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Semi-Annual Plume Status Report

Chino Airport Plumes
October 2026

CONTAMINANTS

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

Maximum Concentration of Contaminants of Concern from July 2021 to June 2026

Contaminant	MCL, micrograms per liter (µgl)	Max Concentration, µgl	Sample Date	Well
TCE	5	3,500	May 2026	CAMW73
1,2,3-TCP	0.005	39	November 2024	CAMW75
cis-1,2-DCE	6	1,300	November 2024	CAMW73
1,2- DCA	0.5	7.9	February 2025	CAMW75

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

LOCATION

The Chino Airport is located in the southwestern portion of the Chino Basin within the City of Chino. Exhibit 1 shows the spatial extent of the TCE and 1,2,3-TCP plumes in groundwater, as delineated by both the Chino Basin Watermaster (Watermaster) for the *2024 State of the Basin Report* and the County for their *Semiannual Groundwater Monitoring Report – Winter and Spring 2025*.[1,2] The delineations prepared by Watermaster show the spatial extent of the plumes with detectable concentrations of TCE and 1,2,3-TCP based on the five-year maximum concentrations measured over the period of July 2019 to June 2024. The delineations by the County show the area where TCE concentrations are greater than or equal to the MCL of 5 micrograms per liter (µgl),

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

[2] Tetra Tech. (2025). *Semiannual Groundwater Monitoring Report-Winter and Spring 2025*. Prepared for San Bernardino County Department of Airports. October 31, 2025.

and where 1,2,3-TCP concentrations are greater than or equal to the MCL of 0.005 µgl, based on concentrations measured during the 2025 winter and spring sampling events and data provided by Chino Basin Desalter Authority (CDA) for the desalter wells within the plumes.

The County characterizes West and East plumes, originating from two different main source areas at the Chino Airport. TCE and 1,2,3-TCP concentrations are higher within the West plumes than the East plumes, and the extents of the West plumes are longer. The West and East TCE plumes have been interpreted as commingling within the airport boundaries since 2017. The West and East 1,2,3-TCP plumes were shown to be commingled within the airport property since 2021. During investigation activities in 2024, contaminants of concern from an additional source area on airport property were also detected in shallow to intermediate-depth groundwater and commingling with the West and East plumes at low concentrations at intermediate depths. However, even with the additional source, the overall extent of the West and East plumes remains consistent with the original delineations.

TCE and 1,2,3-TCP Plumes

The extent of the West TCE Plume with detectable TCE concentrations greater than 0.5 µgl is about 2.5 miles long. The plume extends south-southwest approximately two miles from the source area in the northwestern quadrant of the Chino Airport to just north of Pine Avenue and then turns southeast extending another 0.6 miles in this direction terminating south of Pine Avenue. The change in direction of the plume in this area may be associated with the location of the Central Avenue Fault that forms a local groundwater barrier and historical pumping at irrigation wells. The source of the smaller East TCE Plume is located approximately 1,500 feet east-northeast of the source of the West TCE Plume. The East TCE Plume commingles with the West TCE Plume on the airport property and extends southeast from the source area about 0.8 miles towards CDA well I-20. The known lateral extent of TCE at concentrations above the MCL covers an area of approximately 735 acres.

The extent of the West 1,2,3-TCP Plume with detectable 1,2,3-TCP concentrations greater than 0.005 µgl follows the same general path as the West TCE Plume and extends about 2.9 miles southwest past Pine Avenue, turning southeast for approximately 0.6 miles just east of Euclid Avenue. The smaller East 1,2,3-TCP Plume is approximately 0.7 miles lengthwise trending south and commingling with the West 1,2,3-TCP Plume on airport property. The known lateral extent of 1,2,3-TCP in groundwater above the MCL currently covers an area of approximately 1,450 acres.

Over time, the vertical and lateral extents of the plumes have changed in response to groundwater production at nearby wells and other hydrological factors. Since monitoring began, groundwater production at CDA wells I-1, I-2, and I-3 has increased the vertical thickness of the West Plumes by more than 100 feet, and the pumping from the Chino II desalter wells east of the Airport and CDA wells I-20 and I-21 has drawn the East plumes laterally in a southeast direction.

REGULATORY ORDERS

- Cleanup and Abatement Order (CAO) No. 90-134 for the County of San Bernardino Department of Airports, Chino Airport—Issued to the County to address the groundwater contamination originating from the Chino Airport.
- CAO No. R8-2008-0064 for the San Bernardino County Department of Airports, Chino Airport—Required the County to define the lateral and vertical extent of the plume offsite from the Chino Airport and prepare a remedial action plan (RAP).
- CAO No. R8-2017-0011 for the San Bernardino County Department of Airports, Chino Airport—Required the County to respond to Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control

Board (Santa Ana Water Board) comments on the draft Feasibility Study and submit a final Feasibility Study. Additionally, it required the County to submit a final RAP within 60 days of the Santa Ana Water Board approval of the Final Feasibility Study and implement the RAP.

REGULATORY AND MONITORING HISTORY

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

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

On December 18, 2017, the County submitted a draft interim remedial action plan (Draft IRAP).[5] The Draft IRAP was considered "interim" to allow the County to initiate the remedial action as soon as possible, with the opportunity to evaluate and modify the remedy in the future. The Draft IRAP identified a combination of institutional controls, monitored natural attenuation, and groundwater extraction and ex-situ

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

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

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

treatment as the best remedial alternative. From April 2018 to January 2019 a CEQA analysis was completed for the proposed remedial strategy.[6] During this time, the County was also working on a Human Health and Screening Ecological Risk Assessment (HHERA) to support the IRAP by identifying remedial actions to protect human health and the environment. A draft of the HHERA was submitted to the Santa Ana Water Board for review in August 2018. Following a series of comments and response to comments on the Draft IRAP, the County submitted the Final IRAP to the Santa Ana Water Board on May 18, 2020, which was approved on November 4, 2020.[7]

In April and May 2020, the County installed a cluster of three downgradient wells to monitor the increasing concentrations of TCE along the southeastern plume boundary. In July and August 2024, the County installed six new monitoring wells (CAMW-71 through CAMW-76) in upgradient areas where high concentrations of contaminants of concern had been detected in the vapor sampling (see Exhibit 1). Monitoring at these new wells resulted in the identification of an additional source area beneath the northwestern portion of the airport property. From 2019 to 2026, the County also continued to conduct additional investigations of soil vapor, soil, groundwater, and indoor air to support the HHERA. The purpose of these additional investigations was to fill data gaps identified by the Santa Ana Water Board during its review of the draft HHERA.[8,9,10]

REMEDIAL ACTION

As described in the IRAP, the remedial action for the TCE and 1,2,3-TCP plumes consists of a groundwater pump-and-treat system, institutional controls, and monitored natural attenuation. Upon completion, the groundwater pump-and-treat system will include a total of 22 wells located across ten extraction well sites (EW-1 through EW-10) both onsite and offsite, termed “County extraction wells.” Each extraction well site will consist of up to three individual wells to focus extraction at different depths. Exhibit 1 shows the location of the five existing onsite County extraction well sites and the five proposed well sites for the offsite County extraction wells. Once fully operational, the County extraction wells are predicted to produce 1,695 gallons per minute (gpm) of groundwater, with individual wells ranging from 20-200 gpm each. The pump-and-treat system also includes existing CDA wells I-16, I-17, and I-18 to pump up to an additional 630 gpm of groundwater; and potentially CDA wells I-20 and I-21 if treatment is required at those wells in the future.

To assist in the design of the groundwater pump-and-treat system, the County installed two of the extraction well sites (EW-2 and EW-5) in 2018, along with twelve piezometers and eleven monitoring wells, and conducted aquifer pumping tests at these locations. The findings were submitted to the

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

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

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

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

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

Santa Ana Water Board on June 19, 2019, and used by the County to refine the system design.[11] On December 8, 2021, the County submitted the *Final Preliminary Well Design Report* for the pump-and-treat system for remediation of the plumes and began working on a remedial action work plan (RAWP) to provide a detailed description of the remediation and construction activities associated with the implementation of the remedial action, including the construction and installation of the extraction wells, pipelines for conveyance of extracted groundwater, and the groundwater treatment system.[12] The draft RAWP was submitted to the Santa Ana Water Board on July 22, 2022. The Santa Ana Water Board reviewed the draft and provided comments, which the County addressed and the final RAWP was approved in November 2024.[13]

The RAWP divides the construction of the pump-and-treat system into two phases: Phase 1 includes the construction of onsite extraction wells and conveyance piping, as well as five piezometers; and Phase 2 includes the construction of offsite extraction wells and conveyance piping. Phase 1 construction was completed in July 2024 and includes: five extraction wells at two well sites (EW-2 and EW-5) installed in 2018; five extraction wells at three well sites (EW-1, EW-3, and EW-4) installed in December 2023 along with their associated piezometers; and a conveyance pipeline to connect the onsite wells to the groundwater treatment system. Well construction reports for the onsite extraction wells constructed in Phase 1 are available on GeoTracker.

Extracted groundwater from the CDA and onsite County extraction wells is conveyed via a pipeline network to the main raw water influent line to the existing CDA Chino-I Desalter facility, where it is treated for VOCs (including 1,2,3-TCP and TCE) at a granular activated carbon (GAC) treatment system constructed at the CDA's existing Chino-I Desalter facility (South GAC system). The South GAC system is designed to treat a maximum flow rate of 2,400 gpm from the County extraction wells and CDA wells I-16, I-17, I-18, with an initial operating flow rate of 2,325 gpm. In the future, the South GAC system may be expanded to accommodate an additional 800 gpm for CDA wells I-20 and I-21. Once treated at the South GAC system, water is conveyed to the existing Chino-I Desalter that uses reverse osmosis and ion exchange to treat for total dissolved solids (TDS) and nitrates, both of which are regional contaminants and not associated with Chino Airport operations or plumes. Treated water is then discharged for use as potable municipal water supply.

Treatment at the South GAC System commenced in April 2023 following the startup of pumping at CDA wells I-16, I-17, and I-18. An additional treatment system, the North GAC Treatment System, which is not associated with the County's remedial action, began treating water from four CDA wells (I-I through I-4) for VOCs in April 2023. Pumping at the Phase 1 onsite County extraction wells began during the first quarter of 2026 following the issuance of Permit Amendment No. 06-13-26PA-001 from the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW) to add the Phase 1 onsite County extraction wells as approved sources under CDA's Domestic Water Supply Permit.

Because the 2022 RAWP only addresses Phase 1 construction, an addendum to the RAWP is required to be submitted to the Santa Ana Water Board prior to the start of the Phase 2 construction of the offsite extraction wells. The RAWP 2 Addendum is expected to be completed once the required offsite property

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

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

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

access agreements have been executed. Pending the execution of the property access agreements, the RAWP Addendum should be submitted in quarter 4 2026 or quarter 1 2027 and Phase 2 construction is currently anticipated to commence in Q2 2027 with the exception of offsite well EW-10, which was constructed during the Phase 1 construction period. The well equipping and conveyance piping for EW-10, however, has not yet been completed and will be finished during Phase 2 construction.

The onsite County extraction wells constructed for Phase 1, along with the offsite County extraction wells to be constructed for Phase 2, will be operated, maintained, and monitored by CDA through a joint agreement between the County and CDA.

MONITORING AND REPORTING

The County conducts a groundwater monitoring program pursuant to CAO No. R8-2008-0064 to track the extent of the plume. Monitoring is performed per the 2023 *Sampling and Analysis Plan Update (SAP)* with the sampling frequency determined by well classification (i.e., background wells, horizontal or vertical extent wells, seasonal/increasing trend wells, and guard wells), which is updated annually and included in the Groundwater Monitoring Reports.[14] Groundwater quality samples are collected by the County quarterly, annually, or biennially at 95 site-related monitoring wells and four on-site agricultural wells[15], to monitor the plume extents. Additionally, quarterly water-level measurements are collected at the 95 site-related monitoring wells, ten onsite County extraction wells, fifteen onsite piezometers, and six riparian habitat area piezometers. All water-quality and water-level data collected by the County are posted on the State Water Resources Control Board's GeoTracker website.[16] Conclusions from the monitoring program can also be found in the semi-annual reports posted on GeoTracker. The most recent monitoring report, the *Semiannual Groundwater Monitoring Report-Summer and Fall 2025*, was submitted to the Santa Ana Water Board in March 2026.[17]

CDA is responsible for performing monitoring for the North and South GAC Systems, pursuant to its DDW permit and for reporting the data to DDW. Due to the presence of contaminants in groundwater above MCLs, the Chino I Desalter facility is also subject to DDW Process Memo 97-005 monitoring requirements for groundwater that is considered an "extremely impaired source" and is treated for municipal use. Process Memo 97-005 monitoring requirements include regular sampling for TCE and 1,2,3-TCP, as well as baseline water quality monitoring for the characterization of raw water from groundwater extraction wells. Data from all CDA's monitoring efforts are reported directly to the DDW for compliance. CDA also shares the data with the County for reporting on the implementation of the groundwater remedy and its efficacy to permanently reduce concentrations of contaminants of concern in compliance with CAO R8-20011. The requirements for the operation and performance monitoring and reporting are documented in the Groundwater Extraction and Treatment System (GETS) Monitoring and Reporting Plan (MRP),[18] which was submitted by the County to the Santa Ana Regional Board in June 2024 and approved in April 2025.

The County submits the results of the operations, maintenance, and monitoring activities, including water quality data, mass removal rates, and extraction rates and volumes in quarterly Remedial Action

[14] Tetra Tech. (2023). *Sampling and Analysis Plan Update, Chino Airport, San Bernardino County, CA*. Prepared for San Bernardino County Department of Airports. May 5, 2023.
[15] Agricultural wells are only sampled when in operation.
[16] https://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/profile_report?global_id=SL208634049
[17] Tetra Tech. (2026). *Semiannual Groundwater Monitoring Report-Summer and Fall 2025*. Prepared for San Bernardino County Department of Airports. March 31, 2026.
[18] Tetra Tech. (2024). *GETS Monitoring and Reporting Plan for the Chino Airport*. 2024.

Operation and Monitoring reports (RA OMM reports), which are available on GeoTracker. The performance monitoring program will be reevaluated every five years and updated as needed.

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

RECENT ACTIVITY

The County has continued quarterly groundwater monitoring events pursuant to CAO No. R8-2008-0064 through the second quarter of 2026 and the data is available on GeoTracker. The most recent groundwater monitoring report prepared by the County was for the summer and fall 2025 sampling events and was submitted to the Santa Ana Water Board in March 2026.[19] The summer and fall groundwater monitoring reports are abbreviated in comparison to the winter and spring reports, which document more comprehensive annual sampling events and include a review of data to update chemicals of concern, interpolate 3-D plume maps, evaluate spatial and temporal trends, assess overall plume stability, evaluate the adequacy of the well network, and update the existing groundwater monitoring plan.

During the summer and fall sampling events, a total of 61 samples were analyzed for VOCs. Samples from wells with historically reported 1,2,3-TCP at or below the method 8260B detection limit were analyzed for low-level 1,2,3-TCP using method 8260B-SIM with a lower detection limit. Additionally, eight onsite wells were analyzed for total chromium and hexavalent chromium during the fall sampling event as recommended in the *Chino I Desalter VOC Treatment Facilities 2024 Annual Report* prepared for DDW.[20] Key updates from the summer and fall report include:

- TCE was detected above the MCL in 31 percent of samples with a maximum concentration of 2,900 µgl at CAMW 73.
- 1,2,3-TCP was detected above the MCL in 5 percent of the 61 samples analyzed using method 8260B and 25 percent of the 59 samples analyzed using method 8260B-SIM. The maximum detected concentration was 22 µgl at CAMW 75.
- Cis- 1,2- DCE, 1,2-DCA, and carbon tetrachloride were also detected above their respective MCLs in at least one sample.
- Seven additional VOCs were positively detected in one or more samples but remained below their respective MCLs.
- 1,4-dioxane was only detected in three of the seven samples and all the detections were below the notification level of 1 µgl.
- Overall concentrations of TCE, 1,2,3-TCP, and other contaminants of concern were consistent with previous monitoring results, and the extent and general configuration of the plumes has remained fairly consistent since monitoring began.
- Chromium and hexavalent chromium were detected in samples from all eight wells and concentrations of hexavalent exceeded the MCL at three wells (CAMW-39, CAMW-48, and PZ-1A).

[19] Tetra Tech. (2026). *Semiannual Groundwater Monitoring Report-Summer and Fall 2025*. Prepared for San Bernardino County Department of Airports. March 31, 2026.
[20] Hazen and Sawyer. (2025). *Chino I Desalter VOC Treatment Facilities 2024 Annual Report*. Prepared for the Chino Desalter Authority. 2025.

- Water levels continued to decrease more in the deeper wells than in the shallow wells, indicating that influence from active production wells may be affecting water level drawdown and vertical gradients.

Pursuant to the 2024 GETS MRP, the County continues to prepare and submit quarterly RA OMM reports with the results of the operations, maintenance, and monitoring activities for the GETS. The most recent report is the *Second Quarter 2026 Remedial Action Operation and Monitoring Report* for the period of April 1 through June 30, 2026, which is available on GeoTracker.[21] Report tables show that since the startup of the GETS in April 2023:

- Approximately 747 million gallons (MG) of groundwater have been extracted and treated at the South GAC System and an estimated 239.2 pounds of TCE and 15.3 pounds of 1,2,3-TCP have been removed.
- Approximately 1,407 MG of groundwater have been extracted and treated at the North GAC System and an estimated 193.1 pounds of TCE and 7.5 pounds of 1,2,3-TCP have been removed.

Additionally, the following trends in contaminant concentrations have been observed at the CDA extraction wells:

- Concentrations of TCE were not detected at CDA I-1 during the most recent reporting period; however, concentrations of 1,2,3-TCP have been gradually increasing since 2024 and continue to do so after an initial decrease in concentrations at startup.
- Concentrations of TCE and 1,2,3-TCP in CDA I-2 and I-3 have been stable at lower levels since July 2024 following a general decrease in concentrations since startup.
- Concentrations of TCE in CDA I-17 fluctuate within a relatively narrow range and have generally remained below the MCL following an initial increase shortly after startup. Similarly, concentrations of 1,2,3-TCP have remained below 2 µgl and have been relatively stable following an initial increase shortly after startup.
- Concentrations of TCE in CDA I-18 have remained stable since July 2024 with concentrations ranging from 81 µgl to 140 µgl following an initial increase of 190 µgl in April 2023 to 280 µgl in July 2023 and subsequent notable decline. Similarly, 1,2,3-TCP concentrations have remained stable since July 2024 with concentrations ranging from 7.0 to 8.7 µgl.

Pumping initiated at the 10 onsite County extraction wells during the first quarter of 2026 and monitoring began at the wells with the first sample event in April 2026. All the wells were sampled for TCE, 1,2,3-TCP, cis-1,2-DCE, and 1,2-DCA. Of the 10 County extraction wells sampled:

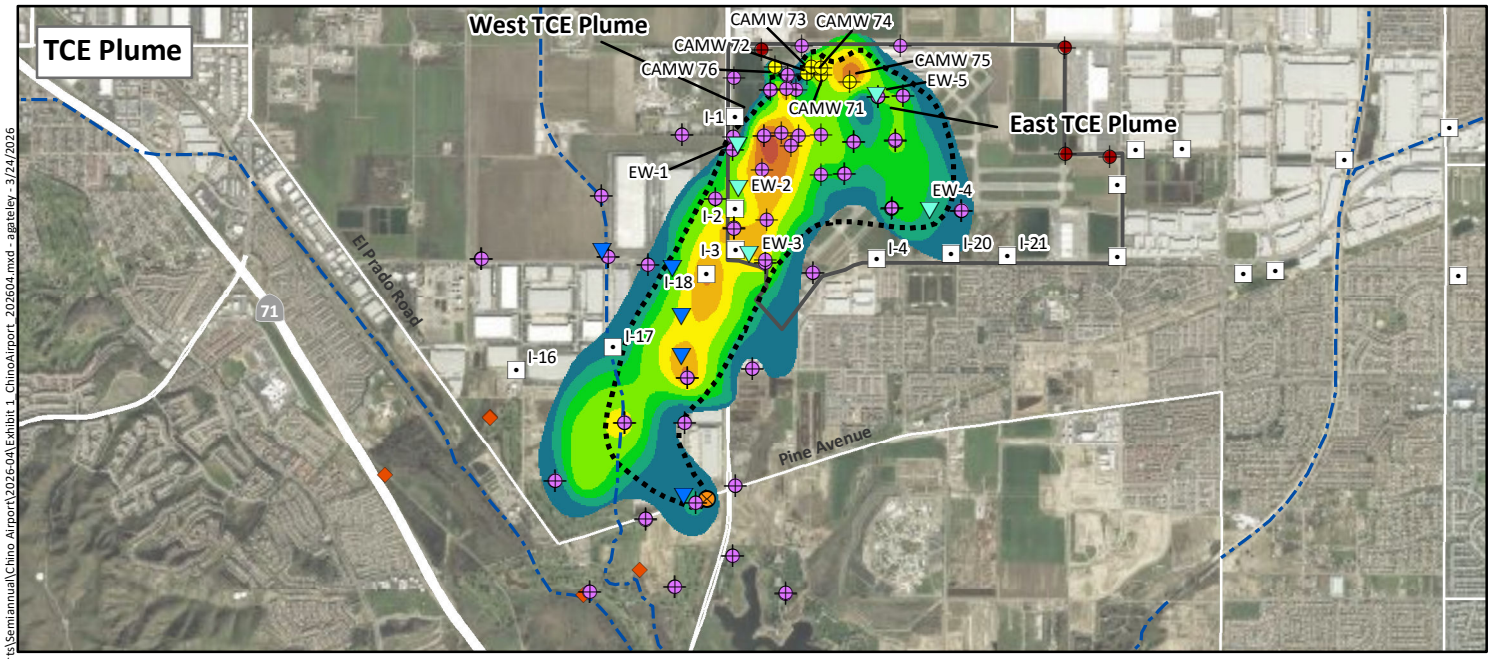
- Seven wells had TCE concentrations greater than the MCL of 5 µgl with a maximum concentration of 100 µgl at EW 2B.
- All but one of the wells (EW 4) sampled for 1,2,3-TCP had concentrations that exceeded the MCL of 0.005 µgl with a maximum concentration of 7.7 µgl at EW 2B.
- One well sampled (EW 2B) had a cis-1,2-DCE concentration that exceeded the MCL of 6 µgl. Two other wells (EW 2C and EW 3A) had detectable concentrations below the MCL. Cis-1,2-DCE was not detected at the remaining seven wells.
- 1,2-DCA was not detected at any of the wells.

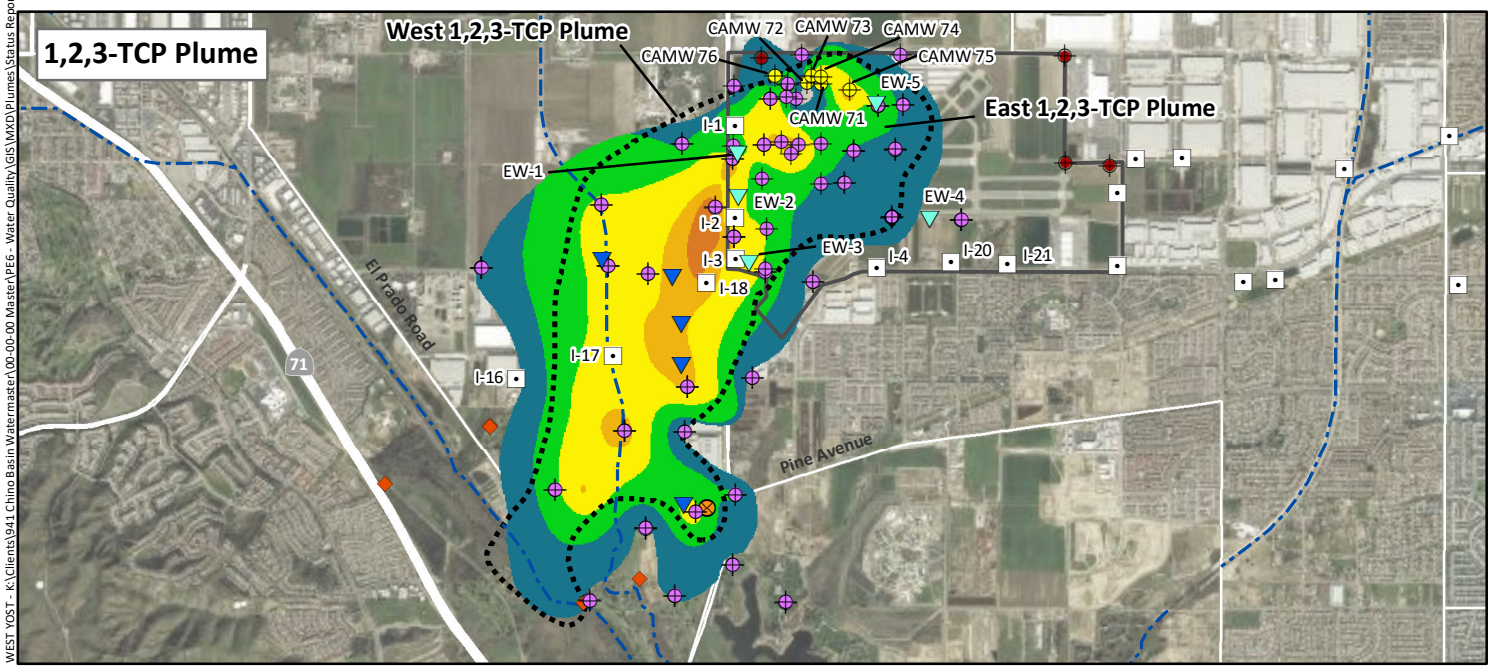
In June 2026, the County prepared four technical memorandums summarizing the results of the Summer 2025 and Winter 2026 paired indoor air and sub-slab vapor sampling completed as part of the ongoing

[21] Tetra Tech. (2025). *Second Quarter 2026 Remedial Action Operation and Monitoring Report.* Prepared for San Bernardino County Department of Airports. July 30, 2026.

Supplemental Investigation of Areas of Concern EE, HH, and J/K (Supplemental Investigation). Monitoring was performed at various buildings in each of the Areas of Concern as part of the ongoing effort to fill data gaps identified in the 2018 draft HHERA and evaluate the potential vapor intrusion risk inside buildings.[22,23,24,25] The results indicate that there is no unacceptable vapor intrusion risk at any of the buildings currently except for potentially one building in AOC HH which had an exceedance for chloroform; however, it is unclear if the chloroform detection is attributed to vapor intrusion or from outdoor air. The completion of the Summer 2025 and Winter 2026 paired sampling events completes the Supplemental Investigation and the results of the Supplemental Investigation will be published in a final report. Additionally, the results will be used to update the HHERA. Both reports are expected to be completed in the fourth quarter of 2026.

[22] Tetra Tech. (2026). *Paired Indoor Air and Sub-Slab Vapor Sampling in Buildings A230 and A335 in Area of Concern HH.* Technical memorandum . June 22, 2026.
[23] Tetra Tech. (2026). *Paired Indoor Air and Sub-Slab Vapor Sampling in Buildings A505, A520, A532b, and A532c in Area of Concern EE.* Technical memorandum . June 22, 2026.
[24] Tetra Tech. (2026). *Paired Indoor Air and Sub-Slab Vapor Sampling in Building A320 (AOC HH).* Technical memorandum . June 23, 2026.
[25] Tetra Tech. (2026). *Paired Indoor Air and Sub-Slab Vapor Sampling in Building A240 (AOC J/K).* Technical memorandum . June 22, 2026.





Maximum Concentration (µgL)
July 2019 - June 2024

TCE
- 0.5 to ≤ 5
- > 5 to ≤ 10
- > 10 to ≤ 20
- > 20 to ≤ 50
- > 50 to ≤ 100
- > 100 to ≤ 200
- > 200 to ≤ 500
- > 500

MCL = 5 µgl

1,2,3-TCP
- > 0.0025 to ≤ 0.005
- > .005 to ≤ .05
- > .05 to ≤ .5
- > 0.5 to ≤ 5
- >5 to ≤10
- > 10

1,2,3-TCP MCL = 0.005 µgl

(Delineated by Watermaster in the 2024 SOB Report)

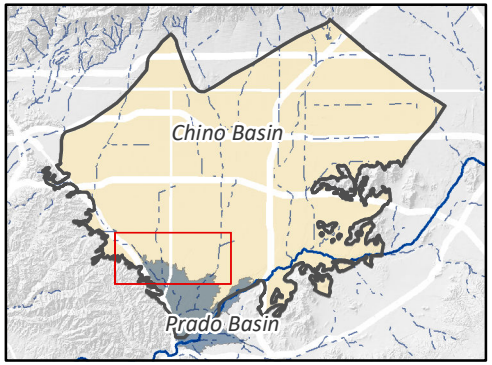
Approximate Extent of TCE (>5 µgl) or 1,2,3-TCP (>0.005 µgl) Plume

(Delineated by the County of San Bernardino for the Winter/Spring 2025 Groundwater Monitoring Report)

- County of San Bernardino Monitoring Well
(Some locations have multiple well casings at various depths)
- Former Agricultural Well
- Piezometer Near Prado Basin Riparian Habitat
- HCMP Monitoring Well 4
- Extraction Well Site
- Location of Future Extraction Well Site
- Monitoring Well Installed in Summer 2024
- CDA Production Well

Wells are labeled by well name if mentioned in the report

- Chino Airport Boundary
- Streams & Flood Control Channels



Prepared by:

WEST YOST

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Prepared for:

Chino Basin Watermaster
Semi-Annual Plume Report

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

Exhibit 1

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