.* Prepared for San Bernardino County Department of Airports. December 8, 2021.

[13] Tetra Tech. (2022). *Remedial Action Work Plan, Chino Airport, San Bernardino County, California.* Prepared for San Bernardino County Department of Airports. July 22, 2022.

access agreements have been executed. Pending the execution of the property access agreements, the RAWP Addendum should be submitted in quarter 4 2026 or quarter 1 2027 and Phase 2 construction is currently anticipated to commence in Q2 2027 with the exception of offsite well EW-10, which was constructed during the Phase 1 construction period. The well equipping and conveyance piping for EW-10, however, has not yet been completed and will be finished during Phase 2 construction.

The onsite County extraction wells constructed for Phase 1, along with the offsite County extraction wells to be constructed for Phase 2, will be operated, maintained, and monitored by CDA through a joint agreement between the County and CDA.

MONITORING AND REPORTING

The County conducts a groundwater monitoring program pursuant to CAO No. R8-2008-0064 to track the extent of the plume. Monitoring is performed per the 2023 *Sampling and Analysis Plan Update (SAP)* with the sampling frequency determined by well classification (i.e., background wells, horizontal or vertical extent wells, seasonal/increasing trend wells, and guard wells), which is updated annually and included in the Groundwater Monitoring Reports.[14] Groundwater quality samples are collected by the County quarterly, annually, or biennially at 95 site-related monitoring wells and four on-site agricultural wells[15], to monitor the plume extents. Additionally, quarterly water-level measurements are collected at the 95 site-related monitoring wells, ten onsite County extraction wells, fifteen onsite piezometers, and six riparian habitat area piezometers. All water-quality and water-level data collected by the County are posted on the State Water Resources Control Board's GeoTracker website.[16] Conclusions from the monitoring program can also be found in the semi-annual reports posted on GeoTracker. The most recent monitoring report, the *Semiannual Groundwater Monitoring Report-Summer and Fall 2025*, was submitted to the Santa Ana Water Board in March 2026.[17]

CDA is responsible for performing monitoring for the North and South GAC Systems, pursuant to its DDW permit and for reporting the data to DDW. Due to the presence of contaminants in groundwater above MCLs, the Chino I Desalter facility is also subject to DDW Process Memo 97-005 monitoring requirements for groundwater that is considered an "extremely impaired source" and is treated for municipal use. Process Memo 97-005 monitoring requirements include regular sampling for TCE and 1,2,3-TCP, as well as baseline water quality monitoring for the characterization of raw water from groundwater extraction wells. Data from all CDA's monitoring efforts are reported directly to the DDW for compliance. CDA also shares the data with the County for reporting on the implementation of the groundwater remedy and its efficacy to permanently reduce concentrations of contaminants of concern in compliance with CAO R8-20011. The requirements for the operation and performance monitoring and reporting are documented in the Groundwater Extraction and Treatment System (GETS) Monitoring and Reporting Plan (MRP),[18] which was submitted by the County to the Santa Ana Regional Board in June 2024 and approved in April 2025.

The County submits the results of the operations, maintenance, and monitoring activities, including water quality data, mass removal rates, and extraction rates and volumes in quarterly Remedial Action

[14] Tetra Tech. (2023). *Sampling and Analysis Plan Update, Chino Airport, San Bernardino County, CA*. Prepared for San Bernardino County Department of Airports. May 5, 2023.
[15] Agricultural wells are only sampled when in operation.
[16] https://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/profile_report?global_id=SL208634049
[17] Tetra Tech. (2026). *Semiannual Groundwater Monitoring Report-Summer and Fall 2025*. Prepared for San Bernardino County Department of Airports. March 31, 2026.
[18] Tetra Tech. (2024). *GETS Monitoring and Reporting Plan for the Chino Airport*. 2024.

Operation and Monitoring reports (RA OMM reports), which are available on GeoTracker. The performance monitoring program will be reevaluated every five years and updated as needed.

Watermaster also collects groundwater quality samples from private wells in the plume area and at its HCMP-4 monitoring well, located at the southern end of the plumes. Watermaster uses data from the County, CDA, and its own sampling to perform an independent characterization of the areal extent and concentration of the TCE and 1,2,3-TCP plumes every two years for the State of the Basin Report.

RECENT ACTIVITY

The County has continued quarterly groundwater monitoring events pursuant to CAO No. R8-2008-0064 through the second quarter of 2026 and the data is available on GeoTracker. The most recent groundwater monitoring report prepared by the County was for the summer and fall 2025 sampling events and was submitted to the Santa Ana Water Board in March 2026.[19] The summer and fall groundwater monitoring reports are abbreviated in comparison to the winter and spring reports, which document more comprehensive annual sampling events and include a review of data to update chemicals of concern, interpolate 3-D plume maps, evaluate spatial and temporal trends, assess overall plume stability, evaluate the adequacy of the well network, and update the existing groundwater monitoring plan.

During the summer and fall sampling events, a total of 61 samples were analyzed for VOCs. Samples from wells with historically reported 1,2,3-TCP at or below the method 8260B detection limit were analyzed for low-level 1,2,3-TCP using method 8260B-SIM with a lower detection limit. Additionally, eight onsite wells were analyzed for total chromium and hexavalent chromium during the fall sampling event as recommended in the *Chino I Desalter VOC Treatment Facilities 2024 Annual Report* prepared for DDW.[20] Key updates from the summer and fall report include:

- TCE was detected above the MCL in 31 percent of samples with a maximum concentration of 2,900 µgl at CAMW 73.
- 1,2,3-TCP was detected above the MCL in 5 percent of the 61 samples analyzed using method 8260B and 25 percent of the 59 samples analyzed using method 8260B-SIM. The maximum detected concentration was 22 µgl at CAMW 75.
- Cis- 1,2- DCE, 1,2-DCA, and carbon tetrachloride were also detected above their respective MCLs in at least one sample.
- Seven additional VOCs were positively detected in one or more samples but remained below their respective MCLs.
- 1,4-dioxane was only detected in three of the seven samples and all the detections were below the notification level of 1 µgl.
- Overall concentrations of TCE, 1,2,3-TCP, and other contaminants of concern were consistent with previous monitoring results, and the extent and general configuration of the plumes has remained fairly consistent since monitoring began.
- Chromium and hexavalent chromium were detected in samples from all eight wells and concentrations of hexavalent exceeded the MCL at three wells (CAMW-39, CAMW-48, and PZ-1A).

[19] Tetra Tech. (2026). *Semiannual Groundwater Monitoring Report-Summer and Fall 2025*. Prepared for San Bernardino County Department of Airports. March 31, 2026.
[20] Hazen and Sawyer. (2025). *Chino I Desalter VOC Treatment Facilities 2024 Annual Report*. Prepared for the Chino Desalter Authority. 2025.

- Water levels continued to decrease more in the deeper wells than in the shallow wells, indicating that influence from active production wells may be affecting water level drawdown and vertical gradients.

Pursuant to the 2024 GETS MRP, the County continues to prepare and submit quarterly RA OMM reports with the results of the operations, maintenance, and monitoring activities for the GETS. The most recent report is the *Second Quarter 2026 Remedial Action Operation and Monitoring Report* for the period of April 1 through June 30, 2026, which is available on GeoTracker.[21] Report tables show that since the startup of the GETS in April 2023:

- Approximately 747 million gallons (MG) of groundwater have been extracted and treated at the South GAC System and an estimated 239.2 pounds of TCE and 15.3 pounds of 1,2,3-TCP have been removed.
- Approximately 1,407 MG of groundwater have been extracted and treated at the North GAC System and an estimated 193.1 pounds of TCE and 7.5 pounds of 1,2,3-TCP have been removed.

Additionally, the following trends in contaminant concentrations have been observed at the CDA extraction wells:

- Concentrations of TCE were not detected at CDA I-1 during the most recent reporting period; however, concentrations of 1,2,3-TCP have been gradually increasing since 2024 and continue to do so after an initial decrease in concentrations at startup.
- Concentrations of TCE and 1,2,3-TCP in CDA I-2 and I-3 have been stable at lower levels since July 2024 following a general decrease in concentrations since startup.
- Concentrations of TCE in CDA I-17 fluctuate within a relatively narrow range and have generally remained below the MCL following an initial increase shortly after startup. Similarly, concentrations of 1,2,3-TCP have remained below 2 µgl and have been relatively stable following an initial increase shortly after startup.
- Concentrations of TCE in CDA I-18 have remained stable since July 2024 with concentrations ranging from 81 µgl to 140 µgl following an initial increase of 190 µgl in April 2023 to 280 µgl in July 2023 and subsequent notable decline. Similarly, 1,2,3-TCP concentrations have remained stable since July 2024 with concentrations ranging from 7.0 to 8.7 µgl.

Pumping initiated at the 10 onsite County extraction wells during the first quarter of 2026 and monitoring began at the wells with the first sample event in April 2026. All the wells were sampled for TCE, 1,2,3-TCP, cis-1,2-DCE, and 1,2-DCA. Of the 10 County extraction wells sampled:

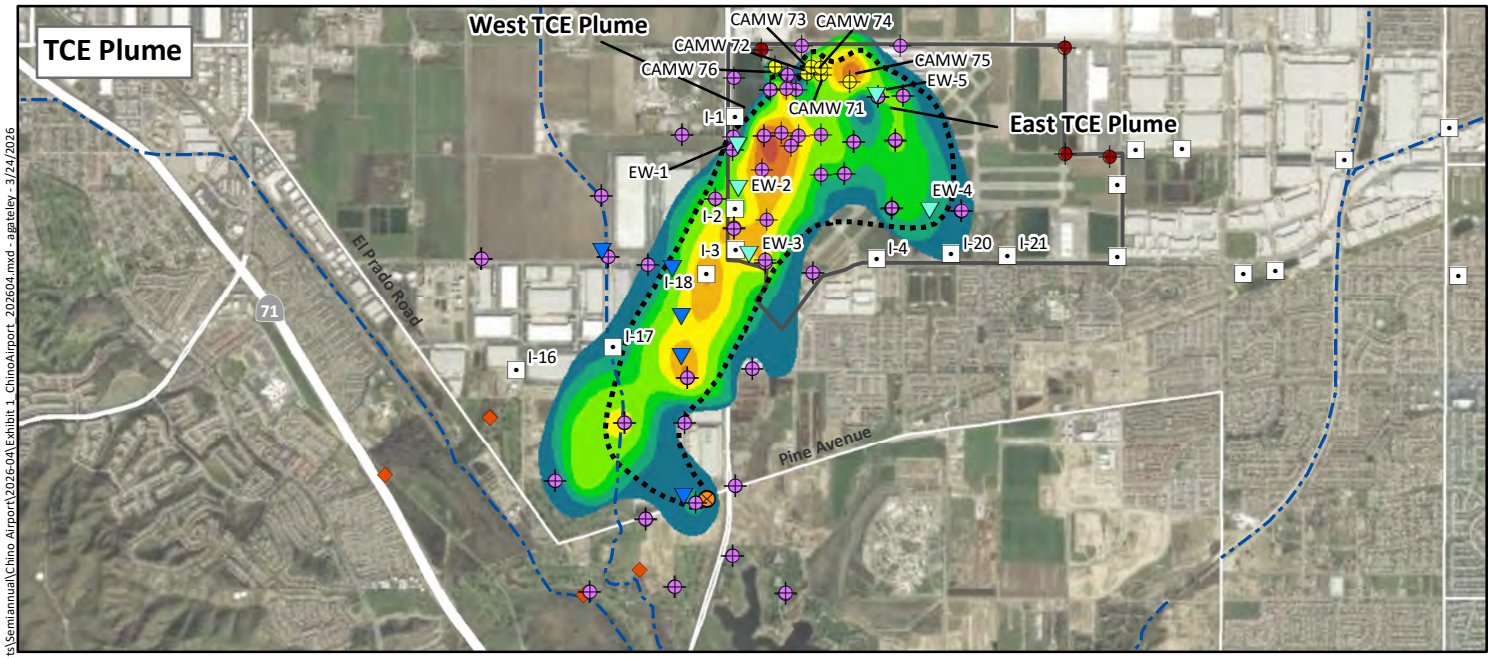
- Seven wells had TCE concentrations greater than the MCL of 5 µgl with a maximum concentration of 100 µgl at EW 2B.
- All but one of the wells (EW 4) sampled for 1,2,3-TCP had concentrations that exceeded the MCL of 0.005 µgl with a maximum concentration of 7.7 µgl at EW 2B.
- One well sampled (EW 2B) had a cis-1,2-DCE concentration that exceeded the MCL of 6 µgl. Two other wells (EW 2C and EW 3A) had detectable concentrations below the MCL. Cis-1,2-DCE was not detected at the remaining seven wells.
- 1,2-DCA was not detected at any of the wells.

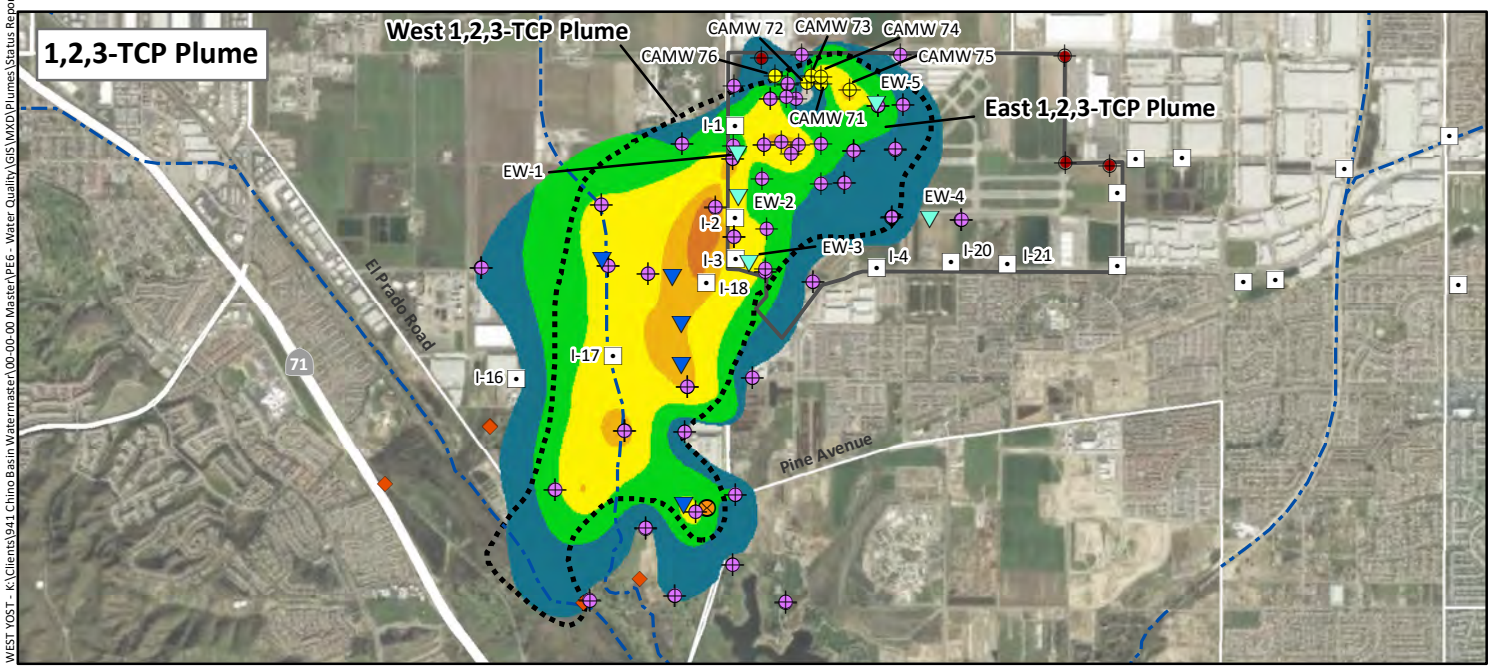
In June 2026, the County prepared four technical memorandums summarizing the results of the Summer 2025 and Winter 2026 paired indoor air and sub-slab vapor sampling completed as part of the ongoing

[21] Tetra Tech. (2025). *Second Quarter 2026 Remedial Action Operation and Monitoring Report.* Prepared for San Bernardino County Department of Airports. July 30, 2026.

Supplemental Investigation of Areas of Concern EE, HH, and J/K (Supplemental Investigation). Monitoring was performed at various buildings in each of the Areas of Concern as part of the ongoing effort to fill data gaps identified in the 2018 draft HHERA and evaluate the potential vapor intrusion risk inside buildings.[22,23,24,25] The results indicate that there is no unacceptable vapor intrusion risk at any of the buildings currently except for potentially one building in AOC HH which had an exceedance for chloroform; however, it is unclear if the chloroform detection is attributed to vapor intrusion or from outdoor air. The completion of the Summer 2025 and Winter 2026 paired sampling events completes the Supplemental Investigation and the results of the Supplemental Investigation will be published in a final report. Additionally, the results will be used to update the HHERA. Both reports are expected to be completed in the fourth quarter of 2026.

[22] Tetra Tech. (2026). *Paired Indoor Air and Sub-Slab Vapor Sampling in Buildings A230 and A335 in Area of Concern HH.* Technical memorandum . June 22, 2026.
[23] Tetra Tech. (2026). *Paired Indoor Air and Sub-Slab Vapor Sampling in Buildings A505, A520, A532b, and A532c in Area of Concern EE.* Technical memorandum . June 22, 2026.
[24] Tetra Tech. (2026). *Paired Indoor Air and Sub-Slab Vapor Sampling in Building A320 (AOC HH).* Technical memorandum . June 23, 2026.
[25] Tetra Tech. (2026). *Paired Indoor Air and Sub-Slab Vapor Sampling in Building A240 (AOC J/K).* Technical memorandum . June 22, 2026.





Maximum Concentration (µgL)
July 2019 - June 2024

TCE
- 0.5 to ≤ 5
- > 5 to ≤ 10
- > 10 to ≤ 20
- > 20 to ≤ 50
- > 50 to ≤ 100
- > 100 to ≤ 200
- > 200 to ≤ 500
- > 500

MCL = 5 µgl

1,2,3-TCP
- > 0.0025 to ≤ 0.005
- > .005 to ≤ .05
- > .05 to ≤ .5
- > 0.5 to ≤ 5
- >5 to ≤10
- > 10

1,2,3-TCP MCL = 0.005 µgl

(Delineated by Watermaster in the 2024 SOB Report)

Approximate Extent of TCE (>5 µgl) or 1,2,3-TCP (>0.005 µgl) Plume

(Delineated by the County of San Bernardino for the Winter/Spring 2025 Groundwater Monitoring Report)

County of San Bernardino Monitoring Well
(Some locations have multiple well casings at various depths)

Former Agricultural Well

Piezometer Near Prado Basin Riparian Habitat

HCMP Monitoring Well 4

Extraction Well Site

Location of Future Extraction Well Site

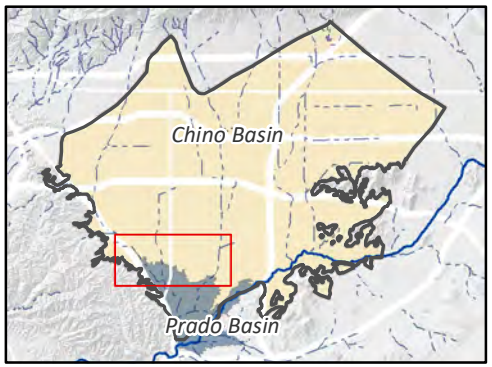
Monitoring Well Installed in Summer 2024

CDA Production Well

Wells are labeled by well name if mentioned in the report

Chino Airport Boundary

Streams & Flood Control Channels



Prepared by:

WEST YOST

N

0 1 Miles

0 1 2 Km

198

Prepared for:

Chino Basin Watermaster
Semi-Annual Plume Report

Chino Airport
TCE and 1,2,3-TCP Plumes

Exhibit 1

WEST YOST - K:\Clients\941 Chino Basin Watermaster\00-00-00 Master\PE6 - Water Quality\GIS\MXD\Plumes\Status Reports\Semiannual\Chino Airport\2026-04\Exhibit 1_ChinoAirport_202604.mxd - agateley - 3/24/2026

25 Edelman
Irvine, CA, 92618

949.420.3030 phone
530.756.5991 fax
westyost.com

Semi-Annual Plume Status Report

South Archibald Plume
October 2026

CONTAMINANTS

The primary contaminant is trichloroethene (TCE). The California maximum contaminant level (MCL) for TCE is 5 micrograms per liter (µgl). The maximum TCE concentration detected in a groundwater sample collected from wells within the plume during the last five years (July 2021 to June 2026) is 71 µgl.

LOCATION

The South Archibald TCE plume is located in the southern Chino Basin within the City of Ontario. Exhibit 1 shows the spatial extent of the plume where detectable TCE concentrations are equal to or greater than 0.5 µgl, as delineated by the Chino Basin Watermaster (Watermaster) for the *2024 State of the Basin Report*.[1] This extent is based on the five-year maximum TCE concentration measured from July 2019 to June 2024. The TCE plume is approximately 23,200 feet long, extending southward from State Route 60 to roughly Kimball Avenue, and is about 14,300 feet wide extending from Grove Avenue to Turner Avenue. Exhibit 1 also shows the complete extent of the plume and the extent of the plume with concentrations greater than 5 µgl as delineated by the responsible parties during the most recent sampling event in 2025.

Regulatory Orders

- 2005 Draft Cleanup and Abatement Orders (CAOs) —Included six Draft CAOs that were issued to the following parties in 2005: Aerojet-General Corporation, The Boeing Company, Northrop Grumman Corporation, Lockheed Martin Corporation, General Electric Company, and United States Department of Defense.
- Draft CAO R8-2012-00XX for the City of Ontario, City of Upland, and Inland Empire Utilities Agency (IEUA), Former Ontario-Upland Sewage Treatment Plant (Regional Recycling Plant No. 1), City of Ontario, San Bernardino County — Draft CAO that was issued jointly to the City of Ontario, City of Upland, and IEUA in 2012.
- Stipulated Settlement and CAO No. R8-2016-0016 for the City of Ontario, the City of Upland, the IEUA, Aerojet Rocketdyne, Inc.[2], The Boeing Company, General Electric Company, Lockheed Martin Corporation and the United States of America, Former Ontario-Upland Sewage Treatment Plant (Regional Recycling Plant No. 1) City of Ontario— Final CAO that was issued to all parties previously issued Draft CAOs in 2005 and 2012, excluding Northrop Grumman.

[1] West Yost. (2025). *Optimum Basin Management Program – 2024 State of the Basin Report.* Prepared for the Chino Basin Watermaster. September 2025.

[2] Formerly known as Aerojet-General Corporation.

REGULATORY AND MONITORING HISTORY

In the mid-1980s, as part of its work associated with the Chino Basin Storage Program, the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California collected water quality samples that indicated that TCE was present in private wells in the southern Chino Basin. The Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board (Santa Ana Water Board) confirmed these findings through subsequent rounds of sampling.

In 2005, the Santa Ana Water Board issued Draft CAOs to six parties who were tenants on the Ontario Airport property. On a voluntary basis, four of these parties — Aerojet-General Corporation, The Boeing Company, General Electric Company, and Lockheed Martin Corporation, collectively the ABGL parties, worked with the U.S. Department of Defense to investigate the source of contamination. As part of the investigation, the ABGL parties collected water quality samples from private wells and residential taps, as well as from four triple-nested monitoring wells (ABGL wells) constructed in the northern portion of the plume. Private residences in the area where TCE concentrations in groundwater were above the MCL were provided alternative water systems.

In 2008, Santa Ana Water Board staff conducted research to identify the likely source of TCE contamination. Based on their findings, the Santa Ana Water Board staff identified discharges of wastewater to the RP-1 treatment plant and associated disposal areas as potential sources of TCE. Several industries, including previously identified tenants of the Ontario Airport property, were found to have likely used TCE solvents before and during the early 1970's and discharged waste into the sewage system of the Cities of Ontario and Upland, which were tributary to the RP-1 treatment plant and disposal areas. In 2012, the Santa Ana Water Board issued an additional Draft CAO jointly to the City of Ontario, City of Upland, and IEUA as the previous and current operators of the RP-1 treatment plant and disposal area (collectively the RP-1 parties).

From 2007 through 2014, under the oversight of the Santa Ana Water Board, the ABGL parties and the RP- 1 parties individually and jointly conducted biennial sampling at private residential wells and taps in areas where groundwater was potentially contaminated with TCE. By 2014, the ABGL parties had sampled all private wells and taps within the plume area at least once and the data were documented in a report published in November 2014.[3] Both the ABGL and RP-1 parties provided potable water to residences, either through water tank systems or by bottled water service, in areas where samples had contained TCE concentrations equal to or above 80 percent of the MCL (e.g., equal to or greater than 4.0 µgl).

In July 2015, the RP-1 parties completed a draft feasibility study report for the South Archibald plume (Feasibility Study).[4] The Feasibility Study established cleanup objectives for domestic water supply and plume remediation, and evaluated remediation alternatives to achieve these objectives. In August 2015, the RP-1 parties prepared a Draft Remedial Action Plan (RAP) presenting the preferred alternatives for plume remediation and domestic water supply.[5] A public review period followed and in September 2015, two community meetings were held to educate the public about the plume, the Feasibility Study, and the RAP, and to solicit comments on these reports. In November 2015, the RP-1 parties completed the revised

[3] Erler & Kalinowski, Inc. (2014). *Supplemental Data Report Trichloroethene Plume Central Chino Basin.* Prepared for Aerojet Rocketdyne, Boeing, General Electric, and Lockheed Martin. November 19, 2014.
[4] Dudek. (2015). *Draft Feasibility Study Report South Archibald Plume, Ontario, California.* Prepared for City of Ontario, City of Upland, and Inland Empire Utilities Agency. July 2015.
[5] Dudek. (2015). *Draft Remedial Action Plan South Archibald Plume, Ontario, California.* Prepared for City of Ontario, City of Upland, and Inland Empire Utilities Agency. August 2015.

Draft Feasibility Study and RAP, which addressed input from the public, ABGL, and other parties and included responses to comments.[6,7]

In September 2016, the Santa Ana Water Board issued the Final Stipulated Settlement and CAO R8-2016-0016 (Stipulated CAO) jointly to the RP-1 parties and the ABGL parties. The Stipulated CAO was adopted by all parties in November 2016, thus approving the preferred plume remediation and domestic water supply alternatives identified in the RAP. The parties also reached a settlement agreement that aligned with the Stipulated CAO and authorized funding to initiate implementation of the plume remediation alternative.

In July 2021, the RP-1 parties collaborated with the Santa Ana Water Board and Watermaster to distribute a Community Fact Sheet to residences overlying the plume. The Fact Sheet addressed the health and environmental impacts of TCE and other potential contaminants such as per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), as well as their presence in the plume area, and available sampling resources.[8]

REMEDIAL ACTION

Plume Remediation

The plume remediation alternative identified in the Feasibility Study, RAP, and Stipulated CAO involves utilizing both existing and newly constructed Chino Basin Desalter Authority (CDA) wells and treatment facilities to pump and treat TCE and other volatile organic compounds (VOCs) from the South Archibald plume. To do so, the RP-1 parties and the CDA developed a Joint Facility Development Agreement to implement the Chino Basin Improvement and Groundwater Clean-Up Project (Project) to modify the CDA facilities to treat TCE and other VOCs while continuing to use existing facilities (i.e., reverse osmosis membranes) to treat total dissolved solids (TDS) and nitrate. The Project consisted of: 1) the construction and operation of three new CDA wells (II-10, II-11, and II-12) in the vicinity of the plume; 2) the construction of a dedicated pipeline to convey groundwater produced from these three new wells to the Chino-II Desalter treatment facility; and 3) the replacement of existing decarbonators at the Chino-II Desalter facility with an air stripping system to remove TCE and other VOCs from the water treated through the reverse osmosis (RO) trains. Additionally, a new pipeline was constructed to connect existing CDA Well I-11 to the pipeline conveying groundwater produced at the new CDA wells to the Chino-II Desalter facility.

Portions of the Project construction were funded by Proposition 1 Grant Agreement No. D1712507 (Prop 1 Grant Agreement) and Title XVI grants from the United States Bureau of Reclamation. Construction of CDA wells II-10 and II-11 was completed in September 2015 and the equipping of these wells was completed in 2018. Pumping initiated at wells II-11 and II-10 in July and September 2018, respectively. An onsite monitoring well (II-MW-3) near the proposed location of Well II-12 was constructed in 2019 and the construction of Well II-12 was completed in November 2020. The CDA finished equipping Well II-12 in July 2021, and pumping began on August 24, 2021.

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[6] Dudek. (2015). *Draft Feasibility Study Report South Archibald Plume, Ontario, California*. Prepared for City of Ontario, City of Upland, and Inland Empire Utilities Agency. November 2015.

[7] Dudek. (2015*). Draft Remedial Action Plan South Archibald Plume, Ontario, California*. Prepared for City of Ontario, City of Upland, and Inland Empire Utilities Agency. November 2015.

[8] Santa Ana Water Board. (2021). Community Fact Sheet. https://documents.geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/regulators/deliverable_documents/9334058463/20210407_CommunityFactSheet_SouthArchibaldPrivateWells-Short_ADA_Final.pdf

Domestic Water Supply

The domestic water supply alternative identified in the Feasibility Study and RAP includes the installation of tank systems for some residences, where potable water is delivered from the City of Ontario, and the installation of a pipeline to connect other residences directly to the City of Ontario potable water system. Pursuant to the Stipulated CAO, the Cities of Ontario and Upland assumed the responsibility for implementing the domestic water supply alternative and in February 2017, the Cities submitted a *Domestic Water Supply Work Plan* (2017 Work Plan) to the Santa Ana Water Board, outlining the approach to continue providing alternative water supplies to affected residences that had been provided potable water, either through water tank systems or by bottled water service since 2014.[9] The Santa Ana Water Board approved the 2017 Work Plan on March 3, 2017.[10] At that time, 32 residences were using previously installed tank systems and 21 residences were receiving bottled water.

The alternative water supply plan options include: 1) the continued use or installation of a tank system; 2) connection to an existing City of Ontario water main; 3) connection to a future City of Ontario water main; or 4) the continuation of bottled water service. In accordance with the schedule in the Stipulated CAO and the work plan, tank systems were to be installed within six months of resident consent, connections to Ontario's existing municipal water system were to be constructed within three months of resident consent, and construction and connection to a new water main was to occur within 18 months of resident consent. Additionally, bottled water would be supplied to any newly affected residents immediately upon the determination of the presence of TCE in their water supply at concentrations greater than 4 µgl, or 80 percent of the MCL.

MONITORING AND REPORTING

Pursuant to the Stipulated CAO and the 2017 Work Plan, the Cities of Ontario and Upland collect annual groundwater quality samples from approximately 50-60 private wells and taps at about 45 residential and agricultural locations within the plume area. The purpose of this sampling is to: 1) evaluate the lateral extent of the plume in accordance with the Stipulated CAO; 2) identify locations where TCE concentrations in private water supply wells exceed the MCL; 3) identify locations where TCE concentrations that were previously above the MCL are now below the MCL; and 4) identify residences that may qualify for participation in the City of Ontario's alternative water supply program. Since 2017, the Cities of Ontario and Upland have conducted nine rounds of sampling. The results are documented in annual groundwater monitoring reports that are submitted to the Santa Ana Water Board and available to view on the State Water Resources Control Board's GeoTracker online portal.[11]

The IEUA and CDA also conduct groundwater quality sampling under a separate monitoring and reporting plan developed in 2021 pursuant to the Prop 1 Grant Agreement for the implementation of the Chino Basin Improvement and Groundwater Clean-Up Project (Prop 1 Monitoring Plan[12]). As part of the monitoring program, and at the request of the Santa Ana Water Board and California State Water Resources Control Board (State Board), in 2021 CDA constructed two new monitoring wells to monitor

[9] Dudek. (2017). *Domestic Water Supply Work Plan South Archibald Plume, Ontario, California.* Prepared for the City of Ontario, City of Upland. February 2017.

[10] Santa Ana Water Board. (2017). *Domestic Water Supply Workplan – South Archibald Trichloroethylene Plume*, *Ontario, California*. Letter to the City of Ontario from Kurt Berchtold. March 3, 2017.

[11] https://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/profile_report?global_id=T10000004658

[12] Hazen and Sawyer. (2021). *Monitoring Plan – Chino Basin Improvement and Groundwater Clean-up Project.* Prepared for CDA and IEUA. January 2021.

key locations in the plume: 1) multi-nested Well II-MW-5 (a, b, c, d) located within the area of the highest concentration of TCE within the plume and 2) Well II-MW-4 located just upgradient of CDA Well II-12.[13,14] In November and December 2025, subsequent to the adoption of the Prop 1 Monitoring Plan, CDA constructed two additional nested monitoring wells (II-MW-6 and II-MW-7) east and southeast of the plume to monitor plume migration. During well construction, groundwater samples were collected at both wells from each of the four monitoring zones (a through d) and TCE was only detected in one zone at II-MW-7 below the MCL, confirming that the plume has not migrated east and southeast to these locations. Well II-MW-7 will also provide future performance monitoring for Well II-12 by tracking its effectiveness in removing the core of the plume and whether pumping is causing downward migration of contaminants to deeper zones. The locations of monitoring wells II-MW-4, II-MW-5, II-MW-6, and II-MW-7 are shown in Exhibit 1.

The Prop 1 Monitoring Plan includes monthly, quarterly, annual, or biennial sampling for TCE, nitrate, and TDS at 20 wells located within and near the plume, including 13 CDA production wells, 4 CDA monitoring wells, and 3 nearby cooperating agency wells.

In addition, monitoring well II-MW-5, which was located at the predicted point of highest TCE concentration in the plume was sampled for four other constituents— 1,2,3-trichloropropane (1,2,3-TCP), 1,4-dioxane, perchlorate, and hexavalent chromium -- once upon construction completion (March 2021) and again the following year. Since then, voluntary sampling for these additional constituents has been conducted at II-MW-5 on three separate occasions. Monitoring wells II-MW-6 and II-MW-7 were also sampled for the four additional constituents at construction and will be sampled again 1 year post-construction.

Groundwater data from all the monitoring events are uploaded to the State Board's GeoTracker website along with quarterly and annual Operational Reports, as required by the Prop 1 Monitoring Plan[15]. After five years of operation, Operational Reports will only be required on an annual basis.

In addition to the monitoring conducted by the CDA and the RP-1 Parties, Watermaster routinely collects groundwater samples from private wells in the plume area. Watermaster uses data from its own monitoring efforts, along with data collected by the CDA, IEUA, and the City of Ontario, to delineate the South Archibald TCE plume as part of the biennial Chino Basin State of the Basin Report.

RECENT ACTIVITY

In accordance with the Stipulated CAO, the most recent annual sampling event conducted by the Cities of Ontario and Upland at private wells and taps within the plume area took place from October to November 2025. The sampling was conducted pursuant to the 2025 Sampling Workplan, which was submitted by the City of Ontario in June 2025 and approved by the Santa Ana Water Board on August 22, 2025.[16] During the 2025 sampling event, a total of 47 samples were collected at 35 residential, commercial, and

[13] CDA Board of Directors July 2020 Meeting Agenda and Minutes. https://www.chinodesalter.org/AgendaCenter/ViewFile/Agenda/_07022020-309

[14] Santa Ana Water Board. (2020). *Comments on Responses to Comments on Monitoring and Reporting Plan and Request for Additional Monitoring for Inland Empire Utilities Agency and Chino Basin Desalter Authority Clean-Up Project (Grant Agreement No. D1712507)*. April 24, 2020.

[15] The Prop 1 Monitoring Plan requires Operational Reports to be submitted quarterly starting on January 31, 2026 following the completion of the Prop 1 Grant Agreement term.

[16] EEC Environmental. 2025. Workplan Private Water Supply Well Sampling. Prepared for City of Ontario. June 30, 2025.

agricultural locations. Additionally, the CDA collected samples from ten CDA pumping and monitoring wells located within and adjacent to the plume. The results of these sampling efforts are documented in the *2025 Annual Groundwater Monitoring Report*[17] and summarized below:

- TCE was detected in 17 samples at residential, commercial, and agricultural locations, ranging from 0.31 µgl to 46 µgl and exceeded the MCL of 5 µgl in six of these samples.
- TCE was also detected at nine CDA production and monitoring wells sampled throughout 2025.
  - TCE was detected in all groundwater samples from CDA production wells I-10, I-11, II-11, and II-12, but only exceeded the MCL of 5 µgl in CDA Well II-12.
  - The concentration of TCE ranged from 1.2 µgl to 50 µgl in groundwater samples collected at various screen intervals from Well II-MW-5 and from 13 µgl to 40 µgl in samples collected from Well II-MW-4.
- TCE concentrations in fourteen residential locations along the western edge of the plume continue to decline over time. TCE concentrations at CDA Well II-12 and three of the monitoring well intervals in CDA Well II-MW-5 also had a statistically significant decreasing trend.
- TCE concentrations remain the highest in the north-central part of the plume with increasing concentrations observed in residential locations and at CDA Well II-MW-4 in the central part of the plume just north of CDA Well II-12, likely due to groundwater pumping at Well II-12.
- TCE concentrations are also increasing at CDA Wells I-8 and I-11 at the southern extent of the plume. This likely reflects concentrations of TCE in groundwater south of CDA Well II-12 prior to well construction.
- Two residential locations were identified as suitable candidates for removal from the alternative water supply program.

On February 17, 2026, the Santa Ana Water Board reviewed the *2025 Annual Groundwater Monitoring Report* and had no comments.

As of the end of 2025, 19 affected residences were being supplied water by 13 tank systems. Of these, approximately ten systems are located at the western edge of the plume, where TCE concentrations have remained stable or declined over time. The City of Ontario will continue to monitor TCE at all potentially affected residences and provide residences that have TCE concentrations that exceed 80 percent of the MCL with an alternative water supply. The City has submitted the work plan for the next annual sampling event in the fall of 2026, which includes 19 candidate sample locations requested by the Santa Ana Water Board to further define the plume in the east-northeast areas.[18] On September 17, 2026, the Santa Ana Water Board approved and provided comments on the work plan. A report of the findings will be submitted to the Santa Ana Water Board by December 31, 2026.

The Prop 1 Grant Agreement term ended in January 2026 with the completion of CDA facility construction, marking the start of the Operational Phase of the Project and the associated, required reporting. The first Operational Report was submitted to the Santa Ana Water Board in June 2026, covering the first quarter

[17] Dudek. (2025). *Annual Groundwater Monitoring Report South Archibald TCE Plume – Ontario, California.* Prepared for the City of Ontario and City of Upland. December 2025.

[18] EEC Environmental. 2026. *Workplan Private Water Supply Well Sampling.* Prepared for City of Ontario. July 15, 2026.

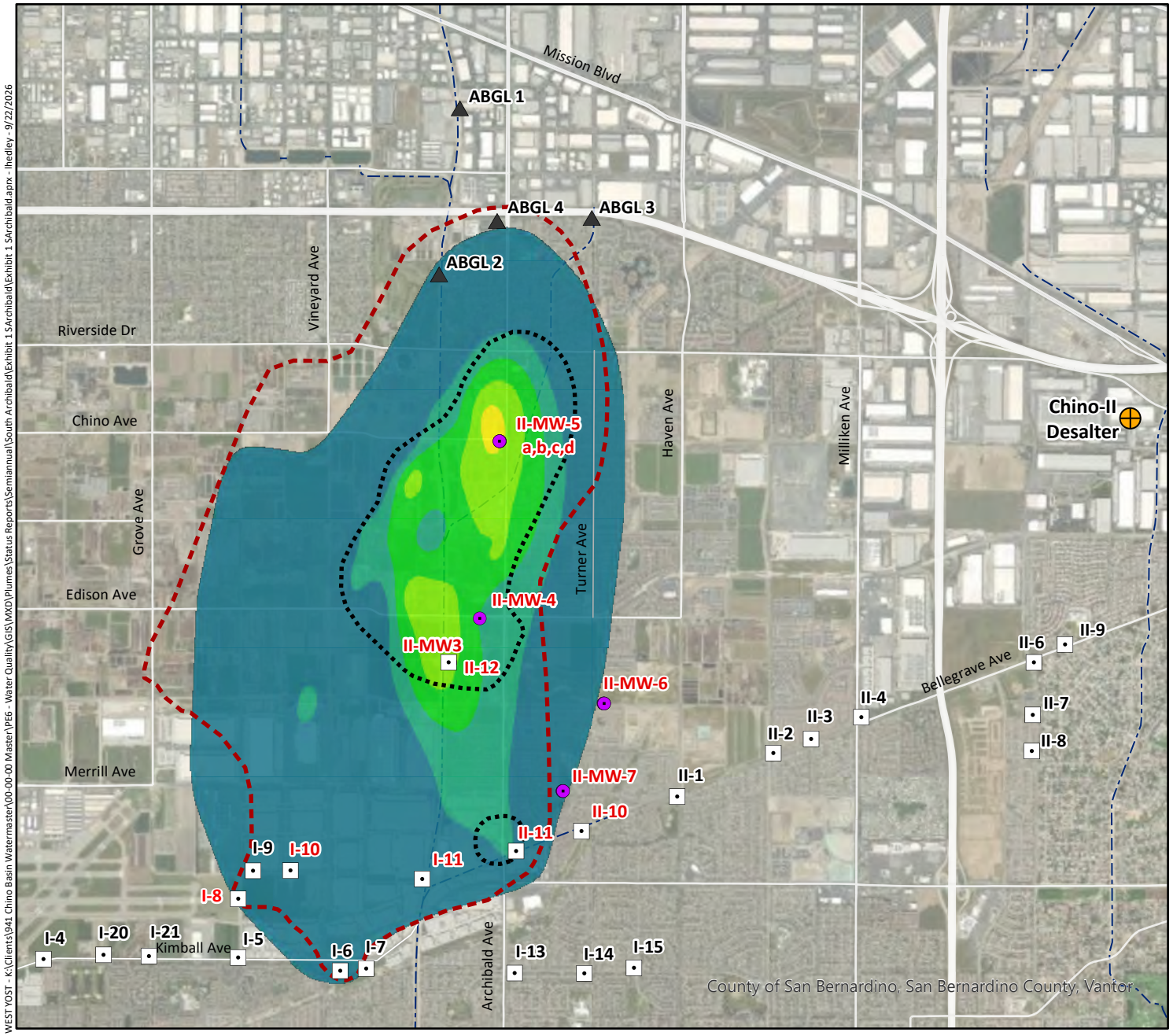
of the operational period from January to March 2026 and the second quarter Operational Report was submitted in August 2026.[19,20] Results from the second quarter report show that TCE concentrations declined in Well II-12 from 2021 to 2023 and have since stabilized between 20 and 30 µgl. Additionally, since operation began in August 2021, Well II-12 has removed 1,118 pounds of TCE.

In August 2026, in compliance with the CAO, the Cities of Ontario and Upland, and the IEUA submitted a draft Five-Year Remedy Review Report to the Santa Ana Water Board to evaluate the effectiveness of the activities performed pursuant to the RAP.[21] The report concludes that the selected remedial action is on track to achieve the long-term remediation goals for a reduction in contaminant concentration and plume size. Since operation began, Well II-12 has removed approximately 1,072 pounds of TCE and it is predicted that continued operation of the pump-and-treat system will continue to reduce the overall size of the plume and remove TCE from the Area of Attainment. Data from wells along the southern end of the plume show that the hydraulic barrier produced from the well field has successfully contained the plume in the Area of Attainment and data from wells to the west of the plume indicate that the wells have successfully prevented the plume from westward migration. Future data from the two new monitoring wells (II-MW-6 and II-MW-7) will indicate whether the plume is migrating eastward and how effective Well II-12 continues to be in removing the core of the plume, while also monitoring for potential downward migration to lower parts of the aquifer.

[19] Inland Empire Utilities Agency. (2026). Groundwater Treatment and Remediation Grant Program Quarterly Operational Report – Year 1, Quarter 1. June 15, 2026.

[20] Inland Empire Utilities Agency. (2026). Groundwater Treatment and Remediation Grant Program Quarterly Operational Report – Year 1, Quarter 2. August 13, 2026.

[21] Hazen and Sawyer. (2026). Five-Year Remedy Review Report – Mitigation of TCE Impacts to Groundwater South Archibald Plume, Ontario, CA. Prepared for City of Ontario, City of Upland, and Inland Empire Utilities Agency. August 26, 2026.



Maximum TCE Concentration (µgl)
July 2019 to June 2024

- 0.5 to ≤ 5
- > 5 to ≤ 10
- > 10 to ≤ 20
- > 20 to ≤ 50
- > 50 to ≤ 100

(Delineated by Chino Basin Watermaster in the 2024 State of the Basin Report)

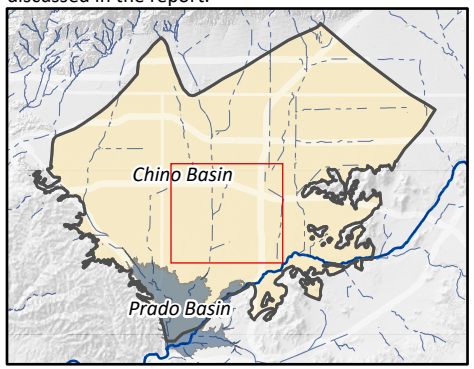
Approximate Extent of the Plume Delineated in the 2025 Annual Groundwater Monitoring Report

- Extent Greater Than 5 µgl
- Complete Extent

Chino Basin Desalter Authority Facilities:

- Pumping Well*
- Monitoring Well*
- Chino-II Desalter Treatment Facility
- ABGL Monitoring Well
- Streams & Flood Control Channels

*Red labels indicate wells that are specifically discussed in the report.



Prepared by:

WEST YOST

0 2 4 Miles
0 3 6 Km

Prepared for:

Chino Basin Watermaster
Semi-Annual Plume Report
South Archibald

206

South Archibald
TCE Plume

Exhibit 1

WEST YOST - K:\Clients\941 Chino Basin Watermaster\00-00-00 Master\PE6 - Water Quality\GIS\MXD\Plumes\Status Reports\Semiannual\South Archibald\Exhibit 1 SArchibald.aprx - lhedley - 9/22/2026

CHINO BASIN
Water Conservation District | Waterwise Community Center

El Nino Preparations FY 2026-2027

October 15, 2026



CBWCD BASINS

<u>San Antonio Creek Channel</u>

Upland:

- College Heights Basins E & W

Montclair:

- Montclair Basins 1, 2, 3 & 4
- Brooks Basin

<u>West Cucamonga Creek Channel</u>

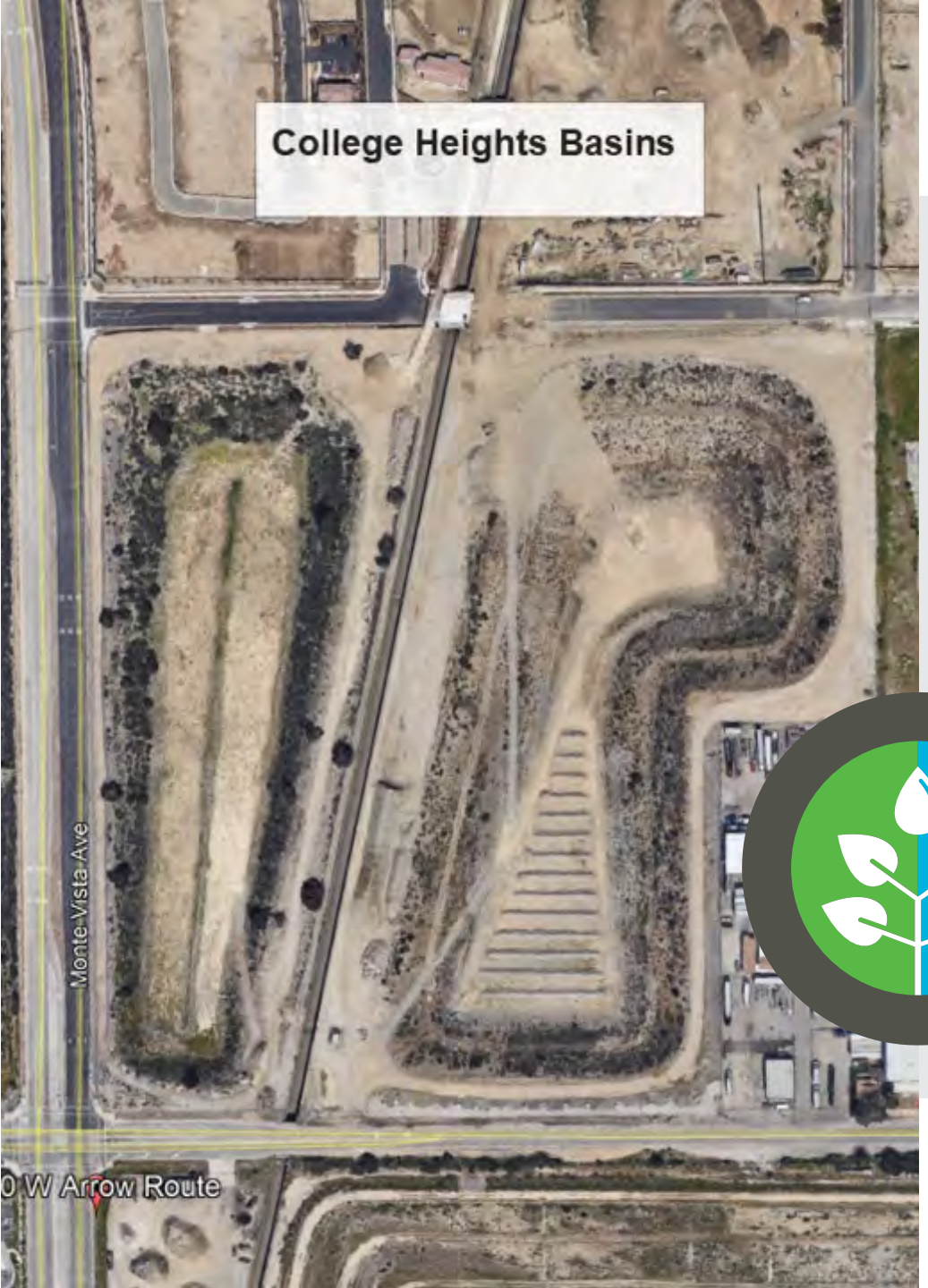
Ontario:

- Ely 3 Basin



CBWCD's Pre-Storm Priorities:

1. **Prevent erosion** on roads and basin sides
2. **Clear basin sides** of invasives and weeds
3. **Clear intake structures** of trash & debris



COLLEGE HEIGHTS BASINS

Location: Arrow Route & Monte Vista, Upland

Water Accepted: Storm & Imported

Acres Land: West (12.7) East (18) TOTAL: 31.7

AF Capacity: West (106.1) + East (104.3) = (TOTAL: 210.4)

College Heights Basins

Road Grading & Straw Waddle Maintenance: October 2026



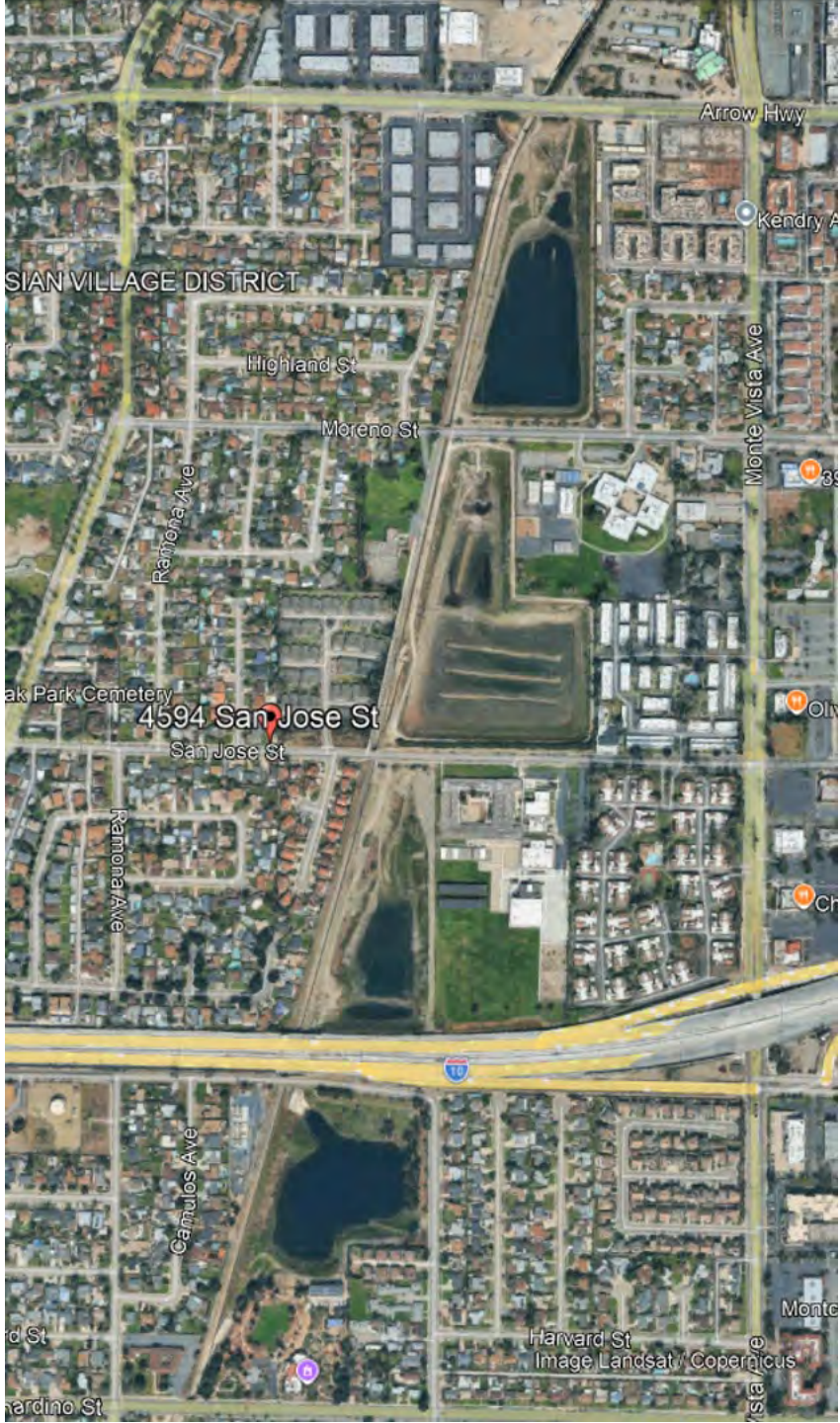




MONTCLAIR BASINS

Combined Storage Capacity: 513 AF







MONTCLAIR BASIN NO. 1

Location: 4800 Arrow Hwy., Montclair

Water Accepted: Storm & Imported

Acres Land: 15

AF Capacity: 146.8

Montclair Basin No. 1

SA Channel Review Clean Out
Gate Motor Review & Test





Montclair Basin No. 1

Parshall Flume





Montclair Basin No. 1

Parshall Flume Repair & Clean Out: October 2026





Montclair Basin No. 1

Road Grading & Berm Shoulder Building: October 2026







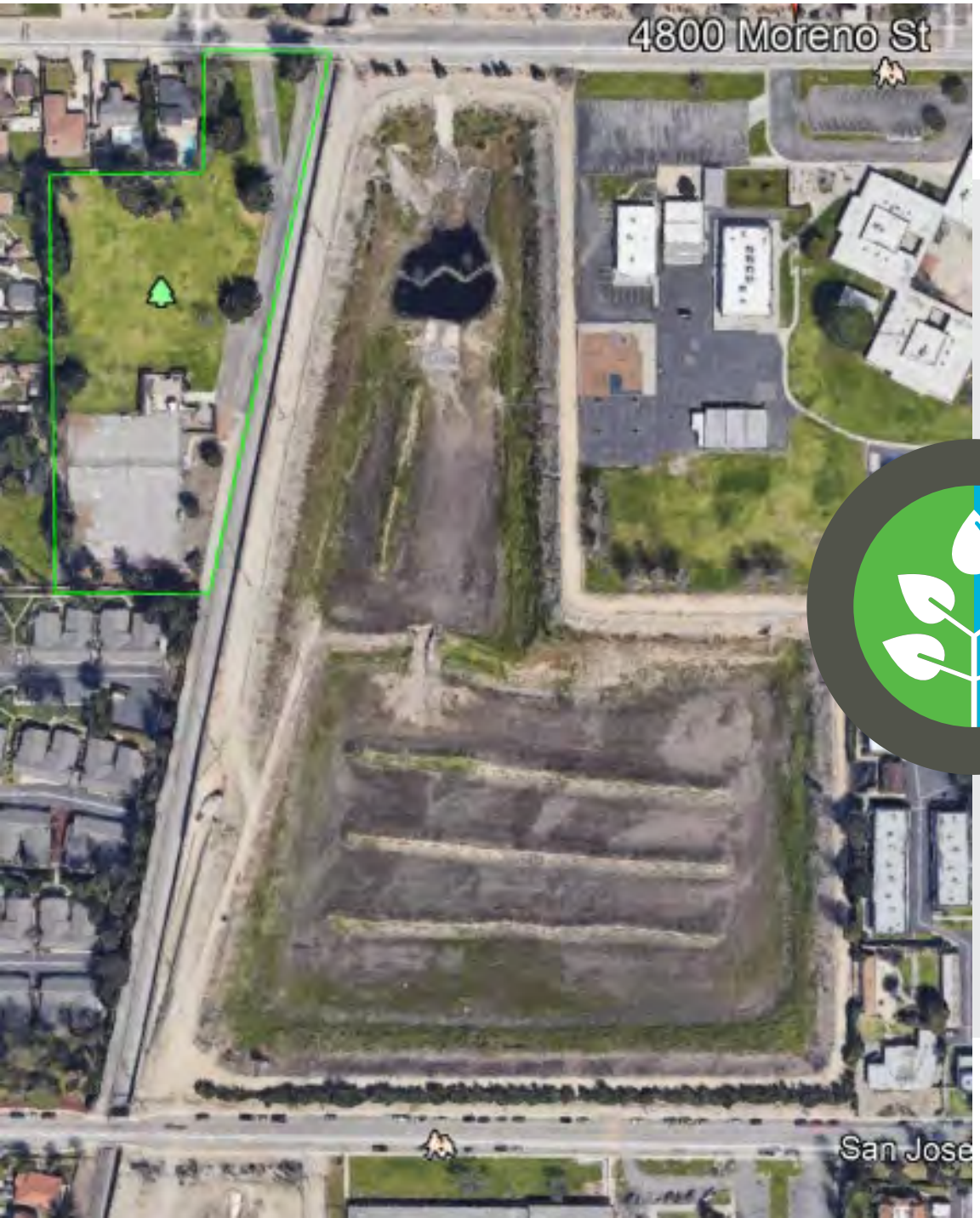
Montclair Basin No. 1

Small Erosion in SE Corner: October 2026









MONTCLAIR BASIN NO. 2

Location: 4800 Moreno St., Montclair

Water Accepted: Storm & Imported

Acres Land: 20.5

AF Capacity: 212.7

Montclair Basin No. 2

Slope Weed Abatement: Completed

Road Grading & Berm Building: October





North Road



Montclair Basin No. 2

Road Grading & Berm Building: October



North East Road





Montclair Basin No. 2

Road Grading & Berm Building: October



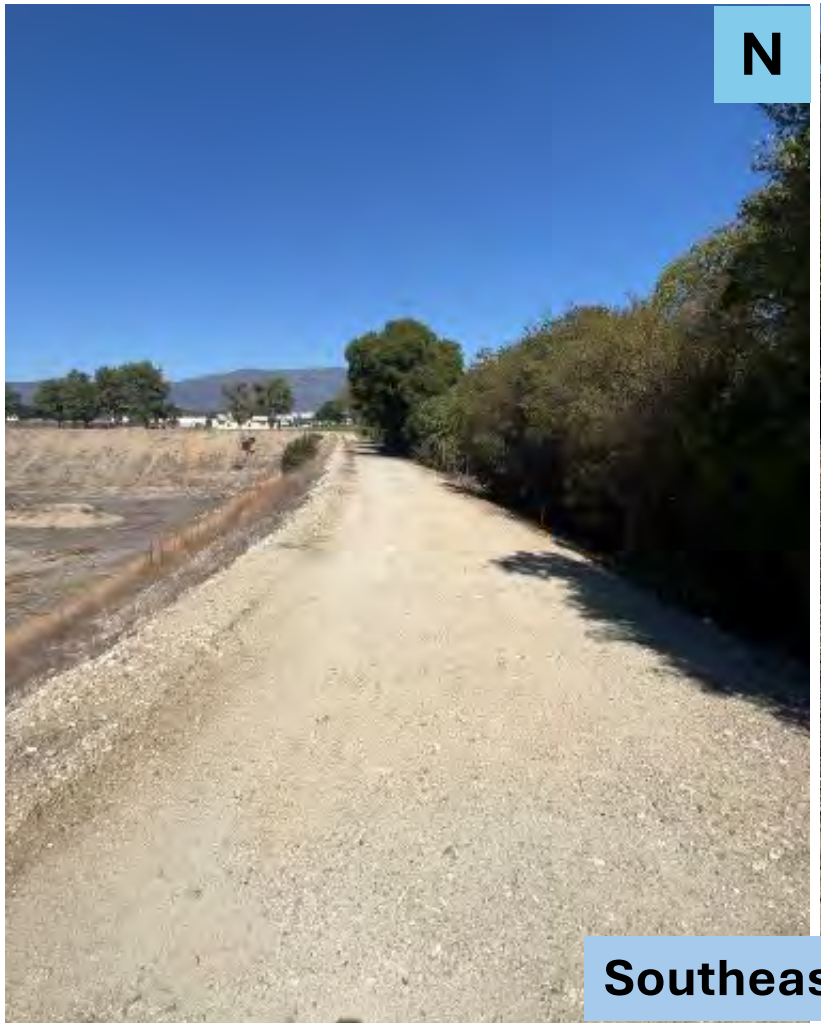


East Middle Road



Montclair Basin No. 2

Road Grading & Berm Building: October





Southeast Road



Montclair Basin No. 2

Drainage Maintenance: Completed





Weed Abatement Method – Pilot Spring & Summer 2026

“Sheep’s Foot” Implement





Weed Abatement Method:

“Sheep’s Foot” Tractor Equipment



Montclair Basin No. 2

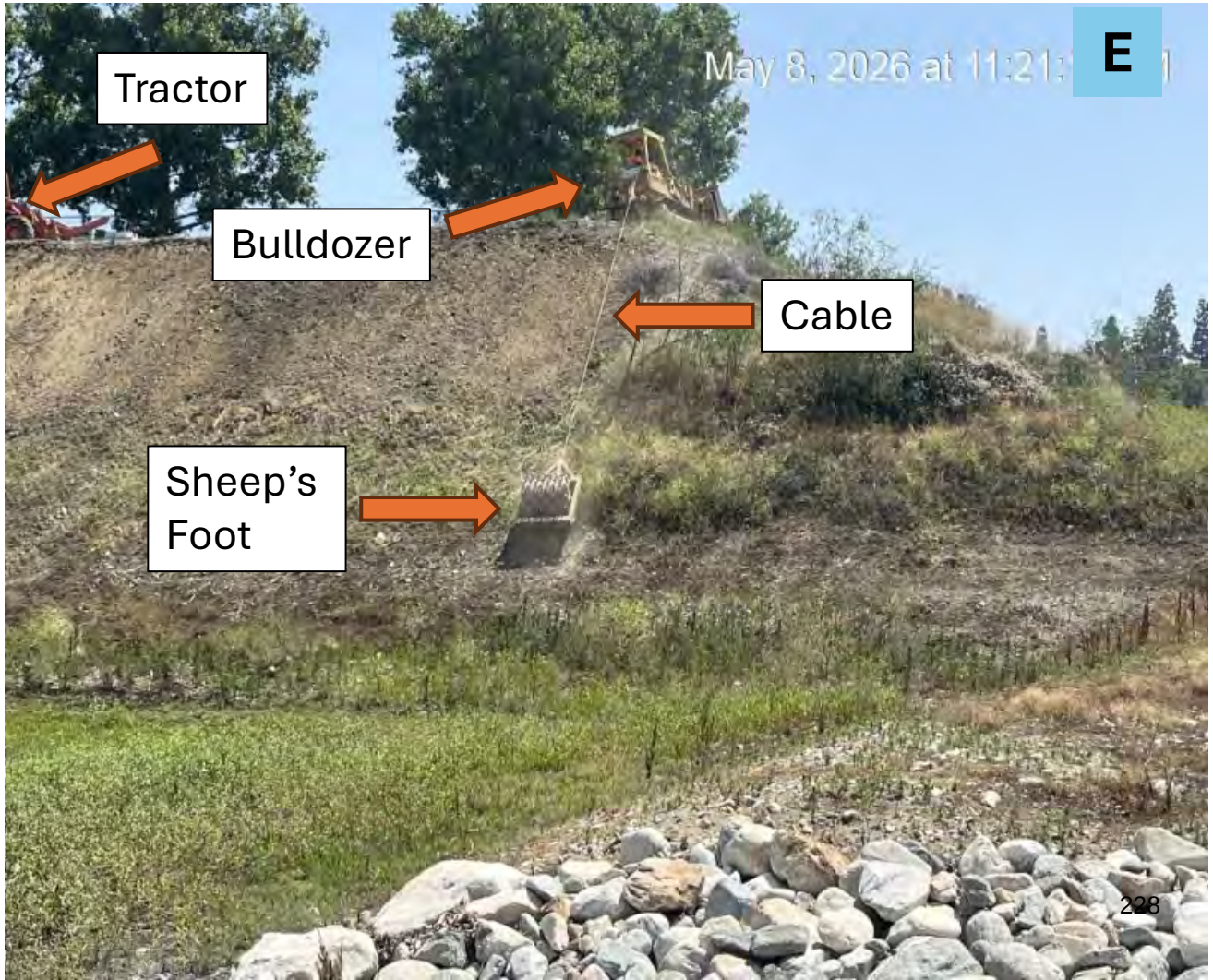
“Sheep’s Foot” Weed Abatement & Compaction: April 2026





Montclair Basin No. 2

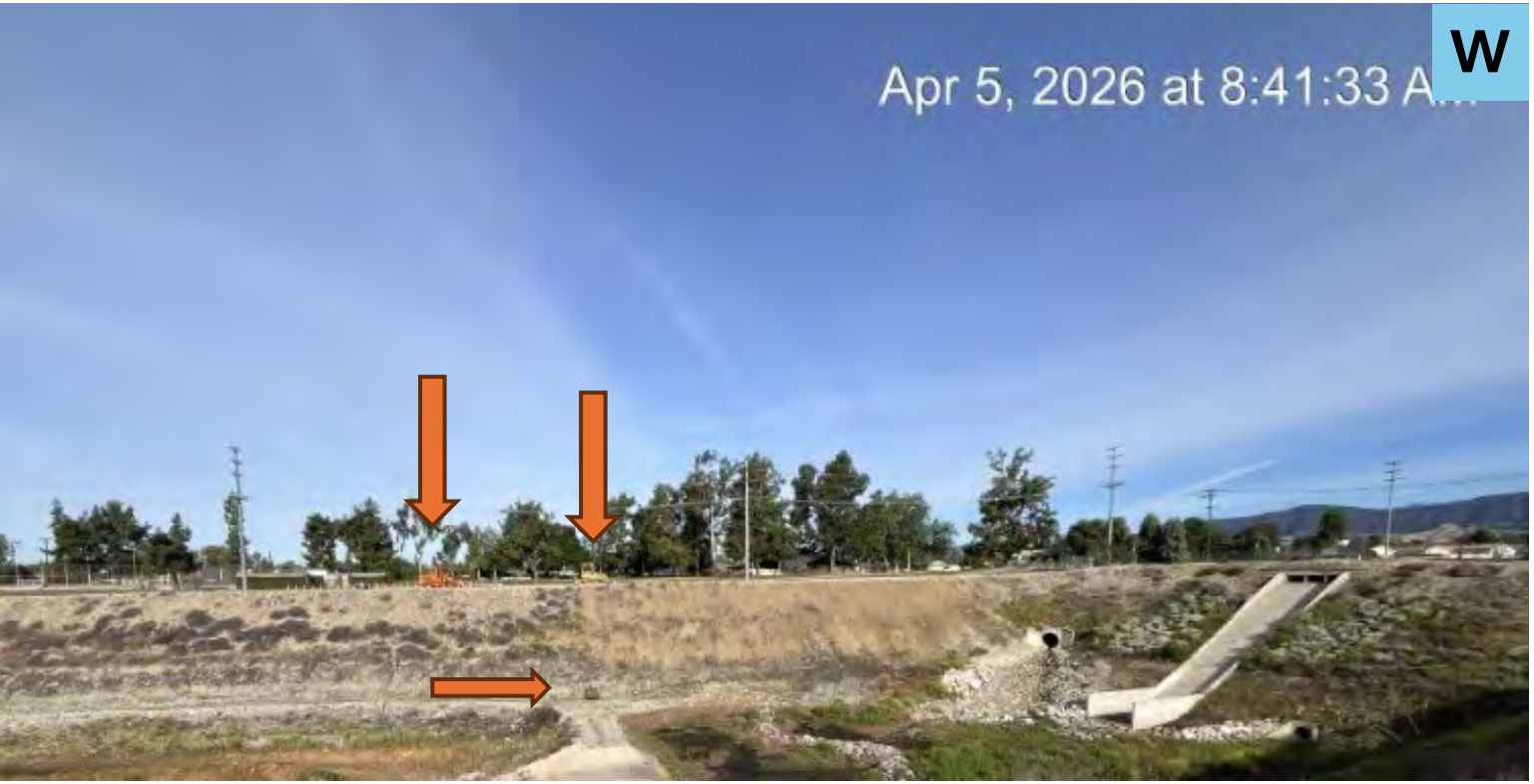
“Sheep’s Foot” Abatement & Compaction: May 2026





Montclair Basin No. 2

“Sheep’s Foot” Abatement: Completed April 2026







MONTCLAIR BASIN NO. 3

Location: 4800 San Jose St., Montclair

Water Accepted: Storm & Imported

Acres Land: 10.5

AF Capacity: 56.5

Montclair Basin No. 3

Minor Slope Erosion Repair: October 2026





Montclair Basin No. 3-

Minor Slope Erosion Repair: October 2026

SE Corner-Next to 10 Frwy.



Slope Repair



Montclair Basin No. 3

Road Erosion Repairs – due to typical runnoff



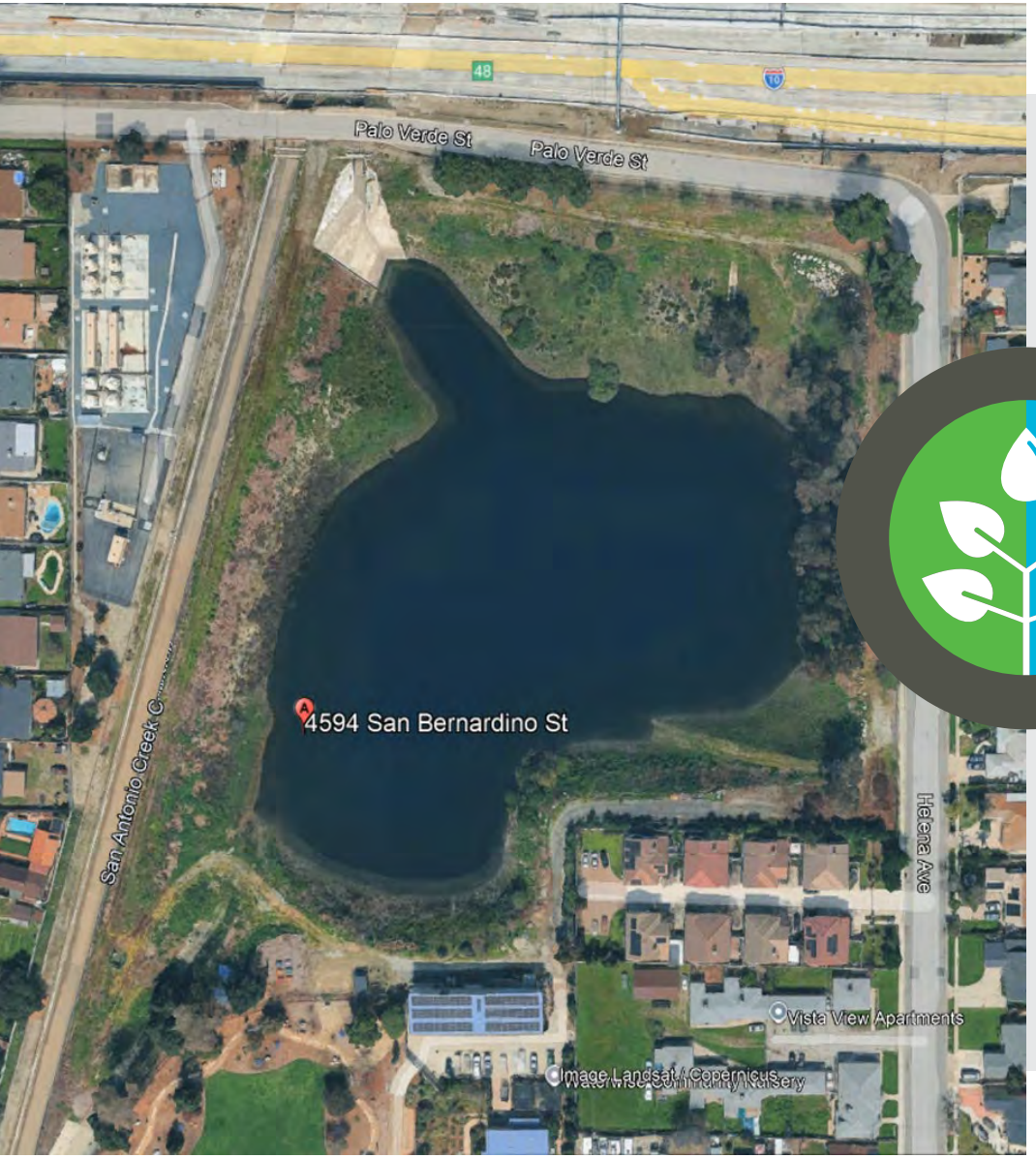


Montclair Basin No. 3

Weed Abatement: August – October 2026







MONTCLAIR BASIN NO. 4

Location: 4594 San Bernardino St., Montclair

Water Accepted: Storm & Imported

Acres Land: 12

AF Capacity: 97

Montclair Basin No. 4: West & South Slopes

Sheep Foot & Dozer - Completed September 2026





Montclair Basin No. 4: West & South Slopes

Sheep's Foot & Dozer: September 2026





Montclair Basin No. 4: West & South Slopes

Sheep's Foot & Dozer: Completed September 2026







BROOKS BASIN

Location: 4435 Brooks St., Montclair

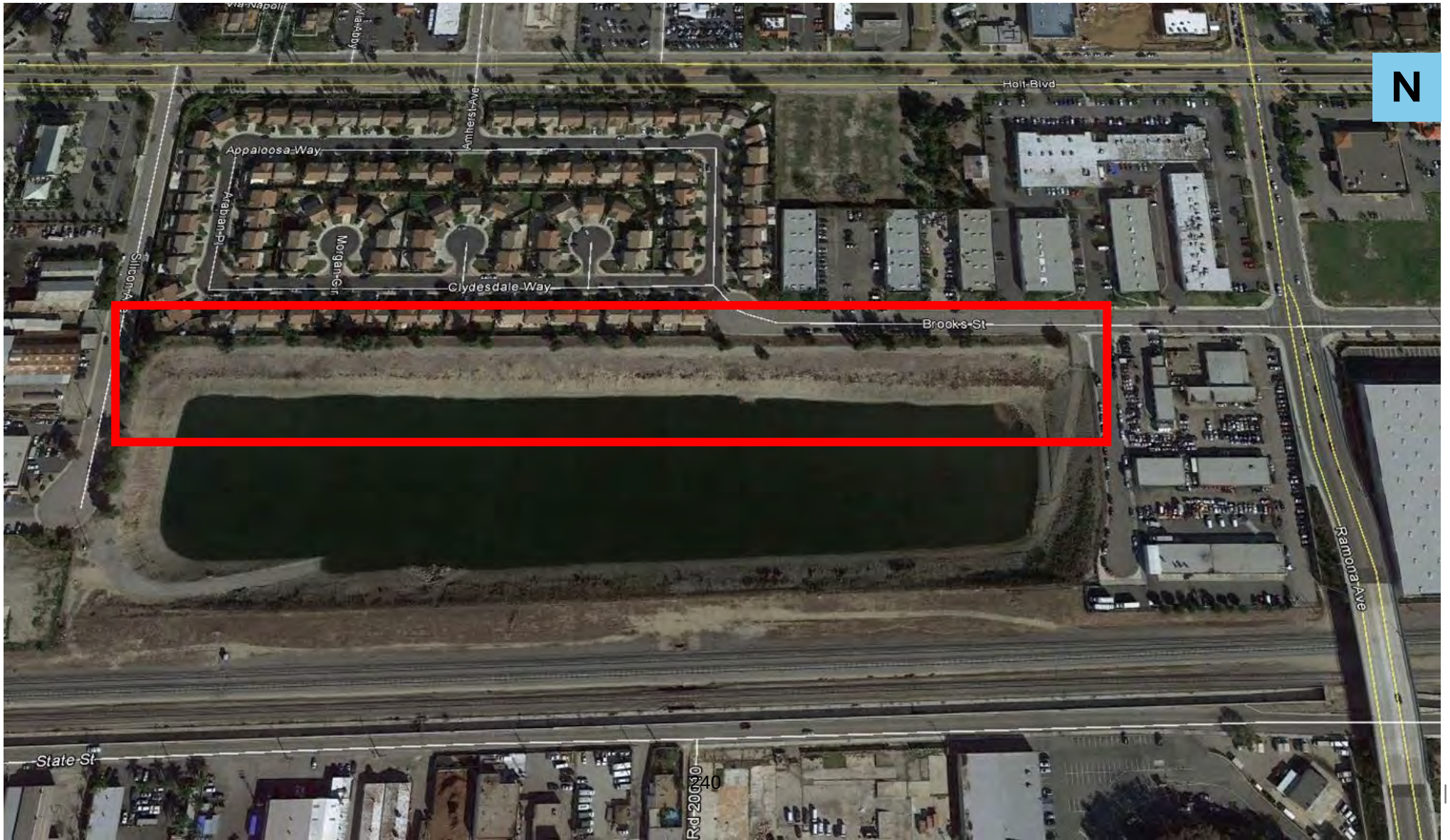
Water Accepted: Storm & Recycled

Acres Land: 21

AF Capacity: 474

Brooks Basin-North Slope

Sheep Foot -Completed October 2026



Brooks Basin-North Slope

Sheep Foot - Completed 2026





Brooks Basin North Slope

“Sheep’s Foot” Abatement: Completed October 2026





Brooks Basin-South & East Slopes

Weed Eater Hand Labor: Completed October 2026



Brooks Basin - South & West Slopes

Weed Eater Hand Labor: Completed October 2026





Brooks Basin - East Slope

Weed Eater Hand Labor: Completed October 2026





ELY BASIN NO. 3

Location: 1951 E. Philadelphia, Ontario

Water Accepted: Storm & Recycled

Acres Land: 19

AF Capacity: 136



Ely Basin No. 3

Slope & Road Tracking With Dozer: October/November 2026



Ely Basin No. 3

Starting October & Completing November 2026





Example from November 2025



Ely Basin No. 3: Slopes-Dozer Tracking

Starting October & Completing November 2026





Ely Basin No. 3: Slopes-Dozer Tracking

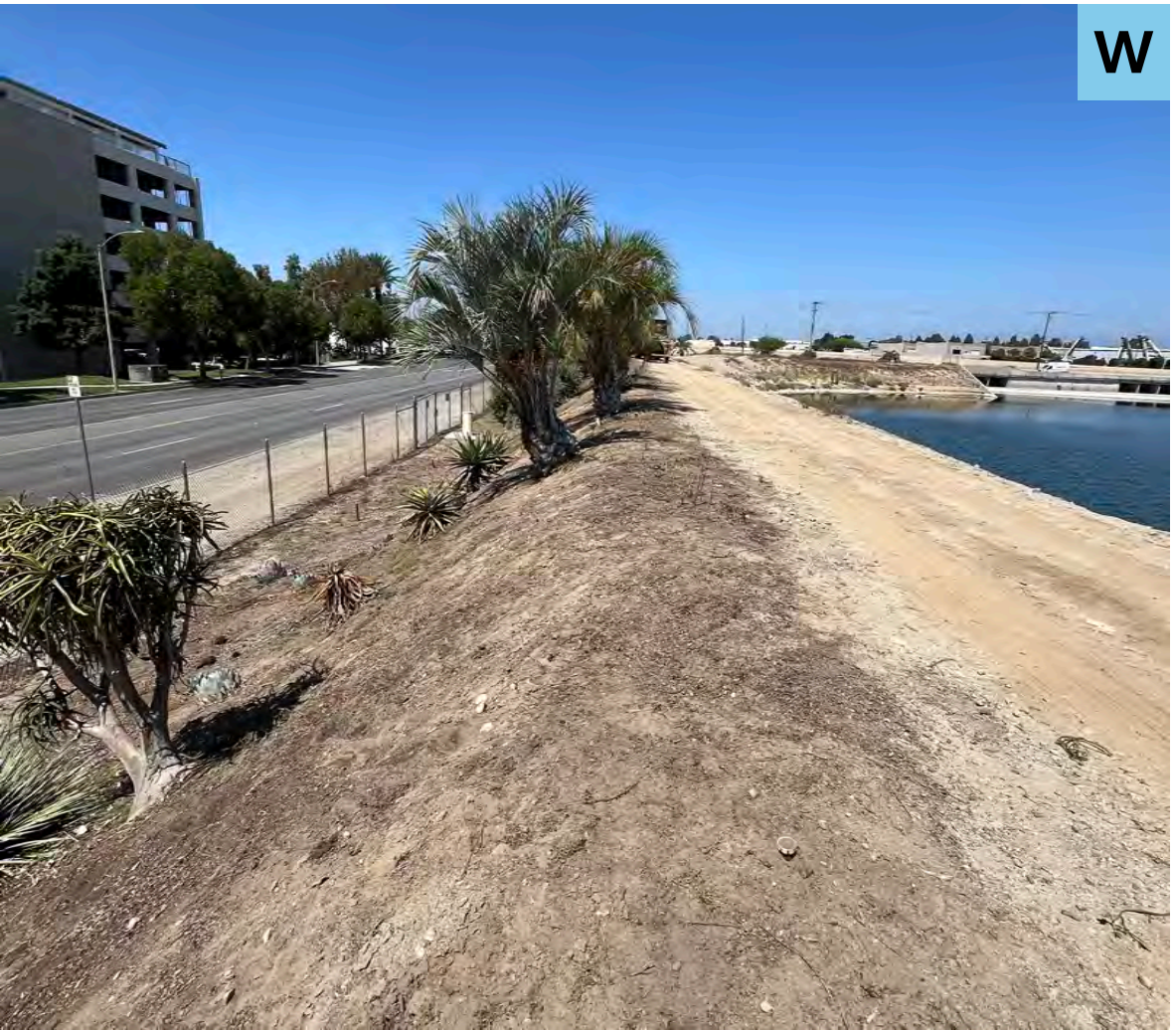
Starting October & Completing November 2026





Ely Basin No. 3 Landscape

Weed Abatement: Completed August 2026







THANK YOU!

QUESTIONS?



Inland Empire Utilities Agency
A MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

IEUA GWR Update
CBWM Advisory Committee

Brent Ritzinger
RW/GWR O&M Specialist

October 15th, 2026

Basin Cleanings – Banana



Basin Cleanings – 7th & 8th Street Basins



2026 Storm Capture – Declez Basin



2026 Storm Capture – Jurupa Basin



2026 Storm Capture – San Sevaine Basins



2026 Storm Capture – Wineville



2026 Storm Capture – Wineville to Jurupa



Preparation for El Niño – Tropical Storm Hilary, 2023



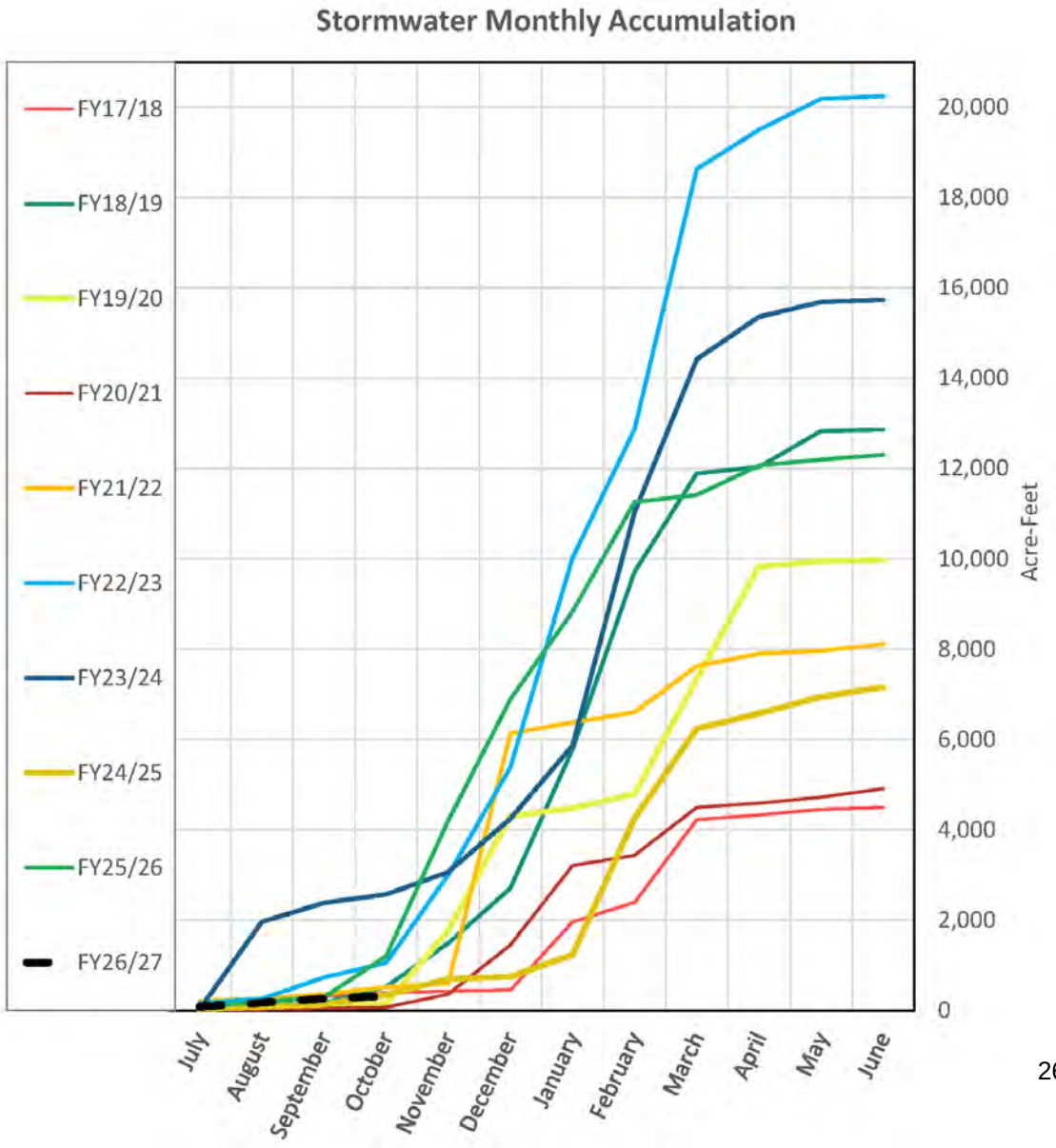
Preparation for El Niño – Tropical Storm Hilary, 2023

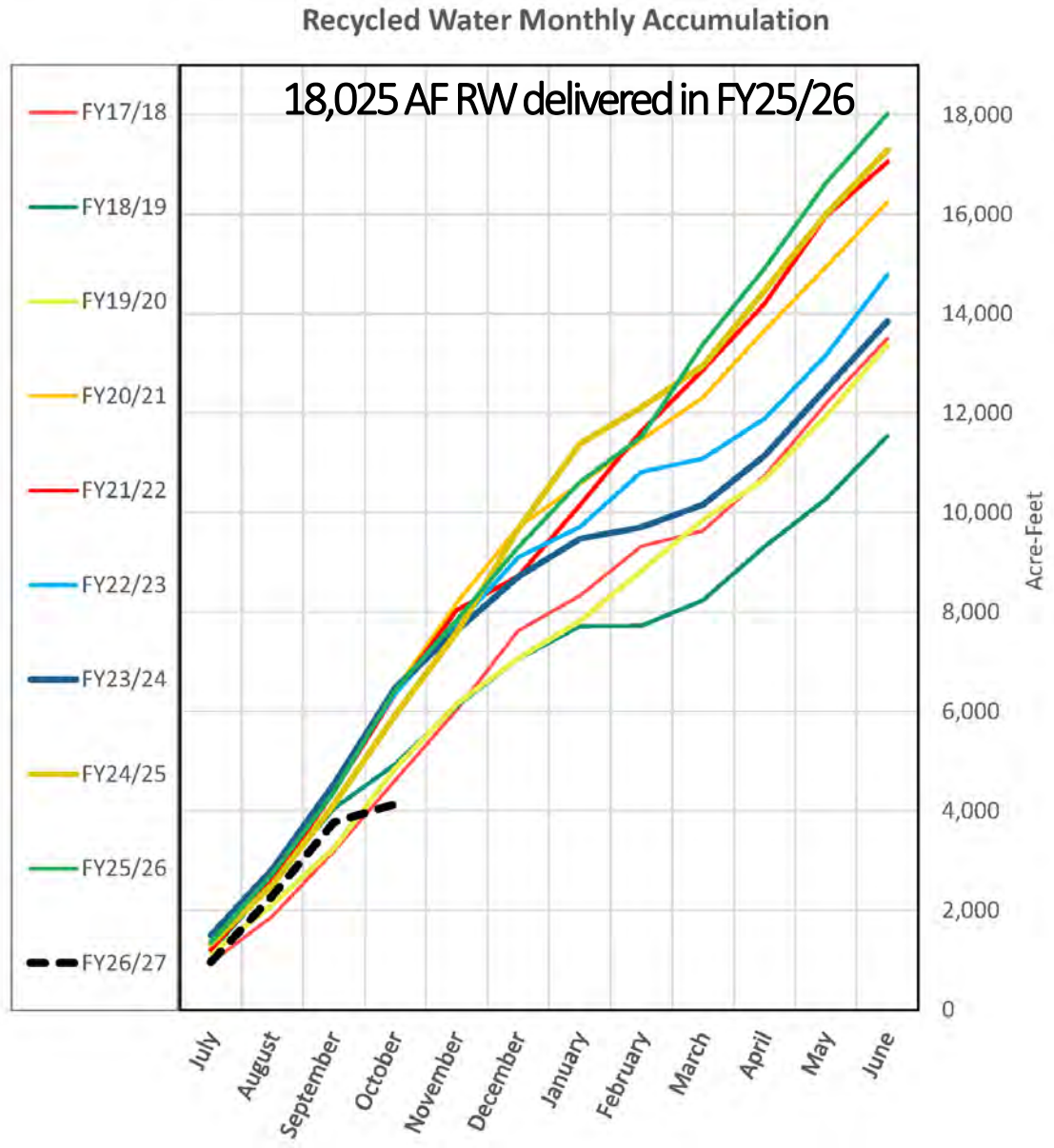


Preparation for El Niño – Protecting Active Projects



Annual Recharge Monthly Accumulation





Thank You



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