

## 3.11 Hazardous Waste/Materials

### 3.11.1 Regulatory Setting

Hazardous materials including hazardous substances and wastes are regulated by many state and federal laws. Statutes govern the generation, treatment, storage, and disposal of hazardous materials, substances, and waste, and also the investigation and mitigation of waste releases, air and water quality, human health and land use.

The primary federal laws regulating hazardous wastes/materials are the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (RCRA). The purpose of CERCLA, often referred to as “Superfund,” is to identify and clean up abandoned contaminated sites so that public health and welfare are not compromised. The RCRA provides for “cradle to grave” regulation of hazardous waste generated by operating entities. Other federal laws include:

- Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act (CERFA) of 1992
- Clean Water Act
- Clean Air Act
- Safe Drinking Water Act
- Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA)
- Atomic Energy Act
- Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)
- Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA)

In addition to the acts listed above, Executive Order (EO) 12088, *Federal Compliance with Pollution Control Standards*, mandates that necessary actions be taken to prevent and control environmental pollution when federal activities or federal facilities are involved.

California regulates hazardous materials, waste, and substances under the authority of the CA Health and Safety Code and is also authorized by the federal government to implement RCRA in the state. California law also addresses specific handling, storage, transportation, disposal, treatment, reduction, cleanup and emergency planning of hazardous waste. The Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act also restricts disposal of wastes and requires clean up of wastes that are below hazardous waste concentrations but could impact ground and surface water quality. California regulations that address waste management and prevention and clean up of

contamination include Title 22 Division 4.5 Environmental Health Standards for the Management of Hazardous Waste, Title 23 Waters, and Title 27 Environmental Protection.

Worker and public health and safety are key issues when addressing hazardous materials that may affect human health and the environment. Proper management and disposal of hazardous material is vital if it is found, disturbed, or generated during project construction.

### **3.11.2 Affected Environment**

This section is based on the *Phase I Initial Site Assessment* (ISA) (October 2015) prepared for the Proposed Project. The Study Area included the Project Footprint and adjacent areas that have the potential to impact the Project Area. The Phase I ISA was not intended to provide specific qualitative or quantitative information as to the actual presence of hazardous materials at the site, but merely to identify the potential presence based on available information. In order to discover and evaluate potential Recognized Environmental Conditions (RECs), the Phase I ISA included the following components:

- A site visit was performed on October 22, 2013, consisting of a visual examination of the Project Area for visual evidence of potential environmental concerns including existing or potential soil and groundwater contamination, as evidenced by soil or pavement staining or discoloration, stressed vegetation, indications of waste dumping, or burial, pit, ponds, or lagoons; containers of hazardous substances or petroleum products; electrical and hydraulic equipment that may contain polychlorinated biphenyls, such as electrical transformers and hydraulic hoists; and underground and aboveground storage tanks. The site visit did not include any subsurface investigation, including, but not limited to, sampling and/or laboratory analysis.
- An investigation of historical use of the Project Area by examining locally available aerial photographs (one source) and other readily available historical information for evidence of potential environmental concerns associated with prior land uses.
- A review of information available on general geology and topography of the subject property and local groundwater conditions.
- A review of environmental records available from the property owner or site contact including regulatory agency reports, permits, registrations, and consultants' reports for evidence of potential environmental concerns.

- A site property line visual assessment of adjacent properties for evidence of potential off-site environmental concerns that may affect the subject property.
- A review of a commercial database summary (September 27, 2013) of federal, State, tribal, and local regulatory agency records pertinent to the subject property and off-site facilities located within American Society for Testing and Materials-specified search distances for the subject property. For those listed properties that present a concern and are further discussed, a description of each these databases is provided in Table 3.11.1.
- Interviews with key site personnel, as available, regarding current and previous uses of the Project Area, particularly activities involving hazardous substances and petroleum products.

Hazardous materials present in the Project Area or in the Project Vicinity based on the database search, historical records review, and an interview are listed in Table 3.11.2 and shown in Figure 3.11.1.

### **3.11.3 Environmental Consequences**

#### **3.11.3.1 Temporary Impacts**

##### ***Build Alternative (Two-Lane Express Lanes Connector) (Preferred Alternative)***

Typical hazardous materials used during construction (e.g., solvents, paints, and fuels) would be handled in accordance with standard procedures. There are standard regulations and the Caltrans policies (avoidance and minimization measures) that must be followed with respect to the use, storage, handling, disposal, and transport of potentially hazardous materials during construction of the Proposed Project to protect human health and the environment.

There is the potential to encounter the following hazardous materials/wastes that are typical of a transportation facility: aerially deposited lead (ADL) (unpaved areas adjacent to SR-91), asbestos-containing materials (ACM) (Gypsum Canyon bridge structure 55-0506), chemically treated wood waste (guardrails, and landscape timber, etc.), and lead-based paint (LBP) in traffic striping (SR-241 and SR-91). Additionally, the generally unknown location of the on-site petroleum pipeline could lead to a rupture during construction activities. Although this pipeline is reported to be empty, there could be some residual material that would need disposal.

Due to historical uses in the area, there is a potential to encounter unrecorded hazardous waste during construction.

**Table 3.11.1 Database Summaries**

<b>Database</b>	<b>Description</b>
CA FID UST	The California Facility Inventory Database Underground Storage Tank database maintains information on properties where an underground storage tank is located.
Cortese	The Cortese database identifies public drinking water wells with detectable levels of contamination, hazardous substance sites selected for remedial action, sites with known toxic materials identified through the abandoned site assessment program, sites with USTs having a reportable release and all solid waste disposal facilities from where there is known migration.
EMI	The Emissions Inventory Data database includes toxics and criteria pollutant emissions data that are collected by the Air Resources Board and local air pollution agencies.
ENVIROSTOR	The Department of Toxic Substances Control's (DTSC) Site Mitigation and Brownfields Reuse Program's EnviroStor database identifies sites that have known contamination or sites for which there may be reasons to investigate further. The database includes the following site types: Federal Superfund sites (National Priorities List [NPL]); State Response, including Military Facilities and State Superfund; Voluntary Cleanup; and School sites. EnviroStor provides similar information to that which was available in CalSites, and provides additional site information, including, but not limited to, identification of formerly contaminated properties that have been released for reuse, properties where environmental deed restrictions have been recorded to prevent inappropriate land uses, and risk characterization information that is used to assess potential impacts to public health and the environment at contaminated sites.
FINDS	The Facility Index System/Facility Registry System database contains both facility information and 'pointers' to other sources that contain additional detail. Environmental Data Resources, Inc. includes the following FINDS databases in their report: PCS (Permit Compliance System), AIRS (Aerometric Information Retrieval System), DOCKET (Enforcement Docket, used to manage and track information on civil judicial enforcement cases for all environmental statutes), FURS (Federal Underground Injection Control), C-DOCKET (Criminal Docket System, used to track criminal enforcement actions for all environmental statutes), FFIS (Federal Facilities Information System), STATE (State Environmental Laws and Statutes), and PADS (polychlorinated biphenyl Activity Data System).
HAZNET	The Hazardous Waste Information System database extracts data from copies of hazardous waste manifests received each year by the DTSC.
HIST CORTESE	The historic "Cortese" Hazardous Waste and Substances Sites List is a list of sites that are designated by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), the Integrated Waste Board, and the Department of Toxic Substances Control.
HIST UST	The Historic Underground Storage Tank database contains information on sites in which historic underground storage tanks are located.
LUST	The Leaking Underground Storage Tank Incident Reports contain an inventory of reported leaking underground storage tank incidents. The data comes from the SWRCB Leaking Underground Storage Tank Information System.
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permits Listing is a listing of NPDES permits, including stormwater.
Orange County Industrial Site	Orange County Industrial Site List of industrial site clean ups maintained by the Orange County Health Care Agency (HCA), including petroleum and non-petroleum spills.
RCRA-SQG	The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) – Small Quantity Generator (SQG) database contains selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat, and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by RCRA. Small quantity generators generate less than 1,000 kilograms (kg) of hazardous waste, or over less than 1 kg of acutely hazardous waste per month. SQGs generate between 100 kg and 1,000 kg of hazardous waste per month.
SWEEPS UST	The Statewide Environmental Evaluation and Planning System Underground Storage Tank database maintains information on properties where an underground storage tank is located; however, this database is no longer updated.

**Table 3.11.1 Database Summaries**

<b>Database</b>	<b>Description</b>
UST	The Underground Storage Tank database contains registered USTs. USTs are regulated under Subtitle I of the RCRA. The data comes from the SWRCB's Hazardous Substance Storage Container Database.
VCP	The Voluntary Cleanup Program database contains low-threat-level properties with either confirmed or unconfirmed releases and in which the project proponents have requested that DTSC oversee investigation and/or clean up activities and have agreed to provide coverage for DTSC costs.
WDS	The Waste Discharge System database is a listing of sites that have been issued waste discharge requirements.
GeoTracker	This database website is maintained by the SWRCB.

**Table 3.11.2 Hazardous Materials in the Project Area and Project Vicinity**

Figure 3.11.1 ID.	Issue/Regulatory Property Location	Facility Name	Database Listing/Source	Status/Finding	Concern for the Project?
N/A	On-Site Bridge Structures (Asbestos-Containing Materials)	Gypsum Canyon Road Undercrossing	N/A	<p>Asbestos is a strong, incombustible, and corrosion-resistant material, which was used in many commercial products prior to the 1940s and up until the early 1970s. If inhaled, asbestos fibers can result in serious health problems. Asbestos-containing materials (ACMs) are building materials containing more than one percent (1%) asbestos (some state and regional regulators impose a one-tenth of one percent (0.1%) threshold).</p> <p>Due to the age of the on-site bridge structure 55-0724L (constructed in 1998), the potential for ACMs to be found on the site is considered to be unlikely. However, the Gypsum Canyon Road Undercrossing was constructed in 1971 and could contain ACMs. The on-site bridge structure appeared to be in fair condition, and no visible evidence to suggest the release of ACMs into the environment was observed. Although it was determined that the on-site bridge structure has not resulted in a Recognized Environmental Conditions (REC) on the Project Area as a result of ACMs, special handling may be required, as the project may involve disturbance of these materials.</p> <p>Although typically performed during the Project Approved/Environmental Document phase, confirmation of the presence or absence of asbestos in the Gypsum Canyon Road Undercrossing should be confirmed during Final Design (as nominal amounts of ACMs are anticipated to be disturbed at this bridge structure, if any) by a certified specialist. If asbestos is present, the certified asbestos abatement specialist should monitor the disposal of the ACMs as they are uncovered. The contractor would be required to comply with Caltrans Standard Specifications Section 14-9.02 pertaining to air pollution control compliance with rules, regulations, ordinances, and statues during renovation and demolition activities.</p>	Yes
N/A	On-Site Bridge Structures (Lead-Based Paints)	Gypsum Canyon Road Undercrossing	N/A	<p>Until 1978, when the U.S Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) phased out the sale and distribution of residential paint containing lead, many homes were treated with paint containing some amount of lead. It is estimated that over 80 percent of all housing built prior to 1978 contains some lead-based paint (LBP). The mere presence of lead in paint may not constitute a material to be considered hazardous. In fact, if in good condition (no flaking or peeling), most intact LBP is not considered to be a hazardous material. In poor condition, LBPs can create a potential health hazard for building occupants, especially children. The on-site bridge structures do not appear to include features that have been painted; thus, LBPs in association with the on-site bridge structure itself are considered unlikely. Therefore, it was determined that the on-site bridge structures have not resulted in an REC on the Project Area as a result of LBPs, and no further recommendation is necessary at this time.</p>	No

**Table 3.11.2 Hazardous Materials in the Project Area and Project Vicinity**

Figure 3.11.1 ID.	Issue/Regulatory Property Location	Facility Name	Database Listing/Source	Status/Finding	Concern for the Project?
N/A	Treated Wood Waste	N/A	N/A	<p>Treated wood waste comes from old wood that has been treated with chemical preservatives. These chemicals help protect the wood from insect attack and fungal decay while it is being used. Fence posts, sill plates, landscape timbers, pilings, guardrails, and decking, to name a few, are all examples of chemically treated wood. Treated wood waste contains hazardous chemicals that pose a risk to human health and the environment. Arsenic, chromium, copper, creosote, and pentachlorophenol are among the chemicals used to preserve wood and are known to be toxic or carcinogenic. Harmful exposure to these chemicals may result from touching, inhaling, or ingesting treated wood waste particulate (e.g., sawdust and smoke).</p> <p>No visible evidence to suggest the release of treated wood waste was noted during the course of the Phase I Initial Site Assessment (ISA). No REC has resulted on the site in this regard. However, this issue is of environmental concern, as the project would require the removal/disposal of treated wood associated with on-site guardrails.</p> <p>The removal or disposal of treated wood waste would be required to comply with Caltrans Standard Specifications Section 14-10 pertaining to the disposal of treated wood waste during construction.</p>	Yes
N/A	Traffic Striping	SR-91 and SR-241	N/A	<p>LBP's were commonly used in traffic striping materials before the discontinued use of lead chromate pigment in traffic striping/markings materials and hot-melt thermoplastic stripe materials (discontinued in 1996 and 2004, respectively). Traffic striping was present along SR-241 and SR-91 within the boundaries of the Project Area during the October 22, 2013, site visit. Thus, the potential for LBP's to be present on the site as a result of traffic striping is likely.</p> <p>No visible evidence to suggest the release of LBP's into the environment was observed; therefore, the likely presence of LBP's in traffic striping materials was not an REC.</p> <p>Although it has been determined that the on-site freeways (SR-241 and SR-91) containing traffic striping have not resulted in an REC at the subject site as a result of LBP's, this issue is of environmental concern, as the project would involve the disturbance of these materials.</p> <p>The contractor will be required to comply with Caltrans Standard Specifications Section 14-11 pertaining to the testing, removal, and disposal of any traffic striping and pavement-marking materials during construction.</p>	Yes

**Table 3.11.2 Hazardous Materials in the Project Area and Project Vicinity**

Figure 3.11.1 ID.	Issue/Regulatory Property Location	Facility Name	Database Listing/Source	Status/Finding	Concern for the Project?
N/A	Aerially Deposited Lead	SR-91 and SR-241	N/A	<p>Until the mid-1980s, gasoline and other fuels contained lead, a toxic metal. As each car or truck traveled highways and roads, tiny particles of lead were released in the exhaust and settled on the soils next to the road. Most of the time, lead tends not to move very far or fast in the environment. Caltrans has sampled sediment adjacent to traffic lanes in major metropolitan areas and determined that lead from leaded gasoline emissions is present. Elevated lead levels have been found to be highest at the surface (0 to 6 inches) and decrease with depth. Levels are highest immediately adjacent to the traveled way and decrease with distance from the road. Total lead levels on average are not greater than the Total Threshold Limit Concentration (TTL) but will often exceed the Soluble Threshold Limit Concentration (STLC) found in Title 22, California Code of Regulations (CCR). The construction process of excavation, stockpiling, transporting, and disposing of material (i.e., soils), which exceeds the STLC for lead, makes the material a hazardous waste. If the material exceeds the Threshold Concentration Leaching Potential (TCLP) test limits for lead, it is considered a federal hazardous waste. However, tests conducted by Caltrans have concluded that materials excavated adjacent to freeways rarely exceed the TCLP threshold.</p> <p>SR-241 was constructed on the site in the 1990s. Thus, aerially deposited lead (ADL) in association with SR-241 is unlikely. However, SR-91 has been associated with a high number of vehicles since 1935. According to the <i>Final Aerially Deposited Lead Survey Report</i> and the <i>Final Aerially Deposited Lead Survey Report Addendum</i> (prepared as part of the SR-91 Corridor Improvement Project (CIP) EIR/EIS), test results indicated that soluble lead was detected in 94 out of 148 samples analyzed. Concentrations of soluble lead in soils ranged from 0.1 milligrams per liter (mg/L) to 2.1 mg/L. The criteria against which the lead analytical results for the <i>Final Aerially Deposited Lead Survey Report</i> were evaluated are as follows: If the 95 percent upper confidence limit (UCL) mean for soluble lead is less than 0.5 mg/L, the soil is considered non-hazardous for reuse on site. Although the maximum soluble lead concentration of 21 mg/L was detected in soils, a statistical analysis of soluble lead indicated that the 95 percent UCL for soluble lead analysis is less than 0.5 mg/L.</p> <p>Therefore, according to Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) Variance No. V09HQSCD006 (effective June 30, 2015, and extended through October 31, 2015), soils located within the project limits to a depth of 3 feet (ft) below ground surface (bgs) between Gypsum Canyon Road and Magnolia Avenue and 5 ft bgs along eastbound SR-91, starting east of the Weir Canyon Road Undercrossing and extending east of the Gypsum Canyon Road Undercrossing, may be released to the contractor as nonhazardous soils and reused on site without restrictions under the DTSC Variance No. V09HQSCD006 for ADL impacted soil. Refer to Section 3.11.4, Avoidance, Minimization, and/or Mitigation Measures, for anticipated requirements that may be imposed on the Proposed Project prior to site-disturbance activities. Implementation of the Proposed Project would</p>	Yes

**Table 3.11.2 Hazardous Materials in the Project Area and Project Vicinity**

Figure 3.11.1 ID.	Issue/Regulatory Property Location	Facility Name	Database Listing/Source	Status/Finding	Concern for the Project?
				<p>not require soil export from the Project Area to another area. Therefore, no further recommendation is necessary in this regard. It is determined that the presence of ADL within the boundaries of the Project Area does not present an REC. However, the presence of ADL within exposed soils along SR-91 presents an environmental concern if these materials are transported off the site.</p> <p>The Project Engineer is required to ensure that a qualified consultant conduct a new soil ADL evaluation and/or investigation for this project at the Design Phase. The previous ADL test results may be used if applicable along with any new ADL test results. The new soil ADL evaluation and/or investigation is required to be consistent with the new DTSC Lead Agreement contaminant concentration limits. In addition, new DTSC Lead Agreement soil reuse requirements and restrictions will also apply.<sup>1</sup></p>	
N/A	On-Site Regulatory Properties	N/A	N/A	Available public records were reviewed. The lists that were reviewed did not report any regulatory properties within the boundaries of the Project Area. Therefore, no known corrective action, restoration, or remediation has been planned, is currently taking place, or has been completed on the Project Area. The Project Area has not been under investigation for violation on any environmental laws, regulations, or standards, as identified in the databases. As no contamination or associated clean-up activities associated with a release of hazardous materials on the site have been reported, no REC is present as a result of on-site regulatory properties, and no further recommendation is necessary at this time.	No
1	Off-Site Regulatory Property 24001 E. Santa Ana Canyon	Featherly Park	CA FID UST HIST UST SWEEPS UST	This site has reported the presence of one former and one active underground storage tank (UST). No contamination has been reported.	No
2, 3, 4, 5	Off-Site Regulatory Property 9010 E. Santa Ana Canyon	Former Gypsum Canyon Quarry Operations	EMI Envirostar HAZNET LUST NPDES SWEEPS UST WDS GeoTracker	The former Gypsum Canyon Quarry property adjoins the northern portion of the Project Area to the south-southeast (cross-gradient) of the Project Area. Property owners/operations associated with this quarry include, but are not limited to, Industrial Asphalt, R.F. White, Owl Rock Products Company, The Irvine Company, Robertson's Ready Mix, Asphalt Ready Mix, and Southern California Edison. In September 2004, a comprehensive environmental site assessment/ investigation was performed on the Quarry with plans for future residential site development. The Orange County Health Care Agency (OCHCA) oversaw clean up of the Gypsum Canyon Quarry area related to environmental concerns found in surface soils. Clean-up activities in 2005 included excavation and off-site treatment and recycling of 84 tons of hydrocarbon-affected soil associated with a former UST.	No

**Table 3.11.2 Hazardous Materials in the Project Area and Project Vicinity**

Figure 3.11.1 ID.	Issue/Regulatory Property Location	Facility Name	Database Listing/Source	Status/Finding	Concern for the Project?
				Contamination was reported to be associated with soils at this off-site property. Based on this reviewed documentation as well as case-closure status obtained for this property by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), the DTSC, and the City of Anaheim Public Utilities Department, this off-site property has not resulted in an REC in the Project Area at the time, and no further recommendation is necessary at this time.	
N/A	Unmapped Properties	N/A	N/A	An REC on the Project Area caused by one or more of the reported Unmapped Properties located within the vicinity of the Project Area is considered to be low due to the distance from the Project Area and/or the status of the identified sites. Thus, it was determined that reported Unmapped Properties have not resulted in an REC at the Project Area, and no further recommendation is necessary at this time.	No
N/A	Historical Recognized Environmental Condition(s)	N/A	N/A	No Historical RECs (HRECs) have been noted within the boundaries of the Project Area.	No
N/A	Historical Uses	N/A	<i>Detailed Site Investigation Report</i> was prepared by SCS Engineers (December 2011)	<p>Based upon evaluation of the documented land use as demonstrated in the review of historical aerial photographs and maps, as well as the site visit, the Project Area appears to have been historically utilized as vacant land, and agricultural and transportation uses (SR-241 and SR-91). The eastern portion of the Project Area appears to have consisted of agricultural uses from the early 1940s until SR-91 was widened in the early 1970s.</p> <p>Therefore, a combination of several commonly used pesticides (i.e., dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane [DDD], dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane [DDT], and dichlorodiphenyldichloroethylene [DDE]), which are now banned, may have been used throughout the Project Area. The historical use of agricultural pesticides may have resulted in pesticide residues of certain persistence in soil at concentrations that are considered to be hazardous based on established federal regulatory levels. The primary concern with historical pesticide residues is human health risk from inadvertent ingestion of contaminated soil, particularly by children. The presence of moderately elevated pesticide residuals in soil presents potential health and marketplace concerns.</p> <p>Based on the SR-91 CIP Final EIR/EIS, a <i>Detailed Site Investigation Report</i> was prepared by SCS Engineers in December 2011, which included further testing to confirm whether or not the presence of moderately elevated pesticide residuals in the soil has occurred. Based on the results, low concentrations of DDT, DDE, DDD, chlordanes, and dieldrin were identified in near-surface soils in these portions of the Project Area. However, the detected concentrations were all below the current California Human Health Screening Levels (CHHSLs) for both residential and commercial/industrial land uses. Thus, based on this information, the historical on-site agricultural activities conducted at</p>	No

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Figure 3.11.1 ID.	Issue/Regulatory Property Location	Facility Name	Database Listing/Source	Status/Finding	Concern for the Project?
				<p>the north-eastern portion of the Project Area have not resulted in an REC, and no further recommendation is necessary at this time.</p> <p>Surrounding uses appear to have consisted of vacant land, infrastructure, industrial, recreational, agricultural, and residential land uses. Adjoining historical uses included a gravel pit, reservoir, rocket fuel test site, and associated water tanks noted to the east of the Project Area, as well as minor areas of agricultural land uses north of the eastern portion of the Project Area. Based on the sources reviewed, as well as the site visit and location of off-site historical uses, no historical use information pertaining to off-site uses (which would point to the potential for presence of an REC) has been noted within the boundaries of the Project Area, and no further recommendation is necessary at this time.</p>	
N/A	Acquisition Summary	N/A	N/A	<p>Permanent Right-of-Way (ROW) acquisition would be required for approximately 5 acres (ac) of land owned and operated by the County of Orange (Assessor's Parcel Number [APN] 085-071-56) located south of eastbound SR-91 (approximately 3,600 ft west of Coal Canyon Undercrossing). This property is currently comprised of vacant land, with varying topography associated with the Santa Ana Mountains. No known hazardous materials are associated with this property, currently or historically. Therefore, it is determined that the permanent ROW acquisition of this area is not an REC, and no further recommendation is necessary at this time.</p>	No
	Other Potential Sources of Hazardous Materials (Petroleum Pipe Line)	N/A	N/A	<p>Based on the current and historical topographic maps reviewed, a petroleum pipeline appears to be traversing the northern portion of the Project Area in an east/west direction. According to the Mountain Park Specific Plan Amendment Draft EIR No. 331, this pipeline is the Southern Trails (Questar) Pipe Line. This pipeline is currently not in use, and the owner/operator has plans to convert the pipeline to a natural gas facility in the future. This pipeline has been well documented through the Mountain Park Specific Plan Amendment Draft EIR No. 331. This pipeline has not reported any releases to date, is not in use, and the conditions do not appear to have changed since adoption of the Mountain Park Specific Plan Amendment EIR. Based on an interview conducted with Mr. Steve Chapman (a Questar representative) conducted on August 25, 2014, the 2005 Mountain Park Specific Plan EIR description of the pipeline remains current. No potential environmental concerns associated with this pipeline were noted as part of the Mountain Park Specific plan Amendment Draft EIR No. 331 as well. Based on the information, no additional sampling is required at this time. No evidence to suggest that this pipeline has ruptured was noted. It was determined that no REC has resulted on the site as a result of the petroleum pipeline.</p> <p>Although it was determined that the on-site petroleum pipeline has not resulted in an REC at the Project Area, prior to site disturbance, the contractor would be required to comply with Caltrans Standard Specifications pertaining to excavation. Implementation of Caltrans Standard</p>	Yes

**Table 3.11.2 Hazardous Materials in the Project Area and Project Vicinity**

Figure 3.11.1 ID.	Issue/Regulatory Property Location	Facility Name	Database Listing/Source	Status/Finding	Concern for the Project?
				Specifications with regard to notification to the regional notification center would ensure that all utility owners within the project disturbance limits identify the locations of underground transmission lines and facilities (including underground petroleum pipelines).	
N/A	Other Potential Sources of Hazardous Materials (Former Rocket Fuel Test Site)	N/A	Mountain Park Specific Plan Documentation	<p>The former Douglas Aircraft Company (McDonnell-Douglas Corporation and Astropower) leased an approximate 480-ac area to the east of the northern portion of the Project Area (to the south of the former Gypsum Canyon Quarry Operations) for use as a rocket fuel test research facility commencing on August 1, 1961. The operational area was located approximately 1 mile south of the mouth of Gypsum Canyon and the development spanned the east and west sides of Gypsum Creek. The majority of activity at the McDonnell-Douglas property occurred between 1961 and 1971, and the lease expired on December 31, 1991. McDonnell-Douglas demolished the majority of buildings upon its exit from the site, and the few remaining structures were demolished in 2003. The prior structures consisted of office trailers, central maintenance and support buildings, smaller maintenance and support buildings, storage bunkers, test pads, blockhouses, storage magazines, and ballistic test range. Water for the operation was piped in from the mouth of Gypsum Canyon in an aboveground metal delivery pipeline.</p> <p>Based on the database research, this historical off-site property does not appear to have impacted groundwater underlying the Project Area. This property has been investigated as part of other reported contamination at the Project Area, as discussed in Off-Site Regulatory Properties (former Gypsum Canyon Quarry Operations) above. During these investigations, no potential contamination to groundwater as a result of the off-site Rocket Fuel Test Site was noted. As no files reviewed indicate that contamination to groundwater has resulted from this off-site property and investigations at this site and in the area have been sampled and undergone site sampling with regulatory agencies in order to prepare the site for future development, it was determined that this off-site property has not resulted in an REC at the Project Area, and no further recommendation is necessary at this time.</p>	No

DTSC Lead Agreement Soil Reuse Requirements and Restrictions: total lead concentration <80 mg/kg: unrestricted reuse, >80 mg/kg and <320 mg/kg: reuse on the State Highway System (SHS) or other commercial property (if relinquished), >320 mg/kg but <3200 mg/kg: reuse on the SHS (cover material is dependent upon soluble lead concentration. Excess soil, total lead >320 mg/kg and <1000 mg/kg with soluble lead <5 mg/l, must be disposed at a Class II landfill. Class I disposal of soils with total lead >1000 mg/kg (soluble >5 mg/l) or with a TCLP level of >5 mg/l must be disposed at a Class I landfill as either a California or RCRA hazardous waste.

Mg/kg = milligrams/kilogram

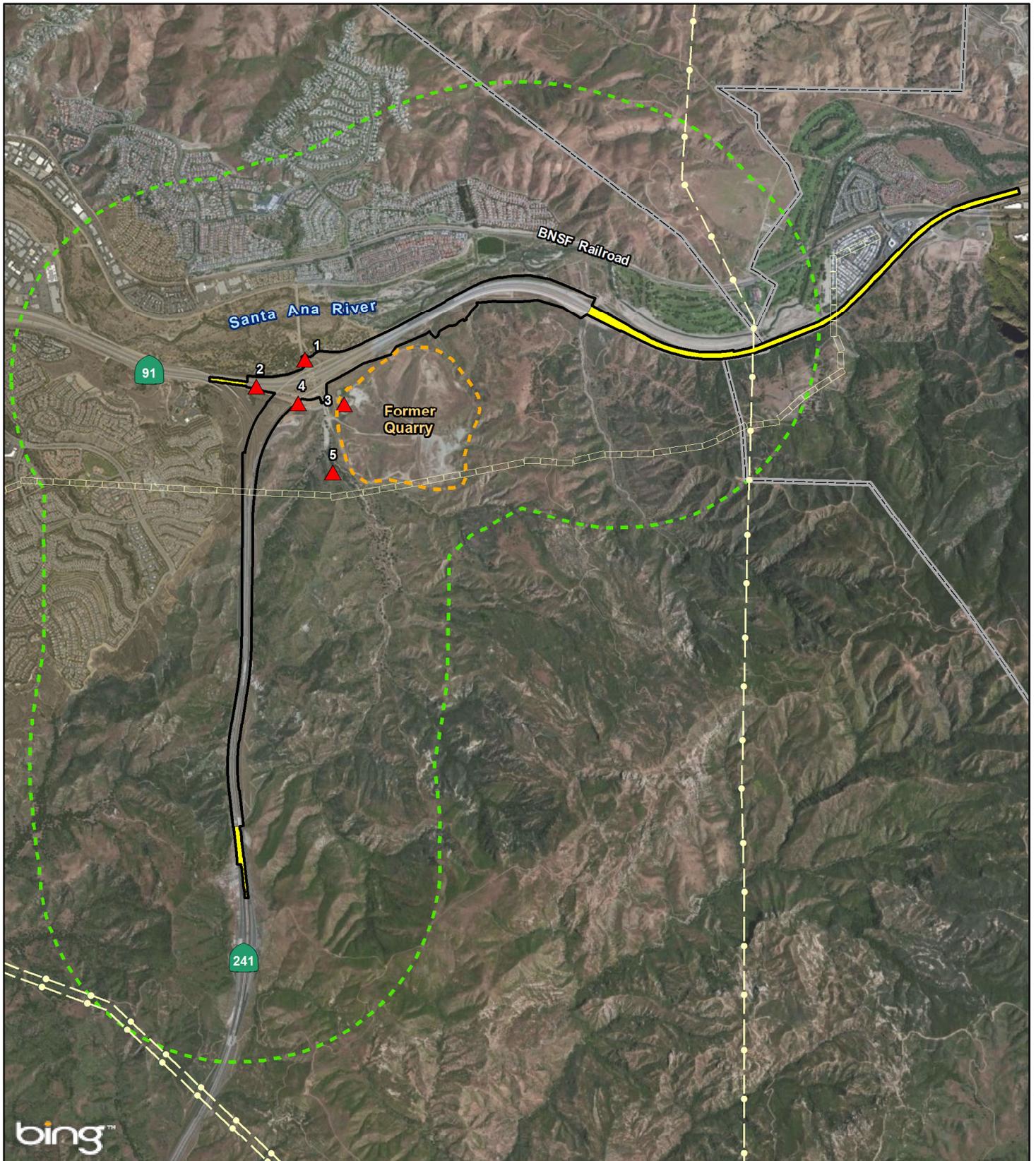
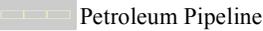
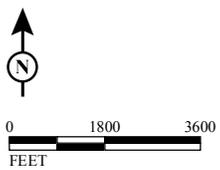


FIGURE 3.11.1

LEGEND

- |  |   |
|--|---|
|  Project Area       |  County Boundary       |
|  Search Boundary    |  Advance Signage Areas |
|  Listed Sites       |   |
|  Petroleum Pipeline |   |
|  Powerline          |   |



SOURCE: Bing Maps (2012); EDR (2013); Michael Baker Intl (2015)  
 F:\RBF1101\GIS\Overview.mxd (9/3/2015)

SR-241/SR-91 Express Lanes Connector  
 Overview Map

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There are standard procedures to be followed with respect to the potential to encounter hazardous materials during construction. For instance, soils were previously sampled for ADL as part of the SR-91 Corridor Improvement Project (CIP). Additional sampling was recommended if deeper excavations were found to be needed during final design, and these same recommendations are applicable to the Proposed Project (please refer to Table 3.11.2). The Project would also be required to undergo new sampling to confirm Project consistency with the new DTSC Lead Agreement. ACM would be removed and disposed of by a certified asbestos abatement specialist in compliance with State regulations and Caltrans Standard Specifications. Treated wood waste and traffic striping would be removed as needed and disposed of during construction in accordance with State regulations and Caltrans Standard Specifications. The potential for hazardous waste to be encountered with respect to the petroleum pipeline or historical use would be addressed during construction through compliance with the Caltrans Construction Manual.

Although there is the potential for hazardous materials associated with roadways and structures in the Project Area, these materials are either confined in building materials, were delineated as part of the SR-91 CIP, or are addressed through compliance with standard regulatory requirements prior to and during construction activities. No additional investigation is necessary prior to final design. Measures HAZ-1 through HAZ-6, listed in Section 3.11.4 below, include further testing and would require proper handling and disposal of hazardous waste and materials in accordance with local, State, and federal regulations including Caltrans Standard Specifications and Special Provisions, prior to and during construction of the Proposed Project, as applicable. With implementation of these measures, all potential impacts related to hazardous materials are expected to be addressed.

### ***No Build Alternative***

The No Build Alternative does not include any improvements such as the express lane connector or local roads in the Project Area. The No Build Alternative would not involve ground or structure disturbance or construction activities in the Project Area; therefore, no temporary impacts related to hazardous waste/materials would occur.

### **3.11.3.2 Permanent Impacts**

#### ***Build Alternative (Two-Lane Express Lanes Connector) (Preferred Alternative)***

Routine maintenance activities during operation of the Proposed Project would be required to follow applicable Caltrans standards and other federal and State

regulations with respect to the use, storage, handling, transport, and disposal of potentially hazardous materials; therefore, operation of the Proposed Project would not introduce new hazardous waste or materials.

### **No Build Alternative**

The No Build Alternative does not include any improvements to the interchange or local roads in the Project Area. Similar to the Build Alternative, routine maintenance activities would continue under the No Build Alternative, including compliance with applicable regulations regarding the handling and disposal of potentially hazardous materials.

#### **3.11.4 Avoidance, Minimization, and/or Mitigation Measures**

The measures below are required for the Build Alternative to avoid and/or minimize potential impacts related to hazardous waste or materials. These include applicable, previously adopted measures from the ETC Final EIR and Final EIS. The approximate cost to conduct the testing, analysis, inspection, and potential contaminant disposal listed below would be \$60,000 to \$75,000 and would take approximately 3 to 6 months to complete.

**Measure HAZ-1      Aerially Deposited Lead.** Consistent with Minimization Measure MW-3 of the State Route 91 Corridor Improvement Project Final Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Impact Statement (SR-91 CIP 2012 Final EIR/EIS), dated August 2012, the Project Engineer will ensure that a qualified consultant conduct a new soil Aerially Deposited Lead (ADL) evaluation and/or investigation for this project at the Design Phase. The previous ADL test results may be used if applicable along with any new ADL test results. The new soil ADL evaluation and/or investigation will be consistent with the new DTSC Lead Agreement contaminant concentration limits. In addition, new DTSC Lead Agreement soil reuse requirements and restrictions will apply.

A Lead Compliance Plan will be prepared to address workers' health and safety.

- Measure HAZ-2**      **Asbestos-Containing Materials.** During the design phase, a certified specialist will confirm the presence or absence of asbestos in the Gypsum Canyon Road Undercrossing, if demolition/renovation of the bridge structure will occur as part of the Project. If asbestos is present, the certified asbestos abatement specialist should monitor the disposal of the asbestos-containing materials as they are uncovered. The construction contractor will comply with the Caltrans Standard Specifications Section 14-9.02 pertaining to air pollution control compliance with rules, regulations, ordinances, and statues during renovation and demolition activities.
- Measure HAZ-3**      **Treated Wood Waste.** During construction, the construction contractor will comply with Caltrans Standard Specifications Section 14-10 pertaining to the handling and disposal of treated wood waste.
- Measure HAZ-4**      **Traffic Striping.** During construction, the construction contractor will comply with Caltrans Standard Specifications Section 14-11 pertaining to the testing, removal, and disposal of any traffic striping and pavement-marking materials.
- Measure HAZ-5**      **Petroleum Pipeline.** During construction, the construction contractor will comply with Caltrans Standard Specifications pertaining to excavation. The contractor shall notify the regional notification center, ensuring that all utility owners within the project disturbance limits identify the locations of underground transmission lines and facilities (including underground petroleum pipelines).
- Measure HAZ-6**      **Construction Contingency Plan.** Prior to the start of construction, the construction contractor will prepare a Construction Contingency Plan (CCP) in accordance with Caltrans Unknown Hazards Procedures for Construction, in the Caltrans Construction Manual. The CCP will include provisions for emergency response in the event that unidentified hazardous materials, petroleum hydrocarbons, or hazardous or solid wastes are discovered during construction

activities. The CCP will address field screening, contaminant materials testing methods, mitigation and contaminate management requirements, and health and safety requirements for construction workers.

The construction contractor will implement the CCP during all construction activities. During construction, the Resident Engineer will require the construction contractor to cease work immediately if an unexpected release of hazardous substances is found in reportable quantities. If an unexpected release of hazardous substances is found in reportable quantities, the Resident Engineer will require the construction contractor to notify the National Response Center by calling 1-800-424-8802. The construction contractor will perform clean up of unexpected releases under the appropriate federal, State, and local agency oversight.

## **ETC Final EIR and Final EIS**

### **Measure HW-2**

*Hazardous substances are strictly regulated by the Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA), the California and National Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and the United States Department of Transportation (DOT). The DOT specifies the procedures for safely transporting hazardous materials, as well as the procedures to follow in case of accidental spills during transport, in the 49 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) series of regulations (parts 100 through 177). U.S. EPA specifies the requirements for proper labeling and placarding of hazardous substances. The American National Standards Institute recommends safety procedures for handling and storing hazardous materials, and OSHA specifies the procedures required for using and storing hazardous materials. These procedures shall be followed during all ETC site preparation, grading, construction, operations, and maintenance.*