EXHIBIT 1
SCOPE OF WORK (Revised 042826)

SUPPORT SERVICES FOR SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY'S RIALTO PERCHLORATE AND VOC MONITORING AND GROUNDWATER TREATMENT SYSTEM

PROJECT OVERVIEW

San Bernardino County's (County's) Groundwater Treatment System (GWTS) is operated by the City of Rialto at Rialto Well No. 3 (CR-3) to treat perchlorate and volatile organic compounds (VOCs) that are related to properties at and adjacent to the County's Mid-Valley Sanitary Landfill (MVSL), to make treated water potable for use by the City of Rialto (Rialto). In the "Four-Party Agreement" (Four-Party Agreement) between the Cities of Rialto and Colton, Emhart Industries (Emhart), and the County, the CR-3 GWTS was expanded to enable concurrent treatment of Emhart-related perchlorate and VOC impacts to groundwater associated with a 160-acre parcel positioned northeast of the MVSL in 2024. This expanded groundwater treatment project is known as the "Combined Remedy". County-related groundwater impacts are known as the Western Perchlorate Plume, and Emhart-related impacts are known as the Eastern Perchlorate Plume.

While all groundwater pumped and treated at the Combined Remedy treatment plant will be delivered to the City of Rialto, the City of Colton will receive water from Rialto equal to the volume of water pumped by Emhart for its plume containment remedy. Approximately 200 acre-feet per year (AFY) of groundwater will also be delivered to Colton as part of a separate Agreement between the County and Colton.

With respect to the GWTS, the Agreement stipulates that:

- The Combined Remedy will operate under a Domestic Water Supply Permit held by the City of Rialto from the California Division of Drinking Water (DDW). Rialto will be paid an Operations and Maintenance (O&M) fee by the County and Emhart to operate the Combined Remedy. Note, Rialto has contracted with Rialto Water Services (a division of Veolia North America) to operate the Combined Remedy.
- Emhart and the County each stipulate to Rialto the groundwater production rates that each party needs for their respective plume containment responsibilities. The County's periodic requests regarding GWTS pumping locations and rates operations will first be announced to Rialto who will then instruct Veolia to implement these pumping patterns. Note, Emhart is expected to request fairly "steady-state" pumping rates during the year while the County's requested pumping pattern includes seasonal adjustments to assure that water is sufficient for the City's high demand summer period.

- The County identifies required pumping rates for its Miro-2 and Miro-3 plume containment production wells as well as for pumping at CR-3. Note, the Agreement also allows Emhart to stipulate pumping at CR-3 for its own purposes and at its own costs. Emhart identifies the pumping rate required for its EW-1 plume containment production well.
- The County and Emhart are each separately required to fund repairs and replacement of treatment plant and production well equipment that they have each installed to address their separate responsibilities to remediate the Western and Eastern Perchlorate Plumes. Equipment repairs and replacement will be overseen by Rialto as part of O&M, and funds to perform this work will be provided to Rialto by the County and Emhart.
- Rialto is required to fund repairs and replacement of equipment related to normal operation of the Rialto's CR-3 production well.
- Costs to operate the Combined Remedy treatment plant are shared between the County and Emhart based on the volumes that each separately pumps for their remedies and the concentration of groundwater contaminants in groundwater pumped by the two parties. These costs include energy and treatment media – granulated activated carbon (GAC) for volatile organic constituents (VOCs) and ion-exchange (IX) resin for perchlorate.
- The "lifting costs" accrued by the County to pump its two plume containment production wells (Miro-2 and Miro-3) are reimbursed to the County by Rialto once "Peak" energy costs contained in Southern California Edison (SCE) invoices are modified to "Mid-Peak" rates (i.e., Rialto will not repay Peak charges, but will repay Mid-Peak charges).
- The lifting costs accrued by Rialto to pump its CR-3 production well are Rialto's responsibility, except that Peak energy costs are modified to Mid-Peak rates, and the County and Emhart are responsible for the differential between Peak and Mid-Peak rates. Note, to the extent that Emhart does not stipulate required pumping at CR-3, it is not responsible for differential costs associated with Peak and Mid-Peak rates.
- The Cities of Rialto and Colton are responsible for funding chlorination of water based on the volumes delivered by the Combined Remedy to the two cities.
- The "lifting costs" accrued by Emhart to operate its plume containment production wells (currently just EW-1) are reimbursed to Emhart by Colton.
- Based on their respective responsibilities, costs for each of the four parties will be sorted in an annual "truth-up" that parses over- and underpayment by individual parties.
- Treatment plant sampling and analyses to satisfy the DDW Permit will be performed by Rialto (Veolia) as part of routine O&M.
- Groundwater monitoring well sampling for the County's monitoring well network will be performed by the County (GLA).
- Groundwater monitoring well sampling for Emhart's monitoring well network will be performed by Emhart's consultant (currently AECOM).

PROJECT WORK SCOPE

Project work described herein supports the County's responsible performance of activities for the continued operation of the Combined Remedy GWTS in Rialto, California. Specifically, work will involve both routine and non-routine tasks to assure that the County's objectives are met and that its interests are well-represented.

ROUTINE TASKS

TASK 1 – REVIEW, EVALUATE, AND COORDINATE COMBINED REMEDY OPERATIONS

As the Contract Operator, Veolia will perform routine maintenance for the GWTS extraction wells and for the treatment plant and sample the extraction wells and treatment plant in accordance with the DDW Permit. As part of its duties, Veolia monitors the status of the treatment plant equipment and provides recommendations for needed non-routine maintenance activities including, but not limited to repairs, equipment upgrades, treatment media change-outs, system modification, system expansions, etc.

GLA's work for this task is expected to involve, at a minimum:

- Discussions with Rialto and Veolia staff to review ongoing operations and any problems that come up.
- Review of Rialto-generated treatment reports to make sure County and Emhart pumping locations and rates are tracked, and that appropriate sampling and analyses have been done to support cost allocation calculations.
- Review of Rialto-prepared monthly summary reports that are submitted to DDW.
- Review of cost allocation calculations that will be performed by Rialto for the energy expended at the GWTS and at well CR-3. A single meter measures energy required to lift (pump) groundwater from CR-3 to the ground surface (Rialto's responsibility) and the energy needed to push water through the treatment plant (County and Emhart responsibility). Rialto will calculate the energy cost allocation using a spreadsheet that was developed by GLA and County Counsel.
- Monthly meetings with Rialto, Veolia, Emhart, and SWMD to review ongoing operations, plan for changes in pumping locations and rates, prepare for GWTS repairs and media change-outs, and to explore unforeseen issues that may arise.
- Provide feedback should Rialto or Veolia have questions regarding system programming or hardware components.
- Review of groundwater pumping locations and rates to verify that they comport with the County's directives for plume containment.
- Review of preventative maintenance work that is performed to keep treatment equipment in good working order.

- Review of the City's cost allocation/sharing calculations to verify that charges to the County are correct.
- Review of SCE charges to the County for pumping at the Miro-3 well and preparation of a spreadsheet summary of charges that the County forwards to Rialto for payment.
- Review of Rialto/Veolia calculations of water volumes wheeled to Colton during the year to make sure that the County's responsibilities are addressed if the County uses the 200 acre-feet of groundwater rights that it may obtain from Colton if it desires.

As noted above, Emhart is responsible for overseeing the operation portion of the treatment plant as a Party to the "four-party" agreement (County Agreement 15-636) between the cities of Rialto, Colton, Emhart, and the County, and it has completed the installation of additional treatment equipment to address Emhart's pumping needs through the treatment plant to comply with United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) directives to Emhart regarding the Eastern Perchlorate Plume. Considering that the expanded GWTS acts as a single plant, coordination of plant operations with Veolia and Emhart will be important to verify that the County's objectives are being met. For continued full cooperation and coordination between Emhart's and the County's existing infrastructure and compliance requirements, the following should be considered:

- Perimeter security wall construction will largely be completed by Rialto, but its design and installation must meet County needs.
- Internal security must be addressed to safeguard treatment equipment and wells. GLA will review these plans, but construction and operational costs will be shared between the County and Emhart.
- Periodic discussions with Emhart to review operational issues that come up and changes to both operational/maintenance procedures and treatment equipment that may optimize the Combined Remedy.
- Review of media change-out vendor selection and activities, and associated charges for the appropriate County / Emhart split.
- Review and selection of an appropriate method to "make-up" water needed for Colton when either the treatment plant or Emhart's EW-1 well are not operational.

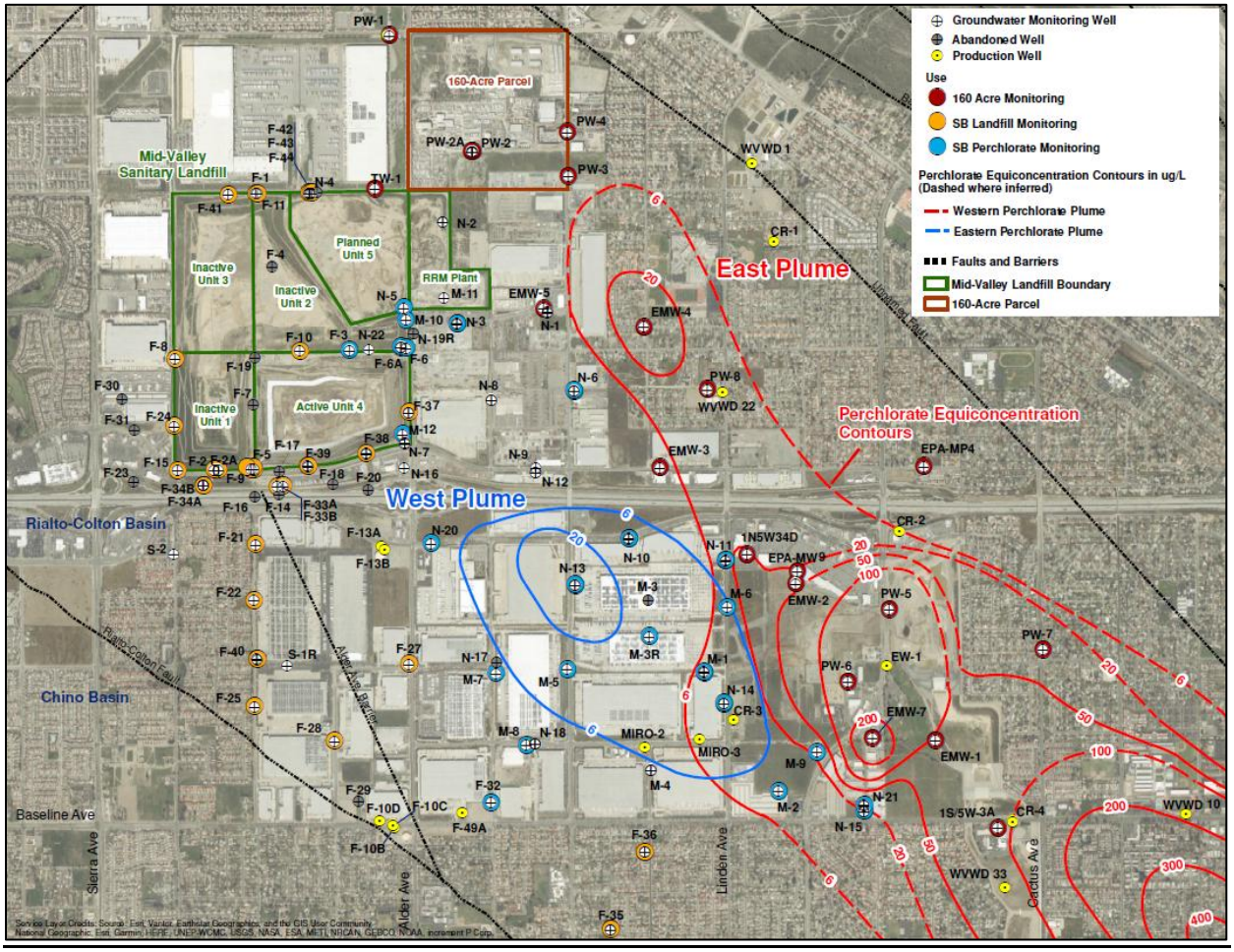
TASK 2 - GROUNDWATER MONITORING & REPORTING

Monitoring Program - Groundwater monitoring and reporting will be performed for the Rialto GWTS in accordance with procedures detailed in the most recent regulatory agency approved Operations, Maintenance, and Monitoring Plan (OMMP) as directed by RWQCB's *Approval of Proposed Modifications to Groundwater Treatment System Monitoring Plan, Mid-Valley Sanitary Landfill*, dated June 2, 2023, and all other applicable regulatory or operational documents and updates.

In addition to extraction wells CR-3, Miro-2, and Miro-3, the County's GWTS existing monitoring network includes sample collection from 24 monitoring well locations. As indicated below, many of the wells and piezometers are constructed with separate "shallow" (i.e., "[S]") and "deep" (i.e., "[D]") well screens and casing segments within a single well bore to permit monitoring of multiple groundwater zones. Several monitoring wells are multiport wells that permit sampling at four to seven discrete vertical elevations within each well. Since many of the wells are dual-nested and multiport wells, the total number of monitoring points is 90, with 26 single or nested monitoring points and 64 multiport monitoring points. The current approved OMMP outlines a monitoring program that includes sampling of these wells on a quarterly basis.

Well locations are listed below and depicted on Figure 1.

Figure 1
Rialto GWTS Well Locations



RIALTO GROUNDWATER MONITORING NETWORK

Well ID	General Location	Sampling Intervals	Monitoring Frequency	Sampling Technique
F-3	Source Proximate	1	Annually	HS
F-6	Source Proximate	1	Annually	ESP
F-6A (S)(D)	Source Proximate	2	Annually	DB
F-32	West Side	1	Annually	DB
N-3 (S)(D)	Source Proximate	2	Annually	QED/DB
N-5	Source Proximate	1	Annually	QED
N-6 (S)(D)	East Side*	2	Annually	DB
N-10 (S)(D)	Center Plume	2	Annually	HS/DB
N-11 (S)(D)	East Side*	2	Annually	HS/DB
N-13 (S)(D)	Center Plume	2	Annually, Quarterly	QED/DB
N-14 (S)(D)	Center Plume	2	Annually, Quarterly	HS/DB
N-15 (S)(D)**	Southeast**	2	Annually, Quarterly	QED/DB
N-20 (6 Zones)	West Side	6	Annually	Westbay
N-21 (S)(D)	Southeast**	2	Annually, Quarterly	HS
N-22 (S)(D)	Source Proximate	2	Annually, Quarterly	HS
M-1 (S)(D)	Center Plume	2	Annually	QED/DB
M-2 (7 Zones)**	South**	7	Annually, Quarterly	Westbay
M-3R (7 Zones)	Center Plume	7	Annually	Westbay
M-5 (7 Zones)	West Side	7	Annually, Quarterly	Westbay
M-6 (7 Zones)	East Side	7	Annually	Westbay
M-7 (7 Zones)	West Side	7	Annually, Quarterly	Westbay
M-8 (7 Zones)	West Side	7	Annually, Quarterly	Westbay
M-9 (7 Zones)**	South	7	Annually, Quarterly	Westbay
M-10 (4 Zones)	Source Proximate	4	Annually, Quarterly	Westbay
M-11 (5 Zones)	Source Proximate	5	Annually, Quarterly	Westbay
M-12 (5 Zones)	Source Proximate	5	Annually, Quarterly	Westbay

DB- disposable bailer; ESP- electric submersible pump; HS- Hydrasleeve; QED- bladder pump; Westbay; proprietary vessels.
*- Considered within Eastern Perchlorate Plume.
** - Downgradient of extraction wells.

Groundwater Sampling – Approximately one to two weeks prior to mobilization for each sampling event, GLA will order sample containers from our subcontract laboratory [Pace Laboratories (Pace) or other County-approved and State-licensed laboratory]; when received, these containers will be stored in an area that is free from dust and exposure to organic chemicals. GLA's sampling personnel will confirm that all sample bottles are "clean-certified" from the laboratory or supplier. Sample containers that appear dirty, used, or otherwise compromised will not be used. Sample bottles containing preservatives will be appropriately marked. Sample shipping containers, coolers, ice packs, and any other materials that may contact sample bottles will be regularly inspected for cleanliness, durability, and functionality. Damaged coolers will not be used, as they may compromise sample integrity.

Prior to sampling, each well will be inspected and any well-head problems will be noted on the field log. Significant problems with the well-head, such as those that prevent sampling or

compromise the integrity of the well, will be reported to SWMD (verbally and in writing) within 24 hours of observation. Prior to sampling a well, the depth to groundwater will be measured to the nearest 0.01 foot from an established well datum (e.g., top of casing) using either a decontaminated electric sounding device or bubbler depending on the nature of any dedicated equipment present in the well. The depth to water will then be used to calculate the water surface elevations in the wells, and to calculate appropriate purge volumes for those wells not equipped with low-flow purge equipment. To evaluate groundwater flow conditions during each sampling event, depth to groundwater measurements will be collected from all accessible site wells on the same day, if possible.

Single samples will be collected from each monitoring point and will be analyzed for the monitoring parameters specified in the RWQCB-approved OMMP. Groundwater samples will be collected following the procedures outlined in the *Practical Guide for Groundwater Sampling* (Barcelona, et al., 1985), *RCRA Groundwater Monitoring Technical Enforcement Guidance Document* (U.S. EPA, 1986), and *Low-Flow (Minimal Drawdown) Groundwater Sampling Procedures* (Puls and Barcelona, U.S. EPA, 1995).

Samples are collected using one of four methods: (1) single or dual "cluster" wells with dedicated pumps are purged and sampled using those pumps; (2) grab samples are obtained from small diameter (2-inch) wells using virgin, disposable Teflon bailers; (3) grab samples are obtained from single or dual "cluster" wells that do not have dedicated pumps using HydraSleeve™ sampling techniques in accordance with protocols identified by the Interstate Technology Regulatory Counsel (ITRC, 2007), and (4) multi-port wells are sampled using proprietary (Westbay Instruments) equipment that induces laminar flow of groundwater into stainless steel collection vessels. Multi-port well sampling equipment is decontaminated before and between sampling (using the protocols described above) and this process generates relatively small volumes of water.

Where wells are purged prior to sampling, purged water will be collected and monitored; purging rates will be low enough so as not to induce turbulent flow within the well. As a well is purged, indicator parameters (pH, temperature, specific conductance, dissolved oxygen, oxygen reduction potential, and turbidity) will be monitored and recorded until they have stabilized to within about 10 percent of the preceding measurements and show no discernible upward or downward trend. For sampling locations where pumps are not used, samples will be collected in laboratory-supplied clean containers, and appropriate field instruments will be used as water is discharged to the containers for field measurements of indicator parameters. As approved by the RWQCB, the small volumes of water that are purged from wells will be contained in truck-mounted polyethylene tanks and discharged to the water disposal pit at the CR-3 treatment plant.

GLA recognizes that many of the field parameters (such as pH and dissolved oxygen) have a very short holding time, and therefore careful calibration of field instruments will be maintained. GLA will accomplish this calibration daily following manufacturer's recommendations; calibration sheets will be included with the submittal of the daily field notes.

All groundwater samples will be poured from the pump discharge, Hydrasleeve, or bailer directly into the sample containers by pouring the sample down the sides of the container with as little turbulence as possible. Sampling containers will be filled in order of volatility (volatile organic compounds first, then general chemistry). Vials for volatile organic analyses will be filled completely to fill all the air space, capped, turned upside down, and tapped to check for air bubbles.

Trip blanks will accompany sample containers from the laboratory, through the field operations, and return to the laboratory as a quality control (QC) check to determine if contamination has been introduced from the sample containers or laboratory water. One trip blank, one field blank, and one equipment blank (if applicable) will be collected each day of sampling. For wells without dedicated pump systems, equipment blanks will consist of distilled, deionized, reagent-grade laboratory water passed through representative sampling equipment (e.g., bailers and bottom emptying devices) as a test of equipment decontamination. Finally, field blanks will be collected by pouring laboratory provided reagent-grade water directly into a set of sample vials as a test of site-specific environmental conditions. Field blanks will be collected at a frequency of one per day. Based on our experience with this program, and the ability of the laboratory to provide adequate internal QA/QC, duplicate samples will be collected at a frequency of one per quarterly monitoring event.

After a sample has been collected, it will be stored in a field ice chest where ice cubes or "blue ice" packs will be used to cool and maintain the samples. To prevent breakage, bubble wrap or an alternative material will be placed around the samples so they do not touch each other or the side of the shipping container. Each sample will be catalogued on appropriate chain-of-custody documentation after it has been collected, and these chain-of-custody records, and other appropriate paperwork, will be sealed in a plastic bag taped to the lid of the shipping container and will accompany each sample to the analytical laboratory. It is anticipated that samples will be provided to the laboratory courier at the end of each sampling day, and the field sampler will be responsible for the care and custody of the samples until they are shipped or otherwise delivered to the laboratory custodian.

As discussed in the following sections, GLA will review analytical data promptly upon receipt of certificates of analysis to assess possible departures from historical data or trends.

Responses for Sampling/Laboratory Contamination - While GLA strives to collect samples that are representative of field conditions, "false positive" or anomalous results are an expected artifact of any sampling program. When analytical results indicate that samples may have been impacted by field or laboratory conditions, the results of the accompanying QA/QC samples will be evaluated to determine if the samples could have been contaminated during the sample collection or analytical processes. When field contamination is suspected, the sampling procedures will be reviewed with the sampling crew and/or analytical laboratory to minimize the potential for a repeat of the error. [For example, if gasoline components are detected in the samples and the field blank, it is possible that the samples were collected downwind of a gasoline-powered engine, and correction may include verification that samples are collected upwind of a potential contaminant source.]

In the case of suspected laboratory contamination, GLA will review the data to identify possible contaminant sources, and will meet with the analytical laboratory to discuss the historical data and potential false positive results. The laboratory will be required to identify the cause of laboratory-related sample contamination, and will be required to implement a program to reduce the possibility of future contamination. In any event, if the "false positive" cannot be readily dismissed, as a result of analytical or field QA/QC procedures, GLA will perform a retest of that monitoring point as required.

Verification Sampling - For purposes of verification, two discrete retest samples will be collected from each monitoring point where field and/or laboratory contamination is suspected using the same sampling and analytical protocols that were employed to obtain the primary sample. Retest samples will be collected within 30 days of determination of a possible anomaly, and will be analyzed only for those constituents that were associated with the anomaly. If the compound is not detected at similar levels in either of the retest samples, then a false positive detection will be concluded for the primary sample.

Data Validation - Data evaluation represents the most significant aspect of the monitoring and reporting program since without valid data, conclusions regarding plume conditions cannot be justified. Following validation, the data will provide a basis for interpretation of site conditions at a level that satisfies RWQCB requirements.

The data validation process will include implementation of all the QA/QC procedures that are identified in the RWQCB-approved Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) that was prepared for this project (GLA, 2010). The overall organization and content of the QAPP follows the guidelines in the EPA document entitled, EPA Requirements for Quality Assurance Project Plans for Environmental Data Operations (EPA QA/R-5, Draft Final, 1993). The QAPP was prepared to assure that data produced by the laboratory is scientifically sound, valid, defensible, and of known, acceptable, and documented quality.

Data Quality Objectives (DQOs) have been established to facilitate the production of statistically validated data in an efficient manner. The DQO process assures that the type, quantity, and quality of environmental data used in decision making is appropriate for the intended application. Data quality for this project is judged in terms of its precision, accuracy, completeness, comparability and representativeness. The laboratory DQOs established for each of these valuations is 90% where at least ten QC sample results are reported. The following sections separately summarize the DQOs as they relate groundwater samples that will be collected for the Rialto GWTS monitoring project.

> Accuracy - Accuracy is the degree of agreement between a measurement or average of measurements and an accepted reference or "true" value and, as such, is a measure of bias in the system. The Accuracy of a measurement system is impacted by the errors introduced through the preservation, handling, sample matrix, sample preparation, and analytical techniques. Acceptance limits are based upon previously established laboratory performance for similar samples. In this approach, control limits are established to reflect the minimum and maximum recoveries expected for individual

measurements for an in-control system. Recoveries outside the established limits indicate some assignable cause (other than normal measurement error), and the possible need for corrective action. This could include recalibration of the instrument, reanalysis of the QC sample, reanalysis of the samples in the batch, or flagging the QA/QC data as suspect if the problems cannot be resolved.

For this project, laboratory control sample (LCS), matrix spike (MS), and surrogate spike recoveries are the primary indicators of Accuracy. For the LCS, MS and surrogate spike samples, the laboratory introduces a known amount of chemicals to a laboratory QC sample and then compares the known chemical concentration with the measured concentration. As indicated in the laboratory certificates of analysis, each monitoring parameter has different control limits between known and measured concentrations.

Precision - Precision gauges the agreement among individual measurements of the same property under similar "prescribed" conditions. Control limits are established by the laboratory to define (quantify) Precision for duplicate laboratory control samples (LCSD) and duplicate matrix spike (MSD) samples from a preparation batch. Precision is confirmed when the relative percentage difference (RPD) for duplicate results fall within control limits. Project RPD control limits are indicated on the laboratory certificates of analysis.

Completeness - Completeness is a measure of the amount of successful analyses obtained from a sampling program compared to the amount expected to be obtained under correct, normal conditions. Successful analyses are derived from samples that arrived at the laboratory intact and accompanied by a completed chain-of-custody, were appropriately preserved, and contained sufficient volume to allow the requested analyses to be performed. Furthermore, the analyses must have been completed within specified holding times and in such a manner that the other analytical QC measures are met.

Comparability - Comparability involves an assessment of the confidence with which one data set can be compared to another data set measuring the same property. Although comparability cannot generally be quantified, the samples that will be collected for this project will be obtained in accordance with the project Sampling Plan and will be analyzed according to laboratory-specific Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) that are consistent with federally established guidelines. Comparability is further facilitated by consistent laboratory analytical methods and basis of analyses (detection limits and volume, for example), consistency in the reporting units, and analysis of standard reference materials.

Representativeness - Representativeness involves an assessment of the degree to which analytical results accurately and precisely represent the characteristics of a population and is evaluated using field and laboratory method blank data. While laboratory and field blank samples should yield non-detect results, occasionally blank samples yield detectable concentrations which may reflect bias in the primary sample analytical results. However, if the detectable concentrations in blank samples are less than 10% of the primary sample results, the primary sample results are considered acceptable.

Trend Analyses – Trend analyses will be performed to evaluate changes in plume concentrations and trajectories. Two methods will be employed – first, groundwater analytical data for trichloroethene (TCE) and perchlorate will be plotted on time-series graphs along with measured groundwater elevations. Second, Sanitas statistical software will be used to identify both short-term and long-term trends for perchlorate and TCE using the Sen's Slope statistical method.

GWTS Operations - Based on the County's current OMMP, a seasonal pumping pattern is being implemented with higher pumping rates to address summer demand and lower pumping rates during the remainder of the year. A summary of the GWTS operable status will be compiled and presented in each annual report. The status summaries will identify:

- Number of operable and inoperable days, along with an explanation for the causes of any "down periods" and the steps that were taken to repair or service the treatment plant equipment.
- The total volume of groundwater pumped and treated.
- The range of perchlorate and TCE concentrations measured in samples obtained from GWTS extraction wells and the associated mass of contaminants that were removed from water.

Plume Containment Evaluation - In accordance with the OMMP, Western Plume containment will be evaluated using a variety of methods:

Data Review – The adequacy of the data collected during each monitoring period will be assessed to evaluate the ability of the GWTS to meet the project remedial action objectives (RAOs) identified in the Western Plume RI/FS (GLA, 2005b). Data collected should be consistent with earlier assessments of hydrogeologic and plume transport conditions in the project area, and with the site conceptual model. Deviations will be discussed along with an evaluation of the on-going plume containment strategy.

Field-Based Calculations of Plume Containment – Groundwater elevation measurements obtained at the GWTS monitoring wells will be used to develop equipotential contours to depict groundwater flow directions in and around the GWTS. This information will be used to verify that the Western Plume flows toward GWTS extraction wells.

Calculated Plume Containment Pumping Requirements - Equations provided in the USEPA guidance document (2008) will be used to calculate pumping rates required to contain the plume and to provide a low and high estimate of the width of the plume that is being captured by GWTS extraction. Using the USEPA equations, and based on the current groundwater gradient and the geometry of the Western Plume, the pumping rate required to contain the plume will be calculated and compared to actual GWTS pumping rates.

Compatibility of Field Measured and Modeled Plume Behavior - Monitoring data collected during the monitoring periods will be evaluated with respect to conditions identified in

the County's groundwater model (GLA, 2022) to determine whether adjustments to the model should be made to account for new conditions not anticipated by the model. Monitoring results will be evaluated with respect to concentration trends to evaluate plume trajectory and cleanup efficiency. Modeling will also be performed to assess the modeled plume capture width under current groundwater conditions and pumping stresses, and these results will be compared with both calculated and field measured conditions.

Summary - A summary evaluation will be made to assess the adequacy of the existing understanding of plume migration rates and trajectories, and to evaluate the effectiveness of on-going plume containment operations. This assessment will address the plume's target capture zone and the current pumping strategy for plume containment. Criteria for modifying these items in the future will be identified.

Monitoring Report Preparation

Prior to submittal of any work product to SWMD, GLA will provide comprehensive senior peer review of all deliverable technical documents. In addition, SWMD will approve all project work scopes and will also review all deliverables in draft form so that the final submittals are responsive to SWMD needs. A draft copy of each report will be submitted to the SWMD at least one week prior to the RWQCB submittal date. GLA will distribute the reports on behalf of SWMD to the RWQCB, City of Rialto, DDW and other agencies as may be directed by SWMD.

Annual Monitoring Reports - The RWQCB has directed that all GWTS groundwater monitoring wells be sampled and an annual report be prepared for samples collected during the January sampling event each year. Each annual monitoring report will contain the following:

- Executive summary
- Table of contents
- Introduction
- Background
- Hydrogeologic Setting
- Groundwater Monitoring Network
- Monitoring Activities
- QA/QC Summary
- Monitoring Results
- Discussion of Monitoring Results
- Groundwater Treatment System Operations
- Plume Containment Evaluation
- Closure
- References
- Tabulated Summaries of Measured Current and Historical Groundwater Elevations
- Tabulated Summaries of Current and Historical Laboratory Analytical Results
- Figures Depicting Groundwater Flow Directions
- Figures Depicting Perchlorate and TCE Distributions

- Tabulated Summaries of GWTS Operations and Sampling Results
- Figures Depicting Plume Capture Conditions

Quarterly Monitoring Reports - The RWQCB has directed that that select GWTS groundwater monitoring wells be sampled quarterly to support assessment of on-going plume containment efforts. These reports will include the following:

- Introduction
- Hydraulic Capture Analyses
- Groundwater Sampling
- Conclusions
- Tabulated Summaries of Measured Current and Historical Groundwater Elevations
- Figure Depicting Groundwater Well Locations and Flow Directions
- Tabulated Summaries of GWTS Operations and Sampling Results

TASK 3 – PROJECT ADMINISTRATION

Project administration includes tracking project progress and expenditures, review of contractor invoices, responses to SWMD and agency requests for information, and preparation of monthly invoices to SWMD.

NON-ROUTINE TASKS

TASK 4 – GWTS SAMPLING

The Four-Party Agreement has been implemented, and payment for analytical services is now addressed under that contract. The budget for Task 4 has been reduced to $0, but this Task has been included in this Amendment for contracting and billing consistency.

TASK 5 – GWTS EQUIPMENT REPAIRS AND REPLACEMENT

The GWTS equipment was purchased and installed by the County between 2005 and 2010, and continuing operability of the system is the County's responsibility. Though Rialto/Veolia will perform preventative maintenance, GWTS equipment will require non-routine maintenance, repairs, and replacement.

For some GWTS equipment, replacement parts may become obsolete and require complete replacement or system modification. The time and money allocated for this task recognize that the GWTS has operated for almost 20 years (construction completed in June 2026) and that it is not possible to accurately predict the timing or scope of needed repairs, replacement, or system modification.

Examples of equipment repairs or replacement include, but are not limited to:

- Treatment media changeouts (ion-exchange resin [IX resin; perchlorate] and granular-activated carbon [GAC; VOCs]).
- Installation, maintenance, repair, and/or replacement of faulty valves and meters.

- Installation, maintenance, repair, and/or replacement of damaged bag filter units.
- Installation, maintenance, repair, and/or replacement of UV unit and/or associated components.
- Installation, maintenance, repair, and/or replacement Variable Frequency Drive and/or VFD components.
- Installation, maintenance, repair, and/or replacement of treatment vessel and/or treatment components.
- Installation, maintenance, repair, and/or replacement of the logic system parts and/or logic system components.
- Installation, maintenance, repair, and/or replacement of Pumps and motor and/or related components.
- Installation, maintenance, repair, and/or replacement of groundwater well pumps and/or associated sampling infrastructure.
- Installation, maintenance, repair, and/or replacement of groundwater monitoring wells
- Installation, maintenance, repair, and/or replacement of piezometers.
- Installation, maintenance, repair, and/or replacement of vadose zone probes.
- Installation, maintenance, repair, and/or replacement of groundwater monitoring well components, infrastructure, and appurtenances.
- Conduct groundwater sampling, laboratory analysis, and reporting in support of GWTS modifications.
- Groundwater sampling, laboratory analysis, and reporting in support of further County perchlorate monitoring and sampling infrastructure.
- Construction Management and Construction Quality Assurance services related to the tasks mentioned above.

TASK 6 – MVSL UNIT 5 INVESTIGATION

Scope for this task includes support for perchlorate-related plume source investigation activities. Work will include, but will not be limited to, groundwater and soil sample collection, laboratory analysis, data evaluation and interpretation, and preparation of technical reports. This task will also include regulatory liaison services, including coordination and communication with applicable oversight agencies, as well as field oversight to ensure activities are conducted in accordance with approved work plans and applicable standards. Additional efforts will include coordination with subcontractors, management of field logistics, and support for ongoing assessment and delineation of site conditions.