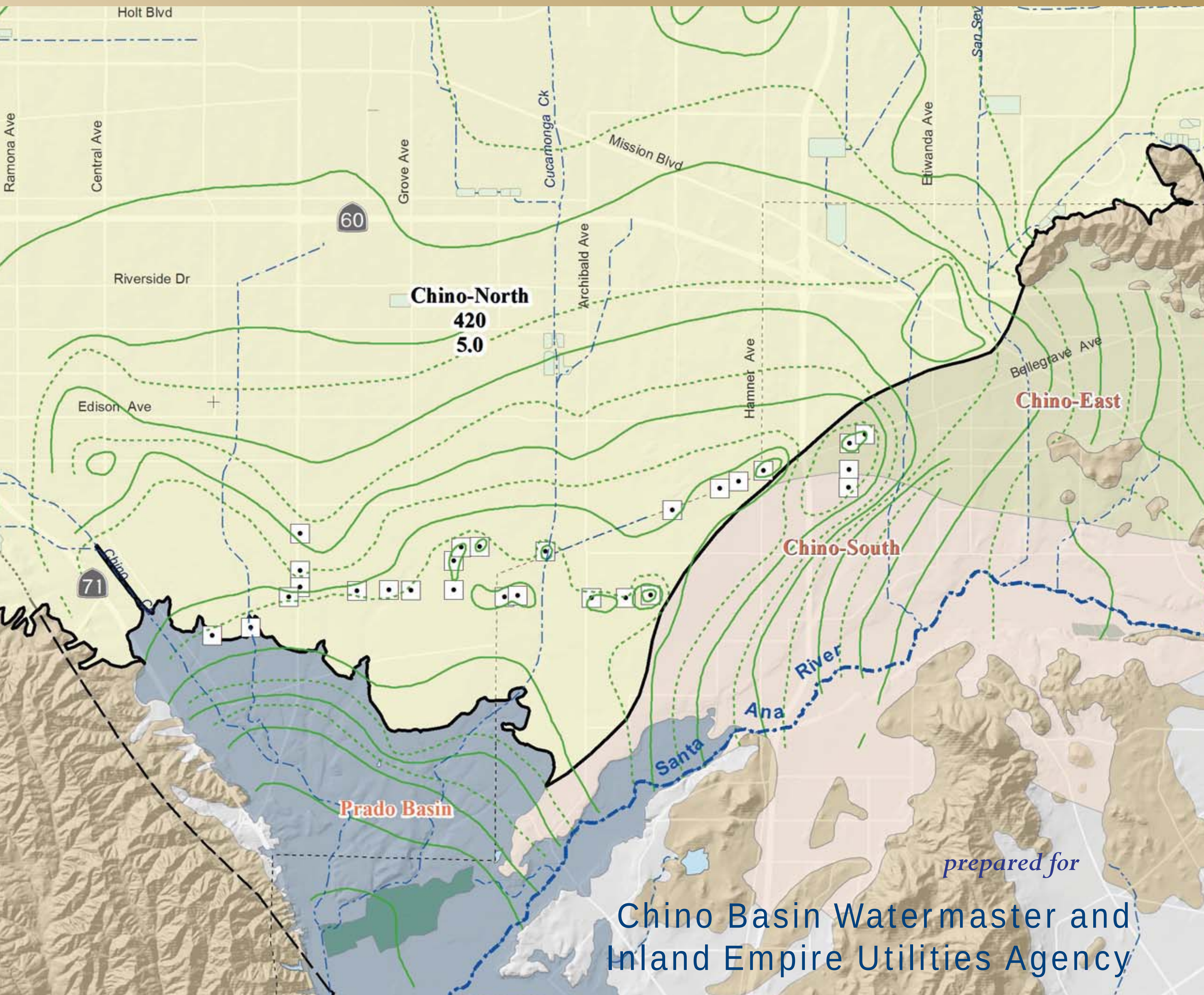
Optimum Basin Management Program

Chino Basin Maximum Benefit Annual Report 2013



prepared for

Chino Basin Watermaster and
Inland Empire Utilities Agency

April 2014

WEI
Wildermuth Environmental, Inc.

CHINO BASIN WATERMASTER

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PETER KAVOUNAS, P.E.
General Manager

April 15, 2014

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

Subject: Transmittal of the Chino Basin 2013 Maximum Benefit Annual Report

Dear Mr. Berchtold,

The Chino Basin Watermaster (Watermaster) hereby submits the Chino Basin Maximum Benefit Annual Report for 2013. This Annual Report is in partial fulfillment of the maximum benefit commitments made by Inland Empire Utility Agency and Watermaster as discussed in Resolution No. R8-2004-0001 and its attachment: Resolution Amending the Water Quality Control Plan for the Santa Ana River Basin to Incorporate an Updated Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) and Nitrogen Management Plan for the Santa Ana Region Including Revised Groundwater Subbasin Boundaries, Revised TDS and Nitrate-Nitrogen Quality Objectives for Groundwater, Revised TDS and Nitrogen Wasteload Allocations, and Revised Reach Designations, TDS and Nitrogen Objectives and Beneficial Uses for Specific Surface Waters. Table 5-8a in the Attachment to the Resolution identifies the projects and requirements that must be implemented to demonstrate that water quality consistent with maximum benefit to the people of the state will be maintained. This Annual Report describes the status of compliance with each commitment and the work performed during 2013.

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

Sincerely,

Chino Basin Watermaster

P. Kavounas

Peter Kavounas, P.E.
General Manager

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Acronyms, Abbreviations, and Initialisms

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

This 2013 Maximum Benefit Annual Report was prepared by the Chino Basin Watermaster (Watermaster) and the Inland Empire Utilities Agency (IEUA) pursuant to their maximum-benefit commitments, as described in the Water Quality Control Plan for the Santa Ana River Basin (Basin Plan) (California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Santa Ana Region [Regional Board], 2008).

This introductory section provides background on the Chino Basin Optimum Basin Management Program (OBMP) and Implementation Plan; the Regional Board's recognition of the OBMP Implementation Plan; the establishment of alternative, maximum-benefit groundwater-quality objectives for the Chino Basin; and the commitments made by Watermaster and the IEUA when the Regional Board granted the maximum-benefit objectives. Several commitments require reporting to the Regional Board. This Annual Report describes the status of compliance with each commitment and the work performed during calendar year 2013.

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

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

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

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

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

The *Draft* 2013 Chino Basin Model analyzed the amount of Santa Ana River recharge to the Chino Basin that occurred since the implementation of the OBMP and Peace II Agreement due to desalter production and re-operation (fiscal year 2001 to 2011) and for a planning period through fiscal year 2035 (WEI, 2014). The New Yield[1] from Santa Ana River recharge determined in the *Draft* 2013 Chino Basin Model is about 61 percent of desalter well production in fiscal year 2011 and levels off to about 50 percent of total future desalter well production through fiscal year 2035. This new yield induced by pumping at the desalter wells is consistent with the planning estimates described in the previous studies.

These studies demonstrate that the yield of the Chino Basin is enhanced by increasing groundwater production near the River. These studies also indicate that the Chino Basin Desalter program and a slight permanent decrease in basin storage will (1) capture groundwater flowing south from the forebay regions of the Chino Basin and (2) reduce the outflow of high-salinity groundwater from the southern Chino Basin to the Santa Ana River, thereby providing greater protection of downstream beneficial uses.

1.2 The OBMP and the 2004 Basin Plan Amendment

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

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

For the Chino Basin, the 1995 Basin Plan contained restrictions on the use of recycled water for irrigation and groundwater recharge. In particular, it contained TDS objectives ranging from 220 to 330 milligrams per liter (mg/L) over most of the Basin. The ambient TDS concentrations in the Chino Basin exceeded these objectives, which meant that no assimilative capacity existed for most of the Basin. Therefore, the use of the IEUA's recycled water (which has a TDS concentration of about 500 mg/L) for irrigation and groundwater recharge—one of the key elements of the OBMP Implementation Plan—would require mitigation even though recycled water reuse would not materially impact future TDS concentrations or impair the beneficial uses of Chino Basin groundwater.

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

The new TDS and nitrate-nitrogen objectives for the groundwater management zones in the Santa Ana Region were established to ensure that historical water quality is maintained pursuant to the State's antidegradation policy (State Board Resolution No. 68-16). These objectives were termed "antidegradation" objectives. Figure 1-1 shows the antidegradation objectives for the Chino Basin Management Zones. Note that the antidegradation TDS objectives across most of the Chino Basin are low (250 to 280 mg/L) and would restrict recycled water reuse and the artificial recharge of imported water.

To address this issue, Watermaster and the IEUA proposed, and the Regional Board accepted, alternative and less stringent "maximum-benefit" objectives for a large portion of the Chino Basin, the Chino-North Management Zone (Chino-North). Figure 1-1 shows the maximum-benefit objectives for Chino-North—specifically the 420 mg/L TDS objective. This maximum benefit TDS objective is higher than the current ambient TDS concentration (340 mg/L in 2009), thus creating assimilative capacity and allowing for recycled water reuse and recharge without mitigation.

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

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

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

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

If these projects and programs are not implemented to the Regional Board's satisfaction, the antidegradation objectives would apply for regulatory purposes. The application of the antidegradation objectives would result in a finding that there is no assimilative capacity for TDS and nitrate-nitrogen in the Chino-1, Chino-2, and Chino-3 Management Zones. The Regional Board would require mitigation for the TDS and nitrate-nitrogen discharges to these management zones (for both recycled and imported water) that exceeded the antidegradation objectives; this would essentially eliminate the ability to recharge recycled water without mitigation and would restrict the recharge of imported State Water Project (SWP) water when its TDS concentration exceeds the antidegradation objectives. Figure 1-2 shows the percent of the time that the TDS concentration at the Devil Canyon Afterbay[2] has been less than or equal to a specific value based on observed TDS concentrations over the last 30 years. As shown, the TDS concentrations of SWP water exceeded the antidegradation objectives in the Chino-1,

[2] The Devil Canyon Afterbay from the Silverwood Lake reservoir in the San Bernardino Mountains is the facility that delivers SWP Water to the Chino Basin via the Upper Feeder Pipelines.

-2, and -3 Management Zones about 30, 47, and 40 percent of the time, respectively. The TDS concentration of SWP water exceeded the Chino-North maximum-benefit objective of 420 mg/L less than one percent of the time.

1.4 Purpose and Report Organization

The purpose of this report is to describe the status of compliance with the maximum-benefit commitments listed above. The report is organized as follows:

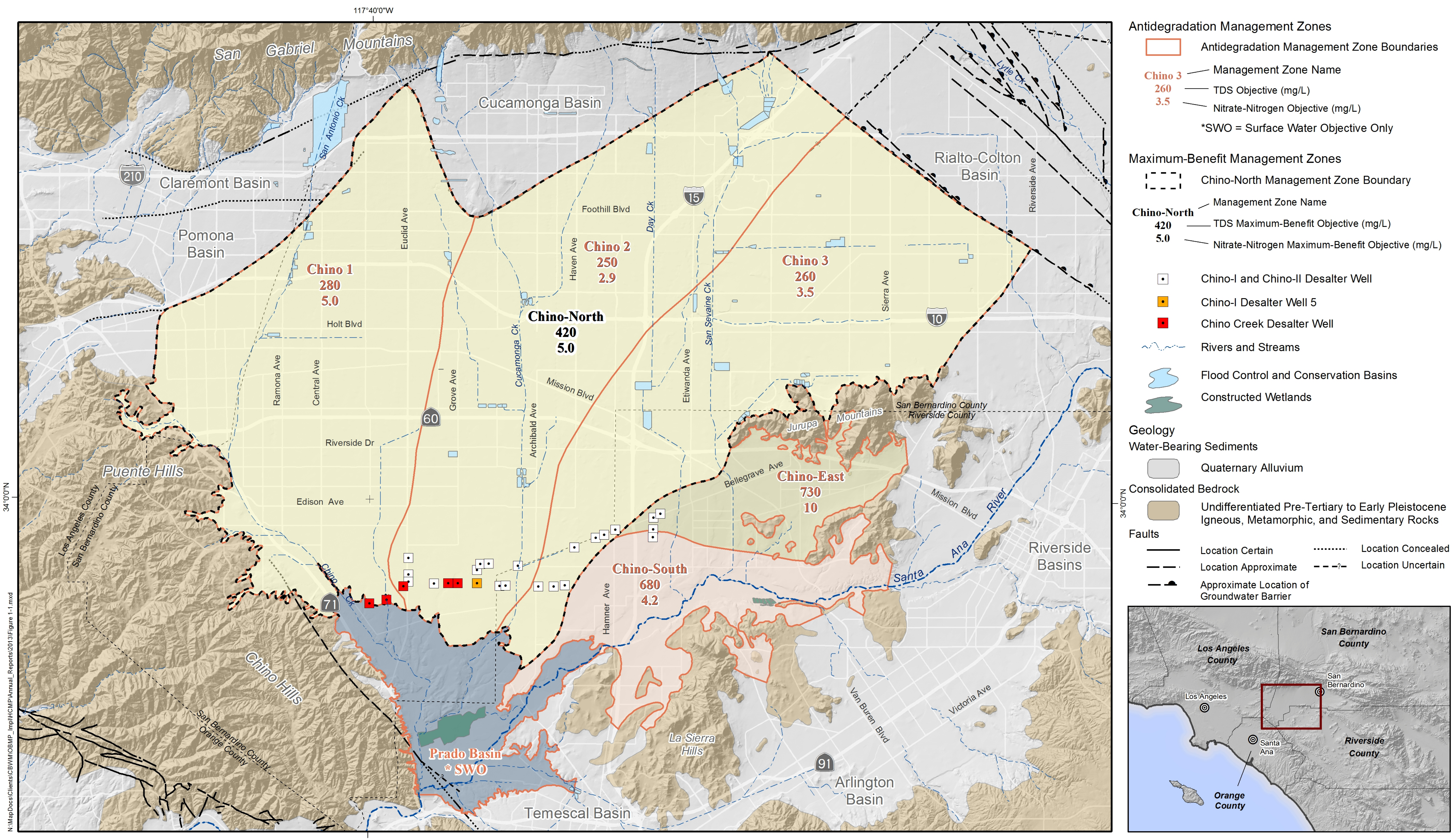
Section 1 – Introduction: This section describes the background that led to the development of the maximum-benefit objectives and the associated maximum-benefit commitments for the Chino Basin.

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

Section 3 – Maximum-Benefit Monitoring Program: Data Collected in 2013: Section 3 describes the data collected in 2013 as part of the monitoring program.

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

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



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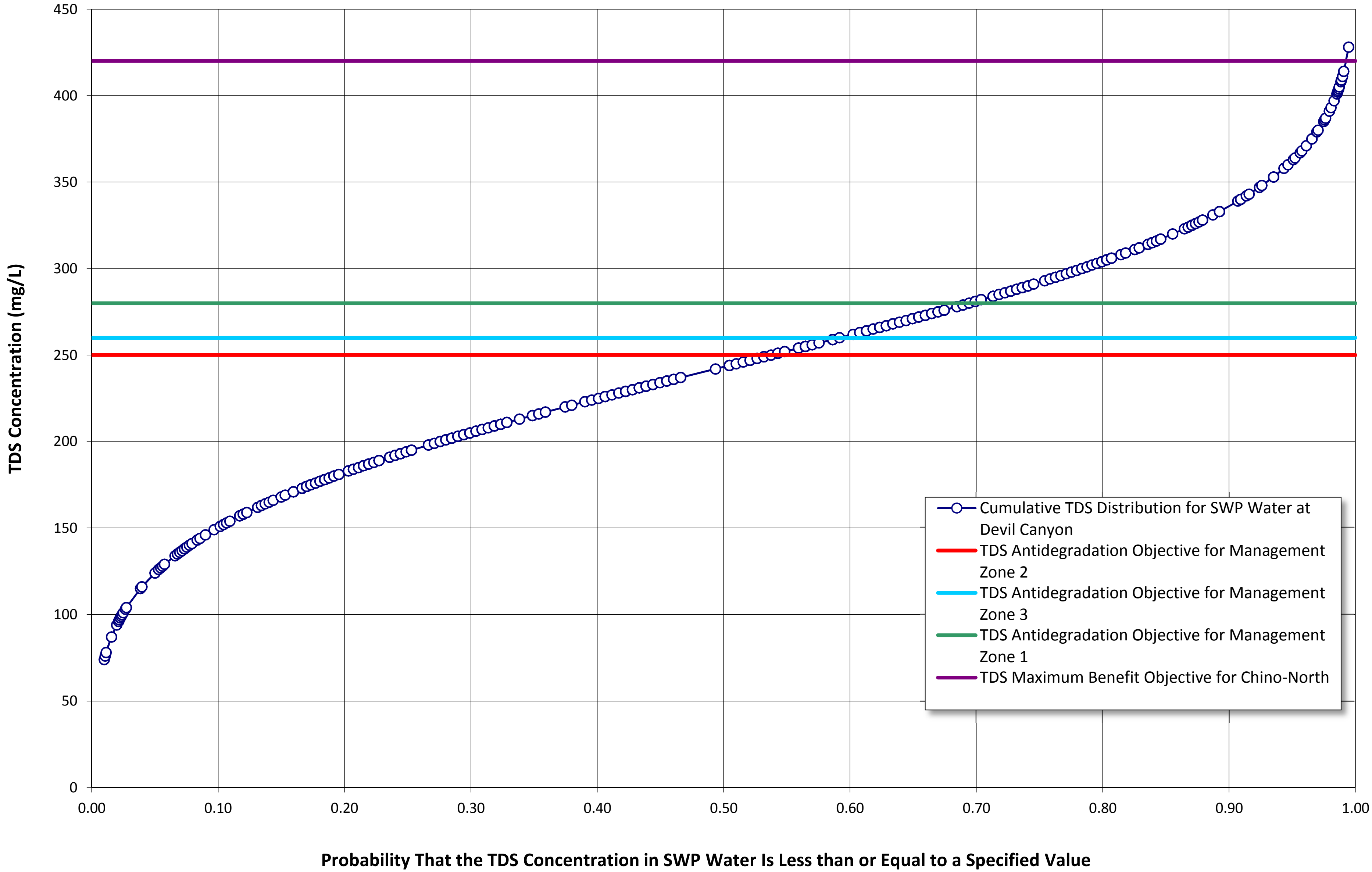
2013 Maximum Benefit Annual Report

Chino Basin Management Zones

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

Figure 1-1

Figure 1- 2
Historical TDS Concentration in State Water Project Water at Devil Canyon Afterbay



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WEI Wildermuth Environmental, Inc.

Section 2 – Maximum-Benefit Commitment Compliance

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

2.1 Hydraulic Control

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

2.1.1 Hydraulic Control Monitoring Program

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

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

surface water and contributing to flow in the Santa Ana River or if the River is percolating and recharging the Basin.

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

Watermaster and the IEUA executed this surface-water and groundwater-monitoring program per the 2004 Basin Plan Amendment and Work Plan from 2004 through 2011 and concluded that hydraulic control has been achieved across the central and eastern portions of the Chino Desalter well fields, but some groundwater discharge occurs from Chino-North to the PBMZ west of Chino-I Desalter Well 5 (WEI, 2007b; WEI, 2008b; WEI, 2009a; WEI, 2010; WEI, 2011a; WEI, 2012b). The Chino Basin Desalter Authority[3] (CDA) constructed the Chino Creek Well Field (CCWF) to gain hydraulic control west of Chino-I Desalter Well 5 (See Figure 1-1, Section 2.1.3, and Section 2.2.)

Watermaster and the IEUA also concluded that much of the water quality and discharge data collected as part of the surface-water monitoring program were not necessary to determine the state of hydraulic control. The *2009 Maximum Benefit Monitoring Program Annual Report* (WEI, 2010) recommended that:

1. The elimination of groundwater discharge from Chino-North to the PBMZ by the Chino Desalter well fields, or the control of the discharge to *de minimis* levels, is the measureable definition of hydraulic control.
2. Future annual reports should focus on the analysis of groundwater data (piezometric levels and groundwater quality) since these are the main data sets used to show the extent of capture of Chino-North groundwater by the Chino Desalter well fields.
3. Future annual reports should deemphasize the analysis of surface water data (flow and water quality) since they are not necessary to show the extent of the complete capture of Chino-North groundwater by the Chino Desalter well fields. Future annual reports should continue to report on the flow and quality of the Santa Ana River at Below Prado to check the conclusion that the influence of rising groundwater in the Prado Basin on the flow and quality of the Santa Ana River is *de minimis*.
4. If Watermaster and the IEUA have satisfied all other Chino Basin maximum-benefit commitments, the Regional Board should reduce the surface-water monitoring commitments in the maximum-benefit commitments as they are currently defined in the Basin Plan.

On February 10, 2012, the Regional Board adopted an amendment to the Basin Plan to implement these recommendations. This amendment removed all references to specific monitoring locations and sampling frequencies for groundwater and surface-water monitoring and, in their place, required that Watermaster and the IEUA submit (i) an updated surface-

[3] http://www.chinodesalter.org/

water monitoring program by February 25, 2012 and (ii) a revised groundwater monitoring program and schedule for the demonstration of hydraulic control by December 31, 2013. Pursuant to (i), Watermaster and the IEUA submitted the *2012 Hydraulic Control Monitoring Program Work Plan* (2012 Work Plan) to the Regional Board on February 25, 2012 (WEI, 2012a). The 2012 Work Plan was adopted by the Regional Board on March 16, 2012 (Regional Board, 2012).[4] Pursuant to (ii), Watermaster and the IEUA submitted the *2014 Maximum Benefit Monitoring Work Plan* (2014 Work Plan) to the Regional Board on December 23, 2013 (WEI, 2013c).[5]

2.1.2 Hydraulic Control Monitoring Program Objectives and Methods

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

1. Will hydraulic control be maintained east of Chino-I Desalter Well 5?
2. Will the CCWF reduce groundwater flow past the desalter well field to *de minimis* amounts west of Chino-I Desalter Well 5?
3. Will the impact of rising groundwater outflow from the Chino Basin on the surface-water quality in the Santa Ana River remain *de minimis*?

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

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

Watermaster prepares a State of the Basin (SOB) report every two years (WEI, 2002; 2005; 2007c; 2009c; 2011c; and 2013b). The SOB report includes a spring groundwater-elevation contour map of the southern portion of Chino Basin showing the state of hydraulic control. The report will include a characterization of the state of hydraulic control based on the groundwater-elevation contours. Any hydraulic control findings in the SOB will be referenced in the Chino Basin Maximum Benefit Annual Report. The spring 2012 groundwater-elevation contour map from the 2012 SOB Report (WEI, 2013b) is included in Appendix A of this annual report.

Watermaster recalibrated and updated the Chino Basin groundwater-flow model in 2013 (WEI, 2014 *Draft*), which included an assessment of hydraulic control. A map from the *Draft* 2013 Chino Basin Model report showing the state of hydraulic control in 2030, with groundwater-elevation contours and flow vectors, is included in Appendix B. An assessment

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

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

of the future projected state of hydraulic control will be included as part of the Maximum Benefit Annual Reports at a frequency that corresponds with Watermaster's model recalibration schedule (every five years). The Regional Board also requested that any additional analyses of hydraulic control published by Watermaster and the IEUA in the interim years be referenced in the Maximum Benefit Annual Report.

Method to Address Question 2. In a letter from the Regional Board to Watermaster and the IEUA, dated October 12, 2011, the Regional Board defined *de minimis* flow of groundwater from Chino-North to the PBMZ as less than 1,000 acre-feet/yr based on 2009 computer-simulation modeling of groundwater flow with the CCWF in operation. Well construction for the CCWF was completed in 2012 and consists of Chino-I Desalter Well Nos. 16, 17, 18, 20, and 21. The final production capacity of the CCWF will range between 1,500 and 1,800 acre-ft/yr.

The state of hydraulic control in the vicinity of the CCWF was evaluated with the recalibrated 2013 Chino Basin Model (WEI, 2014 *Draft*). The section from the 2013 *Draft* modeling report that describes the results of the projected state of hydraulic control in this area is included in Appendix B. Three hydraulic control simulations were performed for a range of CCWF production rates: no CCWF production (0 acre-ft/yr), 1,500 acre-ft/yr, and 1,800 acre-ft/yr. The model results indicated the following:

- The underflow of groundwater through the CCWF area without the CCWF operating is about 2,400 acre-ft/yr.
- The underflow of groundwater through the CCWF area at a production rate of about 1,500 acre-ft/yr will be about 900 acre-ft/yr.
- The underflow of groundwater through the CCWF area at a production rate of 1,800 acre-ft will be about 600 acre-ft/yr.

Therefore, the operation of the CCWF as constructed is modeled to result in an underflow less than the *de minimis* threshold of 1,000 acre-ft/yr, as defined by the Regional Board.

Groundwater modeling will be used to calculate the amount of groundwater flowing past the CCWF (west of Chino-I Desalter Well 5) to determine if the flow is *de minimis* or not. CCWF production data, groundwater-level data from existing monitoring wells, and expanded groundwater-level monitoring at new monitoring wells constructed for the Prado Basin Habitat Sustainability Program (PBHSP) will be used to recalibrate the Chino Model on a five-year schedule to calculate annual flow past the CCWF over the previous five-year period and to estimate future flow past the CCWF based on pumping plans in the Chino Basin. The preliminary schedule for completing the next model recalibration is June 30, 2018. This schedule is consistent with the modeling schedule needed to re-compute the Safe Yield of the Chino Basin in 2020 as prescribed by the Watermaster Rules and Regulations. Any hydraulic control findings will be referenced in the Chino Basin Maximum Benefit Annual Report.

Method to Address Question 3. The HCMP has shown that the current impact of rising groundwater outflow from the Chino Basin on the surface-water quality of the Santa Ana River is *de minimis*. Groundwater modeling suggests that the implementation of the Peace II Agreement (e.g. CCWF pumping and basin re-operation) will further decrease the volume of rising groundwater outflow to the Santa Ana River and thereby further reduce its impact on the River's water quality. Continued monitoring and analysis of Santa Ana River discharge and quality will determine the nature of the impact of rising groundwater. The impact of rising groundwater on Reach 2 of the Santa Ana River will be characterized annually and is described in Section 4 of this report.

2.1.3 Status of Hydraulic Control

As previously mentioned, Watermaster and the IEUA have demonstrated in previous Annual Reports (WEI, 2007b; WEI, 2008b; WEI, 2009a; WEI, 2010; WEI, 2011a; WEI, 2012b; and WEI 2013) that complete hydraulic control has been achieved at, and east of, Chino-I Desalter Well 5. Hydraulic control has not yet been achieved west of Chino-I Desalter Well 5. The construction and operation of the CCWF was intended to achieve hydraulic control in the area east of Chino-I Desalter Well 5, but as the 2013 Chino Basin Model indicates, the operation of the CCWF will not completely eliminate flow from Chino-North to the PBMZ through this area. However, as discussed in Section 2.1.2, the 2013 modeling results indicate that flow from Chino-North to the PBMZ, with the operation of the CCWF, will be below the *de minimis* threshold of 1,000 acre-ft, as defined by the Regional Board. It is anticipated that the CCWF will begin operating at a capacity of 1,500 acre-ft/yr by December 2014 with production at wells I-16, I-17, I-20, and I-21. As modeled, with 1,500 acre-ft/yr production at the CCWF, groundwater flow from Chino-North to the PBMZ will be 900 acre-ft/yr, which is considered *de minimis* (see Section 2.1.2 and Appendix B).

In a letter to Watermaster and the IEUA, dated January 23, 2014, the Regional Board acknowledged that the 2013 Chino Basin Model-projected flow from Chino-North to the PBMZ through the area west of Chino-I Desalter Well 5, with the CCWF operating, is *de minimis*. The letter also indicated that if the data collected and analyzed per the 2014 Work Plan demonstrate that hydraulic control is not being achieved to *de minimis* levels in the CCWF area, the Regional Board may require additional actions by Watermaster and the IEUA to attain hydraulic control. Additionally, the letter contains a requirement that Watermaster and the IEUA submit a plan to the Regional Board by May 31, 2014, detailing how hydraulic control will be sustained in the future as agricultural production in the southern region of Chino-North continues to decrease. The plan must specify how the Chino Basin Desalters will achieve the required groundwater production level of 40,000 acre-ft/year.[6]

2.2 Chino Basin Desalters

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

[6] Per the 2007 Peace II Agreement (Article V), the required groundwater production of all desalter wells in Chino Basin will cumulatively be 40,000 acre-ft/yr. The planning of any new the desalter wells must take into account obtaining and maintaining hydraulic control.

Chino-II Desalter went online in June 2006 and has a capacity of 15 mgd. Figure 2-1 shows the total annual production of the Chino Desalters since operation began in 2000. Total production in 2013 was 27,853 acre-ft.

Watermaster's goal—as articulated in the OBMP Implementation Plan, the Peace Agreement, and the 2007 court-approved Peace II process—is to expand desalter well production to about 40,000 acre-ft/yr. To support this expansion, the CDA has constructed the CCWF. The construction of five CCWF wells (I-16, I-17, I-18, I-20, and I-21) was completed between September 2011 and May 2012.[7] The CCWF wells are located in the southwestern portion of the Chino Basin (see Figure 1-1). Production at the CCWF wells is anticipated to commence in April 2014, starting with wells I-16 and I-17. CCWF wells I-20 and I-21 are expected to initiate production in December 2014. The operation capacity of these four wells is about 1,500 acre-ft/yr. Pending the review of its operational function and pilot treatment evaluation, well I-18 will initiate production in mid-2016; at this time, the CCWF will operate at its full capacity of 1,800 acre-ft/yr.

Watermaster and the IEUA are working with the CDA on the design and location of additional Chino Desalter wells to help meet the 40,000 acre-ft/yr requirement of groundwater production. The Regional Board has requested that Watermaster and the IEUA submit a plan and schedule for the construction and operation of these additional desalter wells by May 31, 2014 (Regional Board, 2014).

2.3 Recycled Water Recharge

The recharge of recycled water, imported water, and stormwater is another integral part of the OBMP Implementation Plan. The IEUA, Watermaster, Chino Basin Water Conservation District, and San Bernardino County Flood Control District are partners in the implementation of the Chino Basin Recycled Water Groundwater Recharge Program. The IEUA manages the recharge program and performs recycled water recharge operations pursuant to Regional Board Orders R8-2007-0039 and R8-2009-0057. As required by these orders, the IEUA submits quarterly and annual reports to the Regional Board on Chino Basin recycled water recharge activities. Figure 2-2 is a map of existing recharge facilities in the Chino Basin, and Table 2-2 summarizes the total annual recharge, by water type, since recycled water recharge activities began in July 2005. Since the implementation of the groundwater recharge program in 2005, about 110,000 acre-ft of imported water, 96,000 acre-ft of stormwater, and 51,000 acre-ft of recycled water have been recharged to the Chino Basin.

Commitment number 7 requires that the use of recycled water for artificial recharge be limited to the amount that can be blended on a volume-weighted basis with other sources of artificial recharge to achieve a five-year running-average concentration of no more than the maximum-

[7] The proposed CCWF Well I-19 was not constructed because the projected pumping estimates during borehole testing were too low to warrant the construction of the well.

benefit objectives (420 mg/L for TDS and 5 mg/L for nitrate-nitrogen).[8] Recycled water recharge began in July 2005; thus, the first five-year period for which the metric was computed was July 2005 through June 2010. Table 2-3 summarizes the computed five-year volume-weighted TDS and nitrate-nitrogen concentrations of basin-wide artificial recharge. The five-year running-average TDS and nitrate-nitrogen concentrations have not exceeded the maximum-benefit objectives; through 2013, the maximum five-year volume-weighted concentration for all recharge sources is 251 mg/L for TDS and 1.8 mg/L for nitrate-nitrogen. A table of the data used to compute this metric is included with this report in Appendix C.

When the 12-month running-average effluent TDS concentration (measured as an average for all IEUA wastewater treatment facilities) exceeds 545 mg/L for three consecutive months or the agency-wide, 12-month running-average effluent TIN concentration exceeds 8 mg/L in any one month, Commitment number 6 requires that the IEUA submit a plan and schedule to the Regional Board for the implementation of measures to ensure that the 12-month running-average agency wastewater effluent quality does not exceed 550 mg/L and 8 mg/L for TDS and TIN, respectively. The plan and schedule are to be implemented upon Regional Board approval. This metric is reported by the IEUA in its Groundwater Recharge Program Quarterly Monitoring Reports. Table 2-4 shows the IEUA agency-wide 12-month running-average effluent TDS and TIN concentrations. Since the initiation of recycled water recharge in July 2005, the 12-month running average TDS and TIN concentrations have never exceeded the triggers and have ranged between 459 and 504 mg/L, and 5.2 and 7.6 mg/L, respectively. During 2013, the 12-month running average TDS and TIN concentrations ranged between 484 and 499 mg/L, and 5.9 and 6.6 mg/L, respectively.

2.4 Ambient Groundwater Quality

Commitment number 9 requires that Watermaster and the IEUA recompute ambient TDS and nitrate-nitrogen quality for the Chino Basin and Cucamonga management zones every three years, beginning in July 2005. The methods (20-year running averages) must be consistent with the methods used by the Task Force to determine the antidegradation objectives. Watermaster and the IEUA have participated in each triennial, region-wide ambient water quality determination as members of the Basin Monitoring Program Task Force. The most recent recomputation, covering the 20-year period from 1990 to 2009, was completed in August 2011 (WEI, 2011b). Table 2-5 shows the results of the current and all historical ambient TDS and nitrate-nitrogen concentration determinations. The next recomputation, covering the 20-year period from 1993 to 2012, began in July 2013 and is due to the Regional Board in June 2014.

[8] As allowed by the Basin Plan, a 25% nitrogen loss coefficient is applied to the recycled water nitrogen quality when calculating the volume-weighted, five-year running average nitrogen concentration of all recharged waters.

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

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

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

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

Description of Commitment	Compliance Date – as soon as possible, but no later than	Status of Compliance
d. Implement hydraulic control demonstration e. Submit Draft Revised Monitoring Program (s) (subsequent to that required in "a", above) to Regional Board f. Implement revised monitoring plans (s) g. Annual data report submittal	d. Upon Regional Board approval e. Upon notification of the need to do so from the Regional Board Executive Officer and in accordance with the schedule prescribed by the Executive Officer f. Upon Regional Board approval g. April 15th	d. Implemented upon Regional Board approval e. No revisions required by Regional Board at this time n/a f. n/a g. All annual reports submitted by April 15 of each year
3. Chino Desalters a. Chino-I Desalter expansion to 10 mgd b. Chino-II Desalter construction to 10 mgd capacity	a. Prior to the recharge of recycled water b. Recharge of recycled water allowed once award of contract and notice to proceed issued for construction of desalter treatment plant	a. Chino-I Desalter expansion to about 14 mgd was completed in April 2005 and operation began in October 2005; recycled water recharge began in July 2005 b. Contract for Chino-II Desalter awarded in early 2005; construction was completed to a capacity of 15 mgd, and the facility went online in June 2006
4. Submittal of future desalters plan and schedule	October 1, 2005 Implement plan and schedule upon Regional Board approval	Several plans for desalter expansion have been submitted to the Regional Board since 2005. The current capacity of the constructed desalter wells is more than the 20 mgd defined in Commitment number 3 (about 30 mgd). The next plan for desalter expansion is due to the Regional Board by May 31, 2014; This plan will incorporate how to increase production to 40,000 acre-ft per the Peace and Peace II Agreements (See Section 2.2).
5. Recharge facilities (17) built and in operation	June 30, 2005	The subject recharge facilities were completed and in operation by June 30, 2005.

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

Description of Commitment	Compliance Date – as soon as possible, but no later than	Status of Compliance
6. Submittal of IEUA wastewater quality improvement plan and schedule	60 days after agency-wide, 12-month running average effluent TDS quality equals or exceeds 545 mg/L for 3 consecutive months, or after agency-wide, 12-month running average TIN equals or exceeds 8 mg/L in any month Implement plan and schedule upon approval by Regional Board	These threshold events have not occurred; therefore, a wastewater quality improvement plan has not been submitted (See Table 2-4).
7. Recycled water will be blended with other recharge sources such that the volume-weighted, 5-year running average TDS and nitrate-nitrogen concentrations of recharge are equal to or less than the maximum benefit water quality objectives. a. Submit a report that documents the location, amount of recharge, and TDS and nitrogen quality of stormwater recharge before the OBMP recharge improvements were constructed and what is projected to occur after the recharge improvements are completed. b. Submit documentation of the amount and TDS and nitrogen quality of all sources of recharge and recharge locations. For stormwater recharge used for blending, submit documentation that the recharge is the result of OBMP enhanced recharge facilities.	Compliance must be achieved by the end of the 5th year after initiation of recycled water recharge operations. a. Prior to initiation of recycled water recharge b. Annually, by April 15th, after initiation of construction of basins/other facilities to support enhanced stormwater recharge	a. No documentation of water quality data or quantity for stormwater prior to OBMP initiation exists. Stormwater has been monitored for flow, TDS, and nitrogen since 2005. b. The first report documenting the 5-year, running average TDS and nitrate-nitrogen concentrations of recharge was submitted by the IEUA in June 2011. The volume-weighted, 5-year running average TDS and nitrate-nitrogen concentrations of Chino Basin recharge are less than the maximum-benefit water quality objectives (See Table 2-3).

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

Description of Commitment	Compliance Date – as soon as possible, but no later than	Status of Compliance
8. Hydraulic Control Failure a. Plan and schedule to correct loss of hydraulic control b. Achievement and maintenance of hydraulic control c. Mitigation plan for temporary failure to achieve/maintain hydraulic control	a. 60 days from Regional Board finding that hydraulic control is not being maintained b. In accordance with plan and schedule approved by the Regional Board c. By January 23, 2005	a. No mitigation plan and schedule for the loss of hydraulic control has been requested. b. Hydraulic control has been achieved to the east of Chino-I Desalter Well 5. The CCWF is designed to achieve hydraulic control west of Chino-I Desalter Well 5 to *de minimus* levels (<1,000 acre-ft/yr of groundwater flow past the CCWF well field). As requested by the Regional Board, Watermaster and the IEUA will submit a plan by May 31, 2014 on how to achieve the desired level of desalter pumping of 40,000 acre-ft. c. Plan submitted to the Regional Board on March 3, 2005. No mitigation action has been triggered.
9. Ambient groundwater quality determination	July 1, 2005 and every three years thereafter	Watermaster and the IEUA have participated in the regional ambient water quality determination as requested by SAWPA. Watermaster and the IEUA provided their fair share of funds and substantial groundwater data for this effort.

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Table 2-2

Annual Groundwater Recharge at Chino Basin Facilities since 2005

Year	Imported water (acre-ft)	Stormwater (acre-ft)	Recycled Water (acre-ft)	Total (acre-ft)
2005	22,015	16,334	868	39,217
2006	47,426	11,852	2,699	61,977
2007	3,948	6,074	1,622	11,644
2008	0	10,568	2,781	13,349
2009	20	8,220	4,516	12,756
2010	4,980	19,390	8,304	32,674
2011	32,025	10,762	8,078	50,865
2012	0	9,372	7,823	17,195
2013	0	3,405	14,436	17,811
Total	110,414	95,977	51,127	257,488

Table 2-3

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

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

Table 2-4

12-Month Running-Average of the IEUA Agency-Wide Effluent Monthly Flow-Weighted Total Inorganic Nitrogen (TIN) and Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) Concentrations
2005 to 2013

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

Table 2-4

12-Month Running-Average of the IEUA Agency-Wide Effluent Monthly Flow-Weighted Total Inorganic Nitrogen (TIN) and Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) Concentrations
2005 to 2013

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

Table 2-4

12-Month Running-Average of the IEUA Agency-Wide Effluent Monthly Flow-Weighted Total Inorganic Nitrogen (TIN) and Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) Concentrations
2005 to 2013

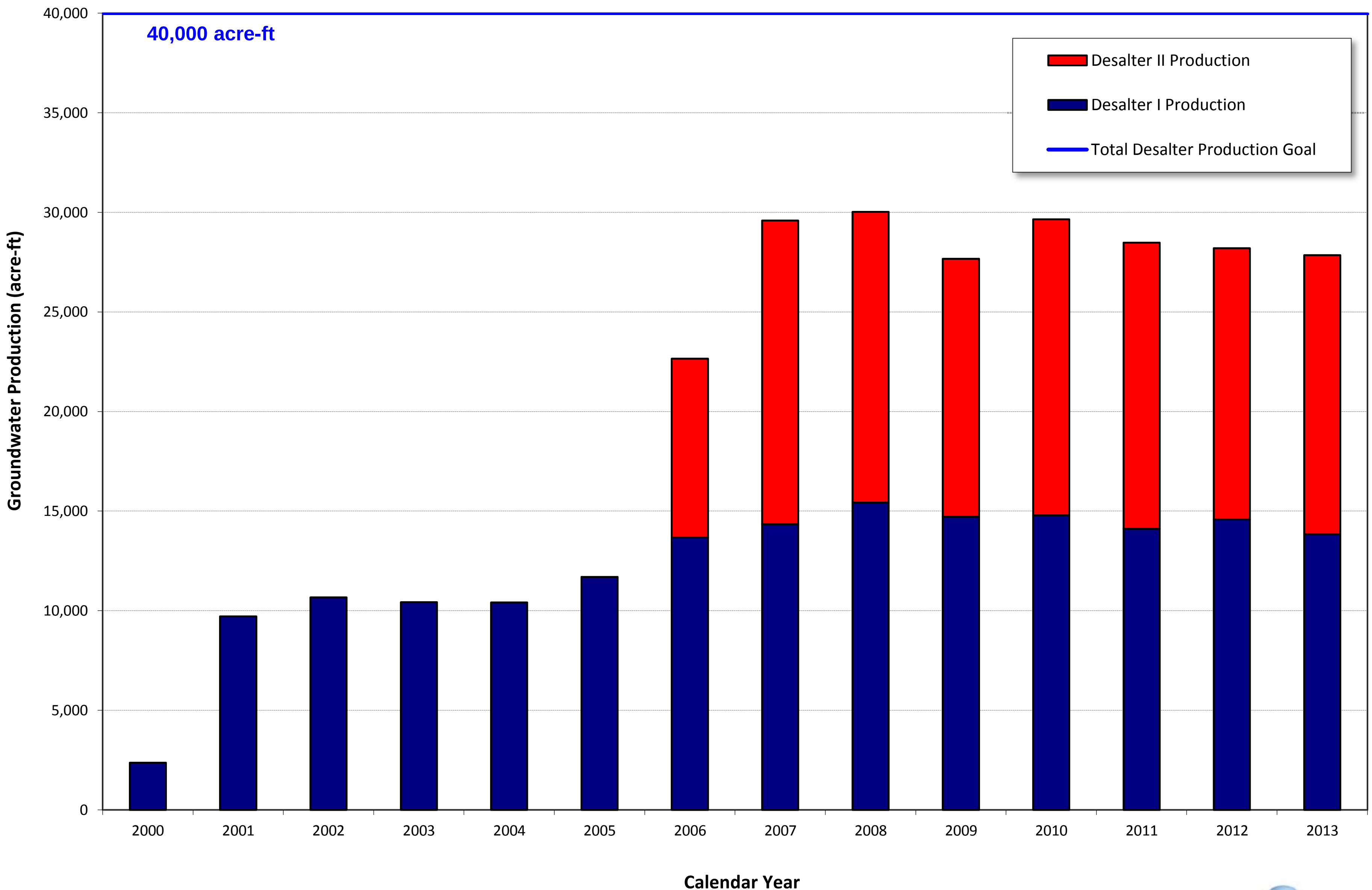
Date	TIN (mg/L)		TDS (mg/L)	
	Monthly	12-Month Running Average [1]	Monthly	12-Month Running Average
Jan-12	6.4	5.8	465	459
Feb-12	6.7	5.8	476	461
Mar-12	6.7	5.8	497	463
Apr-12	7.4	5.9	496	466
May-12	6.4	5.9	493	469
Jun-12	5.8	5.9	482	470
Jul-12	5.4	6.0	477	472
Aug-12	4.8	6.1	463	473
Sep-12	5.1	6.0	472	474
Oct-12	4.9	6.0	486	476
Nov-12	6.1	6.0	485	479
Dec-12	6.0	6.0	492	482
Jan-13	6.1	5.9	495	484
Feb-13	6.8	5.9	490	486
Mar-13	6.1	5.9	493	485
Apr-13	6.4	5.8	501	486
May-13	6.4	5.8	503	487
Jun-13	5.8	5.8	502	488
Jul-13	5.6	5.8	496	490
Aug-13	6.9	6.0	496	493
Sep-13	7.3	6.2	499	495
Oct-13	7.4	6.4	496	496
Nov-13	6.7	6.4	507	497
Dec-13	7.6	6.6	511	499

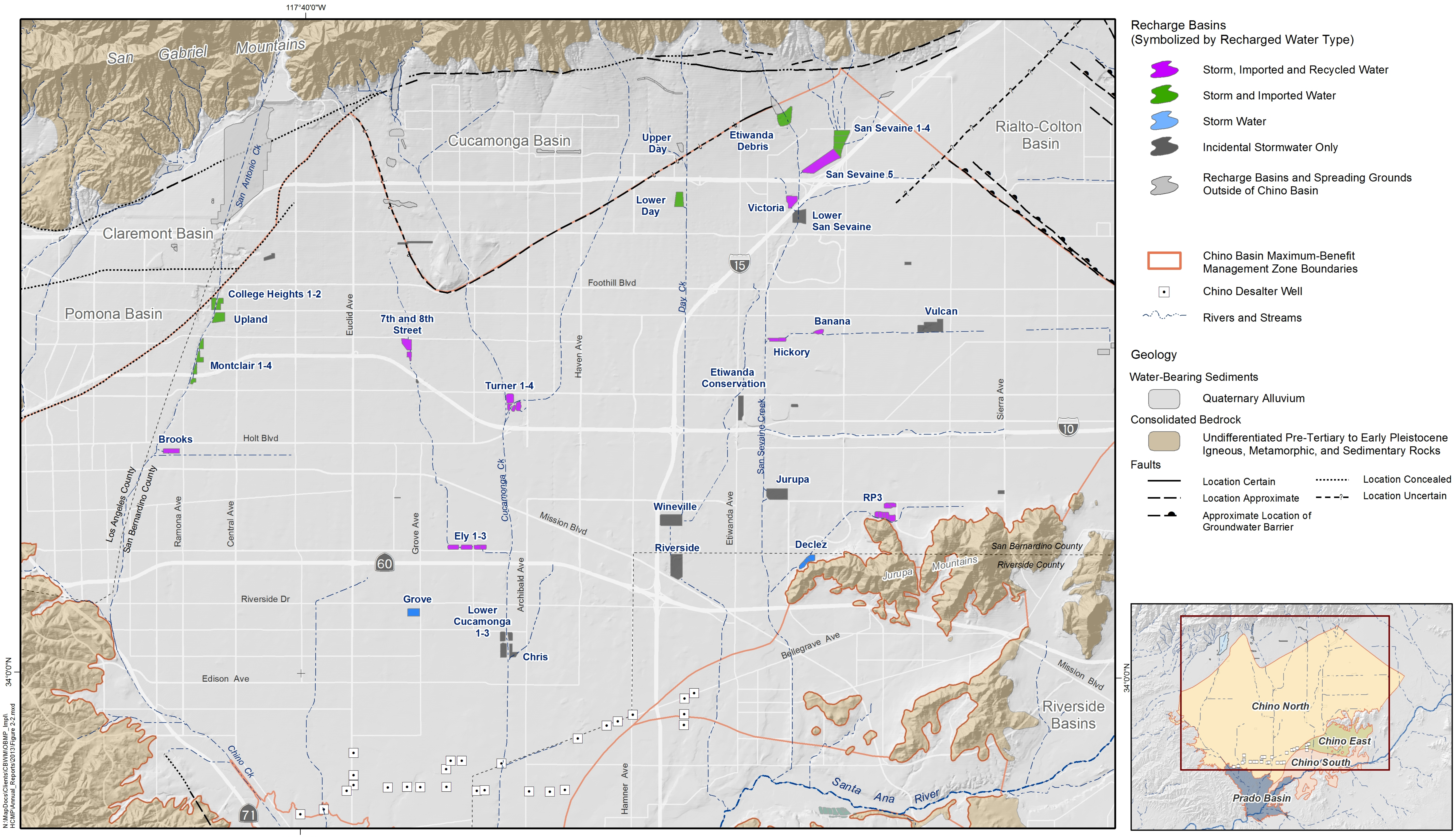
1- The Agency-wide 12-month running average TIN limit in the NPDES permit was decreased from 10 mg/L to 8 mg/L, effective July 8, 2006. This decreased limit was anticipated; therefore, secondary treatment at all facilities was optimized to attain lower TIN.

Table 2-5
Water Quality Objectives and Ambient Water Quality Determinations for the Chino Basin and Cucamonga Management Zones

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

Figure 2-1
Total Calendar Year Groundwater Production by the Chino Basin Desalter Authority
(2000-2013)





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File: Figure 2-2.mxd

0 1 2 3 4 Miles
0 2 4 6 Kilometers

2013 Maximum Benefit Annual Report

Chino Basin Recharge Basins

Existing Facilities by Recharge Type as of 2013

Figure 2-2

Section 3 – Maximum-Benefit Monitoring Program: Data Collected in 2013

The data collected in 2013 for the Maximum-Benefit Monitoring Program include groundwater elevation, groundwater quality, surface-water quality, and surface-water discharge. The data collection efforts are described below.

3.1 Groundwater Monitoring Program

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

3.1.1 Groundwater-Level Monitoring Program

Currently, about 1,070 wells comprise Watermaster's groundwater-level monitoring program (see Figure 3-1). The wells in the monitoring program within the southern portion of the Basin were preferentially selected to assist in Watermaster's analyses of hydraulic control, land subsidence, and desalter impacts to private well owners. The density of groundwater-level monitoring near the desalter well fields is greater than in outlying areas because hydraulic gradients are expected to be steeper near the desalter well fields, and these data are needed to assess the state of hydraulic control.

Figure 3-1 shows the wells where groundwater-level data were collected in 2013, symbolized by measurement frequency. At about 880 of these wells, water levels are measured by well owners, including municipal water agencies, the California Department of Toxic Substance Control (DTSC), the County of San Bernardino, and various consulting firms on behalf of their clients. The measurement frequency is typically about once per month. Watermaster collects these water level data from well owners quarterly. The remaining approximate 190 wells are privately owned wells or dedicated monitoring wells that are primarily located in the southern portion of the Chino Basin. Watermaster staff measures water levels at these wells using manual methods once per month or with pressure transducers that record water levels once every 15 minutes. All water-level data are checked by Watermaster staff and uploaded to a centralized database management system that can be accessed online through HydroDaVE[SM]. All water-level data collected in 2013 are contained in the Microsoft (MS) Access database included with this report as Appendix D.

3.1.2 Groundwater-Quality Monitoring Program

Currently, about 690 wells comprise Watermaster's groundwater-quality monitoring program (see Figure 3-2). Watermaster obtains groundwater-quality samples and data, in part, to comply with two maximum-benefit commitments: the triennial ambient water quality recomputation and the analysis of hydraulic control. These data are also used for Watermaster's biennial SOB report, to support groundwater modeling, to monitor non-point source contamination and plumes associated with point-source discharges, and to assess the overall quality of the groundwater basin.

Figure 3-2 shows the wells where groundwater-quality data were collected in 2013. At about 620 of these wells, water-quality samples were collected by well owners, including municipal water agencies, the DTSC, the County of San Bernardino, and various private companies and consulting firms. The sampling frequency and constituents tested vary by well and owner. These water quality data are collected by Watermaster biennially. The remaining 70 wells shown in Figure 3-2 are privately owned agricultural wells or monitoring wells that were sampled by Watermaster.

Watermaster collected 16 quarterly samples at four shallow monitoring wells along the Santa Ana River, which consist of two former United States Geological Survey (USGS) National Water Quality Assessment (NAWQA) Program wells (Archibald 1 and Archibald 2) and two Santa Ana River Water Company (SARWC) wells (Wells 9 and 11). Samples were collected in January, April, July, and October 2013. Additionally, Watermaster collected 21 annual samples at the nine multiport HCMP monitoring wells in the southern portion of Chino Basin. The annual sampling at the HCMP wells occurred in September 2013.

During 2013, Watermaster collected groundwater-quality samples at 47 wells for the Key Well Groundwater Quality Monitoring Program (GWQMP). The Key Well GWQMP consists of a network of about 110 private wells predominantly in the southern portion of the Chino Basin. About twenty of these wells are sampled for water quality every year; the remaining wells are sampled every three years. Watermaster is constantly evaluating and revising the wells in the Key Well GWQMP as privately owned wells are abandoned due to urban development. All groundwater samples collected by Watermaster are tested for the analytes listed in Table 3-1. VOCs are sampled only at wells within or adjacent to plumes.

All groundwater-quality data are checked by Watermaster staff and uploaded to a centralized database management system that can be accessed online through HydroDaVE^{SM}. All publically available water quality data collected in 2013 are contained in the MS Access database included with this report as Appendix D. Water quality data collected at private wells in the Basin are excluded from the database in this report for confidentiality reasons.

3.2 Surface-Water Quality Monitoring Program

Watermaster collects quarterly surface-water quality samples from two sites along the Santa Ana River: *SAR at Etiwanda* and *SAR at River Road*. Figure 3-2 shows the locations of these sites. Surface-water quality data are used to characterize surface water and groundwater interactions along the Santa Ana River. Samples are collected on the same day as the quarterly water quality samples at the near-river NAWQA and SARWC wells. Samples were collected in January, April, July, and October 2013. Surface-water quality samples are tested for the analytes listed in Table 3-2. All surface-water quality data are checked by Watermaster staff and uploaded to a centralized database management system that can be accessed online through HydroDaVE^{SM}. All surface-water quality data collected in 2013 are contained in the MS Access database included with this report as Appendix D.

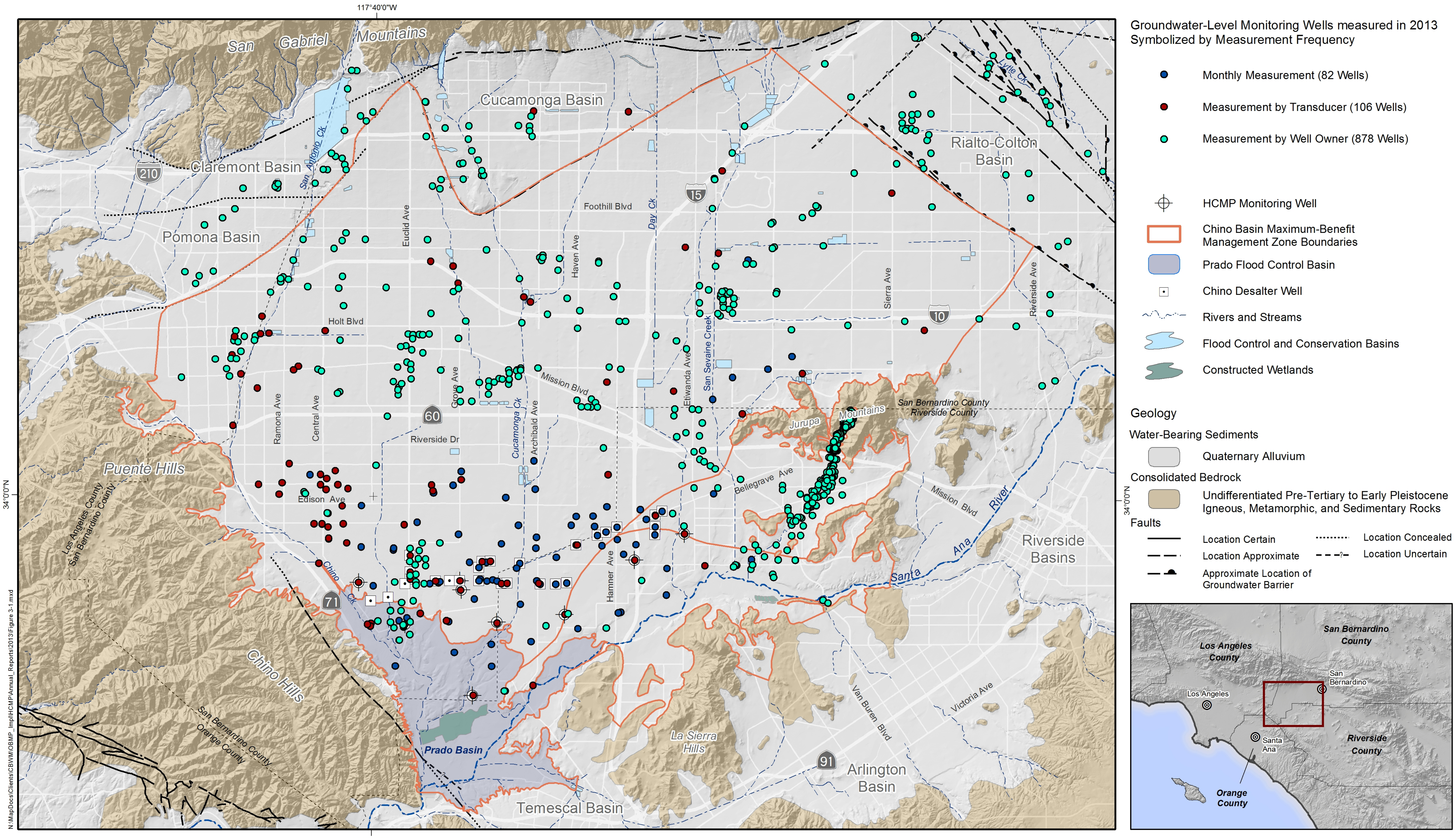
Table 3-1
Analyte List for the Groundwater-Quality Monitoring Program

Analyte	Method
Major cations: Ca, Mg, K, Si, Na, B	EPA 200.7
Major anions: Cl, SO_4, NO_2, NO_3	EPA 300.0
Total Hardness	SM 2340B
Total Alkalinity	SM 2320B
Carbonate, Bicarbonate, Hydroxide	SM 2330B
Ammonia Nitrogen	EPA 350.1
Arsenic	EPA 200.8
Total Chromium	EPA 200.8
Fluoride	SM 4500F-C
Hexavalent Chromium	EPA 218.6
Perchlorate	EPA 314.0
pH	SM2330B/SM 4500-HB
Specific Conductance	SM 2510B
TDS	EPA 160.1/SM 2540C
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	EPA 351.2
Total Organic Carbon	SM5310C/E415.3
Turbidity	EPA 180.1
VOCs[1]	EPA 524.2
1,2,3 -Trichloropropane (Low Detection)	CASRL 524M-TCP

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

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

Analytes	Method
Major cations: K, Na, Ca, Mg, B	EPA 200.7
Major anions: Cl, SO_4, NO_2, NO_3	EPA 300.0
Total Alkalinity	SM 2320B
Carbonate, Bicarbonate, Hydroxide	SM 2330B
Ammonia-Nitrogen	EPA 350.1
pH	SM 4500-HB
Specific Conductance	SM 2510B
Total Dissolved Solids	E160.1/SM2540C
Total Hardness	SM 2340B
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	EPA 351.2
Turbidity	EPA 180.1
Total Organic Carbon	SM5310C/E415.3



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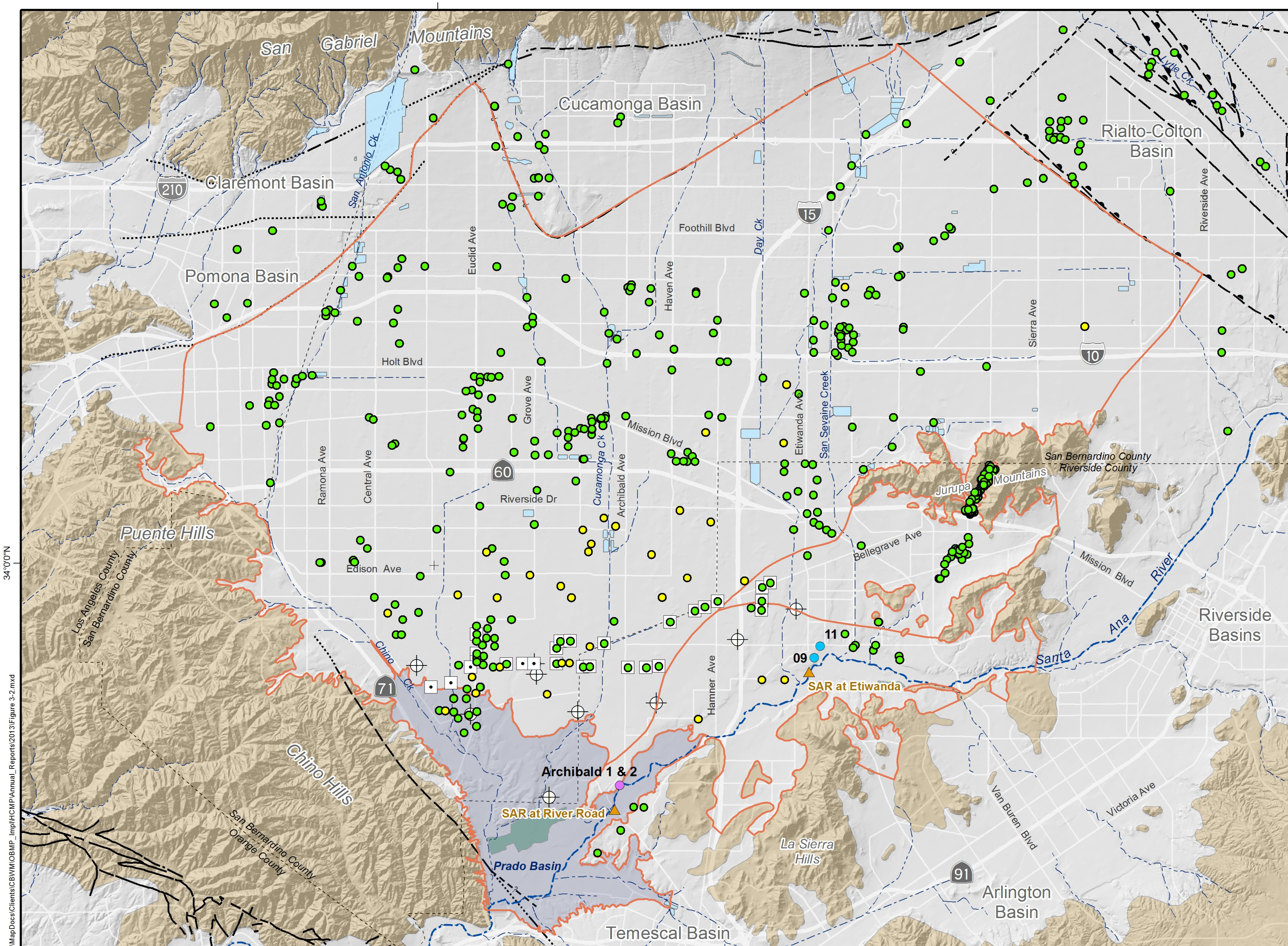
0 1 2 3 4 Miles
0 2 4 6 Kilometers

2013 Maximum Benefit Annual Report

Groundwater-Level Monitoring Program

Figure 3-1



Groundwater-Quality Monitoring Wells sampled in 2013

- Well Sampled by Well Owner
- Key Well (GWQMP)
- Santa Ana River Water Company Well
- USGS NAWQA Well
- HCMP Monitoring Well
- Surface-Water Quality Monitoring Sites
- Chino Basin Maximum-Benefit Management Zone Boundaries
- Prado Flood Control Basin
- Chino Desalter Well
- Rivers and Streams
- Flood Control and Conservation Basins
- Constructed Wetlands

Geology

Water-Bearing Sediments

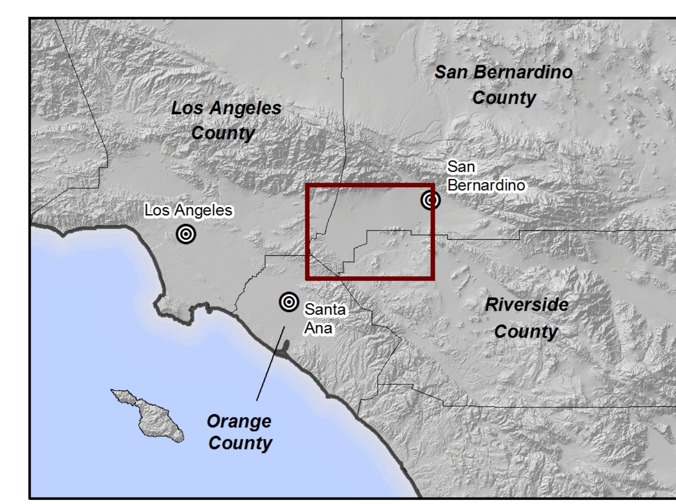
- Quaternary Alluvium

Consolidated Bedrock

- Undifferentiated Pre-Tertiary to Early Pleistocene Igneous, Metamorphic, and Sedimentary Rocks

Faults

- Location Certain
- Location Concealed
- Location Approximate
- Location Uncertain
- Approximate Location of Groundwater Barrier



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0 1 2 3 4 Miles
0 2 4 6 Kilometers

2013 Maximum Benefit Annual Report

Groundwater and Surface-Water Quality Monitoring Program

Figure 3-2

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

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

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

The available records from the SARWM were investigated to determine the relationship between the Santa Ana River and groundwater in the southern part of the Chino Basin. All available hydrologic studies conducted in support of the Judgment and the subsequent SARWM reports through water year 2012/13 were compiled (i) to estimate the annual net contribution of rising groundwater to the Santa Ana River and (ii) to examine the influence of rising groundwater on the flow and quality of the Santa Ana River.

4.1 Surface-Water Discharge Accounting

Data from the SARWM annual reports (SARWM, 2014) were used to develop a hydrologic budget for the Santa Ana River between the Riverside Narrows and Prado Dam. The purpose of this analysis is to estimate the magnitude of net rising groundwater in the Santa Ana River. Net rising groundwater is the combined losses and gains in flow due to rising groundwater, infiltration, and evapotranspiration (ET). Achieving hydraulic control should decrease net rising groundwater.

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

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

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

Estimates of net rising groundwater in the Santa Ana River between the Riverside Narrows and Prado Dam are shown in Column 15 of Table 4-1 for water years 1970/71 through 2012/13. The time history of net rising groundwater is shown graphically in Figure 4-1. With two exceptions, the net rising groundwater estimate is negative over the last 40 years. Negative values for net rising groundwater indicate that rising groundwater is less than the combined losses from streambed infiltration and ET. Net rising groundwater has decreased since the Chino-I and Chino-II Desalters began pumping groundwater in the southern Chino Basin. These observations are consistent with the conclusion from the monitoring data that the achievement of hydraulic control is progressing.

4.2 Surface-Water Quality at Prado Dam

Analysis of groundwater-elevation data in previous Annual Reports and the current SOB report (WEI, 2007b; WEI, 2008b; WEI, 2009a; WEI, 2010; WEI, 2011a; WEI, 2012b; WEI 2013b) indicate that the capture of Chino-North groundwater is incomplete in the southwestern portion of the Chino Basin. Groundwater modeling performed for Watermaster indicates that about 2,400 acre-ft/yr flows through this area into Prado Basin within the shallow aquifer system (WEI, 2014). The ultimate fate of Chino-North groundwater that flows into Prado Basin is discharge by (i) pumping at wells, (ii) ET by riparian vegetation, and/or (iii) rising groundwater. The TDS concentration of rising groundwater would likely be very high compared to the TDS objective for Reach 2 of the Santa Ana River (650 mg/L). Calibration of the Wasteload Allocation Model (1994-2006) determined that rising groundwater in the Prado Basin had an average TDS concentration of about 850 mg/L (WEI, 2009b). If rising groundwater were a significant component of flow in the Santa Ana River, compliance with the Reach 2 TDS objective would be problematic.

To examine the influence of rising groundwater on the flow and quality of the Santa Ana River, the volume-weighted TDS concentrations of discharge at Prado Dam, as reported by the SARWM, were compiled (SARWM, 2014). Figure 4-2 is a time history of flow and TDS concentrations in the Santa Ana River at Prado Dam, including an estimate of the rising groundwater contribution to total flow. Estimates of the volume of rising groundwater in the Prado Basin were obtained from groundwater-flow modeling of the Chino Basin (WEI, 2014). The time history chart also shows the 5-year moving average of the annual flow-weighted TDS concentration of the Santa Ana River at *Below Prado*, which is the metric the Regional Board uses to determine compliance with the TDS objective for Reach 2 of the Santa Ana River (Reach 2 TDS metric). Note that:

- Since about 1980, rising groundwater in the Prado Basin has been a small percentage of total flow at *Below Prado*, ranging from about 2 percent to 12 percent in any one year.
- Since about 1980, the Reach 2 TDS metric has ranged between 481 and 603 mg/L and has never exceeded the TDS objective of 650 mg/L—even during extended dry periods when stormwater dilution of the Santa Ana River is relatively little (e.g. 1983/84-1991/92 and 1998/99-2003/04).
- In water year 2012/13, the Reach 2 TDS metric was 543 mg/L.

These observations suggest that rising groundwater in the Prado Basin has had a *de minimis* impact on the flow and TDS concentration of the Santa Ana River since about 1980 and, during this time, has never contributed to an exceedance of the TDS objective for Reach 2. Based on the past 32 years of historical data, it appears unlikely that the metric will approach the Reach 2 objective of 650 mg/L unless other conditions that affect the flow and quality of the Santa Ana River change substantially (e.g. wastewater effluent discharge and quality and/or storm flow).

Table 4-1
Estimate of Net Rising Groundwater to the Santa Ana River between San Bernardino and Prado Dam
(acre-ft/yr)

Water Year	Santa Ana River at Riverside Narrows								Santa Ana River below Prado Dam								
	(1) Groundwater Discharge from Bunker Hill	(2) Recycled Water Discharges	(3) Non-Tributary Discharges	(4)=(6)-(5) Q_{BF_RN} Non-Storm Discharge at Riverside Narrows	(5) Storm Discharge at Riverside Narrows	(6) Total Discharge at Riverside Narrows	(7)=(1)+(2)+(3) Groundwater Discharge from Bunker Hill + Recycled Water Discharge + Other Non-Tributary Discharges	(8)=(4)-(7) Net Rising Groundwater Contribution to Surface Discharge	(9) ΣQ_{REC} Recycled Water Discharges	(10) ΣQ_{NONTD} Non-Tributary Discharges	(11)=(13)-(12) Q_{BF_PD} Non-Storm Discharge at Prado Dam	(12) Storm Discharge at Prado Dam	(13) Total Discharge at Prado Dam	(14)=(4)+(9)+(10) Non-Storm Discharge at Riverside Narrows + Recycled Water Discharge + Other Non-Tributary Discharges	(15)=(11)-(14) Q_{RW} Net Rising Groundwater Contribution to Surface Discharge	(16)=(13)-(6) Gain in Total Flow from Riverside Narrows to Prado Dam	(17)=(12)-(5) Gain in Storm Water Discharge between Riverside Narrows and Prado Dam
1970 - 1971	0	22,650	0	35,681	7,051	42,732	22,650	13,031	21,810	0	38,402	13,462	51,864	57,491	(19,089)	9,132	6,411
1971 - 1972	0	20,650	0	35,161	6,096	41,257	20,650	14,511	28,980	0	40,416	11,327	51,743	64,141	(23,725)	10,486	5,231
1972 - 1973	0	23,460	11,617	17,582	15,466	33,048	35,077	(17,495)	32,780	0	49,472	28,485	77,957	50,362	(890)	44,909	13,019
1973 - 1974	0	22,530	0	17,203	8,291	25,494	22,530	(5,327)	36,830	63,035	107,784	19,543	127,327	117,068	(9,284)	101,833	11,252
1974 - 1975	0	21,050	0	16,771	4,199	20,970	21,050	(4,279)	40,600	27,939	81,742	11,655	93,397	85,310	(3,568)	72,427	7,456
1975 - 1976	0	22,030	0	18,350	9,277	27,627	22,030	(3,680)	42,680	60,170	106,797	13,793	120,590	121,200	(14,403)	92,963	4,516
1976 - 1977	0	23,240	0	19,474	5,397	24,871	23,240	(3,766)	41,800	8,350	57,603	14,675	72,278	69,624	(12,021)	47,407	9,278
1977 - 1978	0	24,780	0	23,100	159,400	182,500	24,780	(1,680)	44,220	1,466	60,707	194,349	255,056	68,786	(8,079)	72,556	34,949
1978 - 1979	200	25,940	0	27,208	20,708	47,916	26,140	1,068	46,570	9,897	82,572	62,646	145,218	83,675	(1,103)	97,302	41,938
1979 - 1980	1,000	27,540	0	25,805	228,528	254,333	28,540	(2,735)	48,200	23,820	90,921	445,253	536,174	97,825	(6,904)	281,841	216,725
1980 - 1981	3,000	27,850	0	18,915	15,783	34,698	30,850	(11,935)	52,300	0	91,377	26,923	118,300	71,215	20,162	83,602	11,140
1981 - 1982	6,500	30,590	0	31,715	51,335	83,050	37,090	(5,375)	55,990	0	81,883	61,819	143,702	87,705	(5,822)	60,652	10,484
1982 - 1983	11,000	31,380	0	55,884	224,103	279,987	42,380	13,504	55,960	7,720	120,566	306,519	427,085	119,564	1,002	147,098	82,416
1983 - 1984	14,000	29,610	0	55,403	27,684	83,087	43,610	11,793	57,190	12,550	122,116	55,825	177,941	125,143	(3,027)	94,854	28,141
1984 - 1985	12,000	31,170	0	63,968	15,145	79,113	43,170	20,798	63,440	3,883	125,358	37,889	163,247	131,291	(5,933)	84,134	22,744
1985 - 1986	8,000	33,450	0	64,631	34,969	99,600	41,450	23,181	65,620	1,836	127,550	70,158	197,708	132,087	(4,537)	98,108	35,189
1986 - 1987	5,000	36,330	0	57,965	20,128	78,093	41,330	16,635	68,670	0	120,182	23,343	143,525	126,635	(6,453)	65,432	3,215
1987 - 1988	3,000	39,160	0	53,526	26,521	80,047	42,160	11,366	77,500	5,679	130,117	42,714	172,831	136,705	(6,588)	92,784	16,193
1988 - 1989	1,700	39,470	0	50,330	12,387	62,717	41,170	9,160	85,260	6,582	126,488	33,171	159,659	142,172	(15,684)	96,942	20,784
1989 - 1990	1,000	40,420	0	51,500	7,000	58,500	41,420	10,080	82,840	1,020	120,503	24,314	144,817	135,360	(14,857)	86,317	17,314
1990 - 1991	500	39,530	394	43,710	30,815	74,525	40,424	3,286	84,230	8,052	119,911	75,275	195,186	135,992	(16,081)	120,661	44,460
1991 - 1992	100	37,080	0	38,610	33,158	71,768	37,180	1,430	89,360	8,033	115,551	82,729	198,280	136,003	(20,452)	126,512	49,571
1992 - 1993	0	38,220	0	39,714	227,670	267,384	38,220	1,494	95,570	5,273	133,438	438,563	572,001	140,557	(7,119)	304,617	210,893
1993 - 1994	0	36,170	144	29,639	15,838	45,477	36,314	(6,675)	90,180	5,424	117,075	41,622	158,697	125,243	(8,168)	113,220	25,784
1994 - 1995	0	38,650	2,206	45,632	199,985	245,617	40,856	4,776	95,020	18,945	144,619	284,651	429,270	159,597	(14,978)	183,653	84,666
1995 - 1996	0	43,660	1,470	53,935	29,321	83,256	45,130	8,805	95,270	25,137	158,468	58,692	217,160	174,342	(15,874)	133,904	29,371
1996 - 1997	0	49,960	2,762	63,285	43,995	107,280	52,722	10,563	93,760	48,473	187,911	61,783	249,694	205,518	(17,607)	142,414	17,788
1997 - 1998	0	56,746	1,342	64,147	150,228	214,375	58,088	6,059	104,774	6,665	162,029	300,604	462,633	175,586	(13,557)	248,258	150,376
1998 - 1999	0	54,111	0	70,912	5,382	76,294	54,111	16,801	112,349	2,684	161,321	23,673	184,994	185,945	(24,624)	108,700	18,291
1999 - 2000	0	52,404	0	61,260	14,312	75,572	52,404	8,856	112,380	19,945	168,214	40,269	208,483	193,585	(25,371)	132,911	25,957
2000 - 2001	0	57,753	2,760	62,366	15,725	78,091	60,513	1,853	115,097	10,686	167,305	54,621	221,926	188,149	(20,844)	143,835	38,896
2001 - 2002	0	52,465	9,410	65,845	2,999	68,844	61,875	3,970	110,283	9,053	164,353	10,615	174,968	185,181	(20,828)	106,124	7,616
2002 - 2003	0	53,833	3,664	59,089	33,077	92,166	57,497	1,592	117,208	8,570	158,347	97,810	256,157	184,867	(26,520)	163,991	64,733
2003 - 2004	0	52,808	1,537	53,980	23,356	77,336	54,345	(365)	110,907	10,598	156,785	57,317	214,102	175,485	(18,700)	136,766	33,961
2004 - 2005	0	54,592	0	63,384	292,119	355,503	54,592	8,792	133,684	964	169,017	469,515	638,532	198,032	(29,016)	283,028	177,396
2005 - 2006	0	54,426	727	65,570	46,270	111,840	55,153	10,417	126,192	1,473	161,840	85,734	247,574	193,235	(31,395)	135,734	39,464
2006 - 2007	0	51,668	1,846	55,002	2,866	57,868	53,514	1,488	120,247	2,324	143,246	12,901	156,147	177,573	(34,327)	98,279	10,035
2007 - 2008	0	50,297	4,065	48,537	30,082	78,619	54,362	(5,825)	108,175	5,385	130,798	68,896	199,694	162,097	(31,299)	121,075	38,814
2008 - 2009	0	47,298	1,460	43,080	25,947	69,027	48,758	(5,678)	97,676	1,671	109,039	53,662	162,701	142,427	(33,388)	93,674	27,715
2009 - 2010	0	47,628	0	43,671	68,960	112,631	47,628	(3,957)	92,603	86	107,999	135,775	243,774	136,360	(28,361)	131,143	66,815
2010 - 2011	0	47,335	0	47,516	126,559	174,075	47,335	181	91,195	11,874	119,323	205,568	324,891	150,585	(31,262)	150,816	79,009
2011 - 2012	0	44,745	0	40,447	4,602	45,049	44,745	(4,298)	76,192	0	93,803	27,325	121,128	116,639	(22,836)	76,079	22,723
2012 - 2013	0	42,045	0	34,214	7,123	41,337	42,045	(7,831)	71,102	268	82,222	17,776	99,998	105,584	(23,362)	58,661	10,653
Total	67,000	1,676,724	45,404	1,933,717	2,329,857	4,263,574	1,789,128	144,589	3,392,694	445,530	5,115,170	4,203,239	9,318,409	5,771,941	(656,771)	5,054,834	1,873,382
Average	1,558	38,994	1,056	44,970	54,183	99,153	41,608	3,363	78,900	10,361	118,957	97,750	216,707	134,231	(15,274)	117,554	43,567
Standard Dev	3,488	11,719	2,381	16,354	75,674	78,652	11,849	8,972	29,822	14,918	37,414	123,815	136,083	42,656	11,344	64,362	52,243
Coef of Var	224%	30%	226%	36%	140%	79%	28%	267%	38%	144%	31%	127%	63%	32%	-74%	55%	120%
Median	0	39,160	0	47,516	23,356	77,336	42,045	1,592	84,230	5,679	120,503	54,621	177,941	135,992	(15,684)	101,833	25,957
Max	14,000	57,753	11,617	70,912	292,119	355,503	61,875	23,181	133,684	63,035	187,911	469,515	638,532	205,518	20,162	304,617	216,725
Min	0	20,650	0	16,771	2,866	20,970	20,650	(17,495)	21,810	0	38,402	10,615	51,743	50,362	(34,327)	9,132	3,215

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

(Red Text) indicates negative values.

Figure 4-1
Net Annual Rising Groundwater to the Santa Ana River between Riverside Narrows and Prado Dam
Water Years 1970/71 through 2012/13

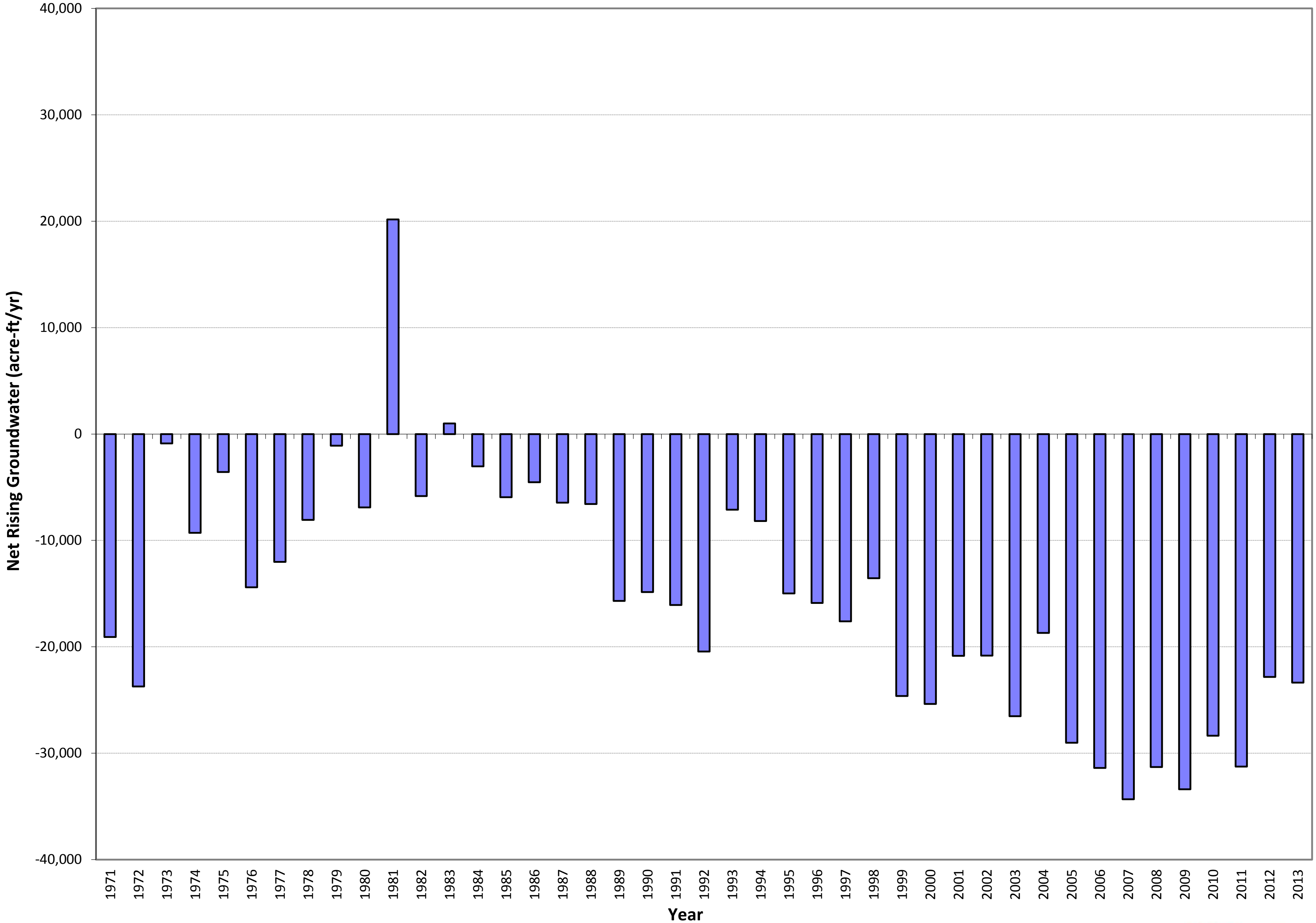

Figure 4-1_Table 4-1_v2.xls -- Fig_4-1

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Figure 4-2
TDS and Components of Flow of the Santa Ana River at Below Prado

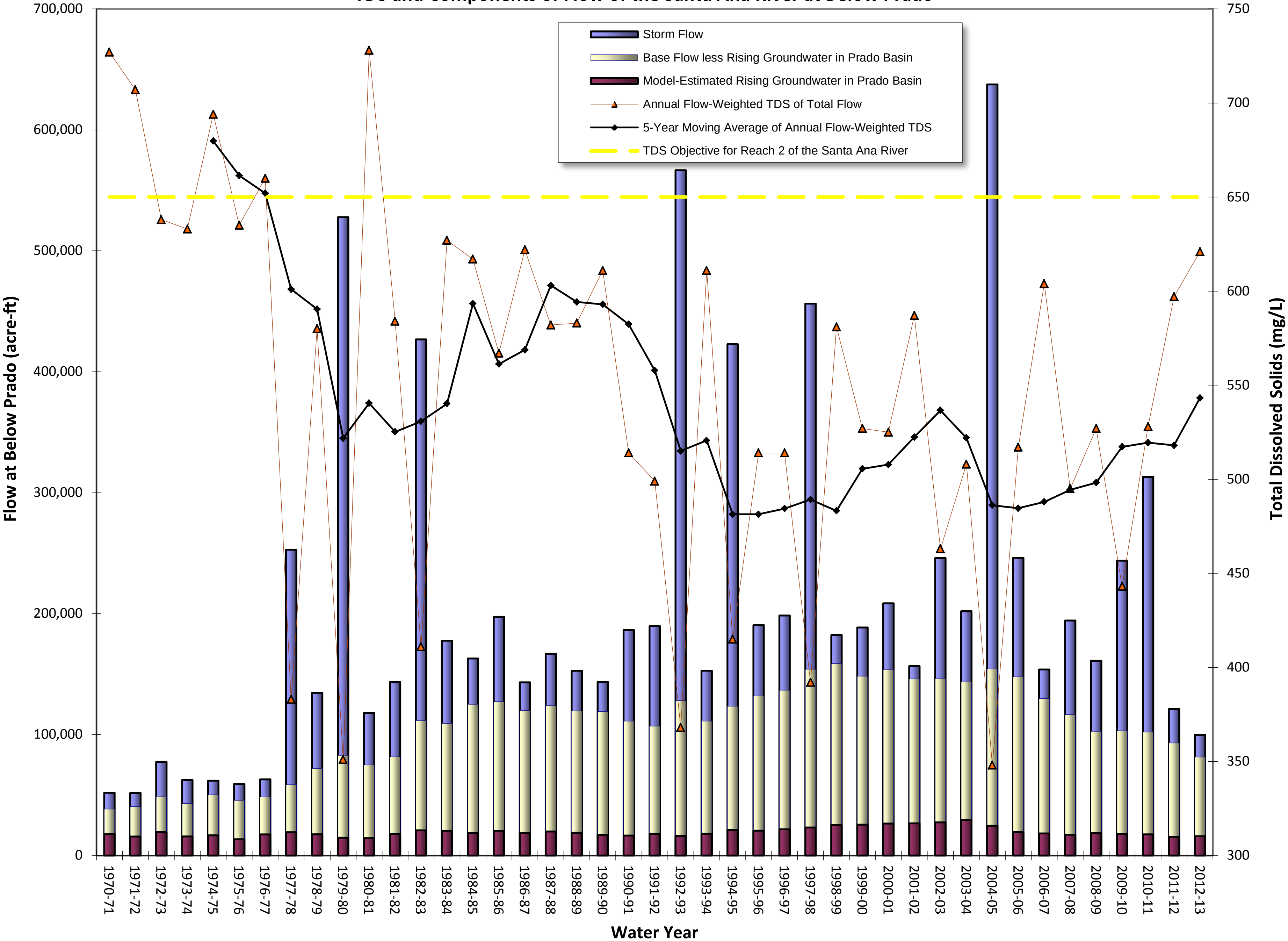

Figure 4-2_Impact at Prado_2013 model.xlsx -- Figure_4-2

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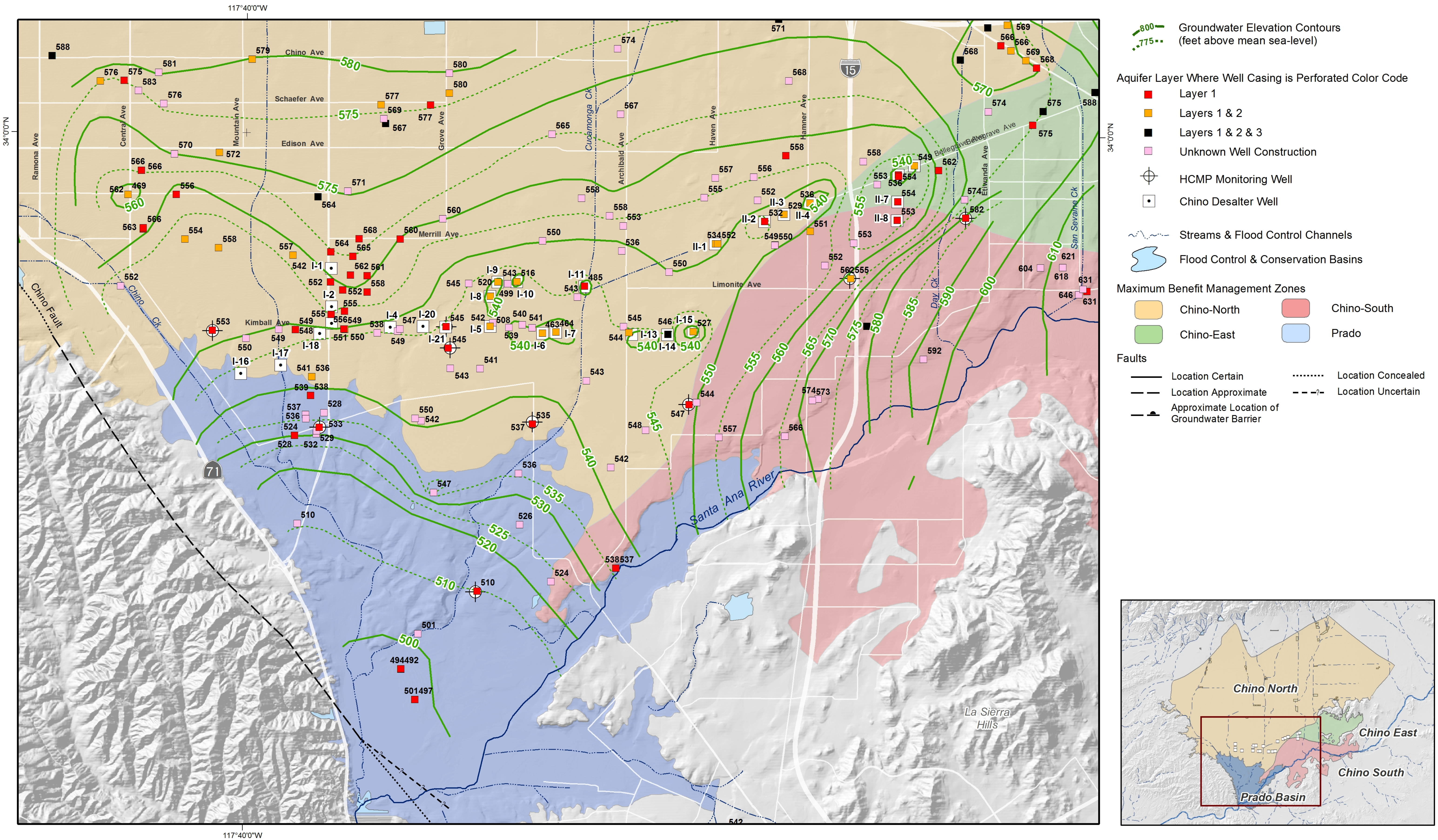
Appendices



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File: Exhibit_22.mxd

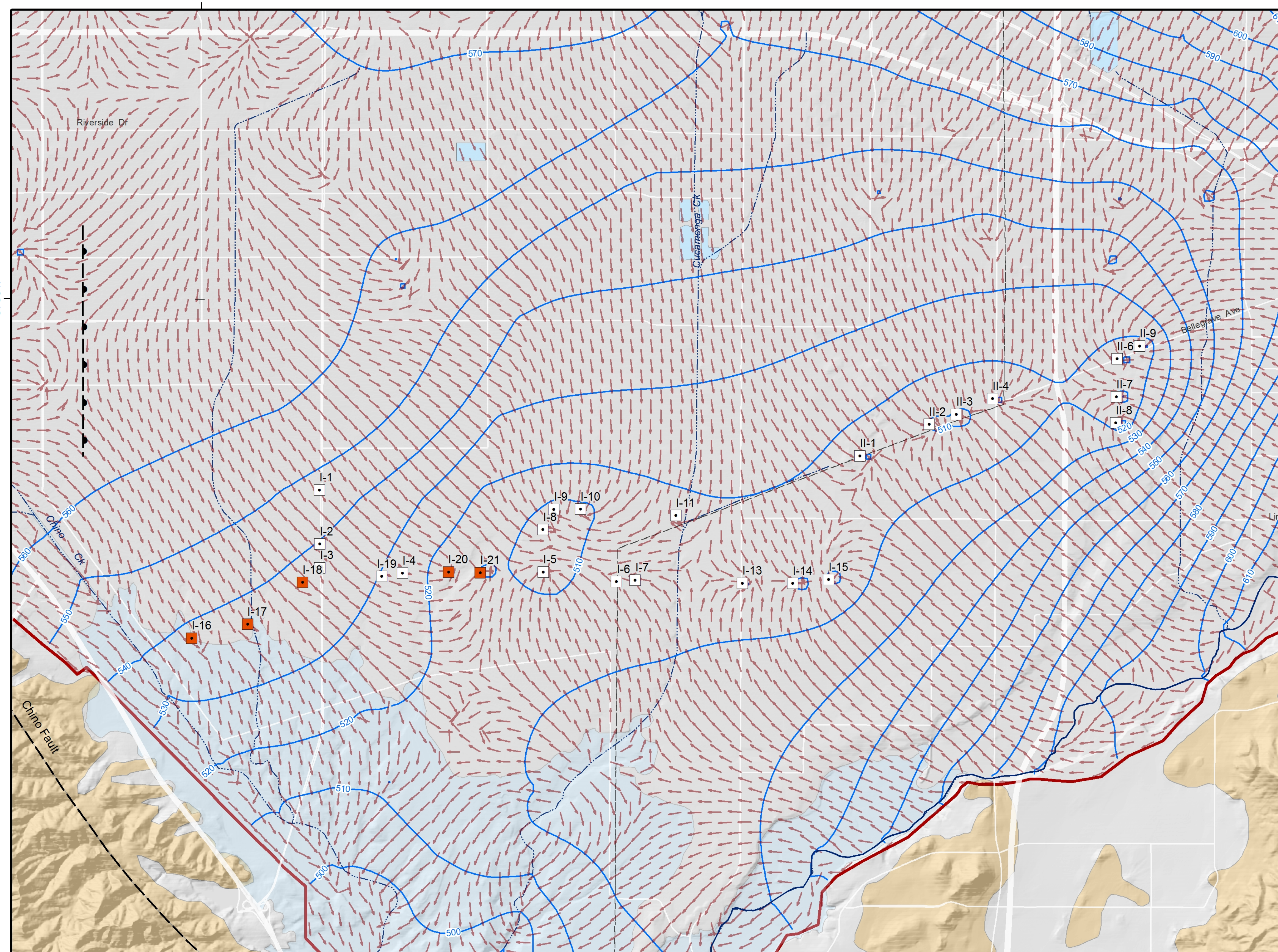
2012 State of the Basin
Groundwater Levels

State of Hydraulic Control in Spring 2012

Shallow Aquifer System

Appendix A (Exhibit 22 from 2012 SOB)

117°40'0"W



34°0'0"N

117°40'0"W

2030 Groundwater Flow Vectors Model Layer 1

830 2030 Groundwater Elevation Contours, ft amsl - Model Layer 1

Chino-I CCWF Desalter Well

Chino-I Desalter Well

Geology

Water-Bearing Sediments

Quaternary Alluvium

Consolidated Bedrock

Undifferentiated Pre-Tertiary to Early Pleistocene Igneous, Metamorphic, and Sedimentary Rocks

Faults

Location Certain

Location Approximate

Approximate Location of Groundwater Barrier

Location Concealed

Location Uncertain

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Document Name: Figure 7-9_hydraulic_cnntrl_2030

0 1 2 Miles

0 2 4 KM

DRAFT

2013 Chino Basin Groundwater Model Update and Analysis of Safe Yield

State of Hydraulic Control in 2030

Chino Basin

Appendix B (Figure 7-9 from Draft 2013 Model Report)

7.2.7 Projected State of Hydraulic Control

In the summer of 2011, Watermaster and Regional Board staff met to discuss how hydraulic control would be determined in the Chino Creek Well Field (CCWF). Watermaster's hydraulic control monitoring program reports (WEI, 2013) contain groundwater level and other exhibits that clearly demonstrate complete hydraulic control at and east of Chino Desalter No. 1 Well No. 5. West of Desalter No. 1 Well No. 5 hydraulic control has not been achieved. At that time, the Chino Creek Well Field (CCWF) that was designed to complete hydraulic control west of Desalter No. 1 Well No. 5 was under construction and there were concerns, based on the lithology obtained from the new CCWF boreholes, that the CCWF would not produce as much water as previously believed, and that there would be difficulties in constructing enough monitoring wells to show convincing evidence of hydraulic control. Watermaster staff asked the Regional Board to make a determination as to how much underflow would constitute a de minimus discharge.

Prior to the construction of the CCWF, groundwater underflow was believed to be about 4,000 acre-ft/yr and the original CCWF design capacity was about 7,700 acre-ft/yr. Watermaster conducted a parametric modeling investigation to determine the state of hydraulic control in the CCWF and provided the Regional Board staff with a series of map exhibits that demonstrated that hydraulic control would likely be achieved in the CCWF for CCWF production capacities ranging from 60 to 100 percent of the original CCWF design capacity. The modeling showed that complete hydraulic isolation would likely not be achieved at 40 percent of CCWF design capacity – there would be about 1,000 acre-ft/yr of underflow. The Regional Board subsequently sent a letter to the Watermaster and IEUA that indicated that this magnitude of discharge would be considered de minimus by the Regional Board[21].

The CCWF construction was completed in 2012 and consists of Chino Desalter No. 1 Wells No.'s 16, 17, 18, 20 and 21[22]. The production capacities of all the Desalter No.1 wells are listed in Table 7-10 along with their operating factors (fraction of time that a well is used) and annual production totals. The table below lists projected annual production totals for each CCWF well and the projected annual production for the CCWF.

[21] October 12, 2011 letter from Kurt Berchtold of the Regional Board to Desi Alvarez of the Chino Basin Watermaster and Thomas Love of the IEUA.

[22] Well 19 was drilled but not completed because the borehole logs indicated poor production characteristics.

Production Capacities of the Chino Creek Well Field Wells (acre-ft/yr)

Well No.	Capacity
16	283
17	340
18	276
20	453
21	453
Total	1,805

The state of hydraulic control for the CCWF was evaluated with the 2013 Watermaster groundwater model. This analysis was based on Scenario 3A. The CCWF was assumed operational in 2015. The underflow through the CCWF area without the CCWF is about 2,400 acre-ft/yr. Figure 7-9 shows the state of hydraulic control as projected by the model for 2030 assuming 1,800 acre-ft/yr of CCWF production. The projected underflow with the operation of the CCWF is about 600 acre-ft/yr. Therefore the operation of the CCWF as constructed should result in an underflow less than the de minimus threshold of 1,000 acre-ft/yr and a level of hydraulic control acceptable to the Regional Board pursuant to their October 2011 letter to the Watermaster and IEUA. A sensitivity analysis was done to determine the state of hydraulic control if CCWF production was reduced by 300 acre-ft/yr the result of which was a projected underflow of about 900 acre-ft/yr, still less than the de minimus threshold of 1,000 acre-ft/yr. Therefore the operation of the CCWF as constructed and producing 1,500 to 1,800 acre-ft/yr should result in an underflow less than the de minimus threshold of 1,000 acre-ft/yr and a level of hydraulic control acceptable to the Regional Board pursuant to their October 2011 letter to the Watermaster and IEUA.

A simple mass balance analysis was completed to demonstrate the total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration impact of CCWF underflow on the Santa Ana River that will occur after the CCWF becomes operational. Table 7-11 shows the calculations and impact of the underflow on the TDS concentration of the Santa Ana River. Three CCWF production scenarios were evaluated: CCWF with production of 1,800 acre-ft/yr, CCWF production of 1,500 acre-ft/yr, and complete reduction of underflow. The CCWF underflow impacts on the Santa Ana River were evaluated for three recent water years: 2009/10, 2010/11 and 2011/12[23]. Table 7-11 lists the annual Santa Ana River discharge and associated TDS concentration for without CCWF production conditions (historical observed values), the CCWF assumed production and the associated TDS concentration of CCWF well field water[24] for each CCWF production scenario, annual Santa Ana River discharge and associated TDS concentration for with the CCWF conditions (projected values), and the increase in TDS concentration in the Santa Ana River due to not achieving full hydraulic control. The TDS concentration impact on the Santa Ana River for not achieving full hydraulic isolation is about 1 to 2 mg/L or less than 1 percent of the benefit of achieving full hydraulic isolation. The TDS concentration

[23] Water year is defined as the period October 1 through September 30.

[24] Based on the volume-weighted average of measured TDS values at each CCWF well.

impact of not achieving complete hydraulic isolation is not measurable with current laboratory practice[25].

[25] See Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, Sections 2540, 2012.

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

	Volume (acre-feet)				TDS (mg/L)					NO_3-N (mg/L)				
Month	SW/LR	IW	RW	Total	SW/LR (Mean)	IW	RW	Σ (Vol x TDS)	5-yr Avg	SW/LR (Mean)	IW	RW*	Σ (Vol x NO3-N)	5-yr Avg
Jul-05	647	1,488	20	2,155	129	189	458	373806		2.9	0.6	2.3	2885	
Aug-05	137	1,545	254	1,936	129	174	447	399909		2.9	0.5	1.6	1564	
Sep-05	299	2,763	268	3,329	129	191	467	691278		2.9	0.4	2.1	2634	
Oct-05	876	2,313	150	3,340	129	205	459	656175		2.9	0.3	1.5	3529	
Nov-05	344	3,567	100	4,010	129	202	455	810393		2.9	0.5	1.8	2800	
Dec-05	669	3,617	77	4,362	129	223	475	929286		2.9	0.6	2.1	4408	
Jan-06	762	3,548	154	4,463	177	276	483	1188208		1.1	0.8	2.8	4015	
Feb-06	1,679	3,467	209	5,355	177	207	451	1109014		1.1	0.8	2.7	5287	
Mar-06	3,177	2,043	0	5,219	95	193	443	697408		0.5	0.8	2.9	3297	
Apr-06	3,337	2,568	0	5,905	115	173	437	827652		0.8	0.6	4.2	4182	
May-06	857	3,190	0	4,046	115	149	442	573690		0.8	0.4	5.4	2025	
Jun-06	216	3,597	73	3,886	115	128	488	520838		0.8	0.3	3.3	1460	
Jul-06	156	956	449	1,561	115	144	455	359551		0.8	0.3	2.3	1459	
Aug-06	182	4,467	619	5,269	115	173	454	1074838		0.8	0.3	2.1	2955	
Sep-06	273	6,749	616	7,638	115	177	427	1488730		0.8	0.4	2.5	4197	
Oct-06	300	6,150	224	6,675	115	170	435	1177526		0.8	0.3	3.6	2969	
Nov-06	296	5,257	93	5,646	115	158	436	905165		0.8	0.5	2.9	2989	
Dec-06	697	5,429	260	6,386	115	271	447	1667416		2.5	0.6	3.4	5918	
Jan-07	543	3,201	160	3,904	115	247	466	927308		2.5	0.8	3.3	4413	
Feb-07	1,140	706	130	1,976	115	301	464	403809		2.5	0.9	4.0	3989	
Mar-07	200	48	117	365	115	295	477	93031		2.5	1.0	3.0	895	
Apr-07	532	4	130	666	115	275	470	123292		2.5	1.0	2.8	1698	
May-07	245	0	182	427	115	244	481	115621		2.5	0.8	4.8	1487	
Jun-07	206	0	10	216	115	249	478	28445		2.5	0.5	3.0	543	
Jul-07	141	0	141	282	329	254	492	115864		0.9	0.5	3.9	683	
Aug-07	197	0	78	275	329	207	475	101948		0.9	0.5	3.3	444	
Sep-07	218	0	143	361	329	220	481	140613		0.9	0.3	3.4	690	
Oct-07	285	0	132	417	366	272	542	175777		0.7	0.4	4.9	865	
Nov-07	915	0	346	1,261	366	278	497	506679		0.7	0.6	3.1	1757	
Dec-07	1,481	0	53	1,534	130	278	506	219871		1.7	0.8	3.8	2667	
Jan-08	4,558	0	1	4,559	86	271	493	392987		0.7	0.9	4.6	3337	
Feb-08	1,427	0	196	1,623	101	248	450	232422		1.5	1.0	3.8	2878	
Mar-08	155	0	360	515	101	275	456	179969		1.5	1.1	3.0	1303	
Apr-08	150	0	260	410	101	281	483	140669		1.5	1.3	3.8	1208	
May-08	588	0	369	957	376	284	481	398503		0.7	0.9	4.8	2190	
Jun-08	128	0	261	389	376	285	490	175914		0.7	0.8	5.8	1612	
Jul-08	142	0	291	433	376	290	489	195594		0.7	0.7	6.0	1854	
Aug-08	111	0	245	356	382	281	465	156409		<0.1	0.7	4.0	982	
Sep-08	99	0	86	185	382	272	467	78001		<0.1	0.4	4.6	402	
Oct-08	161	0	395	556	382	279	487	253867		<0.1	0.5	6.5	2586	
Nov-08	677	0	229	906	432	289	461	398131		0.6	0.6	3.5	1198	
Dec-08	2,363	0	88	2,451	112	289	446	304660		1.1	0.7	4.2	3031	
Jan-09	224	0	356	580	112	287	464	190341		1.1	0.7	3.9	1625	
Feb-09	3,080	0	52	3,132	66	289	413	224746		0.5	0.8	3.3	1698	
Mar-09	299	0	182	481	66	272	434	98661		0.5	0.6	2.6	612	
Apr-09	106	0	311	417	66	273	463	151093		0.5	0.6	2.4	795	
May-09	79	0	156	235	379	284	468	102878		0.5	0.5	2.4	416	
Jun-09	153	0	293	446	379	287	479	198306		0.5	0.5	4.6	1411	
Jul-09	107	0	90	197	379	324	465	82368		0.5	0.6	3.2	344	
Aug-09	113	0	200	313	292	254	446	122229		0.2	0.4	2.9	594	
Sep-09	108	0	296	404	292	235	447	163848		0.2	0.1	2.8	841	
Oct-09	614	17	807	1,438	189	255	455	487420		1.4	0.2	2.9	3205	
Nov-09	489	3	1,210	1,702	189	287	444	629794		1.4	0.5	2.8	4026	
Dec-09	2,851	0	563	3,414	100	255	441	532946		1.0	0.7	2.5	4262	

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

	Volume (acre-feet)				TDS (mg/L)					NO_3-N (mg/L)				
Month	SW/LR	IW	RW	Total	SW/LR (Mean)	IW	RW	Σ (Vol x TDS)	5-yr Avg	SW/LR (Mean)	IW	RW*	Σ (Vol x NO3-N)	5-yr Avg
Jan-10	4,190	0	473	4,663	68	244	444	496489		0.6	0.7	2.4	3751	
Feb-10	3,715	6	167	3,888	94	235	418	420493		1.3	0.7	3.3	5281	
Mar-10	593	0	612	1,205	94	220	419	311908		1.3	0.8	3.1	2658	
Apr-10	1,156	365	617	2,138	94	220	417	446130		1.3	0.9	2.6	3421	
May-10	179	2,433	1,185	3,797	270	235	423	1121340		0.9	0.8	2.8	5436	
Jun-10	159	2,176	990	3,325	270	232	433	976102	203	0.9	0.6	3.0	4391	1.1
Jul-10	164	0	748	912	270	245	442	374597	205	0.9	0.6	3.2	2544	1.1
Aug-10	183	0	718	901	270	234	434	360817	207	0.9	0.5	3.7	2838	1.1
Sep-10	190	0	836	1,026	309	193	423	411920	208	0.4	0.2	3.6	3088	1.1
Oct-10	670	0	923	1,593	309	244	440	612919	210	0.4	0.1	3.9	3917	1.1
Nov-10	1,156	0	773	1,929	100	267	450	463450	211	1.0	0.4	4.1	4277	1.2
Dec-10	7,036	0	262	7,298	240	248	430	1797782	213	0.7	0.5	3.8	6238	1.1
Jan-11	1,695	0	478	2,173	240	215	430	611254	212	0.7	0.7	4.2	3273	1.2
Feb-11	2,395	0	407	2,802	240	166	422	745176	214	0.7	0.7	4.4	3579	1.2
Mar-11	2,673	0	188	2,861	150	157	413	478632	216	2.2	0.5	4.6	6738	1.2
Apr-11	399	0	751	1,150	150	163	411	368605	221	2.2	0.6	4.6	4313	1.3
May-11	323	3,729	997	5,049	150	143	422	1002210	222	2.2	0.3	3.3	5282	1.3
Jun-11	167	5,736	984	6,887	275	124	422	1172590	222	0.1	0.2	3.4	4521	1.3
Jul-11	244	7,810	706	8,760	275	135	412	1412035	218	0.1	0.5	3.1	5715	1.2
Aug-11	97	7,138	486	7,721	305	129	418	1153623	215	0.8	0.4	2.8	4185	1.2
Sep-11	163	7,529	639	8,331	305	151	413	1450791	213	0.8	0.3	3.8	4772	1.2
Oct-11	888	83	924	1,895	305	136	418	668564	217	0.8	0.2	4.1	4490	1.3
Nov-11	1,174	0	648	1,822	95	135	412	378506	220	1.1	0.3	3.9	3767	1.3
Dec-11	538	0	870	1,408	69	138	411	394455	218	1.1	0.4	4.8	4779	1.4
Jan-12	926	0	826	1,752	73	174	422	416352	218	0.7	0.5	4.8	4600	1.4
Feb-12	1,166	0	664	1,830	73	230	436	374306	218	0.7	0.5	4.3	3698	1.4
Mar-12	2,117	0	381	2,498	73	281	451	325796	216	0.7	0.5	3.4	2825	1.4
Apr-12	1,625	0	367	1,992	73	268	454	285010	215	0.7	0.5	3.9	2598	1.4
May-12	177	0	1,171	1,348	421	282	466	620049	217	1.6	0.7	3.8	4712	1.4
Jun-12	151	0	952	1,103	421	257	454	495353	220	1.6	0.5	3.3	3420	1.4
Jul-12	216	0	547	763	421	249	443	333110	221	1.6	0.5	3.2	2085	1.4
Aug-12	186	0	322	508	371	213	438	209899	221	0.7	0.3	3.3	1173	1.4
Sep-12	154	0	481	635	371	194	439	268173	222	0.7	0.2	3.7	1883	1.4
Oct-12	338	0	615	953	371	223	455	405346	222	0.7	0.1	3.6	2441	1.4
Nov-12	388	0	921	1,309	371	296	456	564333	223	0.7	0.2	4.3	4175	1.4
Dec-12	1928	0	576	2,504	176	270	461	604864	224	4.9	0.3	3.9	11654	1.5
Jan-13	713	0	1,284	1,997	66	274	466	645687	231	0.6	0.6	4.8	6556	1.6
Feb-13	579	0	1,107	1,686	96	284	454	558439	233	1.4	0.8	4.9	6185	1.6
Mar-13	449	0	1,387	1,836	54	300	472	678910	235	0.1	1.1	4.6	6370	1.6
Apr-13	75	0	1,113	1,188	54	303	471	527969	236	0.1	1.0	4.6	5117	1.6
May-13	200	0	1,052	1,252	394	291	471	574292	237	0.1	0.8	4.4	4651	1.6
Jun-13	45	0	1,074	1,119	394	288	486	539426	239	0.1	0.5	3.4	3696	1.7
Jul-13	108	0	876	984	394	288	469	453794	240	0.1	0.3	3.3	2914	1.7
Aug-13	98	0	930	1,028	394	264	466	471527	241	0.1	0.0	3.9	3669	1.7
Sep-13	112	0	1449	1,561	360	249	476	730624	243	1.7	0.1	4.3	6359	1.7
Oct-13	242	0	1441	1,683	360	274	469	762469	245	1.7	0.0	4.7	7255	1.7
Nov-13	382	0	1307	1,689	360	299	483	768474	247	1.7	0.1	4.5	6541	1.7
Dec-13	414	0	1374	1,788	140	302	495	738433	251	1.1	0.4	4.6	6798	1.8

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

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

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

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

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