

CHAPTER 3.6 HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

3.6 HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

This section addresses the potential for the proposed project to expose the public to hazards or hazardous materials as a result of Project implementation. Safety measures unique to an open-pit mining and reclaiming project are discussed in compliance with applicable federal, State, and local laws, ordinances, regulations, and standards are evaluated. Where potential environmental impacts are identified, a mitigation program is developed to reduce these impacts to the extent feasible. For the purpose of this EIR, hazards and hazardous materials are considered any material which may cause a potentially adverse impact to human health and safety, or to the environment. The main concerns regarding hazardous material uses are: (1) the environmental risk and effects regarding on-site contaminant discharges to groundwater, and/or (2) contamination of soil as a result of an accidental on-site release of hazardous materials.

For purposes of this analysis, a material is considered hazardous if it has characteristics defined as “hazardous” by the California Code of Regulations (CCR) or appears on a list of hazardous materials prepared by a federal, state, or local agency. The CCR defines hazardous material by reference to Section 25501 of the Health and Safety Code, which provides:

“Hazardous material” means any material that, because of its quantity, concentration, or physical or chemical characteristics, poses a significant present or potential hazard to human health and safety or to the environment if released into the workplace or the environment. “Hazardous materials” include, but are not limited to, hazardous substances, hazardous waste, and any material that a handler or the administering agency has a reasonable basis for believing that it would be injurious to the health and safety of persons or harmful to the environment if released into the workplace or the environment.

(See 22 CCR §66260.10; see also Health and Safety Code §25501[o]).

Information in this section of the EIR evaluates written comments on the NOP received by the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (April 4, 2014); Los Angeles County Department of Public Works (April 15, 2014); and the Main San Gabriel Basin Watermaster (April 7, 2014). A copy of each letter can be found in Appendix B of this EIR.

In addition, a health risk assessment was performed for the project. Refer to Chapter 3.3 Air Quality for the discussion and analysis.

3.6.0 EXISTING ENVIRONMENT

The Olive Pit mine site is an inactive, aggregate open-pit mine. Located in the southeastern region of the City, the site is surrounded by industrial, commercial, and residential land uses.

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Mining at the site commenced in the 1920s and ended in the 1970s. Since that time, and during previous mining operations, residential communities were built adjacent to the existing pit.

Hazards

Public Health and Safety

The primary public safety issues associated with the Olive Pit site would be worker safety issues specified in the Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA). Worker safety issues are minimized by enforcement of California OSHA and Federal Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) regulations and the development of documents required under these regulations.

Site Safety

Slope stability analyses were performed for the existing perimeter slopes at the Olive Pit in January 2008. Based on the results of the static slope stability analyses, most slopes were found to be stable with a factor of safety greater than 1.5 at the property line. The Olive Pit has experienced severe overtopping erosion over an extended period of time. Erosion has been a problem on the northern perimeter where offsite water drains towards the pit and has previously entered the pit. The slope stability study recommended that a storm drain system be installed along the northern perimeter of the site to impede offsite water from causing overtopping erosion. This drain has since been installed diverting the water from entering the pit.

The western side of the north slope of the site has also experienced severe overtopping erosion that has resulted in very steep slopes with very small setback distances between the property line and the top of slope. However, the study found that there is sufficient setback between the top of slope and the property line so that the calculated permanent deformation of the slopes is 1.0 centimeter or less. This is slightly less than the lower allowable limit stipulated in the City's Guidelines. The 2008 slope stability analyses recommend that remedial grading be performed to correct the areas identified in cross section A-A' at the northeast corner of the pit and for cross section C-C at the west end of the north slope. (Refer to Appendix A – Reclamation Plan of this EIR for cross section figures.)

Under the project proposal, all final slopes affected by the mining and backfilling operations will have a 2:1 slope gradient in conformance with the City's Guidelines. Existing slopes that will not be affected by this proposal will remain in an “as-is” condition.

Another public safety issue is associated with having a vacant “open-pit.” However, the mine is closed to the public and fenced with “No Trespassing” signs posted along the perimeter fences. Therefore, the only public access is to climb over a fence and trespass. As a result, entry into the facility by the public without approved access is an illegal act and performed at the trespasser’s risk.

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The Olive Pit site has a chain link and/or concrete cinder block fence and warning signs along the perimeter of the property. With project implementation, and during business hours, the operator would have personnel stationed at the main gate. During non-business hours or when the facilities are not in operation, the entrance is locked, it is the intent of the Applicant to maintain a secure site (Reclamation Plan, Page 22).

The existing walls, fencing and landscaping will remain in place. Existing fencing will be repaired if required to ensure public safety. The site is secured from trespassing and will remain secured in the future. Therefore, illegal entrance and dumping would not pose a significant impact or contamination issue. This type of security will continue through mining and reclamation of the site. No significant impacts to the public would be expected with Project implementation.

Hazardous Materials

San Gabriel Valley Groundwater Contamination

Significant groundwater contamination was discovered in the San Gabriel Valley in the late 1970s and early 1980s. The groundwater contamination was caused by past industrial and agricultural practices in the basin. Industrial practices resulted in the improper disposal of solvents into the groundwater; thereby, resulting in Volatile Organic Carbons (VOC) contamination. Poor agricultural practices by farmers have resulted in contamination of the groundwater with nitrates (NO₃). Much of the San Gabriel Valley groundwater is considered a CERCLA and NPL cleanup site.

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)

The Watermaster historical information identified the general areas of high concentration of VOC contaminants in the groundwater. VOC contamination has been centered in a few areas within the San Gabriel Groundwater Basin. The main area of concern near the Irwindale area has been a plume of VOC that extends from the northeast to the southwest. This plume originated in the City of Azusa and extends to the southwest of the City of Baldwin Park. A secondary plume of VOC contamination has been identified toward the southern part of the City of El Monte. Both of these plumes have VOC levels that exceed the Mean Contamination Level (MCL).

Note: Most of the groundwater in the San Gabriel Valley near the Proposed Project site is considered a CERCLA Superfund site with varying levels of contamination. Consequently, the area of the City of Irwindale and surrounding Cities is within the overall San Gabriel Valley Superfund site. This Superfund site has been and currently is under groundwater remediation. However, the Proposed Project site is currently vacant with no improvements and has not contributed to contamination associated with the Superfund site.

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3.6.1 REGULATORY SETTING

The primary federal agencies with responsibility for hazardous materials management include the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), U.S. Department of Labor Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), and the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT). Federal laws governing the transport, storage, and use of hazardous materials include the following:

- Resources Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) – hazardous waste management;
- Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments Act (HSWA) – hazardous waste management; Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) – cleanup of contamination;
- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) – cleanup of contamination;
- Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know (SARA Title III) – emergency response planning; and
- Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) – tracks and screens industrial chemicals.

The specific requirements for implementation of these statutes are codified in Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR). Additional regulations that apply to workplace safety and transportation of hazardous materials are contained in CFR Titles 29 and 49, respectively.

The **California Highway Patrol (CHP)** and the **California Department of Transportation (CalTrans)** are the enforcement agencies for hazardous materials transportation regulations. The

California Department of Industrial Relations, Division of Occupational Safety and Health Administration (Cal/OSHA) assumes primary responsibility for developing and enforcing workplace safety regulations within the State. Cal/OSHA standards are more stringent than federal OSHA regulations, and are presented in Title 8 of the CCR.

The **California Office of Emergency Services (Cal/OES)** is the state office responsible for establishing emergency response and spill notification plans related to hazardous materials accidents. In addition, Cal/OES regulates businesses by requiring specific businesses to prepare an inventory of hazardous materials, and to prepare risk management plans through the California Accidental Release Prevention Program (Title 19 of the CCR).

The **State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB)** and the Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCB) regulate surface and groundwater quality according to the provisions of State and federal legislation including the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Act, the Toxic Pits Cleanup Act, Underground Tank Law, and Clean Water Act. The Project Site is located within the jurisdiction of the Los Angeles County RWQCB.

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City of Irwindale

The City of Irwindale relies on State and County of Los Angeles local laws, ordinances, regulations, and standards and their enforcement agencies regarding solid waste material and environmental safety regulations. The City's *Public Safety Element* of the General Plan (2008) identifies the City's policy relative to the reduction and mitigation of natural and man-made hazards as a means to improve the safety of its citizens, employment base, and visitors. The Safety Element is concerned with identifying existing hazards and ways to reduce risk to people and property from the hazards on persons and of property. Many of the City's industries produce, use, and store hazardous materials; therefore, public safety issues involve not only the use of these materials, but also the transport and disposal of the substances. City policy relating to health risks and environmental safety include:

Issue Area – Emergency Preparedness.

The City of Irwindale will strive to maintain the highest levels of readiness to respond to disasters or local emergencies.

Safety Element Policy 1. The City of Irwindale will continue to review and if necessary, update its comprehensive emergency preparedness plan and hazard mitigation plan.

Safety Element Policy 2. The City of Irwindale, at a minimum, will maintain current emergency response standards.

Safety Element Policy 3. The City of Irwindale will work to reduce potential hazards through conscientious land use planning. The City shall require liquefaction assessment studies as part of development proposals in areas identified by the California Geological Survey as susceptible to liquefaction. The studies shall be conducted in accordance with the California Geological Survey's Special Publication 117; Guidelines for Evaluating and Mitigating Seismic Hazards in California, and the Southern California Earthquake Center's (1999) procedures to implement Special Publication 117 – Liquefaction Hazards (both documents are incorporated herein by reference). On sites shown to be susceptible to liquefaction, the City shall require the implementation of mitigation measures designed to reduce this hazard to an acceptable level. The City shall require a State certified engineering geologist or registered civil engineer, having competence in the field of seismic hazard evaluation and mitigation, to review the study at the Applicant's expense. The review shall determine the adequacy of the hazard evaluation and proposed mitigation measures and determine whether the requirements of State law are satisfied, as described in Special Publication 117 by the California Geological Survey

The City implements several Public Safety Element Programs such as code enforcement, disaster response database, hazardous materials control, fire prevention, emergency preparedness plan, environmental review, safety development review program, and police & fire control.

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3.6.2 IMPACT ANALYSIS AND MITIGATION

Methodology

The methodology for analyzing impacts related to health risks and environmental safety include identifying general types of hazardous materials and techniques that are likely to be used during Proposed Project construction, operation, and maintenance activities. In addition, federal, State, and local agency local laws, ordinances, regulations, and standards were analyzed to determine mandated mitigation measures required at the site.

Threshold of Significance

The significance of impacts was defined based upon the State CEQA Guidelines, Appendix G. Using these thresholds, the Proposed Project would be considered to have a significant impact related to hazards and hazardous materials impacts if it were to:

- A. Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?
- B. Create a significant hazard to the public or environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?
- C. Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?
- D. Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, could create a significant hazard to the public or environment?
- E. Be located within an airport land use plan or where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working within two miles of a public use airport?
- F. Be located within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?
- G. Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?
- H. Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wild land fires, including where wild lands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wild lands?

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Analysis

THRESHOLD HAZ-1

Would the Proposed Project create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?

Less than Significant Impact

The proposed action involves the mining for known regionally significant aggregate material and reclamation for future post-mining land use at an inactive open-pit mine. Mined materials will be trucked off site approximately 3.8 miles to United Rock Pit No 2. The materials to be extracted from the site are not hazardous materials. They are classified as regionally significant construction aggregate resources consisting of primarily sand, gravel and crushed rock products that are used in all construction projects. From there, materials would be placed onto an existing underground conveyor belt system and processed at the operator's adjacent processing area. Refer to Figure 3.6-1 Access Route to Processing Area.

Hazardous materials are transported throughout the region on a daily basis. The California Highway Patrol has designated the County's interstate system as hazardous materials transportation corridors; however surface streets are also used to transport hazardous materials from suppliers to customers. The California Highway Patrol is the primary regulatory authority for intrastate transport of hazardous material. (Irwindale 2012 Draft *Hazardous Mitigation Plan*)

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Figure 3.6-1 Access Route to Processing Area

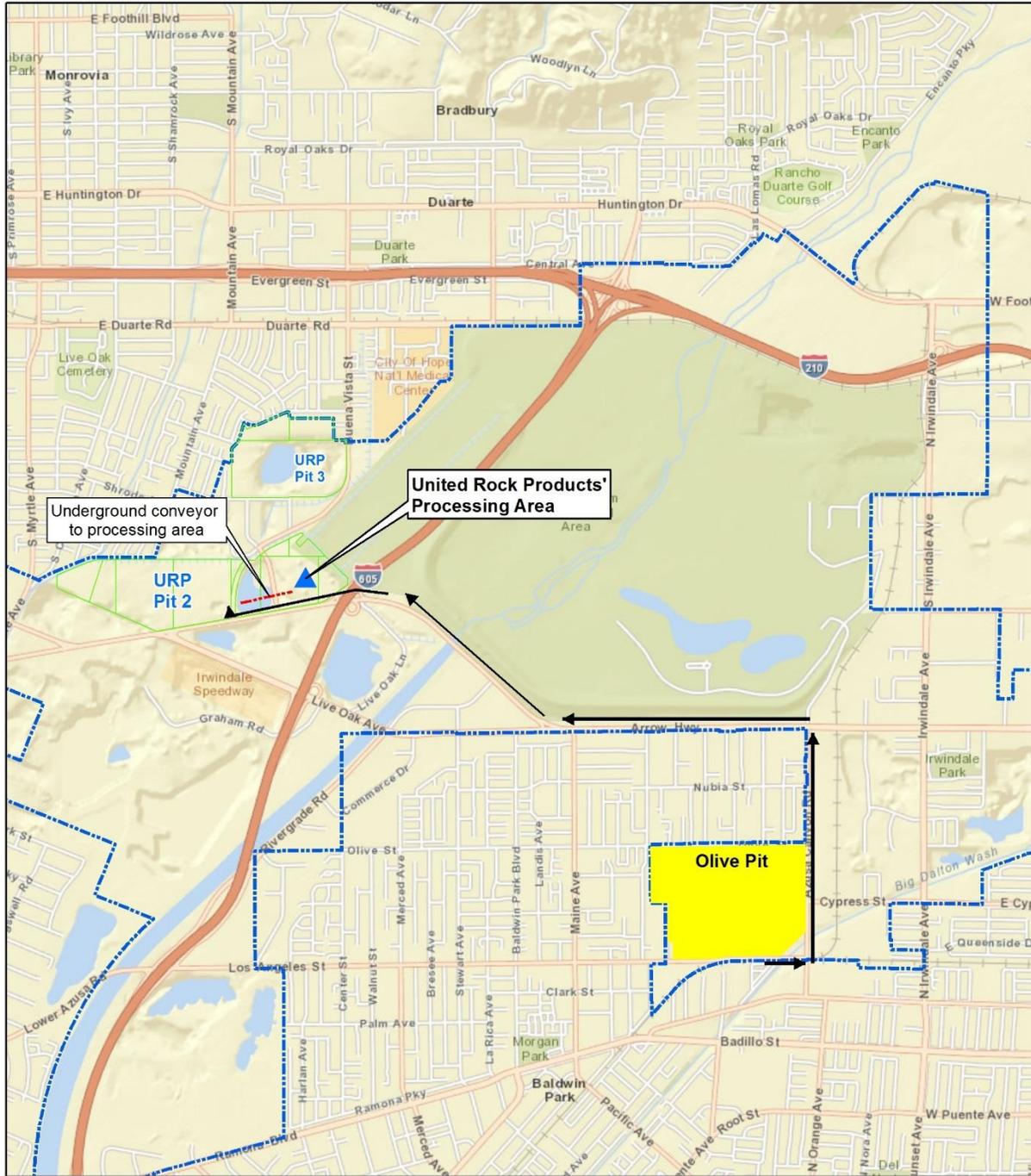
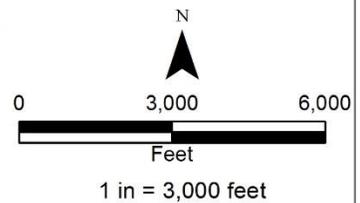


Figure 3.6-1

Access Route to Processing Area

- United Rock Parcels
- City of Irwindale Boundary
- Olive Pit Project

Notes: May 2014
Source: ESRI



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The use of hazardous material for construction and operations could pose a potential hazardous material-related impact on the Proposed Project site and local transportation routes if a spill or accident occurred. These potential impacts would be associated with transportation, storage, use, and disposal of various hazardous substances during the life of the project. Typical hazardous materials may include:

- Motor oils
- Automatic transmission fluids
- Canned spray paints
- Gasoline and diesel fuels
- Mastic coatings
- Bottled oxygen and acetylene
- Propane and butane
- Lubricating grease
- Paint thinners
- Lubricants (such as WD-40)
- Brake fluids
- Paints (oil based and latex)
- Brazing and solder compounds
- Cleaning solvents
- Disinfectants
- Pressurized gases
- Hydraulic fluids
- Antifreeze

Hazardous materials would be stored in proper containers in material storage yard(s). Cleanup materials would also be stored at these location(s) in order to address potential spills. Hazardous waste (e.g., used oil, used oil filters, spent batteries, and other items) would be collected regularly and disposed of in accordance with all applicable federal, State, and local laws, ordinances, regulations, and standards. Detailed information about the use, storage, and disposal of hazardous materials would be provided in the State-mandated construction Hazardous Communication (HAZCOM) Plan. The HAZCOM Plan defines specific procedures for vehicle refueling and servicing, transportation and storage of hazardous materials, and disposal of hazardous wastes. For example, construction vehicles and equipment would be required to be serviced or refueled at least 100-feet from environmentally sensitive resources and ignition sources.

Except for gasoline and diesel fuel that may be stored onsite in small quantified for onsite equipment and/or machinery or transported to the site for project operations, the potentially hazardous construction materials used at the site will be in small quantities (e.g., 1- to 10-gallons containers). Therefore, a spill of these materials will be localized and easily cleaned up. These small quantities of hazardous material used or stored at the site are routine for construction throughout the region and would not pose a significant impact.

HAZCOM procedures, in addition to federal and State regulatory laws, are defined to minimize the chance of a fuel spill during servicing and refueling of vehicles and equipment. For example, vehicles would be required to carry absorbent materials to handle potential spills, inspected for fuel leaks regularly, and equipped with fire extinguishers. Hazardous material would be transported in U.S. DOT approved containers and allowed only on approved access roads. Vehicles carrying hazardous materials would be equipped with appropriate materials to contain a

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small spill should one occur during transport. Vehicles and storage containers would be properly marked and inspected for leakage and other potential safety problems.

Operational employee safety hazards at the site are associated with motor vehicles (e.g., bulldozer drag lines, trucks, and front-end loaders). Consequently, the employees working at the site could be exposed to potential risk such as injury from motor vehicles, sharp objects, vapor emissions, fires, and hazardous materials. Proper training and compliance with federal OSHA and CalOSHA standards is intended to minimize the potential risk of injury to operational personnel, and proposed operations will not present any risks that are different from those routinely managed in similar facilities throughout the State.

Therefore, the likelihood of the project to result in significant hazard to the public through routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials is determined to be less than significant.

THRESHOLD HAZ-2

Would the Proposed Project create a significant hazard to the public or environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?

Less than Significant Impact

Project-related mining and reclamation operations requiring hazardous material use is described under HAZ-1.

Operational hazards or risks (e.g., facility use of hazardous materials, vectors, and fire risks) may include the handling, transportation, and disposal of such materials in use during of heavy equipment, including dredging of mineral resources. Any such use of a hazardous material would be controlled by adherence to requirements of the full host of federal, State, or local laws, ordinances, regulations, and standards. Any amount of hazard material on-site would be used and disposed of in accordance with State and local laws, ordinances, and regulations.

Most of the backfill operations would occur during mine operations. Heavy equipment (e.g., haul trucks, compaction equipment, and graders) operations after mine closure would involve only minor quantities of hazardous materials. These materials would be brought to the site by service vehicles with trained personnel. Reclamation of the site using inert backfill would be required to comply with the San Gabriel Basin Watermaster's Resolution No. 3-88-57, if mining activities expose groundwater. The main area of concern would be whether the backfill operation (1) takes place in the groundwater and (2) represents a landfill operation.

Protection of groundwater will be ensured through the following procedures. Existing slopes created prior to the approval of this reclamation plan shall remain in an "as is" condition. Erosion and sedimentation of slopes disturbed by this project will be managed during all phases of

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mining and reclamation in accordance with the "Guidelines for Drainage and Erosion Control, Irwindale, California."

Mineral resource recovery operations will be conducted through the use of earthmoving equipment in dry conditions and a dredge or other equipment suitable for subsurface extraction after groundwater has been reached. As proposed, it is anticipated that the Project would involve backfilling of inert materials in groundwater consistent with the requirements of Watermaster Resolution No. 3-88-57.

According to Page 22 of the Reclamation Plan (Appendix A), no toxic or hazardous substances will be used for the purposes of extracting construction aggregate materials. The equipment used to extract and transport the materials requires diesel fuel, oil, and lubricants. The law mandates that facilities which store these hazardous materials, must prepare a Hazardous Material Business Plan (HMBP). The HMBP is required to identify the facility's internal response requirements to accidental spills such as emergency contacts, hazardous material inventory, control methods, emergency response, and training. Therefore, consistent with the requirements of the HMBP, precautions will be made to eliminate leaks at the site. Refueling of over-the-road trucks will be performed at the Applicant's offsite processing facility maintenance shop. Off-road equipment operating in the pit will be fueled by mobile fuel trucks. Equipment and machinery repairs requiring the use of lubricants, solvents, solutions, grease or other substances will be performed off site at the Applicant's offsite maintenance facilities.

An Environmental Data Report (EDR) radius map analysis was conducted for the Project site in July 2014. This report is available for review and on file with the City of Irwindale. The site is not listed as a hazardous material site under Government Code Section 65962.5. However, there are numerous sites identified in the EDR report as being within close proximity to the Project site. The nearest site is identified as the Powers Lumber Company and dates back to 1995 and is considered open - site assessment. As noted on page 3.6-3, groundwater contamination caused by past industrial and agricultural practices in the basin exists over large areas within the San Gabriel Groundwater Basin. A portion of the groundwater contamination plume extends beneath the site. Most of the groundwater in the San Gabriel Valley near the Proposed Project site is considered a CERCLA Superfund site with varying levels of contamination.

In the event contamination is found at the site during reclamation activities, it would be the responsibility of the site operator to remediate the condition in accordance with federal and State regulations. Responsible agencies would provide oversight of any remediation at the site.

All precipitation that falls on the Olive Pit is retained in the pit. Runoff from the surrounding streets and neighborhoods is intercepted and drained away from the Olive Pit. All active quarry slopes, shall meet the requirements of the "Guidelines for Drainage and Erosion Control for Open-Pit Mines in Irwindale, California," July 6, 2004. Provisions for controlling incident erosion and slope vegetative cover are applied to permanent slopes above the level of anticipated

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high groundwater and for slopes created or disturbed by this project. This also applies to all final reclamation fill slopes.

Stormwater runoff to and from the site would continue to be controlled during mining and reclamation activities by a berm or other devices during operation and reclamation activities at the Project site. A NPDES stormwater permit would not be required during mining and reclamation activities, because runoff from the site does not occur.

Due to the type and nature of the Project as an aggregate mining and inert reclamation and backfilling operation, the risk of a significant hazard to the public or environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment would be minimal and does not pose a potentially significant impact. No mitigation is required.

THRESHOLD HAZ-3

Would the Proposed Project emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?

Less than Significant Impact

The nearest public schools to the site are the Geddes Ernest Geddes Elementary (240 feet), North Park High School (500 feet), Pleasant View Elementary (690 feet), Jerry Holland Junior High (2,660 feet), and Santa Fe Elementary (2,760 feet). The air quality chapter discussed the results of the health risk assessment (HRA) of these land use types in the project vicinity. To summarize, the maximum incremental cancer risks from all equipment and trucks would be 2.2 (residential adult receptor), 1.1 (residential child receptor), 0.4 (off-site worker), and 0.2 (school children receptor) cancers per million, which are less than the SCAQMD significance threshold of 10 in one million. Other than those potential emissions discussed in the HRA, there are no other potential hazardous emissions, hazardous materials, substances or wastes that are expected to occur at the site or during operations of the Project. Therefore, this impact is less than significant.

THRESHOLD HAZ-4

Would the Proposed Project be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or environment?

Less than Significant Impact

The site is an inactive mining pit. The site is not listed as a site containing hazardous materials as defined in Government Code, Section 65962.5. Groundwater contamination caused by past industrial and agricultural practices in the basin exists over large areas within the San Gabriel Groundwater Basin. A portion of the groundwater contamination plume extends beneath the site.

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Most of the groundwater in the San Gabriel Valley near the Proposed Project site is considered a CERCLA Superfund site with varying levels of contamination. According to page 5 of the 2008 Geo-Logic report entitled “Geotechnical Monitoring for the Olive Pit,” produced for the City of Irwindale states that groundwater throughout large portions of the San Gabriel Valley basin is contaminated with VOCs. BAS (2001a) reports that the well closest to the Olive Pit has tetrachloroethene and trichloroethene concentrations in groundwater lower than the California State Maximum Concentration Limits. A Report of Findings (BAS, 2001b) was issued that included the conclusions and recommendations from the Phase I Site Assessment, and also included estimates of the available volume of the pit if it is used as a construction and demolition fill operation. A Phase II Site Assessment (BAS, 2001c) was completed after the Report of Findings and included a discussion of the possible contaminants that could be encountered around the site.

Because the VOC contamination has been reported to be below the California State Maximum Concentration Limits, which is the level that would require action, no action is anticipated. The site will be required to obtain Waste Discharge Requirements from the Regional Water Quality Control Board. The WDRs will require monitoring of the ground water to ensure that there are no impacts resulting from the mining and backfilling operations. Therefore, implementation of the Project would not create a significant hazard to the public or environment because the contamination is an existing condition which will be monitored by the RWQCB. Therefore, no adverse effect would occur as a result and no mitigation is required

THRESHOLD HAZ-5

Would the Proposed Project be located within an airport land use plan or where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport? Would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working within two miles of a public use airport?

No Impact

The project site is not located within two-miles of an existing public airport, and would not create a safety hazard for people residing or working within two miles of a public use airport. Therefore, no impacts to existing airports or airport operations would occur with Project implementation.

THRESHOLD HAZ-6

Would the Proposed Project be located within the vicinity of a private airstrip, resulting in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?

No Impact

The project site is not located within the vicinity of any private airport, and would not create any related airport safety hazards.

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THRESHOLD HAZ-7

Would the Proposed Project impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?

Less than Significant Impact

Due to the nature of the project which involving mining and reclamation activities in a currently inactive mine site, implementation of the Proposed Project would not impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan. The Proposed Project will not construct any physical structures or provide other obstructions which would interfere with existing city emergency routes or evacuation plans.

Further, the California Health and Safety Code (H&SC), Section 25500, et seq. (the Water Bill), and the regulations found in Title 19, CCR, Section 2620, et seq., requires that local governments be responsible for the regulation of local facilities that store, handle, or use hazardous materials above specified quantities. Additionally, the law mandates that facilities which store these hazardous materials, must prepare a Hazardous Material Business Plan (HMBP).

The HMBP is required to identify the facility's internal response requirements to accidental spills such as emergency contacts, hazardous material inventory, control methods, emergency response, and training. The law also requires that the HMBP be submitted to the local administering agency. Therefore, potential impacts associated with impairing implementation of or physical interference with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan would be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

THRESHOLD HAZ-8

Would the Proposed Project expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wild land fires, including where wild lands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wild lands?

Less than Significant Impact

Wildland fires are mostly prevalent during the dry summer months in Southern California. The Proposed Project, however, is located entirely in a heavily urbanized area within the City of Irwindale and away from forested wilderness and recreational areas. Therefore, the Proposed Project would not expose people or property to wildland fire hazards.

The Proposed Project will be constructed in accordance with fire codes established in UBC, CBC, and County of Los Angeles County laws, ordinances, regulations, and standards. During operation of the Proposed Project, the local Los Angeles Consolidated Fire District will perform periodic checks of the facility to insure fire safety requirements are implemented and maintained. Fire related risks are concluded to be less than significant.

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Mitigation Program

There are no identified significant impacts, and therefore no mitigation is warranted.

3.6.3 SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION

No mitigation program is required.

3.6.4 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

A list of all cumulative projects is provided in Chapter 3.0, *Environmental Setting and Impact Analysis*, above.

Would the Proposed Project, combined with other related cumulative projects, have a substantial adverse impact on hazards and hazardous materials?

No

Based on the cumulative project list, cumulative development may result in development of new residential, commercial, mining activities, industrial, recreational, and medical facilities in the cities of Irwindale, Azusa, Baldwin Park, Duarte, Glendora, and West Covina.

The project-specific potential impacts to hazards and hazardous materials are not cumulatively considerable, because based on the analysis above, the Project is not expected to create any additional hazard or hazardous materials impacts. The proposed project is not anticipated to result in a contribution of contamination to the groundwater. Future development would be required to evaluate their respective hazards and hazardous materials impacts on a project-by-project basis. Further, Title 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations, pertaining to the strict regulations for the safe transportation of hazardous materials is required for the project; and therefore no adverse cumulative impact from transport would occur. Cumulative development could involve the use of various hazardous products in greater quantities or the use of household-type hazardous materials; however, all construction is subject to compliance with federal, State, and local regulations intended to ensure that there are no cumulatively considerable significant hazards to the public or the environment associated the routine transportation, use, disposal or release of hazardous materials.