

**CHINO BASIN DESALTER AUTHORITY
CHINO 2 DESALTER ADDITIONAL WELL WATER
SUPPLY FACILITIES PROJECT**

**FINDING OF CONSISTENCY WITH THE OPTIMUM
BASIN MANAGEMENT PROGRAM UPDATE
SUBSEQUENT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT
SCH No. 2020020183**

Lead Agency:

Chino Basin Desalter Authority
3550 E Philadelphia Street, Suite 170
Ontario, CA 91761

Prepared by:

Tom Dodson & Associates
P.O. Box 2307
San Bernardino, California 92406
(909) 882-3612

May 2025

Table of Contents

I. Project Information	1
II. Project Description	2
III. Comparative Analysis	6
IV. Impact Analysis	10
V. Finding	16
VI. References	21

TABLES

Table 1: Proposed Project Regional Construction Emissions	11
Table 2: Net Air Quality Construction Emissions	11
Table 3: Total Project Regional Operational Emissions	12
Table 4: Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions	16

FIGURES

Figure 1	Regional Site Locations
Figure 2	Site Plan
Figure 3	Groundwater Plumes
Figure 4	Archibald Groundwater Plume
Figure 5	Agricultural Resources
Figure 6	Fault Zones
Figure 7	Liquefaction and Landslide Zones
Figure 8	Fire Hazard Severity Zones
Figure 9	Airport Safety Hazards
Figure 10	Flood Hazards

APPENDICES

Appendix 1 – Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Analysis
Appendix 2 – Biological Resources Assessment
Appendix 3 – Cultural Resources Report
Appendix 4 – Paleontological Memo
Appendix 5a – Phase I and II ESA for Well II-MW-6
Appendix 5b – Phase I ESA for Well II-13
Appendix 6– Noise Impact Analysis

I. PROJECT INFORMATION

- i) Project Title: Chino 2 Desalter Additional Wells Water Supply Facilities Project
- ii) Applicant & Lead Agency: Chino Basin Desalter Authority (CDA)
Contact: Tom O'Neill
Email: toneill@chinodesalter.org
- iii) Tiering Document: Optimum Basin Management Program Update Subsequent Environmental Impact Report (SEIR)
State Clearinghouse Number (SCH#): 2020020183
- iv) Project Location: The CDA operates in the Chino Groundwater Basin (Chino Basin) within the western Inland Empire Region of southern California. The proposed project covers a number of site locations within about a two mile radius of one another.

Well #II-13: Well #II-13 is located in the City of Ontario along Eucalyptus Avenue (north) and just west of Sumner Avenue/Haven Avenue within assessor's parcel number (APN) 021824176. The project is located within the USGS Topo 7.5-minute map for Corona North, CA, and is located in Section 14, Township 2 South and Range 7 West. The approximate GPS coordinates of the project area are 33.990405°, -117.577699°.

Monitoring Well #II-MW-6: Monitoring Well #II-MW-6 is located in the City of Ontario along Eucalyptus Avenue (north) and just west of South Acadia Avenue and east of Celebration Avenue within APN 021824139. The project is located within the USGS Topo 7.5-minute map for Corona North, CA, and is located in Section 14, Township 2 South and Range 7 West. The approximate GPS coordinates of the project area are 33.990270°, -117.583562°.

Monitoring Well #II-MW-7: Monitoring Well #II-MW-7 is located in the City of Ontario along Merrill Avenue (north) just west of South Celebration Avenue and just east of South Parkplace Avenue within APN 107302107. The project is located within the USGS Topo 7.5-minute map for Corona North, CA, and is located in Section 3, Township 3 South and Range 6 West. The approximate GPS coordinates of the project area are 33.942701°, -116.497653°.

Pipeline Locations: Pipeline along Eucalyptus Avenue from Haven Avenue to Well #II-13, totaling about 3,200 lineal feet (LF).

Pipelines along Haven Avenue from Edison Avenue to Bellegrave Avenue, with a short portion along Bellegrave Avenue to connect to existing CDA facilities, totaling about 4,800 LF.

Refer to **Figures 1 and 2** for the regional and site location maps showing all of the project locations.

- | | | | |
|------|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| vi) | General Plan
Land Use Designation: | Well #II-13:
Monitoring Well #II-MW-6:
Monitoring Well #II-MW-7: | Open Space - Recreation
Open Space – Recreation
Open Space – Recreation /
Roadway / Sidewalk Rights-of-
Way (ROW) |
| vii) | Zoning Classification: | Well #II-13:
Monitoring Well #II-MW-6:
Monitoring Well #II-MW-7: | Specific Plan
Specific Plan
Specific Plan / Roadway /
Sidewalk Rights-of-Way (ROW) |

II. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

(i) Introduction

The Chino Basin Desalter Authority (CDA) was formed in 2001 to produce, treat, and distribute treated potable water to cities and water agencies throughout the southern portion of Chino Basin. Chino Desalter I was constructed in 2000 and Desalter II in 2006 to address salinity concerns with groundwater in the Chino Basin. The CDA produces approximately 35,200 acre-feet per year of high-quality water that is delivered to the municipal water supply systems for the Member Agencies: Cities of Chino, Chino Hills, Norco and Ontario; Jurupa Community Services District; Western Municipal Water District, and Santa Ana River Water Company. The CDA facilities include two desalters, supply wells for each desalter, two reservoirs, raw water pipelines, potable water pipelines, potable water pumping facilities, and pipelines for brine disposal.

The treatment processes at the Chino I and Chino II Desalters both include Reverse Osmosis (RO) and Ion-Exchange (IX) for removal of nitrate and total dissolved solids (TDS). The Chino I Desalter also includes granular activated carbon and air stripping for removal of other organic chemicals. The Chino II Desalter includes air stripping for removal of volatile organic chemicals (VOC) and the Concentrate Reduction Facility (CRF) for brine recovery.

(ii) Project Description

The Chino Basin Desalter Authority (CDA) proposes to install a new extraction well and two new monitoring wells, along with associated 18" transmission pipeline (8,000 lineal feet [LF]) that would serve the proposed new well, along with future wells that CDA has planned to develop to augment decline in productions from its existing wells. Refer to the site plan shown on **Figure 3**. The purpose of this project is extract and convey groundwater to supply the Chino II Desalter to replace lost groundwater pumping capacity due to the gradual decline in production from the existing wellfield. The project will not increase overall pumping in the basin nor increase the treated water production of the Chino II Desalter.

Extraction Well: The new extraction well would be installed with a design capacity 2,500 gpm, or the ability to pump 4,000 AFY. Thus, through the installation of the new extraction well, an additional 4,000 AFY capacity would restore CDA's raw water supply. The well site would include the following features: the new well (wellhead); piping and appurtenances, including surge tank, well building, driveway, and perimeter fence. It is assumed that minor grading will be required to construct the well building, driveway, and fence.

Monitoring Wells: Each of the new monitoring wells would be installed to be located belowground with a 3' x 8' concrete pad with valve cover flush with finished ground. The monitoring wells would be installed to monitor potential plume movement, specifically the movement of the South Archibald TCE Plume (shown on **Figures 4 and 5**).

Pipeline: The up to 24" potable water transmission pipelines would be installed within Bellegrave Avenue (800 LF) southwest to Haven Avenue, along Haven Avenue between Bellegrave Avenue and Edison Avenue (4,000 LF), and along Eucalyptus Avenue between Haven Avenue and the connection with the Well #II-13 Site to the west (3,200 LF). The pipeline would be installed to connect the new well to CDA's existing transmission system, and would serve with future wells that CDA has planned to develop to augment decline in productions from its existing wells.

(ii.1) Extraction Well

Construction Scenario

CDA anticipates that the new extraction well will be installed over a period of 6 months forecast to begin in the first half of 2026. Development of the well will require the delivery and set up of the drilling rig at the site. For the purposes of this evaluation, it is forecast that delivery of the drilling equipment will result in 50-miles round-trip for delivery and removal of the drill rig.

It is anticipated that about five persons will be on the well site at any one time to support drilling the well: three drillers, the hydrologist inspector, and a foreman. Daily trips to complete the well will average about 15 roundtrips per day. The types of trips include about 10 daily trips for employees plus, at various points of construction: two roundtrips for drill rigs (total for entirety of construction); between 6 and 12 roundtrips for cement trucks (total for the entirety of construction); and about 5 trips to deliver pipe (total for the entirety of construction).

For analysis purposes it is assumed that the well would be drilled using the direct rotary or fluid reverse circulation rotary drilling methods. The average area of disturbance of the well site is estimated to be one-half an acre or less. Access to the drilling site for the drilling rig and support vehicles would be from adjacent roadways. Typically, well drilling requires only minimal earth movement and/or grading.

The drilling and development of each well will require drilling to between 400 and 600 feet below ground surface (bgs). The proposed schedule for constructing the well would be as follows: drilling, construction, and testing of each well would require approximately six weeks to complete (about 45 days, of which 15 to 20 days would include 24-hour, 7-day a week drill activity). For planning purposes, a construction and testing schedule duration of 60 days is assumed to account for unforeseen circumstances (e.g., extreme weather, equipment break downs, etc.) that could affect the drilling and testing schedule. The well casings are expected to be welded and it will be assumed that well development and installation will require a two-week use of a diesel generator.

The borehole for the well would be drilled using at least two separate drilling passes. The first pass, or pilot borehole, would be drilled using a 17.5-inch diameter bit to an estimated maximum depth below the ground surface, which would correspond to the top of the consolidated bedrock in the area, or a depth selected by the Project hydrologist/hydrogeologist. Upon completion of the geophysical logs, the pilot borehole would be enlarged (reamed) to a diameter of 24 inches to approximately the same depth to accommodate the well casing, screen and filter pack.

Once the well is constructed it would immediately be developed through a process of swabbing and airlifting. During this process, drilling fluids and suspended sediment would be removed from

the well. After the drilling fluids are removed along with most of the suspended sediment, the well would be further developed through pumping. After drilling and testing, the well will be equipped with an aboveground pump and motor. The pump and associated piping and valving will be housed within a building constructed to match surrounding architecture within the park. The site will be graded and enclosed within a perimeter wall with an access fence/gate. A 20 foot wide by 60 foot long access roadway will be graded and paved to connect the site to Eucalyptus Avenue.

Operational Scenario

The extraction well will be operated on a continuous basis. The well will pump up to 4,000 AFY at an average rate of 2,500 GPM. Energy consumption for the well is expected to range between 750 and 850 kilowatt hours (kWh) per acre foot.

Site Access

Well #II-13 would be accessed via a new driveway along Eucalyptus Avenue. The well development would require site access improvements including installation of well housing (depicted on **Exhibits 1 and 2**, below), landscaping, and perimeter fencing.



Exhibit 1: Well Building Renderings



Exhibit 2: Well Site Renderings

(ii.2) Monitoring Wells

Construction Scenario

It is assumed that the monitoring wells may be installed concurrently with the extraction wells, with at the most one monitoring well and one extraction well being constructed concurrently over a period of 6 months forecast to begin in the second half of 2025. Monitoring well development has essentially the same construction impacts as production well development, except it does not require test pumping. After completion of drilling and testing, the well will be topped with a manhole for access surrounded by a small concrete pad flush with surrounding ground surface.

Operational Scenario

Wells will be visited by a field technician on a monthly to quarterly frequency. There is negligible energy consumption in obtaining groundwater quality from a monitoring well.

Site Access

Monitoring Well #II-MW-6 would not require any new site access due to the small (less than 10' x 10') nature of the monitoring well footprint. The monitoring well will be located belowground with locked manholes at street level.

Monitoring Well #II-MW-7 would be fenced from public access, and would not require any new site access due to the small (less than 10' x 10') nature of the monitoring well footprint. M The monitoring well will be located belowground with locked manholes at street level.

(ii.3) Water Transmission Pipeline

Construction Scenario

An estimated 8,000 LF of 18" pipeline would be installed by this Project over a period of 10 months forecast to begin in the first quarter of 2026. The pipeline is anticipated to be installed concurrently with the installation of, at a maximum, one monitoring well, and one extraction well. It is assumed that an underground utility installation team can install an average of 200-400 LF of pipeline per day. A team consists of the following:

- 200-400 feet of pipeline installed per day
- 1 Excavator
- 1 Backhoe
- 1 Paver
- 1 Crane
- 1 Roller
- 1 Water truck
- Traffic Control Signage and Devices
- 10 Dump/delivery trucks (40 miles round trip distance)
- Employees (14 members per team, 40-mile round-trip commute)

The emissions calculations are based upon the above assumptions for each pipeline installation team. It is assumed that one team will be installing pipelines for a maximum total of 400 LF per day. It is assumed that the proposed pipeline installation will occur for a maximum of 90 days in one calendar year.

It is anticipated that installation of pipeline in developed locations will require the use of a backhoe, crane, compactor, roller/vibrator, pavement cutter, grinder, haul truck and two dump trucks operating 6 hours per day; a water truck and excavator operating 4 hours per day and a paving

machine and compacter operating 2 hours per day. Installation of pipeline in undeveloped locations would require the same equipment without the paving equipment (cutter, grinder, paving machine).

The pipelines that would be installed in support of this Project are anticipated to use push-on joints (e.g., gasketed bell-and-spigot) that do not require welding. However, the contractor may occasionally use a portable generator and welder for equipment repairs or incidental uses.

During the installation of the proposed pipeline, it is anticipated that a maximum of one lane would require closure along Haven Avenue, Bellegrave Avenue, and Eucalyptus Avenue, which would ensure that the flow of traffic would be maintained traffic management for the duration of construction.

Operational Scenario

Once pipeline is installed, operation does not require any visits unless unforeseen circumstances arise that would require maintenance or repair of the pipelines. In the event of routine maintenance one vehicle trip per maintenance event would be required.

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

On February 2024, the Inland Empire Utilities Agency (IEUA) certified the Optimum Basin Management Program Update (OBMPU) Recirculated Subsequent Environmental Impact Report (SEIR). The OBMPU continues the Optimum Basin Management Program's (OBMP) 9 Program Elements (PEs), adds refinements to the Project Description, and describes facility improvements needed to meet the OBMPU's long-term planning objectives over a 20-year planning horizon. These 9 PEs are implemented to achieve 4 goals that the Chino Basin Watermaster member agencies (Stakeholders) identified during extensive workshops held on behalf of the OBMPU:

Goal No. 1 - Enhance Basin Water Supplies. The intent of this goal is to increase the water supplies available for Chino Basin Parties and improve water supply reliability. This goal applies to Chino Basin groundwater and all other sources of water available for beneficial use.

Goal No.2 - Protect and Enhance Water Quality. The intent of this goal is to ensure the protection of the long-term beneficial uses of Chino Basin groundwater.

Goal No.3 - Enhance Management of the Basin. The intent of this goal is to encourage sustainable management of the Chino Basin to avoid Material Physical Injury, promote local control, and improve water- supply reliability for the benefit of all Chino Basin Parties.

Goal No. 4 - Equitably Finance the OBMP. The intent of this goal is to identify and use efficient and equitable methods to fund OBMP implementation.

Further, the OBMPU SEIR evaluated a number of facilities, including several that are pertinent to the proposed Chino 2 Desalter Additional Well Water Supply Facilities Project. The facilities applicable to the proposed project that were evaluated in the OBMPU SEIR are as follows:

- The development of 20 new pumping wells, with 8 of the new pumping wells intended to serve CDA, up to 5 replacement wells, and 102 monitoring wells and associated well housing. The proposed wells will be installed throughout the Chino Basin.
- The construction of up to 620,600 LF of new pipelines, with up to 65,000 LF dedicated specifically to CDA well development and water conveyance. The proposed conveyance

facilities would be implemented throughout the entire Chino Basin.

The forthcoming evaluation will be used to determine whether it is appropriate to rely upon the OBMPU SEIR for CEQA compliance in accordance with State CEQA Guidelines Section 15168 (“Program EIR, (c) Use with Later Activities). Note that the 2000 Optimum Basin Management Plan EIR from which the OBMPU SEIR tiers was a Program EIR, and the OBMPU SEIR meets the definition of a Program EIR found in the State CEQA Guidelines Section 15168(a), in that it was prepared on a series of actions that can be characterized as one large project and are related geographically, as logical parts in the chain of contemplated actions, in connection with issuance of rules, regulations, plans, or other general criteria to govern the conduct of a continuing program, and most importantly, as individual activities carried out under the same authorizing statutory or regulatory authority and having generally similar environmental effects which can be mitigated in similar ways. The pertinent language of the State CEQA Guidelines Section 15168(c) to this project states that “later activities in the program must be examined in light of the program EIR to determine whether an additional environmental document must be prepared. The required examination process is carried out below.

Before assessing whether an environmental evaluation needs to be prepared, the first step in this review process is to determine whether the project is consistent or different than the project(s) identified and evaluated in the PEIR. To CDA’s knowledge, no project specific OBMPU facilities have obtained CEQA approved as of the publication of this document. As described in the Project Description that is presented before this environmental evaluation, CDA proposes the development of 3 conventional pumping wells that will replace aid in CDA’s ability to replace diminishing capacity in the existing well field, 2 monitoring wells that will monitor groundwater quality and water levels, and an 8,000 LF 18” transmission line.

The OBMPU SEIR made the following assumptions pertaining to construction:

Monitoring Wells

Construction Scenario

The OBMPU assumed that up to 20 monitoring wells may be developed in a single year. The average area of disturbance of each well site is anticipated estimated to be half an acre or less, while the total depth of each well is anticipated to range from 50 to 1,500 feet. The precise location of the proposed new wells were unknown, beyond that the groundwater-level monitoring wells and groundwater-quality wells will be located within the Chino Basin.

Operational Scenario

Wells will be visited by a field technician on a monthly to quarterly frequency. There is negligible energy consumption in obtaining groundwater levels from a monitoring well.

- *Comparison of Project to OBMPU:* The project does not propose the development of more than 20 monitoring wells within a single year and further, no other monitoring wells to CDA’s knowledge are currently proposed or have obtained CEQA clearance under the OBMPU such that the proposed project would contribute to a greater number of monitoring wells than were anticipated to occur within a given year. Thus, the project falls within this criterion identified in the OBMPU SEIR.

The project area of disturbance for each of the proposed monitoring wells would be less than one half acre. Thus, the project falls within this criterion identified in the OBMPU SEIR.

The monitoring well drilling and development will require drilling to between 400 and 600 feet bgs. Thus, the project falls within this criterion identified in the OBMPU SEIR.

The operational scenario presented in the OBMPU SEIR is identical to that which is proposed for the proposed project monitoring wells. Thus, the project falls within this criterion identified in the OBMPU SEIR.

Based on the above discussion, the proposed monitoring wells would conform to that which was analyzed in the OBMPU SEIR.

Expand the Existing Chino Desalter Groundwater Pumping/Replacement and Modification to Existing Wells:

Construction Scenario

The OBMPU assumes a maximum number of 12 wells per year may be developed. For planning purposes, the OBMPU anticipated that a total of up to 5 existing wells may be replaced over the course of the OBMPU's implementation; these replacement wells will not increase the overall number of wells anticipated to be developed as part of the OBMPU as they would ultimately serve the purposes of the Program Elements requiring the development of wells as outlined above. Replacing a well includes the drilling, well completion, installation of new pumping equipment, site and well head improvements and new conveyance facilities. The OBMPU SEIR assumed that these replacement wells would be constructed in a similar fashion to new conventional pumping wells. It is assumed that the average pumping capacity for a new or replacement well will range from 400 to 2,300 gpm depending on the location of the well (see Section 3.6, Summary of Operational Scenarios). The drilling and development of each well will require drilling to—in most cases—between 250 and 1,500 feet below ground surface (bgs). The proposed schedule for constructing each well would be as follows: drilling, construction, and testing of each well would require approximately six weeks to complete (about 45 days, of which 15 to 20 days would include 24-hour, 7-day a week drill activity). For planning purposes, a construction and testing schedule duration of 60 days per well is assumed to account for unforeseen circumstances (e.g., extreme weather, equipment break downs, etc.) that could affect the drilling and testing schedule.

Operational Scenario

New conventional pumping wells in the Chino Desalter area are assumed be operated 80 percent of the time for a maximum of 6,000 afy at pumping rates ranging from 400 to 2,300 gpm. Energy consumption is expected to range between 300 and 550 kWh per af.

- *Comparison of Project to OBMPU:* The project does not propose the development of more than 12 conventional wells within a single year nor does it proposed more than 5 replacement wells in total. Further, no other conventional or other (non-monitoring) wells to CDA's knowledge are currently proposed or have obtained CEQA clearance under the OBMPU such that the proposed project would contribute to a greater number of wells than were anticipated to occur within a given year. Thus, the project falls within this criterion identified in the OBMPU SEIR.

The project anticipates that the well pumping rate will be 2,500 GPM, which is slightly greater than the 400 to 2,300 gpm identified in the OBMPU. Thus, the project falls slightly outside of the criterion identified in the OBMPU SEIR, and will be evaluated further for consistency with the impact analysis and findings presented in the OBMPU SEIR in the forthcoming section.

The well drilling and development will require drilling to between 400 and 600 feet bgs. Thus, the project falls within this criterion identified in the OBMPU SEIR.

The construction timeframe and sequence presented in the OBMPU SEIR is comparable to that which is proposed for the proposed project extraction wells. Thus, the project falls within this criterion identified in the OBMPU SEIR.

The project anticipates that energy consumption for the well is expected to range between 750 and 850 kWh per acre foot, which is slightly greater than the 300 and 550 kWh per af identified in the OBMPU SEIR. Thus, the project falls slightly outside of the criterion identified in the OBMPU SEIR, and will be evaluated further for consistency with the impact analysis and findings presented in the OBMPU SEIR in the forthcoming section.

Based on the above discussion, the proposed well requires further evaluation to determine consistency with the OBMPU SEIR.

Conveyance Pipelines

Construction Scenario

An estimated 620,600 LF of pipeline may be installed in support of OBMPU through 2040. The maximum pipe length that would be installed in a single year would be 100,000 LF. It is forecast that most of the pipe will range from 10-inch to 84-inch diameter. It is assumed that an underground utility installation team can install an average of 200-400 LF of potable water pipeline, recycled water line, or storm drains per day. It is assumed that two teams will be installing pipelines for a maximum total of 800 LF per day ($400 \times 2 = 800$ LF).

Operational Scenario

Once a pipeline is installed, operations do not require any visits unless unforeseen circumstances arise that would require maintenance or repair of the pipelines. In the event of routine maintenance one vehicle trip per maintenance event would be required.

- *Comparison of Project to OBMPU:* The project does not propose the development of more than 100,000 LF of pipeline within a single year and further, no other pipeline projects to CDA's knowledge are currently proposed or have obtained CEQA clearance under the OBMPU such that the proposed project would contribute to a greater length of pipeline than that which was forecast to occur within a given year. Thus, the project falls within this criterion identified in the OBMPU SEIR.

The project anticipates that the pipeline will be 18" in diameter, which falls within the range of pipeline sizes analyzed in the OBMPU SEIR. Thus, the project falls within this criterion identified in the OBMPU SEIR.

The construction timeframe and sequence presented in the OBMPU SEIR is comparable to that which is proposed for the proposed project pipeline. Thus, the project falls within this criterion identified in the OBMPU SEIR.

The operational scenario presented in the OBMPU SEIR is comparable to that which is proposed for the proposed project pipeline. Thus, the project falls within this criterion identified in the OBMPU SEIR.

Based on the above discussion, the proposed pipeline would conform to that which was

analyzed in the OBMPU SEIR.

IV. IMPACT ANALYSIS

Based on the comparative analysis and findings presented above, further analysis is needed to verify that the proposed project would fall within the scope of the analysis and findings presented in the OBMPU PEIR. What follows is a short analysis of each of the topics contained in the CEQA Appendix G Initial Study Checklist.

Aesthetics

The project would be installed within an area containing no intrinsic scenic value, would not impact scenic resources, and further, would be constructed at a low profile or belowground and therefore would not impact scenic vistas. The project would be subject to the mitigation measures intended to minimize impacts to scenic vistas and scenic resources, and minimize conflicts with local zoning regulations governing scenic quality where applicable. Thus, the project falls within the analysis and findings presented in the OBMPU SEIR.

Agricultural and Forestry Resources

The project would be installed within roadways and within land that has been designated as urban and built-up land or other land according to the California Department of Conservation California Important Farmland Finder Map of the project area (**Figure 5**). As the project would not impact any farmland and contains no forestry resources, no impacts are anticipated. Thus, the project falls within the analysis and findings presented in the OBMPU SEIR.

Air Quality

An air quality impact analysis has been prepared for the proposed project to be used in comparison with the analysis and findings presented in the OBMPU SEIR. The Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Impact Analysis is provided as Appendix 1 to this document; it was prepared by Urban Crossroads and is dated December 4, 2024. It is assumed that monitoring wells may be installed concurrently with extraction well, and that the pipeline will be installed alongside one extraction well and one monitoring well. Accordingly, the following scenarios are proposed:

- Scenario 1: Construction of Extraction Well #II-13 and Monitoring Well #II-MW-6
- Scenario 2: Construction of Pipeline, Extraction Well #2, and Monitoring Well #II-MW-7¹

The project construction emissions have been demonstrated to be lower than those reported in SEIR, which encompasses emissions associated with the construction of all facilities within the OBMPU.

¹ Scenario 2 addresses the development of a second extraction well, which is not proposed as part of this project. This is as a result of how the project evolved from the initial proposal to that which is proposed herein, which is downsized from the initial proposal.

TABLE 1: PROPOSED PROJECT REGIONAL CONSTRUCTION EMISSIONS

Source	Emissions (lbs./day)					
	VOC	NO _x	CO	SO _x	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}
Summer						
Scenario 1	21.28	22.20	24.60	0.06	1.44	0.90
Scenario 2	3.84	22.70	27.50	0.11	1.15	0.82
Winter						
Scenario 1	3.98	41.60	36.50	0.09	7.98	4.13
Scenario 2	25.09	61.10	62.50	0.20	8.98	4.80
Maximum Daily Emissions	25.09	61.10	62.50	0.20	8.98	4.80
SCAQMD Regional Threshold	75	100	550	150	150	55
Threshold Exceeded?	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO

As noted in Table 1, the project's emissions are below the applicable SCAQMD thresholds of significance and therefore would not result in a significant impact. In comparison to the maximum construction-source emissions identified in the SEIR, the project would result in a net increase in peak construction-source VOC emissions, while leading to a net decrease in NOX, CO, SOX, PM10, and PM2.5 emissions. It should be noted that the greater emissions shown under Scenario 2 include the installation of an additional extraction well, which is no longer proposed as part of this project. Thus, overall emissions in each category would be projected to be less than that which is shown in Table 1.

TABLE 2: NET AIR QUALITY CONSTRUCTION EMISSIONS

Source	Emissions (lbs./day)					
	VOC	NO _x	CO	SO _x	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}
Emissions Identified in the OBMPU SEIR	12.20	100.90	212.60	0.50	34.20	16.80
Proposed Project	25.09	61.10	62.50	0.20	8.98	4.80
Net Change	12.89	-39.80	-150.10	-0.30	-25.22	-12.00

It's important to note that specific details were not available when the SEIR was prepared. The project includes buildings related to the monitoring wells, resulting in higher VOC emissions compared to those reported in the SEIR. However, these VOC emissions remain below the SCAQMD regional construction threshold. As such, the findings for the project align with those identified in the SEIR, indicating no new significant construction impacts.

Operational Emissions

Long-term air quality emissions would typically occur from project-related traffic that could generate mobile sources and from stationary source emissions. The proposed project primarily involves construction activity. For on-going operations, mobile emissions would be generated by the motor vehicles traveling to and from the project sites during on-going maintenance. However, the project would generate a nominal number of traffic trips for periodic maintenance and inspections and would not result in any substantive new long-term daily emissions sources. As this project involves the operations of a well, which is expected to produce 4,000-acre feet per year. Energy consumption for the well is expected to range between 750-850 kWh per acre foot. All operational equipment associated with the project would be electrically powered and would not directly generate air emissions.

The proposed project may include the use of an emergency diesel generator supplying power to the treatment plant in case of emergency. If a backup generator were installed, the lead agency would be required to obtain the applicable permits from SCAQMD for operation of such equipment. The SCAQMD is responsible for issuing permits for the operation of stationary sources to reduce air pollution, and to attain and maintain NAAQS and CAAQS within the SCAB. A backup generator would be used only in emergency situations and for routine testing and maintenance purposes. Based on guidance from SCAQMD, the backup generator would operate for a maximum of 200 hours annually or approximately 0.5 hours per day. Emissions associated with the backup generator are summarized on Table 3, as shown, emissions from the backup generator would not contribute a substantial amount of emissions capable of exceeding SCAQMD thresholds. As project operations would not exceed SCAQMD thresholds, the project would not violate an air quality standard or contribute to an existing violation. Therefore, project operations would not result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant and impacts would be less than significant.

Emissions associated with the pump are summarized in Table 3. Project operational-source emissions would not exceed the numerical thresholds of significance established by the SCAQMD for any criteria pollutant, a less than significant impact would occur for project-related operational-source emissions and no mitigation is required. As such, the findings for the project align with those identified in the SEIR, indicating no new significant operational impacts.

TABLE 3: TOTAL PROJECT REGIONAL OPERATIONAL EMISSIONS

Source	Emissions (lbs./day)					
	VOC	NO _x	CO	SO _x	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}
Summer						
Extraction Well #II-13	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00
Winter						
Extraction Well #II-13	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00
SCAQMD Regional Threshold	55	55	550	150	150	55
Threshold Exceeded?	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO

Biological Resources

A biological resources assessment has been prepared for the proposed project to be used in comparison with the analysis and findings presented in the OBMPU SEIR. The Biological Resources Assessment (BRA) is provided as Appendix 2 to this document; it was prepared by HDR and is dated February 2025. The OBMPU SEIR determined that individual projects implemented throughout the Program could result in potentially significant impacts on biological resources, and as a result mitigation measures were designed to avoid or reduce the impacts on these resources. The mitigation strategy includes avoidance of impacts on biological resources to the extent possible: field verification of sensitive resources and filling data gaps; the formulation of alternative designs (minimization and avoidance); limiting modifications to access and egress points to facilities (minimization); designing cuts and fills to minimize the area of disturbance; and where necessary, and compensation to offset unavoidable impacts to individual species or sensitive habitat. Specific biological resource mitigation measures will be selected from those listed above based on specific resources directly or indirectly impacted by a future specific project. This is the approach that CDA proposed in moving forward with the proposed project; mitigation measures specific to the proposed project have been included in the MMRP provided as Attachment 1 to this Finding of Consistency.

Note that the OBMPU SEIR determined that a potential to adversely impact Prado Basin habitats, particularly riparian/wetland habitat, was concluded to be unavoidable because certain construction or operation activities, such as diversion of additional surface runoff or essential construction in an area with unmitigable biological resources, may not be capable of mitigation. The proposed project does not propose a water diversion or construction within the Prado Basin habitat, and therefore, this impact conclusion is not applicable to the proposed project.

The BRA determined the following: no special status species were observed within the project area during the reconnaissance-level field survey, and none are expected to occur. The proposed project footprint is completely disturbed and no longer supports any native habitats. The proposed Project footprint consists of existing roads, former agricultural development (dairy), and existing residential development. The environmental conditions within the proposed project footprint are not suitable to support any of the special status plant species documented in the project vicinity. There is some potentially suitable habitat adjacent the proposed project footprint for burrowing owl (BUOW); however, no habitat suitable to support any other state and/or federally listed species, proposed threatened or endangered species, or state candidate or fully protected species documented in the project vicinity exists within or adjacent the proposed project footprint.

OBMPU **MM BIO-20** would address the identified potential for the project to impact nesting birds. Further, **MM BIO-3** would address the need for a preconstruction burrowing owl survey. This measure details the protocol for ensuring protection of this species; however, as burrowing owl are now a Candidate endangered species under the California Endangered Species Act (CESA), which affords the species the same protection as endangered species under CESA, the protocol of coordination with CDFW shall be followed through with instruction on how to proceed coming from CDFW before work can continue. Compliance with this protocol is both consistent with **MM BIO-3** and mandatory, and therefore, no greater impact to this species than that which was identified in the OBMPU SEIR are projected to occur. Thus, the project falls within the analysis and findings presented in the OBMPU SEIR.

Cultural Resources

A cultural resources report has been prepared for the proposed project to be used in comparison with the analysis and findings presented in the OBMPU SEIR. The Historical and Archaeological Resource Investigation is provided as Appendix 3 to this document; it was prepared by CRM TECH and is dated February 27, 2025. The OBMPU SEIR determined that individual projects that will require earthmoving activities or excavation would require preparation of a Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation. Appendix 3 serves as this documentation to meet the mitigation requirements outlined in the OBMPU SEIR. This document concluded the following in regards to implementation of the proposed project:

Throughout the course of the study, no potential “historic properties” or “historical resources” were encountered within the APE. The records search results indicate that three dairy farms of historical origin, designated Sites 36-023625, 36-023626, and 36-023627 in the California Historical Resources Inventory, were previously recorded as lying adjacent to the proposed pipeline alignments. However, the field survey reveals that 36-023627, formerly located at 10333 Eucalyptus Avenue, is no longer extant while the main features of 36-023625 and 36-023626, located at 10785 and 10511 Edison Avenue, respectively, are hundreds of feet from the project location and have no potential to receive any adverse effects, either directly or indirectly, from this undertaking. None of these three properties, therefore, requires further consideration during this study.

Historical sources suggest that Mill Creek Avenue/Scholar Way (formerly Cleveland Avenue)

and Eucalyptus Avenue originated in the late historic period. Today, however, Mill Creek Avenue/Scholar Way has been completely rebuilt in conjunction with recent residential development on the adjacent land and is essentially a modern feature, while Eucalyptus Avenue is a nondescript, partially paved road that demonstrates no distinctively historical character. Neither of these common public roadways exhibits any potential for historical significance. As such, they do not constitute potential “historic properties” or “historical resources” and require no further consideration in the CEQA- and Section 106-compliance processes.

Since no “historic properties” or “historical resources” have been identified in the APE, and since the subsurface soils in the vertical APE do not appear to be particularly sensitive for intact, potentially significant prehistoric cultural remains, CRM TECH recommends to CDA and USBR a conclusion that no “historic properties” or “historical resources” will be affected by the proposed undertaking pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4(d)(1) and Calif. PRC §21084.1. No further cultural resources investigation is recommended for the undertaking unless project plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study. However, if buried cultural materials are encountered inadvertently during any earth-moving operations associated with the undertaking, all work within 50 feet of the discovery should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.”

OBMPU SEIR **MM CUL-2** recommends implementation of recommendations from the Phase I report. As a result, CDA shall adhere to the recommendation found in CRM TECH’s report that, *if buried cultural materials are encountered inadvertently during any earth-moving operations associated with the undertaking, all work within 50 feet of the discovery should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.* As there is no indication that other historical or archaeological resources, or human remains would be found within the project footprint, no greater impact to such resources than that which was identified in the OBMPU SEIR are projected to occur. Thus, the project falls within the analysis and findings presented in the OBMPU SEIR.

Energy

The project anticipates that energy consumption for the well is expected to range between 750 and 850 kWh per acre foot, which is slightly greater than the 300 and 550 kWh per af identified in the OBMPU SEIR. However, the OBMPU SEIR determined that, the implementation of the OBMPU will increase local water supplies, thereby avoiding the need to import water from remote sources, such as the Delta or Colorado River. By reducing the demand for importing water, which is energy intensive, the implementation of individual projects under the OBMPU will offset energy requirements that would otherwise have occurred absent implementation of the OBMPU. Given this, the proposed project, which would aid in CDA’s ability to replace diminishing capacity in the existing well field, would fall within the analysis and findings presented in the OBMPU SEIR.

Geology & Soils

The project would be subject to seismic groundshaking on a similar scale to all projects in Southern California, but no faults traverse the project footprint, and the project footprint has not been delineated within an area containing landslide or liquefaction hazards (**Figures 7 and 8**), and therefore, seismic impacts would be comparable to that which was identified in the OBMPU SEIR. The project would be subject to the provisions of the geotechnical investigations that are being prepared for the proposed development, in accordance with **MM 4.4-16**. Adherence to the mitigation provided in the OBMPU SEIR, and listed in the MMRP prepared for this project, would ensure that potential soil erosion and loss of topsoil impacts, as well as soil instability and expansive soils would be minimized to less than significant. Note that the project is not located

within a fault zone (**Figure 6**), and further, the proposed project is not located within a liquefaction or landslide zone (refer to **Figure 7**). Paleontological resources were analyzed in Subchapter 4.4, Cultural Resources, of the OBMPU SEIR, and as with cultural resources, a Paleontological Resources Report/Memo was required to be prepared for future individual projects such as that which is proposed by this project. The Paleontological Resource Memo is provided as Appendix 4 to this document; it was prepared by CRM TECH and is dated February 27, 2025. This document concluded the following in regards to implementation of the proposed project:

The field survey of the APE was carried out on December 3, 2024, by CRM TECH paleontological surveyor Salvadore Z. Boites, with a supplementary survey conducted on December 27, 2024, by field crew chief Hunter O'Donnell (see Appendix for qualifications). The three well sites and the unpaved section of pipeline alignment along Eucalyptus Avenue were surveyed at an intensive level by walking parallel transects spaced 15 meters (approximately 50 feet) apart. A reconnaissance-level survey was conducted along the pipeline alignments within the rights-of-way of paved roads by driving along the APE and visually inspecting the surrounding area for evidence of fossil remains.

Throughout the course of the survey, no surface manifestation of any paleontological resources was observed within the APE. Field observations indicate that the ground surface in the entire APE has been disturbed in the past. Most of the APE lies within the rights-of-way of paved public roadways, where typically the top five to six feet of soils are essentially artificial fill resulting from road construction and underground utility work. One of the three well sites, Monitoring Well Site #2, lies on landscaped parkland in a neighborhood park known as Celebration Park, and the other two well sites are currently undergoing grading for future development. None of these locations retains much vestige of the natural landscape.

Geologic maps indicate that the surface sediments at the project location consist of Recent alluvium, alluvial fan deposits, and sand dunes. These young sediments are considered to be low in paleontological sensitivity, but they are likely underlain at an unknown depth by older, fine-grained sands and silts from the Pleistocene Epoch, which are much higher in sensitivity for significant, nonrenewable paleontological resources. To ensure the timely identification of potentially fossiliferous sediments when they are encountered, CRM TECH recommends that periodic monitoring, or "spot-checking," by a qualified paleontological monitor be implemented once earth-moving operations reach beyond the previously disturbed surface soils. If undisturbed Pleistocene-age soils are exposed during the project, continuous monitoring will become necessary whenever feasible."

OBMPU SEIR **MM CUL-2** recommends implementation of recommendations from the Paleontological report. As a result, CDA shall adhere to the recommendation found in CRM TECH's report that, *"To ensure the timely identification of potentially fossiliferous sediments when they are encountered, CRM TECH recommends that periodic monitoring, or "spot-checking," by a qualified paleontological monitor be implemented once earth-moving operations reach beyond the previously disturbed surface soils. If undisturbed Pleistocene-age soils are exposed during the project, continuous monitoring will become necessary whenever feasible."* This mitigation measure would ensure that protection/preservation of paleontological resources is ensured as part of project implementation. As a result, no greater impact to such resources than that which was identified in the OBMPU SEIR are projected to occur. Thus, the project falls within the analysis and findings presented in the OBMPU SEIR.

Greenhouse Gas

A greenhouse gas impact analysis has been prepared for the proposed project to be used in

comparison with the analysis and findings presented in the OBMPU SEIR. The Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Impact Analysis is provided as Appendix 1 to this document; it was prepared by Urban Crossroads and is dated December 4, 2024. Table 4 compares the GHG emissions generated by the project with those identified in the OBMPU SEIR. As shown in Table 4, the project would result in a net decrease in GHG emissions compared to those reported in the OBMPU SEIR. As such, the findings for the project align with those identified in the SEIR, indicating no new significant construction impacts.

TABLE 4: NET GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

Source	Emission (MT/yr)
	Total CO ₂ e
Emissions Identified in the SEIR	683.46
Proposed Project	361.67
Net Change	-321.79

Operational Emissions

Greenhouse gas emissions from the proposed project would primarily result from project-related traffic, generating mobile source emissions, as well as from stationary source emissions. As mentioned, the project mainly involves construction activities, and ongoing operations would generate mobile emissions from motor vehicles traveling to and from the site for periodic maintenance and inspections. However, the project is expected to generate a minimal number of trips and would not create significant long-term daily emissions sources.

While the proposed project will generate some greenhouse gas emissions, it would significantly reduce reliance on imported water from distant sources. Transporting water from far-off locations requires substantial energy, whereas the energy needed for local water extraction is far lower, making the local well a more energy-efficient option. These conclusions are further supported by the findings outlined in the SEIR, which utilized *The Future of California Water-Energy Nexus*² report as a basis from which to determine GHG emissions of the conveyance of different water sources. Utilizing this report, the SEIR determined that implementing the proposed Project would be substantially less energy intensive than relying on an equivalent amount of imported water and, in turn, would generate substantially less GHG emissions. As such, the findings for the project align with those identified in the SEIR, indicating no new significant operational impacts.

Hazards & Hazardous Materials

The project is a well development, monitoring well development, and pipeline development project that would not require the use of hazardous materials, as treatment of the water extracted at the wells will be conveyed to the Chino 2 Desalter, which is an existing off-site facility at which no construction in support of this project is expected to occur. Furthermore, the Phase I ESA requirement mandated by **MM HAZ-2** has been met by this project, and do not indicate the presence of contaminated soils, groundwater, or other hazardous materials (refer to Appendix 5a and 5b [Appendix 5a is the Phase I ESA for Monitoring Well #II-MW-6 and Appendix 5b is the Phase I ESA for Grand Park, which is where the proposed Extraction Well is located) A Phase I ESA was deemed not necessary for the Monitoring Well #II-MW-7, as it will be located within existing road/sidewalk rights of way (ROW), and facilities installed therein were exempt from the Phase I ESA requirement identified in the OBMPU SEIR as a result of the extensive earthwork

² Next 10, September 2021. The Future of California Water-Energy Nexus
https://www.next10.org/sites/default/files/2021-09/Next10-Water-Energy-Report_v2.pdf (accessed 12/24/24)

performed in installing these existing facilities. Even so, **MM HAZ-3** would ensure that unknown contamination encountered during construction would be remediated to reduce potential impacts to construction workers and the public from exposure to unknown affected soils. Note that the project is not located within a very high or high fire hazard severity zone due to the urban/agricultural environment surrounding the project (**Figure 8**), and further, the proposed project is not located within an airport safety zone (refer to **Figure 9**). Thus, the project falls within the analysis and findings presented in the OBMPU SEIR.

Hydrology & Water Quality

The project is a well development, monitoring well development, and pipeline development project. The hydrological modeling prepared for the SEIR incorporated the analysis of the projects included in the OBMPU SEIR Project Description, for which the OBMPU assumed a maximum number of 12 wells per year may be developed. Further, the OBMPU SEIR specifically analyzed that the new conventional pumping wells in the Chino Desalter area are assumed be operated 80 percent of the time for a maximum of 6,000 afy at pumping rates ranging from 400 to 2,300 gpm. The new extraction well would be installed with a capacity of 2,500 gpm, or the ability to pump 4,000 AFY. Thus, through the installation of the new extraction well, an additional 4,000 AFY capacity would contribute to CDA's raw water supply. The project anticipates that the well pumping rate will be 2,500 GPM, which is slightly greater than the 400 to 2,300 gpm identified in the OBMPU. However, the CDA has indicated that the proposed extraction well is intended to replace diminishing capacity in the existing well field. The total water treated/produced from the Chino II Desalter will not change. Thus, while the amount of water pumped by the new well would be greater than that which was projected in the OBMPU, it would not result in an expansion of the overall pumping allowance by CDA. The proposed project is not located within a flood hazard zone (refer to **Figure 10**). The project will be subject to the mitigation measures that were incorporated into the SEIR to preserve sustainable management of the Chino Groundwater Basin, and as a result, the project falls within the analysis and findings presented in the OBMPU SEIR.

Land Use & Planning

The project would be installed within roadways and within land that has been designated as Open Space – Recreation, and zoned as Specific Plan. The OBMPU SEIR determined that wells and conveyance facilities would not physically divide an established community due to the small area of disturbance within which the well, monitoring wells, and pipeline would be installed. As this remains the case for the proposed project, the project falls within the analysis and findings presented in the OBMPU SEIR. Per Government Code Section 53091, building ordinances of local cities or counties do not apply to the location or construction of facilities for the projection, generation, storage, treatment, or transmission of water or wastewater. Therefore, any project facilities that conflict with local General Plan land use designations would not be subject to a conditional use permit or general plan amendment. The project would be subject to mitigation identified in the OBMPU SEIR that would further ensure land use consistency, and as a result, the project falls within the analysis and findings presented in the OBMPU SEIR.

Mineral Resources

The project would not be installed within sites that have been identified as containing significant mineral resources, or that presently serve as a mining operation. Further, as stipulated by **MM MR-1**, the proposed project avoid mineral resources through site selection, and the project would not be located within sites that have been designated for mineral resource extraction use. Thus, the project falls within the analysis and findings presented in the OBMPU SEIR.

Noise

A noise impact analysis has been prepared for the proposed project to be used in comparison

with the analysis and findings presented in the OBMPU SEIR. The Noise Impact Analysis is provided as Appendix 6 to this document; it was prepared by Urban Crossroads and is dated March 16, 2025.

The Noise Impact Analysis incorporates the mitigation measures from the OBMPU SEIR (**MMs NOI-1, NOI-2, NOI-3, and NOI-4** as well as 2000 OBMP PEIR **MMs 4.11-2, 4.11-3, 4.11-4, and 4.11-6**). The modeled operational, construction noise and construction vibration levels were determined to be less than significant. Thus, as the impact forecast falls within the noise analysis found within the OBMPU SEIR, the project falls within the analysis and findings presented in the OBMPU SEIR.

Population & Housing

The proposed project does not include construction of new homes or businesses that would result in a direct increase in population or create substantial new jobs that would result in new residents moving to the project area, as analyzed in the OBMPU SEIR. The project sites are vacant or do not otherwise contain housing or persons that would be impacted by the installation of the proposed project. Thus, the project falls within the analysis and findings presented in the OBMPU SEIR.

Public Services

The proposed project does not include construction of new homes or businesses that would result in a direct increase in population or create a substantial number of new jobs that would result in new residents of the Chino Basin area such that a substantial increase in demand for public services, such as police protection, fire protection, schools, parks, and other services, would occur. As with that which was identified in the OBMPU SEIR, although proposed well development may result in an additional demand on fire protection services, the implementation of the Hazardous Materials Business Plan (HMBP) and/or continuation of adopted safety standards and procedures by CDA would result in a nominal increase in service that would not be significant. The project has already been designed to meet the provisions of 2000 OBMP PEIR **MM 4.12-1**, which requires sites to be fenced or to otherwise control site access. Furthermore, the proposed project would either be located outside of land designated for parkland (ex. Monitoring Well #II-MW-7, located within public road and sidewalk ROW), or would disturb a footprint of less than one acre in size, and therefore is not subject to **MM PS-1** and therefore would not result in a significant loss of park or recreational facilities as a result of OBMPU projects located within facilities designated for such uses. Thus, the project falls within the analysis and findings presented in the OBMPU SEIR.

Recreation

The proposed project does not include construction of new homes or businesses that would result in a direct increase in population or create a substantial number of new jobs that would result in new residents of the Chino Basin area such that a substantial increase in demand for recreational facilities and parks. Furthermore, the proposed project would either be located outside of land designated for parkland (ex. Monitoring Well #II-MW-7, located within public road and sidewalk ROW), or would disturb a footprint of less than one acre in size, and therefore is not subject to **MM PS-1** and therefore would not result in a significant loss of park or recreational facilities as a result of OBMPU projects located within facilities designated for such uses. Thus, the project falls within the analysis and findings presented in the OBMPU SEIR.

Transportation

The project would install a monitoring well and extraction well within existing sites that would not result in conflicts with area circulation. However, Monitoring Well #II-MW-7 would be located

within ROW and would therefore be subject to **MM TRAN-1**, which would require implementation of designated construction roadway vehicle routes, damage repair procedures, and transportation control measures to minimize potential impacts to the movement and circulation of vehicles, public transit, bicycles, and/or pedestrians within the project area due to construction roadway vehicle volumes and lane and/or road closures during project construction. Implementation of this measure would, as indicated in the OBMPU SEIR, reduce construction transportation circulation system impacts, including conflicts with emergency access and transportation hazards to a less-than-significant level. As operational trips associated with the project, the VMT generated by this project would be less than significant, in line with the analysis and findings presented in the OBMPU SEIR. Thus, the project falls within the analysis and findings presented in the OBMPU SEIR.

Tribal Cultural Resources

The project would be installed within areas that have been recently and previously disturbed as former dairies (refer to Appendices 4a and 4b), or presently are completely developed containing public road and sidewalk ROW. As a result, the proposed project does not require AB 52 consultation or further tribal investigation per OBMPU SEIR **MM TCR-1**. Thus, the project falls within the analysis and findings presented in the OBMPU SEIR.

Utilities & Service Systems

The project would be located within sites that, where required, can connect to electricity and telecommunication services without the need for an extension to the site beyond that which was identified in the OBMPU SEIR. Furthermore, stormwater management would be handled in the same manner and held to the same requirements forecast in the OBMPU SEIR. As the OBMPU identified significant impacts related to the construction of water and wastewater related impacts, the proposed project has been evaluated herein such that no new or greater significant impacts would occur. The proposed project would be subject to **MM UTIL-1 and UTIL-2** intended to minimize solid waste generation during construction of the project, and as the project is small in scale, it would not exceed the projections for solid waste generation in the OBMPU SEIR, and further would not result in any operational or construction related circumstances that would result in conflicts with regulations pertaining to solid waste. Regarding water supply, the CDA has indicated that the proposed extraction well is intended to replace diminishing capacity in the existing well field. The total water treated/produced from the Chino II Desalter will not change. Thus, while the amount of water pumped by the new well would be greater than that which was projected in the OBMPU, it would not result in an expansion of the overall pumping allowance by CDA, but will increase the availability of water supply based on current circumstances. The project will be subject to the mitigation measures that were incorporated into the SEIR to preserve sustainable management of the Chino Groundwater Basin, which includes fortification and expansion of the available water supply to parties within the Chino Basin. Thus, the project falls within the analysis and findings presented in the OBMPU SEIR.

Wildfire

As shown on **Figure 8**, the proposed project would not be located within a very high or high fire hazard severity zone, as it would be developed within urban/former agricultural land. As the project would be installed within urbanized areas, the proposed project would not be subject to **MM HAZ-6**, which requires preparation of a fire management plan/fuel modification plan for projects located within very high or high fire hazard severity zones. As wildfire hazards at the site are negligible, no impacts are anticipated and the project falls within the analysis and findings presented in the OBMPU SEIR.

V. FINDING

Based on the analysis and findings presented in the Impact Analysis section above, the whole of the project presented herein falls within the analysis and findings presented in the OBMPU SEIR, and therefore is deemed consistent with the findings presented in the OBMPU SEIR. The project will be subject to the mitigation measures presented in the MMRP attached to this Finding of Consistency, which will ensure that impacts related to the implementation of the proposed Chino 2 Desalter Additional Well Water Supply Facilities Project would be minimized to the greatest extent feasible as identified in the OBMPU SEIR.

VI. REFERENCES

- California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), EnviroStor database. 2023
<https://www.envirostor.dtsc.ca.gov/public/> (accessed 12/30/24)
- CRM TECH, 2025. "Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties: Chino Basin Desalter Authority Extraction and Monitoring Wells and Pipelines Project, City of Ontario, San Bernardino County, California" dated February 27, 2025. (Appendix 3)
- CRM TECH, 2025. "Paleontological Sensitivity Assessment: Chino Basin Desalter Authority Extraction and Monitoring Wells and Pipelines Project, City of Ontario, San Bernardino County, California" dated February 27, 2025. (Appendix 4)
- HDR, 2025. "2025 BRA-ARD Technical Report Chino Basin Desalter Authority Chino 2 Desalter Additional Well Water Supply Facilities" dated February 19, 2025. (Appendix 2)
- IEUA, 2024. *Chino Basin Watermaster Optimum Basin Management Program Update Subsequent Environmental Impact Report (SEIR)*.
<https://www.dropbox.com/scl/fo/24emq6jipykpuapdkhy73/h?rlkey=z82at0zye9nd8coj7vj3s9qrn&e=1&dl=0> (accessed 12/30/24)
- LOR Geotechnical, 2025. "Phase I and II Environmental Site Assessment CDA Proposed Monitoring Well II-MW-6 Locations 7,500 Square Feet of Roadway North Side of Eucalyptus Avenue Right-of-Way Approximately 230 Feet East of South Celebration Avenue Ontario, San Bernardino County, California Next 10" dated September 2021. (Appendix 5a)
- The Future of California Water-Energy Nexus https://www.next10.org/sites/default/files/2021-09/Next10-Water-Energy-Report_v2.pdf (accessed 12/24/24)
- Ontario, 2013. Environmental Impact Report for the Grand Park Specific Plan (Appendix G: Hazards Investigations) <https://www.ontarioca.gov/sites/default/files/Ontario-Files/Planning/Reports/environmental-reports/Grand%20Park%2038.pdf> (accessed 12/30/24)
- San Bernardino County, 2020. *San Bernardino Countywide Plan, Final Environmental Impact Report*. <https://countywideplan.sbcounty.gov/resources/document-download/> (accessed 12/30/24)
- San Bernardino County, 2020. San Bernardino Countywide Plan.
<https://countywideplan.sbcounty.gov/resources/document-download/> (accessed 12/30/24)
- State Water Resources Control Board, 2024. GeoTracker.
<https://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/> (accessed 12/30/24)
- Urban Crossroads, "CDA Well Development Air Quality & Greenhouse Gas Assessment" dated December 4, 2024 (Appendix 1)
- Urban Crossroads, "CDA Noise and Vibration Analysis" dated March 16, 2025 (Appendix 6)