2.6 Hazards and Hazardous Materials

This section analyzes the potential of the proposed project to result in significant impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials. The information in this section is based in on the Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (Phase I ESA) (RES 2018) located in Appendix N, Fire Protection Plan (FPP) (FIREWISE 2016) located in Appendix P, and Vector Management Plan (VMP) (EnviroMine 2018) located in Appendix O of this EIR.

2.6.1 Existing Conditions

2.6.1.1 Local Setting

Onsite Use of Hazardous Materials

The project site consists of undeveloped and rural agricultural lands within a broad floodplain contained by steeply sloping valley sidewalls. Although the existing vegetation is primarily composed of exotic species, some native vegetation is sparsely scattered throughout the project site. Currently, there are no known past or present activities on the project site that stored hazardous materials or generated hazardous waste. SDG&E previously used a small portion of the project site near the proposed processing area in the southwestern portion of the project site as a helicopter fly-yard for the Sunrise-Powerlink Project. Since then, all equipment and materials from the fly-yard have been removed.

Hazardous Materials Databases

As part of the Phase I ESA, a search of available federal, state, and local regulatory and municipal environmental records was conducted by Environmental Data Resources (EDR). In addition, a review of supplemental federal, State, and local environmental records was conducted to supplement the EDR review. No hazardous waste sites have been recorded on the project site.

Databases listing offsite properties were analyzed to determine whether they were likely to have an adverse impact on the project site. The automated analysis included consideration of factors including the nature and extent of a given release, the distance of the reported release from the site, the stratigraphy of soils, the expected soil permeability, and the topographic position of a reported release site with respect to known or expected local and/or regional groundwater flow direction. Based on a review of offsite property records, there are no offsite properties that pose a recognized environmental condition (REC) on the project site.

Records for Rios Trucking, addressed as 13950 East El Monte Valley Road, begin with a New Business Inspection in July 2004. Inventory consisted of a 1,200-gallon fuel truck serving as an AST along with four 100-gallon fresh oil tanks. Business was directed to obtain an EPA ID number, label, store, and dispose of waste properly. The next record indicates the business was closed

and as of July 2006, all wastes had been removed from the site and the company was out of business. In 2011, a business known as PAR Electrical Contractors, Inc., associated with the Sunrise Powerlink Project submitted a Hazardous Business Plan with this APN and the same address. The inspection found no violations, but noted that fuel tanks would be brought to the site and contaminated soil from diesel fuel that had leaked from a forklift was in containers onsite. There was also correspondence concerning wastes that were from another property involved in the project, were stored on the site, and were later properly disposed of offsite. All wastes were removed from the site by May 1, 2012. The business plan was closed out in October 2012. Based on the property's regulatory oversight during its brief existence, the short duration of occupation, and the current appearance of the area, it is considered unlikely that this business impacted the project site, and it would not pose a REC.

Wildfire Hazards

California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) provides Recommended Maps for Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones in Local Responsibility Areas. The project site is located within a Very High Fire Severity Area, which is defined as any geographic area mapped by the state or local jurisdiction as a high or very high hazard area (CAL FIRE 2009).

Dam Inundation

The project site is located within a dam inundation area (an area subject to inundation due to a dam failure) (San Diego County 2009). The El Capitan Dam and Reservoir are located upstream and approximately 2 miles east of the project site. The El Capitan Reservoir was formed in 1935 with the completion of the El Capitan Dam, and has a maximum capacity of 112,807 acre-feet.

Schools

The nearest schools to the proposed project are El Capitan High School for grades 9–12 (10410 Ashwood Street, Lakeside, California 92040), located approximately 0.5 mile west (approximately 1.1 miles west of the closest area of disturbance); Tierra Del Sol Middle School for grades 6–8 (9611 Petite Lane, Lakeside, California 92040), located approximately 1.1 miles southwest (approximately 1.1 miles southwest of the closest area of disturbance); Blossom Valley Elementary School for grades K–5 (9863 Oakmont Terrace, El Cajon, California 92021), located approximately 1.5 miles southeast (approximately 1.7 miles southeast of the closest area of disturbance); and ABC Wonder Years preschool and kindergarten (10815 Dollar Court, Lakeside California 92040), located approximately 0.6 mile west of the project area (approximately 1.2 miles west of the closest area of disturbance).

Vectors

A vector is any insect, arthropod, rodent, or other animal of public health significance that can cause human discomfort, injury or is capable of harboring or transmitting the causative agents of human diseases. The most significant vectors in the County include mosquitoes, rodents, flies, and fleas. Vectors occur where site conditions provide suitable breeding habitats, such as standing water, irrigation ponds, detention basins, and infiltration basins. A standard requirement for projects of this type is the incorporation of measures, or Best Management Practices (BMPs), to reduce the health risks and nuisance factors associated with the vectors which can result from the standing, stagnant water and water detention systems (San Diego County 2007).

The VMP (EnviroMine 2018) was prepared in consultation with the San Diego County Department of Environmental Health, Vector Management Program, for the proposed project to evaluate the potential for the proposed project to inadvertently increase the prevalence of or public exposure to vectors in the project area. The project site includes three existing depressions graded for the previously approved golf course that could be suitable breeding habitats if and when filled with water during wet weather.

Airport Hazards

Airport Land Use Compatibility Plans (ALUCPs) are plans that guide property owners and local jurisdictions in determining what types of land uses are appropriate around airports. Airport safety zones are established for all public airports as part of ALUCPs, and land-use restrictions within safety zones are established to protect people and property on the ground and in the air. Main areas of concern related to airport hazards include overflight safety, airspace protection, flight patterns, and land-use compatibility. Hazards associated with airports can have serious human safety and quality of life impacts.

The nearest public airport to the project site is Gillespie Field, which is located approximately 5.3 miles southwest of the project site. The project site is not located within the Airport Influence Area identified in the ALUCP for Gillespie Field (SANDAG 2004). Gillespie Field is owned and operated by the County. It is the oldest and largest of the County's eight airports and includes runways, towers, a terminal, and airport-related businesses. The nearest private airport to the project site is On the Rocks Airport-1CA6, which is located approximately 11 miles southeast of the project site.

2.6.1.2 Regulatory Framework

Federal

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERLA), commonly known as Superfund, was enacted by Congress on December 11, 1980. This law created a tax on the chemical and petroleum industries (originally) and provided broad Federal authority to respond directly to releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances that may endanger public health or the environment. The tax went into a trust fund for cleaning up abandoned or uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. CERCLA established prohibitions and requirements concerning closed and abandoned hazardous waste sites, provided for liability of persons responsible for releases of hazardous waste at these sites, and established a trust fund to provide for cleanup when no responsible party could be identified. CERCLA also enabled the revision of the National Contingency Plan, which provided guidelines and procedures needed to respond to releases and threatened releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants.

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (42 USD Section 9601 et seq.)

The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986 amended CERCLA on October 17, 1986. SARA reflected EPA's experience in administering the complex Superfund program during its first six years and made several important changes and additions to the program. SARA also established a regulatory program for the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act. The applicable part of SARA for the Master Plan is Title III, otherwise known as the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986. Title III requires states to establish a process for developing local chemical emergency preparedness programs and to receive and disseminate information on hazardous substances present at facilities in local communities. The law provides primarily for planning, reporting, and notification concerning hazardous substances. Key provisions require notification when extremely hazardous substances are present above their threshold planning quantities, immediate notification to the local emergency planning committee and the state emergency response commission when a hazardous material is released in excess of its reportable quantity, and that material safety data sheets for all hazardous materials or a list of all hazardous materials be submitted to the state and local emergency planning agencies and local fire department.

Toxic Substances Control Act (15 USC 2605)/Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (42 USC 6901 et seq.)/Hazardous and Solid Waste Act

The federal Toxic Substances Control Act (1976) and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 established a program administered by the U.S. EPA for the regulation of the generation, transportation, treatment, storage, and disposal of hazardous waste. The RCRA was amended in 1984 by the Hazardous and Solid Waste Act, which affirmed and extended the “cradle to grave” system of regulating hazardous wastes.

U.S. Department of Transportation Hazardous Materials Transport Act (49 USC 5101)

The United States Department of Transportation (USDOT), in conjunction with the USEPA, is responsible for enforcement and implementation of federal laws and regulations pertaining to transportation of hazardous materials. The Hazardous Materials Transportation Act of 1974 directs the USDOT to establish criteria and regulations regarding the safe storage and transportation of hazardous materials. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 49, 171–180, regulates the transportation of hazardous materials, types of material defined as hazardous, and the marking of vehicles transporting hazardous materials.

Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Title 29 CFR 1910

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration’s (OSHA’s) mission is to ensure the safety and health of America’s workers by setting and enforcing standards; providing training, outreach, and education; establishing partnerships; and encouraging continual improvement in workplace safety and health. The OSHA staff establishes and enforces protective standards and reaches out to employers and employees through technical assistance and consultation programs.

Uniform Fire Code

The Uniform Fire Code (UFC) is the primary means for authorizing and enforcing procedures and mechanisms to ensure the safe handling and storage of any substance that may pose a threat to public health and safety. The UFC regulates the use, handling, and storage requirements for hazardous materials at fixed facilities. The UFC and the UBC use a hazard classification system to determine what protective measures are required to protect fire and life safety. These measures may include construction standards, separations from property lines, and specialized equipment. To ensure that these safety measures are met, the UFC employs a permit system based on hazard classification.

State

California Health and Safety Code

Health and Safety Code Sections 25270 to 25270.13 ensure compliance with the CWA. The law applies to facilities that operate a petroleum aboveground storage tank with a capacity greater than 660 gallons or combined aboveground storage tanks capacity greater than 1,320 gallons, or oil-filled equipment where there is a reasonable possibility that the tank(s) or equipment may discharge oil in "harmful quantities" into navigable waters or adjoining shore lands. If a facility falls under these criteria, it must prepare a Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan.

Health and Safety Code Sections 25500, and the related regulations in 19 CCR 2620, et seq., require local governments to regulate local business storage of hazardous materials in excess of certain quantities. The law also requires that entities storing hazardous materials be prepared to respond to releases. Those using and storing hazardous materials are required to submit a Hazardous Materials Business Plan (HMBP) to their local Certified Unified Program Agency and to report releases to this agency and the State Office of Emergency Services.

Health and Safety Code Section 25531 and the California Accidental Release Program regulate the registration and handling of regulated substances. Regulated substances are any chemicals designated as an extremely hazardous substance by the USEPA as part of its implementation of SARA Title III. Health and Safety Code Section 25531 overlaps or duplicates some of the requirements of SARA and the federal CAA. Facilities handling or storing regulated substances at or above threshold reportable quantities must register with their local agency and prepare a risk management plan.

Unified Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Materials Management Regulatory Program

The Unified Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Materials Management Regulatory Program[1] (Unified Program) requires the administrative consolidation of six hazardous materials and waste programs (Program Elements) under one agency, a Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA). The following Program Elements are consolidated under the Unified Program:

- Hazardous Waste Generator and Onsite Hazardous Waste Treatment Programs (a.k.a. Tiered Permitting)
- Aboveground Petroleum Storage Tanks

[1] California HSC Sections 25404-25404.9

- Hazardous Materials Release Response Plans and Inventory Program (a.k.a. “Hazardous Materials Disclosure” or “Community-Right-To-Know”)
- California Accidental Release Prevention Program
- UST Program
- Uniform Fire Code Plans and Inventory Requirements

The Unified Program is intended to provide relief to businesses complying with the overlapping and sometimes conflicting requirements of formerly independently managed programs. The Unified Program is implemented at the local government level by CUPAs. Most CUPAs have been established as a function of a local environmental health or fire department. Some CUPAs have contractual agreements with another local agency, a participating agency, which implements one or more Program Elements in coordination with the CUPA.

Screening Levels for Hazardous Materials in Soil or Groundwater

The RWQCB Environmental Screening Levels (ESLs) (RWQCB 2013) are guidelines used to evaluate the potential risk associated with chemicals found in soil or groundwater where a release of hazardous materials has occurred. ESLs have been established for both residential and commercial/industrial land uses, and also for construction workers. Residential screening levels are the most restrictive, so soil with chemical concentrations below these levels generally would not require remediation and would be suitable for unrestricted uses if disposed of offsite. Commercial/industrial screening levels are generally higher than residential screening levels because they are based on potential worker exposure to hazardous materials in the soil (and these are generally less than residential exposures). Screening levels for construction workers are also higher than for commercial/industrial workers because construction workers are only exposed to the chemical of concern during the duration of construction, while industrial workers are assumed to be exposed over a working lifetime.

The CalEPA California Human Health Screening Levels are concentrations of 60 hazardous chemicals in soil or soil gas that CalEPA considers to be below thresholds of concern for risks to human health (CalEPA 2010). These concentrations can be used to screen sites for potential human health concerns where releases of hazardous chemicals have occurred. The presence of a chemical at concentrations in excess of screening level does not indicate that adverse impacts are occurring or will occur, but suggests that further evaluation is warranted. These screening levels are guidance, and not regulatory cleanup standards.

Waste Classification Criteria

In accordance with Title 22 of the CCR Section 66261.20 et seq., excavated soil is classified as a hazardous waste if it exhibits the characteristics of ignitability,

corrosivity, reactivity, and/or toxicity. A waste is considered toxic in accordance with 22 CCR 66261.24 if it contains:

- Total concentrations of certain substances at concentrations greater than the total threshold limit concentrations (TTLC);
- Soluble concentrations greater than the soluble threshold limit concentrations (STLC);
- Soluble concentrations of certain substances greater than federal toxicity regulatory levels using the Toxic Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP); or
- Specified carcinogenic substances at a single or combined concentration of 0.001 percent.

State and federal regulations consider waste to be hazardous if the soluble concentration exceeds the federal regulatory level as determined by the TCLP. Because the TCLP involves a 20-to-1 dilution of the sample, the total concentration of a substance in the soil would need to exceed 20 times the regulatory level for the soluble concentration to exceed the regulatory level in the extract.

A waste is also considered hazardous under state regulations if the soluble contaminant concentration exceeds the STLC as determined by the waste extraction test method. Because the waste extraction test analysis is performed using a 10-to-1 dilution of the sample, the total concentration of a substance would need to exceed 10 times the STLC for the soluble concentration to possibly exceed the STLC in the extract. A waste may also be classified as toxic if testing indicates toxicity greater than the specified criteria. Soil that is not classified as a hazardous waste can be accepted at a Class II or Class III designated landfill, depending on the waste acceptance criteria for the specific landfill.

California Office of Emergency Services

In order to protect the public health and safety and the environment, the California Office of Emergency Services is responsible for establishing and managing statewide standards for business and area plans relating to the handling and release or threatened release of hazardous materials. Basic information on hazardous materials handled, used, stored, or disposed of (including location, type, quantity, and the health risks) needs to be available to firefighters, public safety officers, and regulatory agencies in business plans in order to prevent or mitigate the damage to the health and safety of persons and the environment from the release or threatened release of these materials into the workplace and environment. These regulations are covered under Chapter 6.95 of the California Health and Safety Code Article 1–Hazardous

Materials Release Response and Inventory Program (Sections 25500 to 25520) and Article 2–Hazardous Materials Management (Sections 25531 to 25543.3).

California Public Resources Code Fire Safety Regulations

The California PRC includes fire safety regulations that restrict the use of equipment that may produce a spark, flame, or fire; require the use of spark arrestors[2] on construction equipment that use an internal combustion engine; specify requirements for the safe use of gasoline-powered tools in fire hazard areas; and specify fire suppression equipment that must be provided onsite for various types of work in fire-prone areas. These regulations include the following:

- Earthmoving and portable equipment with internal combustion engines would be equipped with a spark arrestor to reduce the potential for igniting a wildland fire (PRC Section 4442).
- Appropriate fire suppression equipment would be maintained during the highest fire danger period—from April 1 to December 1 (PRC Section 4428).
- On days when a burning permit is required, flammable materials would be removed to a distance of 10 feet from any equipment that could produce a spark, fire, or flame, and the construction contractor would maintain the appropriate fire suppression equipment (PRC Section 4427).
- On days when a burning permit is required, portable tools powered by gasoline-fueled internal combustion engines would not be used within 25 feet of any flammable materials (PRC Section 4431).

California Fire Code

The California Fire Code includes specific requirements for the safe storage and handling of hazardous materials. These requirements reduce the potential for a release of hazardous materials and for mixing of incompatible chemicals, and specify the following design features to reduce the potential for a release of hazardous materials that could affect public health or the environment:

- Separation of incompatible materials with a noncombustible partition, or appropriate distance separation.
- Spill control in all storage, handling, and dispensing areas.
- Separate secondary containment for each chemical storage system. The secondary containment must hold the entire contents of the tank, plus the volume of water needed to supply the fire suppression system for a period of 20 minutes in the event of a catastrophic spill.

[2] A spark arrestor is a device that prohibits exhaust gases from an internal combustion engine from passing through the impeller blades where they could cause a spark. A carbon trap is commonly used to retain carbon particles from the exhaust.

The Division of Occupational Safety and Health

The Division of Occupational Safety and Health (Cal/OSHA) is the primary agency responsible for worker safety in the handling and use of chemicals in the workplace. Cal/OSHA standards are generally more stringent than federal regulations. The employer is required to monitor worker exposure to listed hazardous substances and notify workers of exposure (8 CCR Sections 337-340). The regulations specify requirements for employee training, availability of safety equipment, accident-prevention programs, and hazardous substance exposure warnings.

California Highway Patrol

A valid Hazardous Materials Transportation License, issued by the California Highway Patrol, is required by the laws and regulations of State of California Vehicle Code Section 3200.5 for: transportation of hazardous materials shipments for which the display of placards is required by State regulations; or hazardous materials shipments of more than 500 pounds, which would require placards if shipping greater amounts in the same manner.

Additional requirements on the transportation of explosives, inhalation hazards, and radioactive materials are enforced by the California Highway Patrol under the authority of the State Vehicle Code. Transportation of explosives generally requires consistency with additional rules and regulations for routing, safe stopping distances, and inspection stops (Title 14, CCR, Chapter 6, Article 1, Sections 1150-1152.10). Inhalation hazards face similar, more restrictive rules and regulations (Title 13, CCR, Chapter 6, Article 2.5, Sections 1157-1157.8).

Local

County of San Diego Consolidated Fire Code

The County of San Diego is unique within the State of California in having 17 fire protection districts within its boundaries. For the purposes of prescribing regulations in unincorporated areas of the County, the applicable fire code is known as the County Fire Code and includes the Consolidated Fire Code, which adopts by reference the California Fire Code, 2001 edition (CCR T-24 part 9). The Consolidated Fire Code consists of local fire protection district ordinances that have modified the Fire Code portion of the State Building Standards Code and any County modification to the Fire Districts' amendments. The purpose of the Consolidated Fire Code is for the protection of the public health and safety, which includes permit and inspection requirements for the installation, alteration, or repair of new and existing fire protection systems, and penalties for violations of the code. It provides the minimum requirements for access, water supply and distribution, construction type, fire protection systems, and vegetation management. Additionally, it regulates hazardous materials and associated

measures to ensure that public health and safety are protected from incidents relating to hazardous substance releases.

County General Plan

The General Plan includes a Safety Element that identifies safety considerations and policies that address the County's natural hazards and human activities that may pose a threat to public safety. Applicable topics include wildfires, hazardous materials, and airport hazards (San Diego County 2011).

Chapter 7 - Safety Element

Goal S-2 Emergency Response. Effective emergency response to natural or human-induced disasters that minimize the loss of life and damage to property, while also reducing disruptions in the delivery of vital public and private services during and following a disaster.

> *Policy S-2.6 Effective Emergency Evacuation Programs*. Develop, implement, and maintain an effective evacuation program for areas of risk in the event of a natural disaster.

Goal S-3 Minimized Fire Hazards. Minimize injury, loss of life, and damage to property resulting from structural or wildland fire hazards.

> *Policy S-3.1 Defensible Development.* Require development to be located, designed, and constructed to provide adequate defensibility and minimize the risk of structural loss and life safety resulting from wildland fires.
>
> *Policy S-3.3 Minimize Flammable Vegetation.* Site and design development to minimize the likelihood of a wildfire spreading to structures by minimizing pockets or peninsulas, or islands of flammable vegetation within a development.
>
> *Policy S-3.5 Access Roads.* Require development to provide additional access roads when necessary to provide for safe access of emergency equipment and civilian evacuation concurrently.
>
> *Policy S-3.6 Fire Protection Measures.* Ensure that development located within fire threat areas implement measures that reduce the risk of structural and human loss due to wildfire.

Goal S-4: Managed Fuel Loads. Managed fuel loads, including ornamental and combustible vegetation.

> *Policy S-4.1 Fuel Management Programs*. Support programs and plans, such as Strategic Fire Plans, consistent with state law that require fuel management/modification within established defensible space boundaries and when strategic fuel modification is necessary outside of defensible

space, balance fuel management needs to protect structures with the preservation of native vegetation and sensitive habitats.

Policy S-4.2 Coordination to Minimize Fuel Management Impacts. Consider comments from CAL FIRE, U.S. Forest Service, local fire districts, and wildlife agencies for recommendations regarding mitigation for impacts to habitat and species into fuel management projects.

Goal S-11 Controlled Hazardous Material Exposure. Limit human and environmental exposure to hazardous materials that pose a threat to human lives or environmental resources.

Policy S-11.5 Development Adjacent to Agricultural Operations. Require development adjacent to existing agricultural operations in Semi-Rural and Rural Lands to adequately buffer agricultural areas and ensure compliance with relevant safety codes where pesticides or other hazardous materials are used.

Lakeside Community Plan

The project is located in the Lakeside Community Plan area. The Lakeside Community Plan identifies goals, policies, and recommendations that are related to public safety under the Sand and Gravel Extraction Goal. This goal includes a discussion that sand mining in the Upper San Diego River is a long-standing activity and the major industry in the Lakeside Planning Area, and that studies may indicate a need to tap this important resource.

Sand and Gravel Extraction Goal: Balance the regional need for construction materials with the community need for freedom from any disturbing effects of sand and gravel extraction.

Policies and Recommendations:

1. Permit only controlled extraction operations that have a minimal adverse impact on the environment.

2. Extract sand and gravel in a way that minimizes any harm or disturbance to adjacent residents and properties.

3. Minimize dust, noise, traffic, unsightly views, accumulations of water, steep slopes, and safety and health hazards resulting from sand and gravel extraction.

4. Recognize that extraction of sand and gravel is a long-term process. Allow extraction only on a controlled, coordinated basis, and provide for the rehabilitation of worked out areas.

San Diego County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan

The Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Plan was developed with the participation of all jurisdictions in the County including every incorporated city and the County. The plan is intended to serve many purposes, including to: enhance public awareness and understanding, create a decision tool for management, promote compliance with state and federal program requirements, enhance local policies for hazard mitigation capability, provide inter-jurisdictional coordination of mitigation-related programming, and achieve regulatory compliance. The plan includes an overview of the risk assessment process, identification of hazards present in the jurisdiction, hazard profiles, and vulnerability assessments. It also identifies goals, objectives, and actions for each jurisdiction in the County of San Diego, including all cities and the County's unincorporated areas. Hazards profiled in the plan include wildfire/structure fire, flood coastal storms, erosion, earthquakes/liquefaction, rain-induced landslide, dam failure, hazardous materials incidents, nuclear materials release, and terrorism.

2.6.2 Analysis of Project Effects and Determination as to Significance

For the purpose of this EIR, the identified significance thresholds are based on criteria provided in San Diego County Guidelines for Determining Significance for Addressing Hazardous Materials and Existing Contamination (County Guidelines for Hazardous Materials), approved July 30, 2007; San Diego County Guidelines for Determining Significance for Emergency Response Plans (County Guidelines for Emergency Response Plans), approved July 30, 2007; San Diego County Guidelines for Determining Significance and Report Format and Content Requirement for Vectors (County Guidelines for Vectors), approved July 30, 2007; San Diego County Guidelines for Determining Significance and Report Format and Content Requirements for Wildland Fire and Fire Protection (County Guidelines for Wildland Fire and Fire Protection), approved August 31, 2010; and San Diego County Guidelines for Determining Significance for Airport Hazards (County Guidelines for Airport Hazards), approved July 30, 2007.

2.6.2.1 Issue 1: Hazardous Substance Handling

Guidelines for the Determination of Significance

Based on the County Guidelines for Hazardous Materials, a significant impact would occur if the proposed project is a business, operation, or facility that proposes to handle hazardous substances in excess of the threshold quantities listed in Chapter 6.95 of the Health & Safety Code (H&SC); generate hazardous waste regulated under Chapter 6.5 of the H&SC, and/or store hazardous substances in underground storage tanks regulated under Chapter 6.7 of the H&SC; and/or not be able to comply with applicable hazardous substance regulations.

Analysis

The proposed project would require the handling, storage, and use of hazardous materials (mostly fuels and lubricants) to support mining operations. Hazardous materials that would be used during project implementation include but are not limited to, fuels, lubricants, solvents, anti-freeze, degreasers, and polymers (AggreBind) for dust suppression. However, these types of hazardous materials are typical of construction and operation activities. The proposed project would be required to comply with all applicable regulations set forth by federal, state, and local regulations. Additionally, the proposed project would not transport, emit, or dispose of hazardous materials in excess of the threshold quantities listed in Chapter 6.95 of the H&SC, generate hazardous waste regulated under Chapter 6.5 of the H&SC, and/or store hazardous substances in underground storage tanks regulated under Chapter 6.7 of the H&SC.

Further, the applicant has prepared and submitted a project-specific FPP to the County of San Diego (Appendix P), which requires the applicant to prepare a Site Safety and Evacuation Plan for review and approval of the County of San Diego and the Lakeside Fire Protection District prior to the start of site preparation and mining activities. The Site Safety and Evacuation Plan would include measures on the storage of combustibles and trash, and the storage and use of hazardous materials. Thus, the proposed project would not exceed thresholds of significance for quantities of hazardous substances during construction and operation. Therefore, impacts from hazardous materials use would be **less than significant.**

2.6.2.2 Issue 2: Hazardous Substance Handling Related to Schools or Day Care Facilities

Guidelines for the Determination of Significance

Based on the County Guidelines for Hazardous Materials, a significant impact would occur if the proposed project is a business, operation or facility that would handle regulated substances subject to CalARP (California Accidental Release Prevention Program) RMP (risk management plan) requirements that, in the event of a release, could adversely affect children's health due to the presence of a school or day care within 0.25 mile of the facility.

Analysis

The nearest school to the proposed project is El Capitan High School, located approximately 0.5 mile southwest from the project site boundary (approximately one mile west of the closest area of disturbance). Therefore, the proposed project would not be located within 0.25 mile of a school or day care. Nevertheless, the proposed project would comply with all applicable federal, state, and local regulations associated with hazardous materials. Further, hazardous substances would not be handled or used in quantities that exceed

the significance thresholds defined by CalARP RMP requirements. Therefore, **no impact** would occur associated with hazardous materials in close proximity to schools**.**

2.6.2.3 Issue 3: Existing Onsite Contamination

Guidelines for the Determination of Significance

Based on the County Guidelines for Hazardous Materials, a significant impact would occur if the proposed project is located on or within 0.25 mile from a site identified in one of the regulatory databases compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5, or is otherwise known to have been the subject of a release of hazardous substances and, as a result, would create a significant hazard to the public or the environment.

Analysis

Historical topographic maps indicate that the project site and surrounding areas had some development as early as 1939, with adjacent properties being developed in 1949 which consisted of large lot single family homes and small ranches (RES 2018). Portions of the project site were used as a water source since at least 1955. Additionally, portions of the project site were used as a small aircraft landing strip, small farms associated with residences, a small aggregate mine, SDG&E staging area, a vermiculture business, and currently an informal recreation area for equestrians and pedestrians. Pesticide use is often associated with agriculture, however, past farming on the project site appears to have been grass and animal feed or small non-commercial farms, which are less likely to use pesticides. In addition, farming has not occurred at the project site for any extended period, thus minimizing the likelihood of environmental concern.

The nearest hazardous materials site to the project site is the cleanup site Cactus Park Landfill which is approximately 1.2 miles west of the proposed project. According to the Phase I ESA prepared for the proposed project, the project site is not listed on any of the EDR search database listings as having been identified as a hazardous waste site pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 (RES 2018). The proposed project is not located on or within 0.25 mile from a site identified in one of the regulatory databases compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5, and is otherwise not known to have been the subject of a release of hazardous substances. As a result, the proposed project would not create a significant hazard to the public or the environment, and **no impact** would occur.

2.6.2.4 Issue 4 and 5: Airport Hazards

Guidelines for the Determination of Significance

Based on the County Guidelines for Airport Hazards, a significant impact would occur if the proposed project is located within an established Airport Influence

Area (AIA) for a public or public use airport and proposes a development intensity, flight obstruction, or other land use that conflicts with the ALUCP or Compatibility Land Use Plan (CLUP) (if no ALUCP is adopted) and as a result, the project may result in a significant airport hazard. In addition, a significant impact would occur if the proposed project is determined by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) to constitute a hazard to aviation based on FAA review of Form 7460-1, is inconsistent with current FAA Heliport Design Criteria for Heliports not subject to an ALUCP or CLUP, or conflicts with FAA rules or regulations related to airport hazards and as a result, the project may result in a significant airport hazard.

Analysis

The nearest public airport to the project site is Gillespie Field, located approximately 5.3 miles southwest of the project site, and the nearest private airstrip to the project site is On the Rocks Airport, located approximately 11 miles southeast of the project site. The project site is not located within either the Airport Influence Area or Projected Noise Contours identified in the ALUCP for Gillespie Field (SANDAG 2004), or a FAA Height Notification Zone. The project is not located within an airport land use plan for any public airport or private airstrip, and does not propose an intensified development, flight obstruction, or other land use that would conflict with an ALUCP or CLUP, or cause a hazard as determined by the FAA. Additionally, the proposed project would not construct a facility that is greater than 100 feet tall, and would not be located in an area that would interfere with low-flying aircraft. Further, the project does not propose a use that would cause a change to air traffic patterns. Therefore, the proposed project would not involve airport improvements or operational changes that would render land uses incompatible with an ALUCP or CLUP or create an FAA hazard. Thus, **no impact** would occur related to airport hazards.

2.6.2.5 Issue 6: Emergency Response and Evacuation Plans

Guidelines for the Determination of Significance

Based on the County Guidelines for Emergency Response Plans, a significant impact would occur if the project proposes one of the following unique institutions in a dam inundation zone as identified on the inundation map prepared by the dam owner: hospital; school; skilled nursing facility; retirement home; mental health care facility; care facility with patients that have disabilities; adult and childcare facility; jails/detention facility; stadium, arena, or amphitheater; or any other use that would involve concentrations of people that could be exposed to death in the event of a dam failure. In addition, a significant impact would occur if the project proposes a structure or tower 100 feet or greater in height on a peak or other location where no structures or towers of similar height already exist and as a result, the proposed project could cause hazards to emergency response aircraft resulting in interference with the implementation of an emergency response.

Analysis

The El Capitan Dam and Reservoir are located upstream and approximately three miles east of the project site. The Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan identifies dam failure risk levels based on dam inundation map data (San Diego County 2009). A dam is considered high hazard if it stores more than 1,000 acre-feet of water, is higher than 150 feet tall, has potential for downstream property damage, and potential for downstream evacuation. Dam evacuation plans are maintained by the County Office of Emergency Services (OES). These plans contain information concerning the physical situation, affected jurisdiction, evacuation routes, unique institutions, and event responses. While the proposed project is located within a dam inundation zone, the project does not involve or propose to construct a hospital, school, skilled nursing facility, retirement home, mental health care facility, care facility with patients that have disabilities, adult and childcare facility, jails/detention facilities, stadium, area, amphitheater, or similar use that could hinder efforts by the County OES to implement a dam evacuation plan. Due to the project site's distance from the El Capitan Dam, the proposed mining activities would not exacerbate dam hazards. In addition, the proposed project does not include structures or towers 100 feet or greater in height. The proposed project would not cause hazards to emergency response aircraft, and would not result in interference with the implementation of an emergency response. Therefore, the proposed project would result in **less than significant impacts** related to emergency evacuation plans.

2.6.2.6 Issue 7: Wildland Fire Hazards

Guidelines for the Determination of Significance

Based on the County Guidelines for Wildland Fire and Fire Protection, a significant impact would occur if the project cannot demonstrate compliance, with all applicable fire codes; a comprehensive FPP has been accepted, and the project is inconsistent with its recommendations; or if the project does not meet the emergency response objectives identified in the Public Facilities Element of the County General Plan or offer feasible alternatives that achieve comparable emergency response objectives.

Analysis

According to CAL FIRE, the project site is located within a Very High Fire Severity Area (CAL FIRE 2009). The proposed project would revegetate the project site as mining moves from east to west, which could contribute as fuel to potential wildland fires. However, the proposed project would not present radiant or convective heat threats to structures surrounding the project site that would increase the incidence of wildland fires in El Monte Valley. The applicant would be required to comply with all applicable fire codes, and would be required to implement all of the conditions in the FPP, including fire access roads and fuel

modification zones (FMZs), as required by the Lakeside FPD (to Figure 2.6-1 for review of the FMZs).

The FPP includes specifications for fire access road improvements. Fire access roads would be provided around the perimeter of the project via existing roads. In addition, dead end fire access roads leading into the interior of the project site that exceed 150 feet would be provided with emergency vehicle turnarounds. FMZs would also be maintained along all project access roads to ensure safe access to the project site for emergency response vehicles. Depending on the overall length of the access road, turnouts may be required. Signage shall be required that indicates the dead end fire access roads have no outlets. With the implementation of design consideration **DC-HZ-1**, listed below, the proposed project would include all of the suggested fire-protection-related design measures.

Additionally, implementation of **DC-HZ-2** would ensure compliance with the regulations and requirements of the Lakeside FPD and the safe construction and operation of the proposed project. Therefore, implementation of the proposed project would comply with all applicable fire codes and be consistent with the project-specific FPP, and a **less than significant impact** would occur.

DC-HZ-1 would also allow the proposed project to meet the emergency response goal identified in the Safety Element of the County General Plan (as the County no longer has a Public Facilities Element). The goal, as detailed above in Section 2.6.1.2, is to have an effective emergency response to natural or human-induced disasters. The applicable policy related to this goal is to develop, implement, and maintain an effective evacuation program for areas of risk in the event of a natural disaster. DC-HZ-1 would require the project applicant to prepare a Site Safety and Evacuation Plan in accordance with the FPP. Therefore, impacts related to meeting the emergency response goal of the County General Plan would be **less than significant**.

DC-HZ-1: As required by the FPP, the applicant shall prepare a Site Safety and Evacuation Plan for review and approval by the County of San Diego and the Lakeside Fire Protection District prior to use and reliance on the Major Use Permit. The Site Safety and Evacuation Plan shall include the following:

- Fire Safety Coordinator: This position is required by the California Fire Code Section 1408.1.
- A List of Project Fire Risks and Fire Risk Mitigation Measures
- Communications Plan
- Instructions for Emergency Alarms
- Instructions on Calling 911
- First Aid Measures

- Instructions for Portable Fire Extinguishers
- Information on the Construction of Access Roads on the Project Site Prior to the Start of Construction
- Instructions for Red Flag Warnings; High Fire Hazard Weather Conditions
- Hot Work (Welding, Grinding, etc.): These requirements are primarily from California Fire Code (CFC) Chapter 26, "Welding and other Hot Work," and NFPA 51-B, "Fire Prevention during Welding, Cutting and other Hot Work"
- Instructions for the Storage of Combustibles and Trash and Storage and Use of Hazardous Materials
- Instructions regarding "No Open Burning"
- Information regarding "Designated Smoking Areas"

DC-HZ-2: The applicant shall maintain the following fire minimization measures and FMZs in perpetuity in accordance with the project specific FPP:

Water Supply

- Water storage tanks may be required onsite, at locations to be determined by the Fire Code Official.

Fire Access Roadways

- Fire access roads shall be provided around the perimeter of the project via existing roads. In addition, dead end fire access roads leading into the interior of the project site that exceed 150 feet shall be provided with emergency vehicle turnarounds.
- The existing perimeter roads and any proposed interior roads for maintenance and emergency access shall have grades that are less than 15 percent.
- Proposed fire access roads shall be built to current standards or a minimum of 20 feet in width. The road surface may be compacted decomposed granite or other material capable of supporting a 75,000-pound weight load. The driving surface on all fire apparatus access roads shall be all-weather and maintained for the life of the project.
- Gates will provide a full 24-foot-wide access through the opening. All chained gates shall have a Knox Padlock.

Setback from Property Lines

- All structural improvements (i.e., apparatus for extraction wells and monitoring wells), proposed for the project shall comply with the 30-foot setback requirement.
- Minimum setback from property lines abutting national forests, open space preserves, and designated riparian areas shall be 100 feet where required structures are protected by a 100-foot fuel modification zone.

Building Construction

- Temporary structures that may be included as part of the project shall comply with the requirements of the Lakeside Fire Protection District. All structures shall comply with the ignition-resistive construction requirements.

Fire Protection Systems and Equipment

- Vehicle-mounted portable fire extinguishers shall be provided on all vehicles associated with the construction, operation, and maintenance of the project.

Fuel Modification Zones

- The applicant shall be responsible for creating a minimum 100-foot FMZ within the project boundary, and in areas along the perimeter of the project site where there are existing residences over 250 square feet in size. FMZ are detailed in the FPP and range in width from 50 feet to 100 feet.

- FMZs shall be maintained along all project access roads to ensure safe access to the area for emergency response vehicles (refer to Figure 2.6-1). Boundaries of fuel modification zones shall be clearly marked through the life of the project. Any re-vegetation of fuel modification zones during the life of the project shall be a best practice design, and reference the County of San Diego Approved and Prohibited plant lists.

- FMZs shall be reviewed in successive years as the project develops, and may be modified or removed through consultation with the County of San Diego and the Lakeside Fire Protection District.

2.6.2.7 Issue 8: Vectors

Guidelines for the Determination of Significance

Based on the County's Guidelines for Vectors, a significant impact would occur if the project proposes a BMP for storm water management or construction of a wetland, pond or other wet basin that would create sources of standing water for more than 72 hours, and as a result, could substantially increase human exposure to vectors, such as mosquitoes, that are capable of transmitting significant public health diseases or creating nuisances; if the project proposes a use that involves the production, use, and/or storage of manure, or proposes a composting operation or facility and as a result, could substantially increase human exposure to vectors that are capable of transmitting significant public health diseases or creating nuisances; or if the proposed project would result in a substantial increase in the number of residents located within 0.25 mile of a significant offsite vector breeding source including, but not limited to, standing water (e.g., agricultural ponds, reservoirs) and sources of manure generation or management activities (e.g., confined animal facilities, horse keeping operations, composting operations).

Analysis

The proposed project does not involve the production, use, and/or storage of manure or any composting operation. While equestrian use associated with the proposed trails would be a source of manure on the project site, manure would not be expected to exceed levels currently encountered.

Rodents are not expected to be a problem on the project site as no building structures would be installed other than a scale module. Good housekeeping practices would be implemented such as placing all trash and debris in trash containers, and covering/closing all trash containers.

The proposed project would potentially result in standing water in the mining pit, including water released from the El Capitan Reservoir and rainfall runoff. In addition, the settling ponds would be used to recycle water used in the screening and washing process and would be under constant circulation during operation. These ponds would be moved as the plant moves from east to west in advance of the main pit. During operation, the settling ponds would be maintained by the routine removal of vegetation, sediment, trash, and debris.

The VMP assesses the potential for the proposed project to enhance or encourage vector breeding. Project components, including mining, reclamation, and restoration, could increase exposure of vectors on the project site and in El Monte Valley. During mining operations, standing water in settling ponds could be conducive to vector breeding, specifically for mosquitoes. This would be a potentially **significant impact** (**Impact HZ-1**).

2.6.3 Cumulative Impact Analysis

Issue 1: Hazardous Substance Handling

The cumulative impact study area for this issue consists of nearby projects, as listed in Table 1-11 in the Project Description, including but not limited to, proposed residential developments, commercial shopping centers, and mining operations. Similar to the proposed project, other development projects could create hazards to the public and environment during the routine transport, use, and disposal of hazardous materials associated with construction activities and/or demolish structures with lead-based paint, asbestos containing materials (ACMs), and PCBs. However, the use of hazardous materials is not cumulative in nature because impacts related to individual projects would be site specific. Releases of hazardous materials tend to be infrequent isolated events when not associated with industrial land uses, which are not substantially present in the project area. Further, the proposed project, along with cumulative projects, would comply with all applicable federal, state, and local regulations associated with use and handling of hazardous materials. Therefore, impacts associated with the use and handling of hazardous materials **would not be considered cumulatively considerable**.

Issue 2: Hazardous Substance Handling Related to Schools or Day Care Facilities

Impacts related to school sites and day care facilities are site specific and not cumulative in nature because impacts related to one area would not result in an additive effect. Potential risks identified from other cumulative project sites would not affect potential risks elsewhere in the County or in the community of Lakeside. The project site itself is not located within 0.25 mile of a school facility. Nevertheless, the proposed project, along with other cumulative projects, would be required to comply with all applicable federal, state, and local regulations associated with hazardous materials due to the strict requirements that regulate hazardous substances. Therefore, impacts related to schools and day care facilities **would not be considered cumulatively considerable**.

Issue 3: Existing Onsite Contamination

The nearest hazardous materials site to the project site is the Cactus Park Landfill located approximately 1.2 miles west of the project site. However, impacts related to existing hazardous materials sites are site specific and not cumulative in nature because potential risks identified for an individual project would not affect potential risks elsewhere in the community. Nevertheless, impacts for existing onsite hazardous materials would require compliance with the existing regulatory framework set forth by federal, state, and local agencies. Therefore, impacts related to existing hazardous materials sites **would not be considered cumulatively considerable**.

Issue 4 and 5: Airport Hazards

Cumulative development may be located within an area that could create safety hazards related to airport operations depending on the size of the cumulative project and proximity of the project to public airport safety zones and private airstrips. However, impacts related to airport hazards are site specific and not cumulative in nature because impacts related to individual projects would be site specific. Potential risks identified for the proposed project or from other cumulative project sites would not affect potential risks elsewhere in the community of Lakeside. Similar to the proposed project, cumulative development would be required to comply with ALUCPs, CLUPs and FAA regulations. The project site is not located within an AIA or airport land use plan. Furthermore, the proposed project would not exceed a FAA Height Notification or be located within projected noise contours. Therefore, impacts related to airport hazards **would not be considered cumulatively considerable**.

Issue 6: Emergency Response and Evacuation Plans

The cumulative study area related to emergency response and evacuation plans would be nearby community planning areas in San Diego County. The County OES oversees implementation of the Operational Area Emergency Plan and the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan. Both plans outline mechanisms to ensure proper protocols are followed in the event of a region-wide emergency, including dam inundation. Other projects within County jurisdiction would be required to demonstrate that they would not interfere with implementation of either plan. The proposed project itself does not involve the construction of a high risk development, including but not limited to a hospital, school, nursing facility, retirement home, jail, or stadium that could hinder efforts by the County OES to implement an evacuation plan. Therefore, the project's contribution to any potential cumulative impact would **not be considered cumulatively considerable**.

Issue 7: Wildland Fire Hazards

Cumulative projects could contribute to increased fire hazards with additional encroachment into the wildland urban interface. Due to the unpredictable and damaging nature of a wildfire, the entirety of the undeveloped or rural San Diego County could be considered the cumulative impact area for wildland hazard impacts. However, cumulative projects are required to comply with the County Consolidated Fire Code. These regulations help reduce the spread of wildfires within the unincorporated County. Generally, when a project is constructed, it results in the removal of available flammable fuels for wildfire to consume and breaks up fuel continuity. This effectively gives fire suppression resources an opportunity to contain and control a wildfire. As for the proposed project, a site-specific FPP was prepared that addresses the project's specific risk for wildfire impacts. The FPP reduces wildfire impacts through preparation of a Site Safety and Evacuation Plan and design measures. Therefore, the proposed project's

contribution to a potential cumulative impact related to wildland fire hazards **would not be considered cumulatively considerable**.

Issue 8: Vectors

The cumulative impact study area for this issue consists of nearby projects, as listed in Table 1-11 in the Project Description, including, but not limited to, proposed residential developments, commercial shopping centers, and mining operations. Similar to the proposed project, other cumulative projects may include design features, such as bioretention basins or other BMPs, which could result in areas of standing water and ultimately attract onsite vectors. While the County requires projects to demonstrate that design features that could result in areas of standing water are avoided or minimized, there is still the potential for onsite vectors to occur. Thus, a significant cumulative impact could occur related to the increase of onsite vectors.

While the proposed project would try to minimize areas of standing water, there is still the potential for the proposed project to create multiple sources of standing water in the proposed mining pit, which could be conducive to vector breeding, specifically for mosquitos. Therefore, the proposed project would result in a **cumulatively considerable significant impact (Impact HZ-2).**

2.6.4 Significance of Impacts Prior to Mitigation

The following significant impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials would occur with project implementation:

> **Impact HZ-1:** Project construction and operation could increase public exposure to vectors and/or directly or indirectly increase vector populations in the El Monte Valley region by creating conditions suitable for vector breeding in the project area.
>
> **Impact HZ-2**: Project implementation could contribute to cumulative impacts associated with vectors and, therefore, would be cumulatively considerable.

2.6.5 Mitigation

> **M-HZ-1:** The applicant shall maintain the following measures in accordance with the project specific VMP:
>
> Mosquitos:
>
> *Extraction Pit*
>
> - Trash and debris collection and removal shall occur continuously by the site personnel

Process Settling Ponds

- Ponds shall be maintained by the routine removal of vegetation, sediment, trash, and debris

- Control mosquito breeding using BMPs in accordance with requirements of the San Diego County Department of Environmental Health (DEH).

- Circulate water in settling ponds constantly

Monitoring

- The applicant shall implement an active management plan to control mosquitos as described below:

    1. As water is pumped to the processing plant area settling basins for use in material processing and dust control, excess water shall be collected in the settling ponds and allowed to infiltrate or return to process cycle after a short retention period. Therefore, this water will be constantly circulating and will help to prevent propagation of vectors.

    2. During the wet season (October through March) the open pit, processing plant area ponds and any detention basins shall be visually inspected monthly, by the operations staff, for the presence of vectors. If necessary, corrective measures shall be initiated, including more frequent inspections if vector issues are identified by the public and/or routine inspections.

    3. In the dry season (July through September) the open pit, processing plant area ponds and any detention basins shall be visually inspected weekly, by the operations staff, for the presence of vectors, including more frequent inspections if vector issues are identified by the public and/or routine inspections.

Corrective Measures

- If necessary, corrective measures described below shall be initiated:

    1. The removal of emergent vegetation shall occur when recommended by the DEH San Diego County, Vector Control Program or when emergent vegetation (e.g., cattails, sedges, etc.) is in excess of 50 percent of the surface area.

    2. Emergent vegetation shall be controlled by hand labor, mechanical means or by frequent clear cutting. No herbicides

shall be used in submerged or aquatic habitat areas, as the project site is a recharge area for the groundwater aquifer.

3. Vegetation clearing is intended to prevent habitat for mosquito larvae and refuge from predation by predatory fish, if present.
4. Removal of the vegetation by hand shall be the preferred method in order to lessen the re-growth frequency and density.
5. Eliminate floating vegetation conducive to mosquito production (i.e., water hyacinth [*Eichhornia* spp.], duckweed [*Lemna* and *Spirodela* spp.], and filamentous algal mats).
6. Foot pathways shall be maintained for surveillance and abatement methods. Sizing of pathways shall be a minimum of 5 feet wide to allow access to any ponded area.

Rodents:

- Good housekeeping practices shall be followed:
    1. Place all trash and debris in trash containers
    2. Covering/closing trash of all containers

Education

- Employees engaged in the operation and maintenance of the sand mine and employees of monitoring companies shall be trained how to control vectors. Training sessions shall be held at least once per year for all staff. The training shall cover all of the MUP conditions set forth to avoid and/or discourage vector breeding including:
    1. Vegetation removal procedures for non-wetland standing water.
    2. Biological controls and vegetation maintenance for wetland waters.
    3. Inspection and maintenance procedures for any open water source.
    4. Routine inspection and maintenance of storm water basin BMPs.

Long-Term

- Ongoing maintenance shall include monitoring of the pit, processing plant area ponds, and any detention basins for the existence of vector conditions. Appropriate mitigation measures approved by the Department of Environmental Health – Vector Control Program shall be utilized. Maintenance shall continue until reclamation has been completed and approved.

2.6.6 Conclusion

The proposed project would comply with all applicable regulations related to the transport, emitting, or disposing of hazardous materials and would not exceed significance thresholds for quantities of hazardous substances during construction and operation of the proposed project. Therefore, impacts related to the use and handling of hazardous materials use would be **less than significant.**

The proposed project would comply with all applicable federal, state, and local regulations associated with hazardous materials and would not be handled or used hazardous materials in quantities that exceed the significance thresholds defined by CalARP RMP requirements. In addition, the proposed project is not located within 0.25 mile of a school or day care. Therefore, **no impact** associated with use of hazardous materials in the proximity of schools would occur.

The proposed project is not located on or within 0.25 mile of a site identified in one of the regulatory databases compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5, or is otherwise known to have been the subject of a release of hazardous substances and, as a result, would not create a significant hazard to the public or the environment. Thus, **no impact** would occur.

The proposed project would not involve airport improvements or operational changes that would render land uses incompatible with an ALUCP or CLUP or create an FAA hazard. Therefore, **no impact** would occur associated with airport hazards.

The project does not involve or propose to construct a hospital, school, skilled nursing facility, retirement home, mental health care facility, care facility with patients that have disabilities, adult and childcare facility, jails/detention facilities, stadium, area, amphitheater, or similar use that could hinder efforts by the County OES to implement a dam evacuation plan. In addition, the proposed project would not cause hazards to emergency response aircraft, and would not result in interference with the implementation of an emergency response. Therefore, the proposed project would result in **less than significant impacts** related to emergency evacuation plans.

Implementation of the requirements of the FPP and compliance with the Lakeside FPD requirements, as discussed in **DC-HZ-1** and **DC-HZ-2**, would reduce wildfire-related impacts to **less than significant**.

Implementation of mitigation measure **M-HZ-1**, which summarizes the requirements of the VMP, would reduce direct and cumulative impacts related to vectors to **less than significant.**

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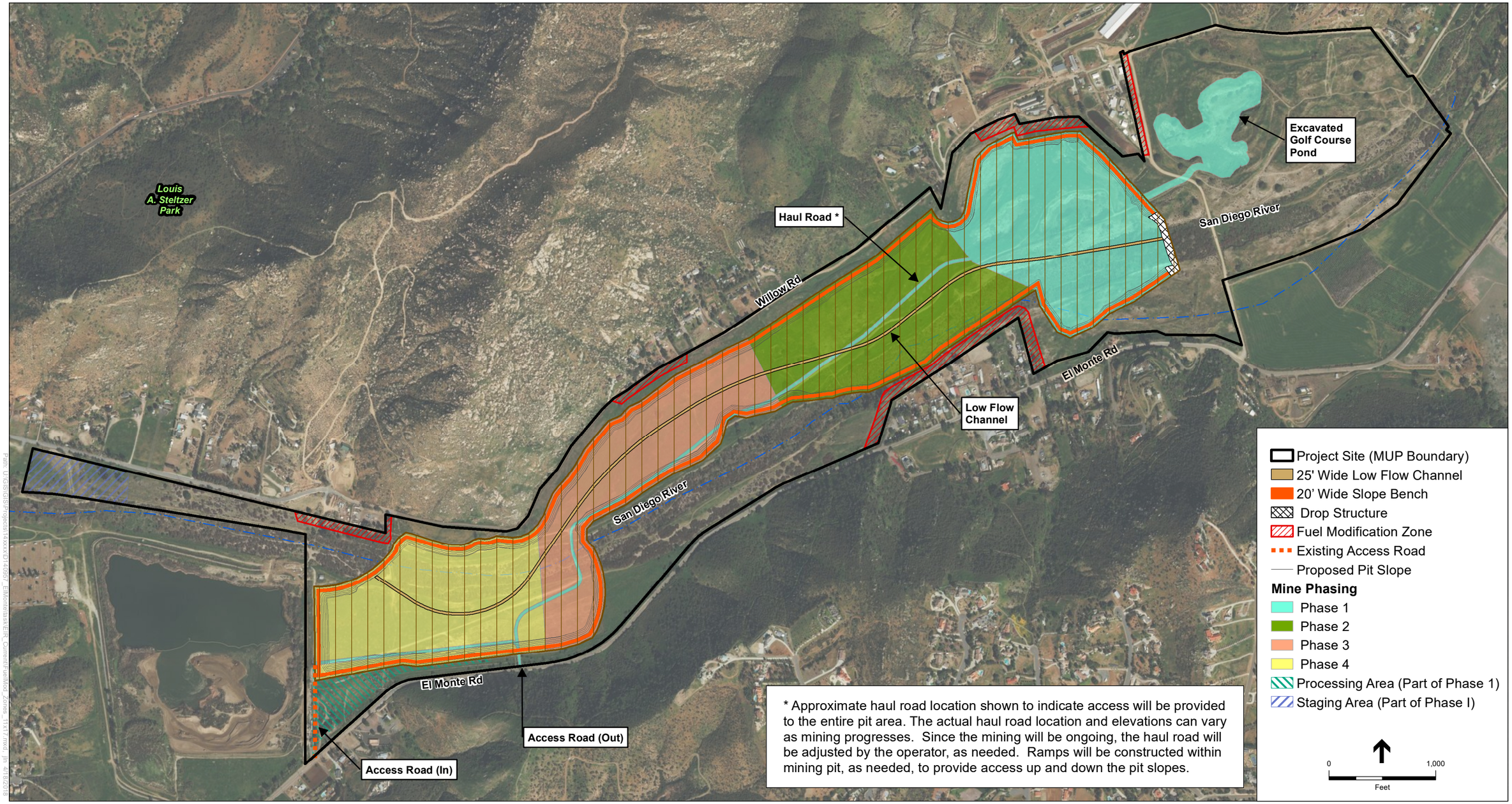

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SOURCE: ESRI; EnviroMine; The Altum Group; Chang Consultants; ESA; SanGIS

El Monte Sand Mining Project . 140957

Figure 2.6-1

Fuel Modification Zones

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