

Semi-Annual Plume Status Report

Chino Airport Plumes October 2025

CONTAMINANTS

San Bernardino County Department of Airports (County) identifies four primary volatile organic compound (VOC) contaminants associated with the Chino Airport groundwater plumes: trichloroethene (TCE), 1,2,3-trichloropropane (1,2,3-TCP), cis-1,2-dichloroethene (cis-1,2-DCE), and 1,2-dichloroethane (1,2-DCA) with TCE and 1,2,3-TCP being the most frequently detected contaminants at the highest concentrations. For each of the four primary contaminants, the table below lists the California maximum contaminant level (MCL) and the maximum concentration detected in groundwater samples from wells within the plumes over the last five years.

Table 1. Maximum Concentration of Contaminants of Concern from July 2020 to June 2025				
Contaminant	MCL, micrograms per liter (µg/l)	Max Concentration, µg/l	Sample Date	Well
TCE	5	1,400	May 2025	CAMW73
1,2,3-TCP	0.005	39	November 2024	CAMW75
cis-1,2-DCE	6	1,300	November 2024	CAMW73
1,2- DCA	0.5	7.9	February 2025	CAMW75

Secondary contaminants of concern include 1,1-dichloroethene (1,1-DCE), carbon tetrachloride, 1,4-dioxane, tert-butyl alcohol (TBA), and 1,4-dichlorobenzene.

LOCATION

The Chino Airport is located in the southwestern portion of the Chino Basin within the City of Chino. Exhibit 1 shows the spatial extent of the TCE and 1,2,3-TCP plumes in groundwater, as delineated by both the Chino Basin Watermaster (Watermaster) for the *2024 State of the Basin Report* and the County for their *Semiannual Groundwater Monitoring Report – Winter and Spring 2024*.^{1,2} The delineations prepared by Watermaster show the spatial extent of the plumes with detectable concentrations of TCE and 1,2,3- TCP based on the five-year maximum concentrations measured over the period of July 2019 to June 2024. The delineations by the County show the area where TCE concentrations are greater than or equal to the MCL of 5 micrograms per liter (µg/l),

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

² Tetra Tech. (2025). *Semiannual Groundwater Monitoring Report-Winter and Spring 2024*. Prepared for San Bernardino County Department of Airports. January 2025.

and where 1,2,3-TCP concentrations are greater than or equal to the MCL of 0.005 µg/l, based on concentrations measured during the 2024 winter and spring sampling events and data provided by Chino Basin Desalter Authority (CDA) for the desalter wells within the plumes.

The County characterizes West and East plumes, originating from two different main source areas at the Chino Airport. TCE and 1,2,3-TCP concentrations are higher within the West plumes than the East plumes, and the extent of the West plumes are also longer. The West and East TCE plumes have been interpreted as comingling within the airport boundaries since 2017. The West and East 1,2,3-TCP plumes were shown to be comingled within the airport property for the first time in 2021.

TCE and 1,2,3-TCP Plumes

The extent of the West TCE Plume with detectable TCE concentrations greater than 0.5 µg/l is about 2.5 miles long. The plume extends south-southwest approximately two miles from the source area to just north of Pine Avenue and then turns southeast extending another 0.6 miles in this direction terminating south of Pine Avenue. The change in direction of the plume in this area may be associated with the location of the Central Avenue Fault that forms a local groundwater barrier and historical pumping at irrigation wells. The source of the smaller East TCE Plume is approximately 1,500 feet northeast of the source of the West TCE Plume. The East TCE Plume comingles with the West TCE Plume on the airport property and extends southeast from the source area about 0.8 miles towards CDA well I-20. The known lateral extent of TCE at concentrations above the MCL covers an area of approximately 778 acres.

The extent of the West 1,2,3-TCP Plume with detectable 1,2,3-TCP concentrations greater than 0.005 µg/l follows the same general path as the West TCE Plume and extends about 2.9 miles southwest past Pine Avenue, turning southeast for approximately 0.6 miles just east of Euclid Avenue. The smaller East 1,2,3-TCP Plume is approximately 0.7 miles lengthwise trending south and comingles with the West 1,2,3-TCP Plume on airport property. The known lateral extent of 1,2,3-TCP in groundwater above the MCL currently covers an area of approximately 1,692 acres.

Over time, the vertical and lateral extents of the plumes have changed in response to groundwater production at nearby wells and other hydrological factors. Since monitoring began, groundwater production at CDA wells I-1, I-2, and I-3 has increased the vertical thickness of the West Plumes by more than 100 feet, and the pumping from the Chino II desalter wells east of the Airport and CDA wells I-20 and I-21 has drawn the East plumes laterally in a southeast direction. Additionally, detections of 1,2,3-TCP in 2022 indicated that the low concentration portion of the 1,2,3-TCP plume south of Pine Avenue may exist further to the south, compared to earlier interpretation.

REGULATORY ORDERS

- Cleanup and Abatement Order (CAO) No. 90-134 for the County of San Bernardino Department of Airports, Chino Airport—Issued to the County to address the groundwater contamination originating from the Chino Airport.
- CAO No. R8-2008-0064 for the San Bernardino County Department of Airports, Chino Airport—Required the County to define the lateral and vertical extent of the plume offsite from the Chino Airport and prepare a remedial action plan (RAP).
- CAO No. R8-2017-0011 for the San Bernardino County Department of Airports, Chino Airport—Required the County to respond to Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board (Santa Ana Water Board) comments on the draft Feasibility Study and submit a final Feasibility Study. Additionally, it required the County to submit a final RAP within 60 days of the Santa Ana Water Board approval of the Final Feasibility Study and implement the RAP.

REGULATORY AND MONITORING HISTORY

In 1990, the Santa Ana Water Board issued CAO No. 90-134 to address groundwater contamination originating from the Chino Airport. From 1991 to 1992, ten inactive underground storage tanks and 310 containers of hazardous waste were removed, and 81 soil borings were drilled and sampled on the Chino Airport property. From 2003 to 2005, nine onsite monitoring wells were installed and used to collect groundwater quality samples. In 2007, the County conducted its first offsite groundwater characterization effort, which included 22 cone penetrometer tests (CPT) and direct push borings from which water quality samples were collected. In 2008, the Santa Ana Water Board issued CAO No. R8-2008-0064, requiring the County to define the lateral and vertical extent of the plume offsite and to prepare a RAP. From 2009 to 2012, 33 offsite monitoring wells were installed at 15 locations to characterize the extent of the contamination downgradient from the Chino Airport property. From 2013 to 2014, the County conducted an extensive investigation of 20 areas of concern identified for additional characterization of the soil and groundwater contamination associated with the Chino Airport. The investigative work included: piezocone-penetrometer tests, vertical-aquifer-profiling (VAP) borings with depth-discrete groundwater sampling, soil-gas probe sampling, high-resolution soil sampling and analysis, real-time data analysis, and three-dimensional contaminant distribution modeling. Following the completion of this investigative work, from September 2014 through February 2015, an additional 33 groundwater monitoring wells were installed in 17 locations on and adjacent to the Chino Airport property.

The County completed a draft feasibility study in August 2016 that identified remedial action objectives for groundwater contaminants originating from the Chino Airport and evaluated potential remediation alternatives for mitigation.³ On January 11, 2017, the Santa Ana Water Board issued CAO R8-2017-0011 to the County, which superseded CAO R8-2008-0064. The order required that the County: (1) submit a final feasibility study within 60 days of receiving the Santa Ana Water Board's comments on the draft feasibility study, (2) submit a final RAP within 60 days of the Santa Ana Water Board approval of the final feasibility study, (3) implement the RAP in accordance with a Santa Ana Water Board-approved schedule, and (4) prepare and submit technical reports and work plans as the Santa Ana Water Board deems necessary. The County submitted the final feasibility study on May 15, 2017.⁴ The feasibility study identified a groundwater pump-and-treat system as the preferred remedial action to provide hydraulic containment and cleanup of both the West and the East Plumes. The Santa Ana Water Board approved the final feasibility study on June 7, 2017, and requested that a RAP be prepared.

On December 18, 2017, the County submitted a draft interim remedial action plan (2017 IRAP).⁵ The 2017 IRAP was considered "interim" because the County is moving forward on an interim basis to initiate the remedial action as soon as possible, with the opportunity to evaluate and modify the remedy in the future. The 2017 IRAP identified a combination of institutional controls, monitored natural attenuation, and groundwater extraction and ex-situ treatment as the best remedial alternative. From April 2018 to January 2019 a CEQA analysis was completed for the proposed remedial strategy.⁶ During this time, the Santa Ana Water Board and County went through a series of comments and response to comments on

³ Tetra Tech. (2016). *Draft Feasibility Study Chino Airport San Bernardino County, California*. Prepared for San Bernardino County Department of Airports. August 2016.

⁴ Tetra Tech. (2017). *Final Feasibility Study Chino Airport San Bernardino County, California*. Prepared for San Bernardino County Department of Airports. May 2017.

⁵ Tetra Tech. (2017). *Draft Interim Remedial Action Plan Chino Airport, San Bernardino County, California*. Prepared for San Bernardino County Department of Airports. December 2017.

⁶ Filing of the Notice of Determination for the Mitigated Negative Declaration was completed on January 29, 2019.

the 2017 IRAP. Modifications were made to the 2017 IRAP and the Final IRAP was submitted to the Santa Ana Water Board on May 18, 2020.⁷ The Final IRAP was approved by the Santa Ana Water Board on November 4, 2020.

In April and May 2020, the County installed a cluster of three downgradient wells to monitor the increasing concentrations of TCE in wells located along the southeastern plume boundary. While the County was reviewing and finalizing the 2017 IRAP, they were simultaneously working on a Human Health and Screening Ecological Risk Assessment (HHERA) to support the IRAP by identifying remedial actions to protect human health and the environment. A draft of the HHERA was submitted to the Santa Ana Water Board for review in August 2018, and at the Board's and Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment direction, the County has conducted several subsequent investigations to fill data gaps:

- *The Supplemental Vapor Intrusion and Shallow Soil Investigation.*^{8,9} This study included shallow soil and soil gas sampling to evaluate the potential presence of VOCs and other contaminants on Chino Airport property in order to provide additional data for the ongoing environmental investigation and remedial design of the site. The final report concluded that two of the areas investigated may require land-use controls, and one area required additional investigation.
- *Focused Supplemental Investigation at Areas of Concern EE, HH, and J/K.*¹⁰ This ongoing study focuses on the following areas requiring additional monitoring as identified in the Supplemental Vapor Intrusion and Shallow Soil Investigation:
 - In 2023 the County completed an investigation of soil, soil gas, and indoor air sampling at the locations identified in the prior investigation.
 - Based on the results of the 2023 monitoring, the County completed additional soil gas sampling in 2024. Results from this sampling led to a proposal to install additional vapor monitoring probes and six new groundwater monitoring wells (CAMW-71 through CAMW-76) in areas where high concentrations of contaminants of concern were detected in the vapor sampling.
 - In August 2024, the County installed the six new monitoring wells, which are shown on Exhibit 1. Sampling at the new wells commenced during the Fall 2024 monitoring event. High concentrations of several contaminants of concern (including some of the highest concentrations measured from 2020 to 2024) resulted in the identification of an additional potential source area beneath the northwestern portion of the airport property. Once the supplemental vapor intrusion and soil gas investigation has been completed, a report evaluating the results will be submitted to GeoTracker.
 - In January 2025, the County installed additional soil gas probes in some of the areas of concern. The results were provided to the Santa Ana Water Board, along with a request to proceed with vapor sampling at additional locations, which was approved in February 2025.

⁷ Tetra Tech. (2020). *Final Interim Remedial Action Plan Chino Airport San Bernardino County, California*. Prepared for San Bernardino County Department of Airports. May 18, 2020.

⁸ Tetra Tech. (2021). *Final Work Plan for Supplemental Data Collection for Vapor Intrusion and Shallow Soil, Chino Airport, San Bernardino County, California*. Prepared for San Bernardino County Department of Airports. April 9, 2021.

⁹ Tetra Tech. (2021). *Supplemental Vapor Intrusion and Shallow Soil Investigation Report, Chino Airport, San Bernardino County, California*. Prepared for San Bernardino County Department of Airports. September 2021.

¹⁰ Tetra Tech. (2023). *Work Plan for Focused Supplemental Investigation at Areas of Concern EE, HH, and J/K, Chino Airport, San Bernardino County, California*. Prepared for the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Santa Ana Region. January 3, 2023.

REMEDIAL ACTION

As described in the IRAP, the remedial action for the TCE and 1,2,3-TCP plumes consists of a groundwater pump-and-treat system, institutional controls, and monitored natural attenuation. The groundwater pump-and-treat system includes a total of 22 wells located across ten extraction well sites (EW-1 through EW-10) both onsite and offsite, termed “County extraction wells.” Due to the depth of the plumes, each extraction well site will consist of up to three individual wells to focus extraction at different depths. Exhibit 1 shows the location of the ten existing and proposed well sites for the County extraction wells. Once fully operational, the County extraction wells are predicted to produce approximately 1,700 gallons per minute (gpm) of groundwater, with individual wells ranging from 20-200 gpm each. The pump-and-treat system also includes existing CDA wells I-16, I-17, and I-18 to pump up to an additional 630 gpm of groundwater; and potentially CDA wells I-20 and I-21 if treatment is required at those wells in the future.

Extracted groundwater will be conveyed via a pipeline network to the main raw water influent line to the existing CDA Chino-I Desalter facility, where it will be treated for VOCs (including 1,2,3-TCP and TCE) at a new granular activated carbon (GAC) treatment system constructed at the CDA’s existing Chino-I Desalter facility (South GAC system). The South GAC system is designed to treat a maximum flow rate of 2,400 gpm from the County extraction wells and CDA wells I-16, I-17, I-18, with an initial operating flow rate of 2,325 gpm. In the future the South GAC system may be expanded to accommodate an additional 800 gpm for CDA wells I-20 and I-21. Once treated at the South GAC system, water will be conveyed to the existing Chino-I Desalter that uses reverse osmosis and ion exchange to treat for total dissolved solids (TDS) and nitrates, both of which are regional contaminants and not associated with Chino Airport operations or plumes. Treated water will be discharged for use as potable municipal water supply. In April 2023, pumping began at CDA wells I-17 and I-18 and treatment of groundwater from these wells commenced at the South GAC System at the Chino-I Desalter facility. An additional treatment system, the North GAC Treatment System, was also constructed by the CDA to treat water from four CDA wells (I-I through I-4) that produce from the lower aquifer; however, this system is not associated with the County’s remedial action.

To assist in the design of the groundwater pump-and-treat system, the County installed two of the extraction well sites (EW-2 and EW-5) in 2018, along with twelve piezometers and eleven monitoring wells, and conducted aquifer pumping tests at these locations. The findings were submitted to the Santa Ana Water Board on June 19, 2019, and used by the County to refine the system design.¹¹ On December 8, 2021, the County submitted the *Final Preliminary Well Design Report* for the pump-and-treat system for remediation of the plumes and began working on a remedial action work plan (RAWP) to provide a detailed description of the remediation and construction activities associated with the implementation of the remedial action, including the construction and installation of the extraction wells, pipelines for conveyance of extracted groundwater, and the groundwater treatment system.¹² The 2022 RAWP was submitted to the Santa Ana Water Board on July 22, 2022 and approved in November 2024.¹³

¹¹ Tetra Tech. (2019). *Well Installation, Well Destruction, and Aquifer Pumping Test Report, Chino Airport, San Bernardino County, California*. Prepared for San Bernardino County Department of Airports. June 19, 2019.

¹² Tetra Tech. (2021). *Final Preliminary Well Design Report, Chino Airport, San Bernardino County, California*. Prepared for San Bernardino County Department of Airports. December 8, 2021.

¹³ Tetra Tech. (2022). *Remedial Action Work Plan, Chino Airport, San Bernardino County, California*. Prepared for San Bernardino County Department of Airports. July 22, 2022.

The RAWP divides the construction of the pump-and-treat system into two phases: Phase 1 includes the construction of onsite extraction wells and conveyance piping, as well as five monitoring wells; and Phase 2 includes the construction of offsite extraction wells and conveyance piping. Phase 1 construction, which is almost complete, includes: five extraction wells at two well sites (EW-2 and EW-5) installed in 2018; five extraction wells at three well sites (EW-1, EW-3, and EW-4) installed in December 2023 along with their associated piezometers; and a conveyance pipeline to connect the onsite wells to the South GAC System completed in July 2024. Well construction reports for all onsite extraction wells constructed in Phase 1 are available on GeoTracker. Groundwater pumping and treatment at the onsite extraction wells is anticipated to begin in the fourth quarter of 2025 once the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW), issues the permit amendment to include the additional wells. Phase 2 construction has not yet commenced since the offsite property access agreements have not been executed. Because the 2022 RAWP only addresses Phase 1 construction, an addendum to the RAWP will be submitted for Phase 2 construction of the offsite extraction wells and the conveyance piping. This Phase 2 RAWP addendum is anticipated to be completed during Q1 2026 with construction commencing in Q3 2026. The onsite County extraction wells constructed for Phase 1, along with the offsite County extraction wells to be constructed for Phase 2, will be operated, maintained, and monitored by CDA through a joint agreement between the County and CDA.

MONITORING AND REPORTING

The County conducts a groundwater monitoring program pursuant to CAO No. R8-2008-0064 to track the extent of the plume. Monitoring is performed per the 2023 *Sampling and Analysis Plan Update (SAP)* with the sampling frequency determined by well classification (i.e., background wells, horizontal or vertical extent wells, seasonal/increasing trend wells, and guard wells).¹⁵ Groundwater quality samples are collected quarterly, annually, or biennially at 96 site-related monitoring wells and four on-site agricultural wells to monitor the plume extents. Quarterly water-level monitoring is performed at the 96 site-related monitoring wells, ten extraction wells, fifteen onsite piezometers, and six riparian habitat area piezometers. All water quality data collected by the County are posted on the State Water Resources Control Board's GeoTracker website.¹⁶ Conclusions from the monitoring program can also be found in the semi-annual reports posted on GeoTracker. The most recent monitoring report, the *Semiannual Groundwater Monitoring Report-Summer and Fall 2024*, was submitted to the Santa Ana Water Board in May 2025.¹⁷

In August 2021, CDA submitted a groundwater sampling and analysis plan to the State DDW for the Chino I Desalter facility.¹⁹ The plan includes the characterization of raw water from groundwater extraction wells, as specified by DDW policy Memo 97-005 for groundwater classified as an 'extremely impaired source'. Based on the results of the initial monitoring event, the monitoring schedule for sampling was revised and the updated plan was approved in September 2022.²⁰ Per these requirements, the County, in cooperation with CDA, has been performing quarterly baseline water quality monitoring since fall 2021 at proxy monitoring wells. This data is submitted to the DDW for compliance as well as to the Santa Ana Water Board.

¹⁵ Tetra Tech. (2023). *Sampling and Analysis Plan Update, Chino Airport, San Bernardino County, CA*. Prepared for San Bernardino County Department of Airports. May 5, 2023.

¹⁶ https://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/profile_report?global_id=SL208634049

¹⁷ Tetra Tech. (2025). *Semiannual Groundwater Monitoring Report-Summer and Fall 2024*. Prepared for San Bernardino County Department of Airports. May 2025.

¹⁹ Tetra Tech. (2021). *Groundwater Monitoring Sampling and Analyses Plan for Developing Baseline Water Quality, Groundwater Monitoring for Policy Memo 97-500 Purposes, Chino Airport Project, County of San Bernardino*. August 6, 2021.

²⁰ Tetra Tech. (2022). *Revised Groundwater Monitoring Sampling and Analyses Plan for Developing Baseline Water Quality, Groundwater Monitoring for Policy Memo 97-500 Purposes, Chino Airport Project, County of San Bernardino*. 2022.

In June 2024, the County submitted a monitoring and reporting plan to the Santa Ana Water Board for the operation and performance monitoring of the Groundwater Extraction and Treatment System (GETS). Monitoring will be performed by both the County and CDA to evaluate the efficacy of the groundwater remediation program to permanently reduce concentrations of contaminants of concern in compliance with CAO R8-2017-0011. Monitoring of the GETS will be presented in quarterly Remedial Action Operation and Monitoring reports, and the performance monitoring program will be reevaluated every five years and updated as needed.

Watermaster also collects groundwater quality samples from private wells in the plume area and at its HCMP-4 monitoring well, located at the southern end of the plumes. Watermaster uses data from the County, CDA, and its own sampling to perform an independent characterization of the areal extent and concentration of the TCE and 1,2,3-TCP plumes.

RECENT ACTIVITY

The County has continued quarterly groundwater monitoring events pursuant to CAO No. R8-2008-0064 through the second quarter of 2025, and the data is available on GeoTracker. The most recent groundwater monitoring report prepared by the County was for the summer and fall 2024 sampling events and was submitted to the Santa Ana Water Board in May 2025.²¹ The summer and fall quarterly monitoring events are less comprehensive, and monitoring reports are more abbreviated than the winter and spring events. Results from the summer and fall monitoring events showed that concentrations of TCE, 1,2,3-TCP, and other contaminants of concern were consistent with previous monitoring results. TCE was detected above the MCL in 22 percent of wells and 1,2,3-TCP was detected above the MCL in 28 percent of the wells. Cis- 1,2- DCE, 1,2-DCA, and carbon tetrachloride were also detected above their respective MCLs. Water levels continued to decrease more in the deeper wells than in the shallow wells, indicating that influence from active production wells may be affecting water level drawdown and vertical gradients.

On April 7, 2025, the Santa Ana Regional Board approved the monitoring and reporting plan for the operation and performance monitoring of the GETS submitted by the County in June 2024. In accordance with the plan, the County submitted the first *Remedial Action Operation and Monitoring Report*²² in July 2025, covering activities from April 24, 2023, through March 31, 2025. Subsequently, on August 15, 2025, the County submitted the *Second Quarter 2025 Remedial Action Operation and Monitoring Report* for the period of April 1 through June 30, 2025.²⁴ Key updates from these reports include:

- North GAC System:
 - Approximately 937 million gallons (MG) of groundwater have been extracted and treated.
 - An estimated 206 pounds of TCE and 7.9 pounds of 1,2,3-TCP have been removed.
- South GAC System:
 - Approximately 462 MG of groundwater have been extracted and treated.
 - An estimated 181 pounds of TCE and 9.9 pounds of 1,2,3-TPC have been removed.

²¹ Tetra Tech. (2025). *Semiannual Groundwater Monitoring Report-Summer and Fall 2024*. Prepared for San Bernardino County Department of Airports. May 2025.

²² Tetra Tech. (2025). *Second Quarter 2023 - First Quarter 2025 Remedial Action Operation and Monitoring Report*. Prepared for San Bernardino County Department of Airports. July 2025.

²⁴ Tetra Tech. (2025). *Second Quarter 2025 Remedial Action Operation and Monitoring Report*. Prepared for San Bernardino County Department of Airports. August 15, 2025.

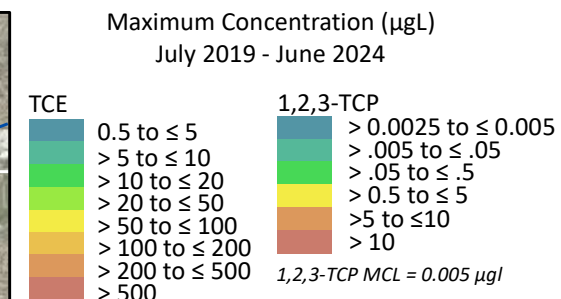
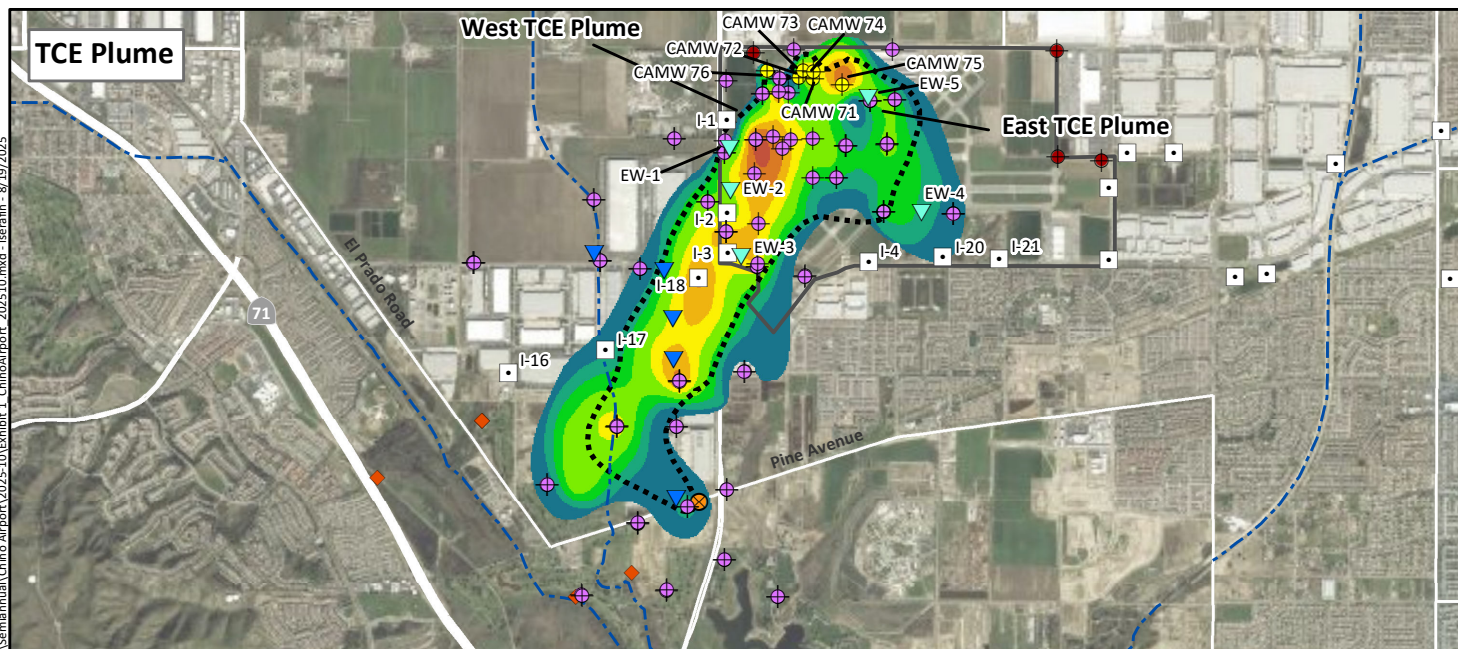
In July 2025, the County provided an update to the Santa Ana Water Board regarding the Supplemental Investigation at Areas of Concern (AOC) EE, HH, and J/K.²⁵ The update indicated that the remaining sampling to be completed in 2025 includes initial indoor air sampling at two buildings in AOC HH, along with a second round of indoor air sampling in AOCs EE, HH, and J/K during winter 2025/2026. Once the sampling is complete, the human health risk assessment will be updated and an addendum to the August 2018 human health and screening ecological risk assessment²³ will be prepared.

On August 4, 2025, the County submitted a letter report to the DDW summarizing the 2024 quarters 3 and 4 monitoring results for the proxy wells sampled pursuant to the Revised Groundwater Monitoring Sampling and Analyses Plan under Policy Memo 97-005.

²⁵ Email Correspondence with California Water Boards and Tetra Tech on July 22, 2025.

²³ Tetra Tech. (2018). *Final Human Health and Screening Ecological Risk Assessment*. Prepared for San Bernardino County Department of Airports. August 2018.

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MCL = $5 \mu\text{g/L}$
(Delineated by Watermaster in the 2024 SOB Report)

Approximate Extent of TCE ($>5 \mu\text{g/L}$) or 1,2,3-TCP ($>0.005 \mu\text{g/L}$) Plume
(Delineated by the County of San Bernardino for the Winter/Spring 2024 Groundwater Monitoring Report)

County of San Bernardino Monitoring Well
(Some locations have multiple well casings at various depths)

Former Agricultural Well

Piezometer Near Prado Basin Riparian Habitat

HCMP Monitoring Well 4

Extraction Well Site

Location of Future Extraction Well Site

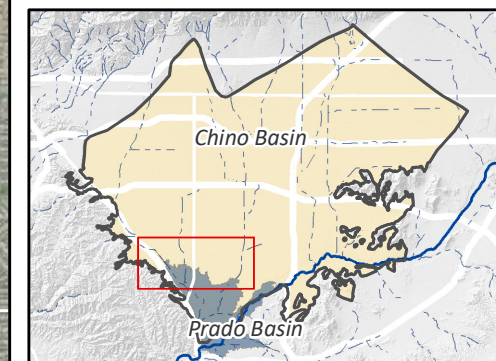
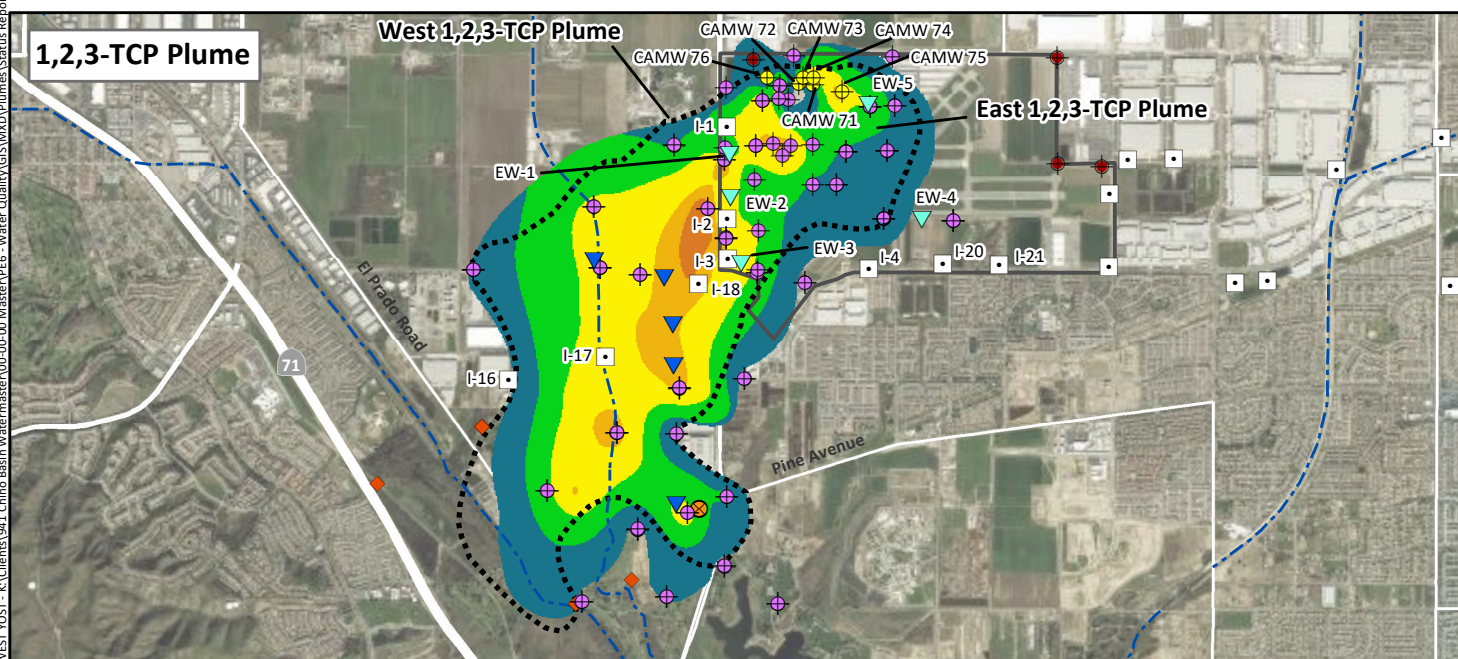
Monitoring Well Installed in Summer 2024

CDA Production Well

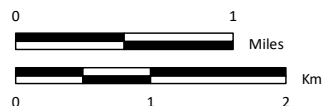
Wells are labeled by well name if mentioned in the report

Chino Airport Boundary

Streams & Flood Control Channels



Prepared by:



Prepared for:

Chino Basin Watermaster
Semi-Annual Plume Report



Chino Airport
TCE and 1,2,3-TCP Plumes

Exhibit 1