

4.15 HAZARDOUS WASTE/MATERIALS

This section presents the findings of an Initial Site Assessment (ISA) prepared for this Tier 1 Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) (URS, 2007e), which reviewed past and current land uses and activities within the study area and identified the potential presence of hazardous substances, including hazardous wastes. The assessment was accomplished by, and limited to, a study area reconnaissance and review of readily available pertinent documentation regarding past and current land use to identify any “recognized environmental conditions” (RECs), regulatory enforcement actions, permit status, or investigations into hazardous materials or wastes associated with the site.

4.15.1 REGULATORY SETTING

Both the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) require consideration of impacts associated with hazardous materials. A general discussion of NEPA and CEQA requirements is provided in Chapter 1 of this Tier 1 EIS/EIR.

4.15.1.1 Federal Regulations

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) is responsible for implementing the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and delegates this responsibility to individual states. The goals of the RCRA are to protect human health, conserve natural resources (and energy) through recycling and recovery, waste reduction and elimination, and clean up waste (spills, leaks, etc.).

The ISA for Placer Parkway (URS, 2007e) was based on guidance from the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), Environmental Checklists for Draft and Final Environmental Documents (FHWA, 1998a; FHWA, 1998b).

4.15.1.2 State Regulations

The California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) regulates hazardous materials under the authority of the RCRA and the California Health and Safety Act (U.S. EPA, 2006; DTSC, 2006). In addition, other types of legislation pertain to hazardous materials. Relevant laws and guidelines are described below.

The evaluation of potential hazardous materials was based on the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) Local Assistance Procedures Manual (Caltrans, 2006), as modified for purposes of Tier 1/Program analysis by agreement of Caltrans, and the Caltrans Environmental Handbook guidance (Caltrans, 2005).

4.15.2 SITE HISTORY

4.15.2.1 Site History and Regulatory Files

This section presents data obtained from aerial photographs and historical topographic maps, and information obtained from federal, state, and county database files.

Historical Aerial Photographs

Historical aerial photographs of the study area for the years 1952, 1958, 1964, 1975, 1988, 1991, 1994, and 2004 were reviewed and interpreted for indications of past site land use and/or site activities which may have involved the manufacture, generation, use, storage, and/or disposal of hazardous materials. The ISA (URS, 2007e) presents the findings of this review.

Historical Topographic Maps

To supplement information obtained through the review of aerial photographs and discussions with agency and other contacts, archival topographic maps were reviewed and interpreted for indication of topographic and land use change that may indicate the presence or historical occurrence of site land use and/or site activities that may have involved the manufacture, generation, use, storage, and/or disposal of hazardous materials. Findings from this review are presented in full in the ISA (URS, 2007e).

Regulatory Agency Files

A review of readily available agency lists was conducted for information regarding hazardous substance releases, landfills, hazardous waste facilities, or environmental investigations at or near the site. A search of state and federal agency databases was obtained from Environmental Data Resources, Inc. (EDR) of Milford, Connecticut. The EDR Report is presented in Appendix A of the ISA (URS, 2007e). Review of the EDR Report and site reconnaissance concluded that only five locations represent potential RECs for the Parkway. These are shown on Figure 4.15-1 and are discussed in subsequent sections of this report.

EDR Report

EDR is a commonly used source for review of federal, state, and local governmental agencies' hazardous materials databases. The accuracy and completeness of information contained in these federal and state databases cannot be verified. However, the use of and reliance on this information is a professionally accepted practice in the conduct of environmental due diligence. As the Parkway encompasses several potential project alignments, the entire study area was reviewed for potential facilities. Records searched for in the EDR report are described in the ISA (URS, 2007e) and summarized below.

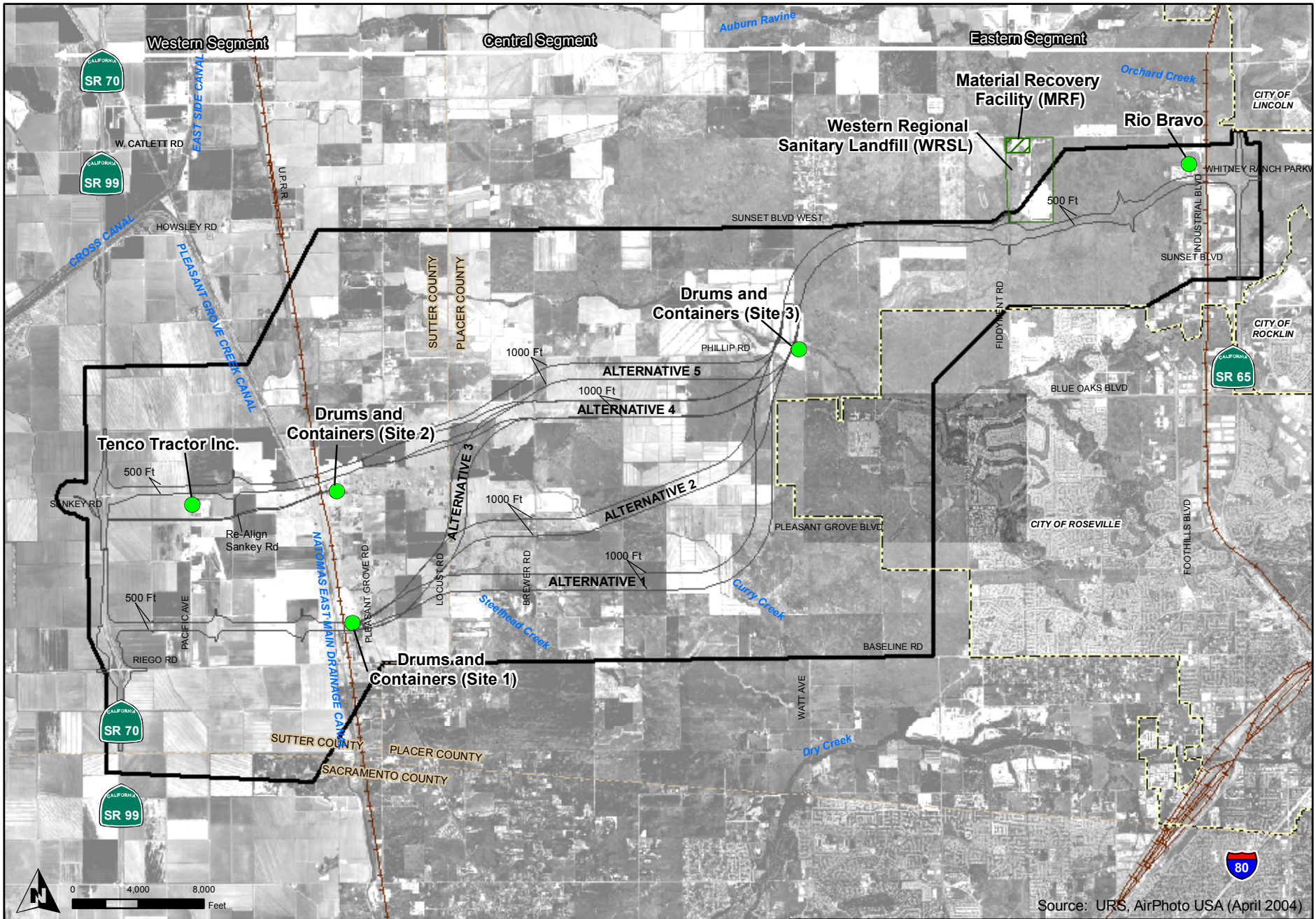
Table 4.15-1 lists the number of potential hazardous materials/waste sites for each alternative within the study area.

4.15.2.2 Orphan Facilities

Orphan facilities are facilities that have been identified within the database report, but as being in the vicinity of the study area, which cannot be mapped precisely due to inadequate or erroneous geocode information. Fifty-nine orphan facilities were listed in the EDR report. Location information was sufficient to indicate that three of these facilities could be located in the study area. Further investigation identified the name and precise location of these facilities. These are as follows.

Western Placer Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facility (HHWCF), Athens Road at Fiddymment, Lincoln, California. This facility, commonly known as the Materials Recycling Facility, is located in the Western Segment of the study area, co-located with the Western Regional Sanitary Landfill (WRSL) (Figure 4.15-1). The facility was listed in the state HazNet database as having generated nine shipments of household waste. No further information is available. According to the California Integrated Waste Management Board website, the WRSL is an active landfill that accepts ash, construction and demolition debris, mixed municipal waste, and sludge/biosolids. The facility was inspected by the local enforcement agency on February 23, 2006, and no violations or areas of concern were noted.

The 280-acre WRSL is in the northwestern portion of the Eastern Segment southeast of the Fiddymment Road and Athens Avenue intersection (Figure 4.15-1). The land is owned and operated by the Western Placer Waste Management Authority, a joint powers organization consisting of Placer County and the cities of Lincoln, Roseville, and Rocklin.



Source: URS, AirPhoto USA (April 2004)

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- Alternative
- County Boundary
- Study Area Boundary
- City Boundary
- Recognized Environmental Condition (REC)



Tier 1 EIS/EIR

Potential Recognized Conditions (RECs)
With Respect to Project Alternatives

Figure 4.15-1
June 2007

**Table 4.15-1
Number of Potential Hazardous Materials/Waste Sites within the Study Area**

Regulatory Agency Files	Quantity within Study Area
Federal	
National Priorities List (NPL)	0 sites
Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System (CERCLIS)	0 sites
No Further Remedial Action Planned	0 sites
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRAInfo)	1 LQG* facility; 13 SQG** facilities
Emergency Response Notification System	1 site
State	
CAL-SITES	0 sites
Annual Work Plan	0 sites
Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST)	3 facilities
Solid Waste Information System (SWIS)	0 facilities
Underground Storage Tank	4 facilities
Aboveground Storage Tank	5 facilities
State Referred (REF)	1 facility
Waste Discharge System (WDS)	7 facilities
*LQG = Large Quantity Generator	
**SQG = Small Quantity Generator	

A groundwater monitoring well network was installed between 1995 and 2000 (with occasional replacement wells installed subsequently), and regular monitoring has been conducted at the WRSL since 1995. The network consists of 25 wells (6 for corrective action monitoring, 18 for detection monitoring, and 1 for water level monitoring only).

A monitoring well immediately west of one of the original unlined modules first showed evidence of groundwater degradation in the fourth quarter of 1995. Several volatile organic compounds (VOCs) were identified as having exceeded their respective tolerance limits, defined in WDR Order No. R5-2002-0218 as either:

- The background value established in the Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) for that constituent; or
- The constituent's background value, based on data for each reporting period collected only from the background monitoring points.

The presence of VOCs in the monitoring well was attributed to contamination via the migration of landfill gas (LFG).

A Corrective Action Program and addendum were submitted to the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (CVRWQCB) and were approved. The initial corrective actions identified were the installation of final cover and the extraction of LFG. Quarterly monitoring of groundwater quality in

the six corrective action wells supplemented by trend analysis of results is used to evaluate the effectiveness of the actions.

At the present time, the WRSL is not considered to represent a potential REC to the project, given the lack of violations and regulatory sanctions. The possibility of the WRSL representing a potential REC will be evaluated further near the time of construction.

Rio Bravo Power Plant, 3100 Sparta Court, Lincoln, California. The power plant is listed on the SWEEPS and underground storage tank (UST) lists. This facility is a biomass plant to generate electrical power. A fluidized bed boiler is used to provide steam. The location and size of the onsite UST are not known. If the UST is located within the proposed Placer Parkway alignment, it would represent an REC for the project.

Formica Corporation, 3500 Cincinnati Avenue, Sunset Whitney Ranch, California. Formica Corporation was included in the following lists: FINDS; LUST; CHMIRS; Cortese; RCRA-LQG; RCRA-TSDF; CORRACT; CERC-NFRAP; HIST UST; and EMI. The site is located approximately 1,400 feet to the east and hydrologically upgradient of the study area with respect to groundwater. Formica Corporation is reported to have had one violation in records reviewed. The site was the location of a hazardous material release to soil associated with a 50,000-gallon underground fuel oil tank and an 180-gallon diesel tank, both of which were removed in 1992. Remediation consisted of soil over excavation until acceptable levels of total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPHs) remained. The case was closed by the Environmental Health Division (EHD) in 1996 (ESA, 1997). The Formica Corporation property is not considered to be an REC for the project.

4.15.2.3 Sutter County Environmental Health Division

The Sutter County Environmental Health Division confirmed that there are no known contaminated sites in the Sutter County portion of the Parkway study area (Wilson, 2006).

4.15.2.4 Sutter County Agricultural Commission

The Sutter County Agricultural Commission issues aboveground storage tank (AST)/UST permits within Sutter County. There are no known leaking ASTs or USTs in the Sutter County portion of the study area (Schoenwald, 2006).

4.15.2.5 Placer County Office of Emergency Services

The Placer County Office of Emergency Services (which includes the Placer County Fire Department) was contacted with respect to hazardous materials files on facilities in the study area. The office confirmed that emergency response plans for fire at the WRSL had been prepared. The office did not consider any other facilities within the study area to be of concern.

4.15.2.6 Placer County Environmental Health Department

The Placer County Environmental Health Department (PCEHD) maintains a database of sites of potential environmental concern; however, the data available in the EDR report regarding sites in this database is insufficient to assess their potential to affect the study area. The PCEHD was contacted with respect to hazardous materials files on sites and/or facilities within or near the study area. The PCEHD confirmed that it is not aware of any sites and/or facilities within or near the study area that could represent an REC to the project (Miners, 2006).

4.15.2.7 Regional Water Quality Control Board

The CVRWQCB maintains a website (www.waterboards.ca.gov) with comprehensive LUST and SLIC databases. The WRSL is owned and operated by the Western Placer Waste Management Authority (WPWMA). It operates under Waste Discharge Requirements issued by the CVRWQCB. A release of hazardous constituents was detected in 1995 and corrective actions were implemented, as discussed in the ISA. A series of five monitoring wells is located along the south property line of the WRSL adjacent to the proposed Placer Parkway corridor. Regular monitoring of LFG, leachate, and groundwater indicates that regulatory criteria are not exceeded in this area. The presence of the WRSL does not constitute an REC for the proposed action at this time.

4.15.2.8 Department of Toxic Substances Control

The DTSC was contacted regarding information about hazardous materials releases within the study area. DTSC information did not indicate that any hazardous materials releases had occurred in the study area.

4.15.3 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

A reconnaissance of the site and neighboring properties was conducted on March 20, 2006. The visit consisted of a driving tour of the study area. The site reconnaissance was performed to field-verify sites of concern identified in the regulatory file review, and to identify any other sites of concern. Photographs of the site taken during the site reconnaissance are included in the ISA (URS, 2007e). In accordance with the size of the study area (approximately 110 square miles) and the Tier 1 level of analysis, the site reconnaissance was general in nature and did not include specific studies of any particular type of site.

4.15.3.1 Past Uses of the Property

According to a review of historical documents, the study area has been used primarily as agricultural land. Increasing development has occurred in the last few decades, especially in the eastern portion of the study area and along existing roads.

4.15.3.2 Site Observations

Hazardous Materials

Underground/Aboveground Storage Tanks

No USTs or ASTs were noted during the site reconnaissance. Several USTs and ASTs that were reported at various facilities within the study area are listed in Table 4.15-1 and discussed in the database report section in Appendix A of the ISA (URS, 2007e).

Drums and Containers

During the site reconnaissance, drums were noted in three areas (Figure 4.15-2):

Site 1: The first site was a property containing numerous abandoned automobiles and pieces of agricultural equipment. Several drums also were noted among the debris. This property is on the northwestern corner of the intersection of Riego Road and Pleasant Grove Road, extending approximately 1,200 feet north of Riego Road. Estimating from the most recent aerial photographs, the dumping appeared to impact an area of approximately 300 feet by 1,200 feet (360,000 square feet). Because this area is located in the vicinity of the proposed corridor alignments for Alternatives 1, 2, and 3, it represents a potential REC for these alternatives.

Site 2: The second site was a private property located on Sankey Road between Pleasant Grove Road and the Natomas East Main Drainage Canal/Steelhead Creek. Approximately 100 drums were noted on this property. From the public right-of-way, it was not clear whether the drums were full or empty. Some of the drums were placed irregularly in animal pastures, and others were stacked near a farm outbuilding. Based on estimates from the most recent aerial photographs, the dumping appears to affect an area of approximately 600 square feet. Because this area is located along the proposed realignment of Sankey Road associated with Alternatives 4 and 5, this area represents a potential REC for these alternatives.

Site 3: The third site appeared to be an uncontrolled dumping site on Philip Road (estimated coordinates of 38.8027°N, 121.4048°W). Refuse visible from the public right-of-way included household waste, tires, agricultural equipment, and two 55-gallon drums. Estimating from the most recent aerial photographs, the dumping appeared to affect an area of approximately 500 square feet. Because this site is located in the proposed corridor alignment for all alternatives, it represents a potential REC for the proposed action.

Hazardous Waste

No direct evidence of hazardous waste was observed in the study area during the site reconnaissance; however, the three sites mentioned above possibly contain hazardous wastes.

PCB-Containing Equipment

Pole-mounted and pad-mounted transformers were observed throughout the study area. Also, a new gas-fired power plant was under construction in the Eastern Segment of the study area at the time of the site reconnaissance. The new plant is known as the Roseville Energy Park. Because this plant is still under construction, PCBs should not be an issue at this facility. The same reasoning applies to the Rio Bravo Power Plant, a relatively new facility constructed in 1990.

Solid Waste

Solid waste dumpsters and trashcans were observed at properties throughout the study area. As noted in Section 4.15.2.2, the WRSI is located in the Eastern Segment of the study area. This facility is not considered to be a potential REC for the project.

Drains and Sumps

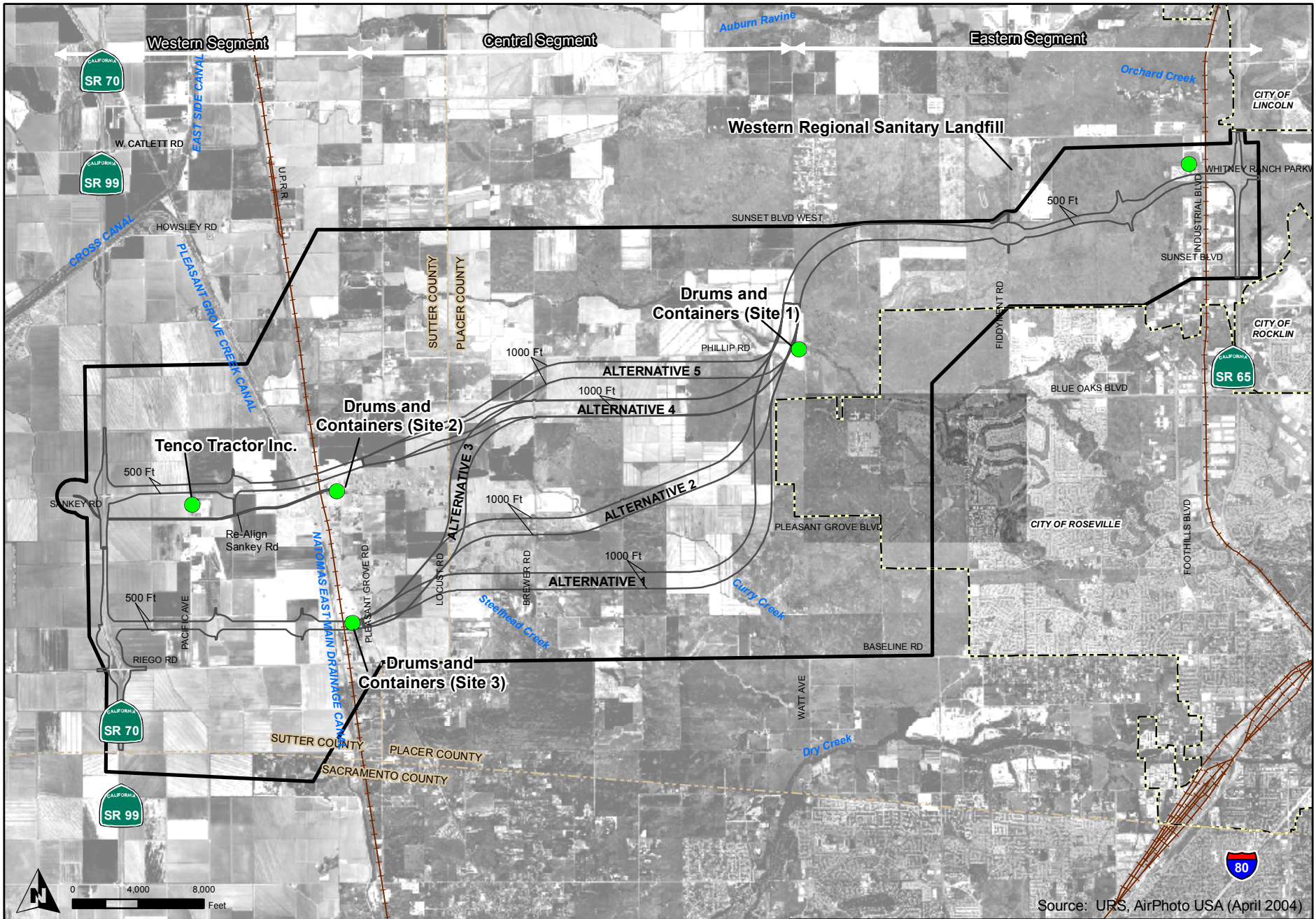
The scope of this site reconnaissance did not permit investigation of the entire study area for drains and sumps.

Wells

The scope of the site reconnaissance did not permit investigation of the entire study area for the presence of wells. Due to the agricultural land uses present in the area and the absence of potable surface water pipelines in the majority of the study area, many numerous active, inactive, and abandoned water wells are assumed to be present.

Pits, Ponds, and Lagoons

Several catchment basins are located in developed areas in the Eastern Segment of the study area. Several agricultural ponds also were noted on properties in the Central and Western segments of the study area. No pits were noted during the site reconnaissance; however, the scope of this site reconnaissance did not permit investigation of the entire study area.



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- Alternative
- County Boundary
- Study Area Boundary
- City Boundary
- ISA Location



Tier 1 EIS/EIR

Potential Hazardous Waste Sites in Study Area

Figure 4.15-2
June 2007

4.15.3.3 Neighboring Properties

The properties surrounding the study area are similar in character to the study area. Properties to the east across SR 65 are a mixture of commercial and residential development. The properties immediately north, south, and west of the study area are primarily agricultural. The potential for the properties surrounding the study area to represent an REC for the project is considered to be low.

4.15.4 IMPACT ANALYSIS

4.15.4.1 Methodology for Impact Evaluation

Environmental impacts associated with the potential presence of hazardous materials fall into two distinct categories. The first relates to the existence of hazardous materials (sources, sites, or facilities) in an area in which a project is proposed to be located. Such materials may pose a risk to human health and the environment during the construction or operation of the project and must be remediated appropriately before the onset of any construction activities. A summary of the potential presence of hazardous materials is presented in the ISA (URS, 2007e) and in Section 4.15.2.

The second category of potential environmental impacts associated with hazardous materials relates to the potential of the Parkway to use, generate, store, or release hazardous waste. Placer Parkway would not generate any hazardous waste during operation but may involve the use and storage of potentially hazardous materials during construction. Additional details of potential water quality impacts are provided in Section 4.11, Hydrology and Floodplains, and Section 4.12, Water Quality. Potential impacts that may occur as a result of encroachment on the WRSL are discussed in Section 4.5.3.3.

4.15.4.2 Evaluation Criteria

Potential impacts associated with the presence of hazardous materials were evaluated against the following criteria. Impacts were considered to be adverse if they would:

- Create a hazard to the public or the environment through routine use, transport, or disposal of hazardous waste.
- Create a hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable conditions resulting in the release of hazardous materials into the environment.
- Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school.
- Be located on a site that is included on a list of known hazardous material sites.
- Expose the public or property to a risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires, in the vicinity of urban or residential areas.

4.15.4.3 Direct Impacts

No-Build Alternative

Under the No-Build Alternative (see Section 2.3-1), land for Placer Parkway would not be acquired and the Parkway would not be constructed. There would not be any impacts associated with the potential presence of hazardous materials in the study area.

Alternative 1 – the Red Alternative

Western Segment. One dump site, discussed above under Hazardous Materials in Section 4.15.2.2, was identified in the Western Segment of Alternative 1 during the site reconnaissance. Site 1 is located near the corridors of Alternatives 1, 2, and 3 (Figure 4.15-1). It contains numerous abandoned automobiles and pieces of agricultural equipment. Several drums were also noted amid the debris. This property is at the northwestern corner of the intersection of Riego Road and Pleasant Grove Road. Based on estimates from the most recent aerial photographs, the dumping appeared to affect an area of approximately 300 feet by 1,200 feet (360,000 square feet). This site represents a potential REC for Alternative 1.

The presence of a REC could create an adverse impact based on the following criteria:

- Creation of a hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset or accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment
- Emission or handling of hazardous materials within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school.

Central Segment. The site reconnaissance identified an uncontrolled dumping site (Figure 4.15-1, Site 3) on Phillip Road (estimated coordinates of 38.8027°N, 121.4048°W). Refuse visible from the public right-of-way included household waste, tires, agricultural equipment, and two 55-gallon drums. Based on estimates from the most recent aerial photographs, the dumping appeared to affect an area of approximately 500 square feet. This site represents a potential REC for Alternative 1. Potential impacts are the same as discussed for the Western Segment.

Eastern Segment. The Rio Bravo site, which reportedly contains a UST, currently represents a potential REC for Alternative 1. The WRSL is located in this segment but, as discussed in Section 4.15.2.2, does not at present represent a potential REC for the project. Potential impacts are the same as discussed for the Western Segment.

Alternative 2 – the Orange Alternative

Western Segment. The Western Segment of Alternative 2 is the same as that of Alternative 1. Therefore the potential impacts for this segment are the same as discussed for Alternative 1.

Central Segment. The Central Segment of Alternative 2 differs in alignment from Alternative 1, but the single REC identified for Alternative 2 is the same REC that is identified for Alternative 1. Therefore, the potential impacts for this segment are the same as discussed for Alternative 1.

Eastern Segment. The Eastern Segment of Alternative 2 is the same as for Alternative 1. Therefore the potential impacts for this segment are the same as discussed for Alternative 1.

The WRSL is located in this segment but, as discussed in Section 4.15.2.2, does not at present represent a potential REC for the project.

Alternative 3 – the Blue Alternative

Western Segment. The Western Segment of Alternative 3 is the same as that of Alternative 1. Therefore, the potential impacts for this segment are the same as discussed for Alternative 1.

Central Segment. The Central Segment of Alternative 3 differs in alignment from Alternative 1, but the single REC identified for Alternative 3 is the same REC that is identified for Alternative 1. Therefore, the potential impacts for this segment are the same as discussed for Alternative 1.

Eastern Segment. The Eastern Segment of Alternative 3 is the same as for Alternative 1. Therefore, the potential impacts for this segment are the same as discussed for Alternative 1.

The WRS� is located in this segment but, as discussed in Section 4.15.2.2, does not at present represent a potential REC for the project.

Alternative 4 – the Yellow Alternative

Western Segment. One dump site (Figure 4.15-1, Site 2), discussed under Solid Waste in Section 4.15.2.2, was identified in the Western Segment of Alternative 4 during the site reconnaissance. Approximately 100 drums were noted on the property, which, based on site reconnaissance and air photo review, appears to be about 600 square feet in size. Tenco Tractor, discussed in the ISA (URS, 2007e), also represents a potential REC for the project, with a low potential for impact. Potential impacts associated with this REC are the same as discussed in Alternative 1.

Central Segment. The Central Segment of Alternative 4 differs in alignment from Alternative 1, but the single REC identified for Alternative 4 is the same REC that is identified for Alternative 1. Therefore, the potential impacts for this segment are the same as discussed for Alternative 1.

Eastern Segment. The Eastern Segment of Alternative 4 is the same as Alternative 1. Therefore, the potential impacts for this segment are the same as discussed for Alternative 1.

The WRS� is located in this segment but, as discussed in Section 4.15.2.2, does not at present represent a potential REC for the project.

Alternative 5 – the Green Alternative

Western Segment. The Western Segment of Alternative 5 is the same as for Alternative 4. Therefore, the potential impacts for this segment are the same as discussed for Alternative 4.

Central Segment. The Central Segment of Alternative 5 differs in alignment from Alternative 1, but the single REC identified for Alternative 5 is the same REC that is identified for Alternative 1. Therefore, the potential impacts for this segment are the same as discussed for Alternative 1.

Eastern Segment. The Eastern Segment of Alternative 5 is the same as Alternative 1. Therefore, the potential impacts for this segment are the same as discussed for Alternative 1.

The WRS� is located in this segment but, as discussed in Section 4.15.2.2, does not at present represent a potential REC for the project.

Comparison of Alternatives

All five build alternatives potentially could be affected by the presence of RECs within the corridor alignment alternative. All alignment alternatives may contain three RECs and two, Alternatives 4 and 5, may contain four RECs. This is not anticipated to result in any substantial difference between alternatives, as the presence of occurrences of potential RECs is not substantially different in terms of need for further investigation and potential remediation requirements.

The potential RECs are identified on Figure 4.15-1 and listed below:

- An uncontrolled dump site (Site 1) in the Western Segment (Alternatives 1, 2, and 3);
- A second uncontrolled dump site (Site 2) in the Western Segment (Alternatives 4 and 5);
- The Tenco Tractor site (Alternatives 4 and 5);
- A third uncontrolled dump site (Site 3) in the Central Segment (all alternatives); and
- The Rio Bravo site in the Eastern Segment (all alternatives).

Further information on the Tenco Tractor site, the location of the UST on the Rio Bravo site, and the uncontrolled dump sites would be obtained during Tier 2 (see Section 4.15.6 for further details).

The use and storage of potentially hazardous materials during construction of the Parkway, and the associated risk of accidental release into the environment, or of human exposure, would be the same for all build alternatives.

**Table 4.15-2
Comparison of Alternatives Impacts Associated with Hazardous Materials**

Alternative	1	2	3	4	5
Number of RECs potentially located in alignment	3	3	3	4	4

4.15.4.4 Secondary and Indirect Impacts

The following discussion considers secondary and indirect impacts associated with the presence of hazardous materials or sites in the study area. Secondary and indirect impacts that may occur as a result of anticipated growth are discussed in Section 6.1, Growth.

No-Build Alternative

Under the No-Build Alternative (see Section 2.3-1), there would not be any secondary or indirect impacts associated with hazardous materials and sites present in the study area. Land would not be acquired for the Parkway and the Parkway would not be constructed.

Build Alternatives

No secondary or indirect impacts with respect to hazardous materials or sites are expected as a result of the Parkway. Although any disturbance of potentially hazardous sites presents a risk of secondary effects on human health and impacts to soil, groundwater, and surface water as a result of accidental release or spillage, such release or spillage is not considered likely during the construction of the Parkway. The potential RECs in the study area would be subject to further investigation during Tier 2 and would be expected to be remediated properly before any construction activities.

4.15.4.5 Cumulative Impacts

No-Build Alternative

Under the No-Build Alternative (see Section 2.3-1), there would not be any cumulative impacts associated with hazardous materials and sites present in the study area. Land would not be acquired for the Parkway, and the Parkway would not be constructed.

Alternatives 1 Through 5

The Parkway build alternatives would contribute to increased disturbance, storage, use, disposal and transport of hazardous materials in the study area. Increased urbanization and development directly increases the use, storage, and generation of hazardous materials and the risk of accidental release into the environment. The adverse effects on groundwater or surface water, habitat, species, air quality, and associated effects on human health can be exacerbated as a result of hazardous materials use and release from multiple projects in the same geographic area.

These activities would not result in adverse impacts, as storage, use, disposal, and transport of hazardous materials is extensively regulated by various federal, state, and local agencies. In addition, each of these related projects would undergo independent environmental review, including implementation of mitigation measures, as appropriate, based on these regulations. Therefore, adverse hazards to the public would not occur, and no considerable cumulative impacts related to hazardous wastes or materials are expected.

The Placer Parkway project potentially could experience impacts associated with the presence of lead-based paint (LBP) and/or asbestos-containing materials (ACM) due to the demolition of structures along the corridor alignment, the presence of aeriually deposited lead (ADL) along the edges of existing roadways where future construction will occur, soil contamination in potential REC areas, e.g., Tenco Tractor, Rio Bravo Power Plant, and three uncontrolled dump sites, and agricultural soils where pesticides historically have been applied. The potential presence of these three RECs within the alignments of Alternatives 1, 2, and 3, and the presence of four potential RECs within the alignment of Alternatives 4 and 5, is not considered to present a risk of contribution to cumulative impacts. It is likely that impacts associated with these RECs can be fully avoided through design of the Parkway to avoid these site locations or implementation of appropriate preventive and mitigation measures during construction to prevent accidental release of contaminants to soil or groundwater.

Mitigation strategies have been identified to address these impacts. With implementation of mitigation, the Parkway's incremental contribution to cumulative impacts related to hazardous materials would not be considerable.

4.15.5 AVOIDANCE, MINIMIZATION, AND/OR MITIGATION MEASURES

4.15.5.1 Tier 1 – Avoidance/Minimization Strategies

- During the development of alternatives, in order to reduce environmental impacts, avoidance alternatives were also considered (see Section 2.5.4). These alternatives did not meet the project Purpose and Need and were therefore eliminated from further consideration.

4.15.5.2 Tier 2 – Consultation

- The Placer County Transportation Planning Agency would continue to coordinate with local jurisdictions in Tier 2 to reduce the likelihood of impacts related to the presence of hazardous materials. Coordination would include development of specific project design details to minimize impacts such as the location of the roadway footprint within the approved corridor, and consultation regarding the design and location of other planned and proposed developments in the study area

4.15.5.3 Tier 2 – Mitigation Commitments

- All buildings and other structures proposed for demolition would be surveyed for the presence of LBP and ACM. Any such LBP and/or ACM should be appropriately abated

by a certified contractor prior to demolition and disposed of in accordance with federal, state, and local regulations.

- Potentially impacted soils proposed for excavation associated with potential RECs, e.g., Tenco Tractor, Rio Bravo Power Plant, and three uncontrolled dump sites, will be tested for appropriate analytes and handled in accordance with regulatory standards.
- Current agricultural soils and former undisturbed agricultural soils that are proposed for excavation during construction will be tested for pesticides and other contaminants and disposed of in accordance with federal, state, and local regulations.
- A Health and Safety Plan will be prepared by the contractor prior to construction. This plan will describe appropriate procedures to follow in the event that any contaminated soil or groundwater is encountered during construction activities. Any unknown substances should be tested, handled, and disposed of in accordance with appropriate federal, state, and local regulations.

4.15.5.4 Tier 2 – Mitigation Considerations

- The Parkway should be located, if feasible, so as to avoid disturbance of the five potential RECs identified in this Tier 1 EIS/EIR (see Section 4.15.4.3)
- An ADL investigation should be conducted along unpaved shoulders adjacent to highways and roads in high traffic areas that will be disturbed during construction activities. The only locations where traffic is heavy enough to warrant an ADL investigation (when peak monthly Average Daily Traffic exceeded 10,000 vehicles in 1985; 1985 was the last year when leaded gasoline was sold in the United States) would be the intersections of the Parkway and SR 65 in the east and SR 70/99 in the west; Caltrans will likely have completed an ADL site investigation at the above intersections a few years before the Parkway is constructed (Chadha, 2006).

4.15.6 TIER 1 AND TIER 2 STUDIES

- Analyses that will begin in Tier 2
 - The analysis of RECs would include interviews with regulators and owners/occupants of potential contaminated properties; an investigation of building/structure records and surveys of building and structural materials for any facilities that will be fully or partly demolished during construction; identification of location and condition of USTs within Rio Bravo; development of detailed hydrogeology information, including geology and groundwater depth and gradient; and further investigation of the Tenco Tractor site. It is assumed that continued investigation and monitoring of the Tenco Tractor site would be the responsibility of the landowner and the only costs accruing to the Placer Parkway project would be associated with a review of available records and data.
 - An update of the ISA, comprising a current database search, updated regulatory agency file review, and site reconnaissance. If the potential for any businesses adjacent to the project to create an REC cannot be clarified, recommendations would be developed for appropriate soil sampling within the adjacent project area.