Tuolumne County
5th Avenue Signalization Project

Draft Initial Study

Prepared by:
Tuolumne County
Community Resources Agency
2 South Green Street
Sonora, California 95370

September 2015

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Project and Setting....1
Environmental Evaluation....8
Geology and Soils....9
Mineral Resources....12
Agricultural & Timber Resources....13
Biological Resources....14
Hydrology and Water Quality....35
Air Quality....38
Greenhouse Gas Emissions....45
Land Use and Planning....47
Population and Housing....52
Utilities and Service Systems....53
Public Services....55
Recreation....56
Traffic and Circulation....57
Noise....62
Cultural Resources....71
Hazards and Hazardous Materials....75
Economics....79
Energy Consumption....80
Mandatory Findings of Significance....80
Agencies Contacted....82
Sources Reviewed....82
List of Preparers....85

List of Figures

Figure 1. Regional Location....3
Figure 2. Location of the Proposed Project....4
Figure 3. Proposed Project....6
Figure 4. Habitats Within the Proposed Project Site....19
Figure 5. Habitat Impacts....25
Figure 6. Tree Removal Locations....30
Figure 7. General Plan Land Use Designations....48
Figure 8. Zoning Designations....49

List of Tables

Table 1. Soil Types within the Proposed Project Site....10
Table 2. Common Wildlife Habitats Within the Proposed Project Site....15
Table 3. Special-status Plant and Wildlife Species with the Potential to Occur Within the Proposed Project Site....16
Table 4. Potential Habitat Impacts Associated with the Proposed Project....24
Table 5. Tree Removal as a Result of the Proposed Project....28
Table 6. Short-Term Construction-Generated Emissions....40
Table 7. Short-term Construction-Generated GHG Emissions....46
Table 8. Zoning and Land Use Designations....50

Table 10. Existing Intersection Levels of Service 58
Table 11. Post-Project Intersection Levels of Service 60
Table 12. Existing Noise Levels within the Proposed Project Site 63
Table 13. Representative Vibration Source Levels for Construction Equipment 64
Table 14. Predicted Increases in Traffic Noise Levels Near-Term (Year 2015) Conditions 64
Table 15. Predicted Increases in Traffic Noise Levels Future Cumulative (Year 2035) Conditions 65
Table 16. Typical Construction Equipment Noise Levels 66

Appendices

Appendix A Biological Resources Study
Appendix B Air Quality & Greenhouse Gas Impact Analysis
Appendix C Noise & Groundborne Vibration Impact Analysis
Appendix D Initial Site Assessment

List of Acronyms

AGS	Annual Grassland
ARB	Air Resources Board
ASR	Archeological Survey Report
ATCM	Asbestos Airborne Toxic Control Measure
AWE	Area West Environmental
BAR	Barren
BMP	best management practice
BOP	Blue Oak-Gray Pine
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CDF	California Department of Forestry
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CFC	chlorofluorocarbon
CFGC	California Fish and Game Code
CNDDB	California Natural Diversity Database
CNEL	community noise equivalent level
CNPS	California Native Plant Society
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CH_4	methane
CO	carbon monoxide
CO_2	carbon dioxide
County	County of Tuolumne
CRLF	California red-legged frog
dBA	A-weighted decibel
Dbh	diameter at breast height
DOC	California Department of Conservation
DPM	diesel-exhaust particulate matter
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
GHG	greenhouse gas
HCP	habitat conservation plan
HFC	Hydrofluorocarbon
HRER	Historical Resources Evaluation Report
JSD	Jamestown Sanitary District
lbs	pounds
L_{eq}	energy-equivalent sound level
L_{dn}	day-night equivalent level
L_{max}	maximum sound level
LOS	level of service
LUST	leaking underground storage tank
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act
MCAB	Mountain Counties Air Basin
mph	miles per hour
$MTCO_2e$	Metric Ton Carbon Dioxide Equivalent
N_20	nitrous oxide
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NCCP	natural community conservation plan
NO_x	oxides of nitrogen

List of Acronyms

NOI	Notice of Intent
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NPL	National Priorities List
OGO	Old Growth Oak Tree
PCE	Tetrachloroethene
PFC	perfluorocarbon
PM	particulate matter
Ppv	peak particle velocity
Project	5th Avenue Signalization Project
RCRA	Resources Conservation and Recovery Act
REC	recognized environmental condition
ROG	reactive organic gases
ROW	right-of-way
RSP	Residential-park
RMPSG	Risk Management Plan for Soil and Groundwater
SF6	Sulfur hexafluoride
SMAQMD	Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District
SR	State Route
STAA	Surface Transportation Assistance Act
SWIS	Solid Waste Information System
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
TAC	toxic air contaminant
TCAPCD	Tuolumne County Air Pollution Control District
TCOC	Tuolumne County Ordinance Code
TCWH	Tuolumne County Wildlife Handbook
TUD	Tuolumne Utilities District
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	U.S. Geological Service
VELB	Valley elderberry longhorn beetle
VOW	Valley Oak Woodland
VRI	Valley Foothill Riparian Woodland

ADMINISTRATIVE DRAFT INITIAL STUDY

DATE:

May 2015

ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NO.:

APN	Owner
003-031-08	Stewart Hatler Vicki Barnes
003-031-10	Joyce Kelley
003-040-05	Booker Enterprises LLC
003-040-11	Suburban Propane
003-050-16	Bernard & Teresa Nelson Tr
003-050-17	James & Marie Lillie
Jamestown Road 5th Avenue	Tuolumne County
SR 49/108	State of California

SURFACE/MINERAL RIGHTS OWNER:

Not Applicable.

APPLICANT:

Tanya Allen, P.E.
Supervising Engineer
Tuolumne County
Community Resources Agency
2 South Green Street
Sonora, California 95370

(209) 533-5903

Project and Setting

SUMMARY:

The County of Tuolumne (County) proposes to add a traffic signal and construct roadway improvements at the intersection of 5th Avenue and State Route (SR) 49/108, modify the existing intersection of Jamestown Road and 5th Avenue, and improve conditions on Jamestown Road between 5th Avenue and SR 49/108 in the community of Jamestown, California (Project). The proposed Project is needed to improve safety and reduce the number of accidents at the 5th Avenue intersection. Based on the current Traffic Operations Report (Fehr & Peers 2012), a signal is needed at this intersection. Currently, both the Jamestown Road and 5th Avenue intersections with

SR 49/108 operate at a level of service (LOS) of "F"[1] (Fehr & Peers 2012).

The purpose of the proposed Project is to:

1. address safety concerns related to the 5th Avenue and SR 49/108 intersection;
2. improve traffic circulation in the Project area; and
3. provide more efficient and safe access for motorists using Jamestown Road and 5th Avenue.

LOCATION:

The proposed Project is located along 5th Avenue, Jamestown Road, and SR 49/108 in Jamestown, Tuolumne County, California (Figure 1). Jamestown is an unincorporated community located in Tuolumne County approximately 107 miles southeast of Sacramento, 128 miles east of San Francisco, and 111 miles north of Fresno. The Project site is located in Township 1 North and Range 14 East, Section 10, of the Sonora U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute quadrangle map (Figure 2).

SITE DESCRIPTION:

The Project site encompasses 6.5± acres, of which the majority currently consists of paved surface (roadways) or altered through urbanization (residences and businesses); though small sections of the Project site also contain oak woodland, grassland, and riparian habitat adjacent to Woods Creek, which parallels portions of the northern and western Project site.

Vehicle access to the Project site is primarily provided by SR 49 and SR 108, which overlap for a short distance south of Sonora through Jamestown. State Route 49/108 includes a through-lane in each direction, plus a center left turn lane and marked turn lanes at crossroad intersections. Within the Project site there are intersections at 5th Avenue and SR 49/108, Jamestown Road and SR 49/108, and 5th Avenue and Jamestown Road. These intersections are characterized by skewed local road approaches that affect visibility and operations. All intersections within the Project site are currently stop controlled at the local roads.

5th Avenue is functionally classified as a Minor Collector.[2] The existing paved width of this road varies between 20 and 22 feet. The 5th Avenue intersection is stop sign controlled at Jamestown Road and the State Highway intersections.

Jamestown Road is classified as a Major Collector.[3] The existing pavement width varies from 22 to 24 feet. Jamestown Road is adjacent to the south bank of Woods Creek to its intersection with 5th Avenue. Existing land uses in the vicinity of the Project include a variety of open space, residential, and commercial uses.

DETAILED PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

The proposed Project includes the following elements:

[1] An LOS of "F" translates to insufficient gaps of suitable size to allow traffic demand to cross safely through a major traffic stream, resulting in delays of 50 seconds or more.
[2] California Road System (CRS) Maps, 2014. http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/tsip/hseb/crs_map/09k.pdf
[3] *Ibid*.

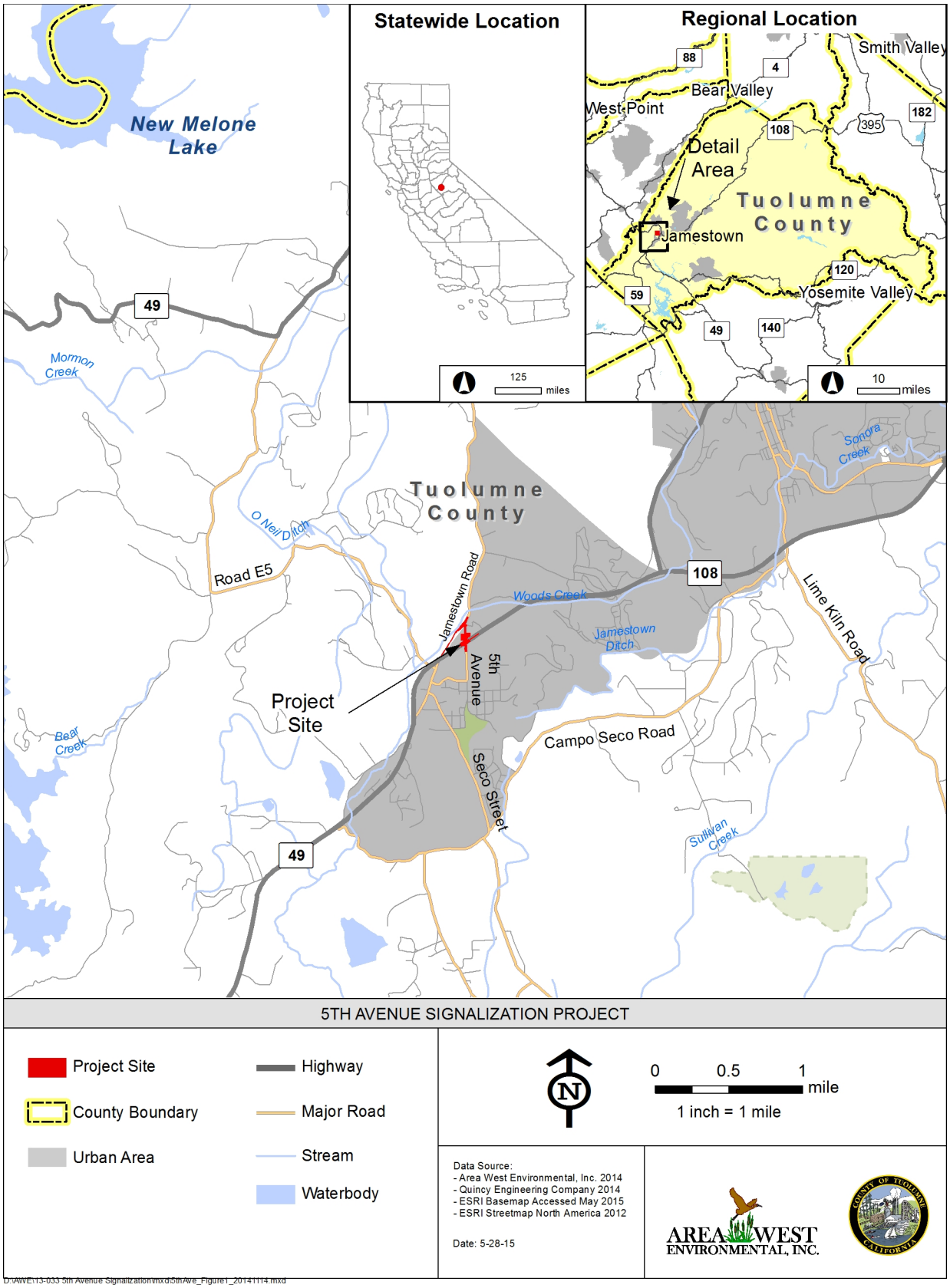
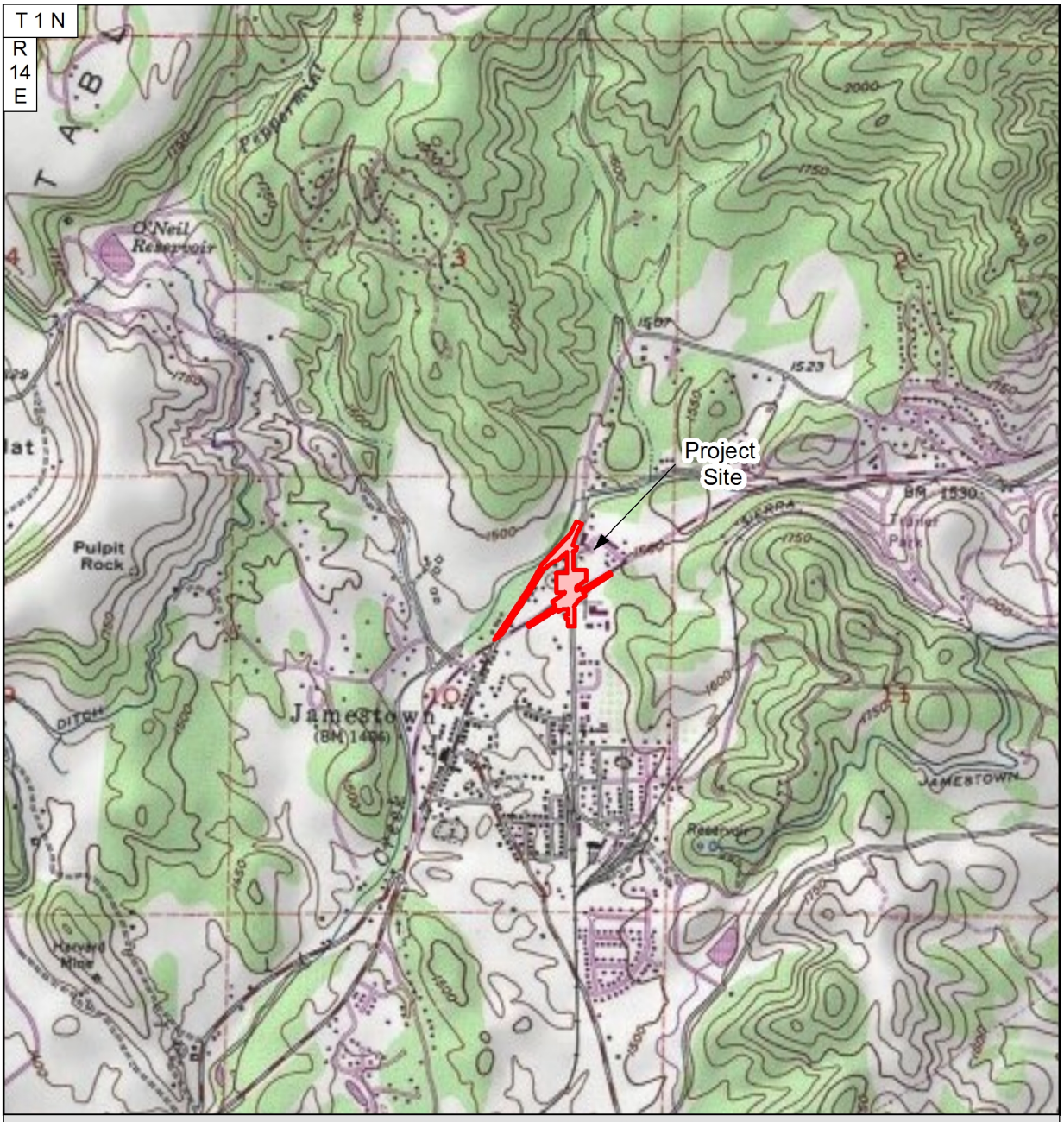


Figure 1. Regional Location



5TH AVENUE SIGNALIZATION PROJECT

Project Site

The project site is located in the Western area of the County of Tuolumne in the community of Jamestown. The site encompasses approximately 6.54 acres.

The project site is located on the Sonora USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle map; The project occurs within Township 1 North and Range 14 East, Section 10.

Center coordinates for the project site are:
WGS84 Latitude 37.958406, Longitude -120.418217.
UTM Zone 10 North NAD83 Northing 4204344.64816m, Easting 726820.492374m

N

0 2,000 4,000 feet

1 inch = 2,000 feet

Data Source:
- Area West Environmental, Inc. 2014
- Quincy Engineering Company 2014
- ESRI ArcGIS Online, USGS and ©2013 National Geographic Society

Date: 5-28-15

AREA WEST ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.

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Figure 2. Location of the Proposed Project

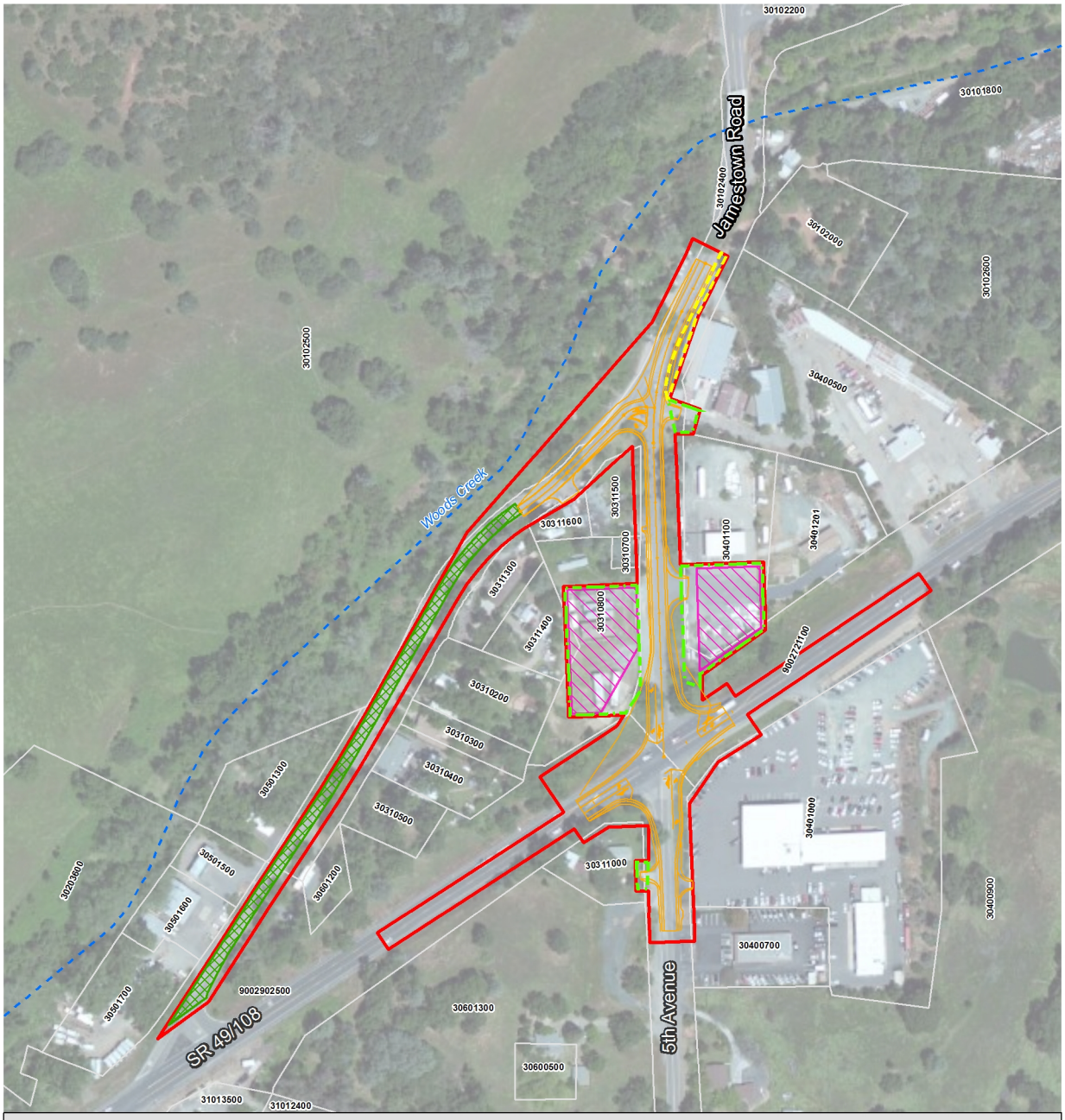
- Improving the intersection of SR 49/108 and 5th Avenue by:
    - Adding turn lanes on 5th Avenue in the north and south bound directions at the intersection;
    - Installing a signal and standard intersection lighting;
    - Widening SR 49/108 to accommodate a right turn pocket; and
    - Re-striping roadway lines and markings.
- Modifying the existing Jamestown Road and 5th Avenue intersection by:
    - Realigning the intersection to provide a "through alignment" for westbound traffic on Jamestown Road to southbound 5th Avenue;
    - Adding a stop sign on Jamestown Road; and
    - Re-striping roadway lines and markings.
- Widen 5th Avenue to provide standard lanes and shoulders.
- Providing an overlay on Jamestown Road from the intersection at SR 49/108 to just south of the 5th Avenue intersection to improve roadway conditions.
- Relocating existing overhead utility lines and other infrastructure improvements.
- Possible partial acquisition of a parcel in the northeast corner of the Project site for right-of-way (ROW) and establishing temporary construction easements on approximately four (4) additional parcels for driveway conforms, staging areas, and/or drainage improvements.
- Possible construction of retaining walls for site stabilization:
    - in the southeast quadrant of the 5th Avenue/SR 49/108 intersection;
    - in the southwest quadrant of the 5th Avenue/Jamestown Road intersection; and
    - at the east side of 5th Avenue near Jamestown Road.

The intersection of 5th Avenue and SR 49/108 will be signalized and standard intersection lighting will be installed. The existing intersection is controlled by stop signs at the 5th Avenue legs, while traffic flows freely on SR 49/108. The 5th Avenue legs of the intersection will be widened to include shared through/left turn lanes, and separate right turn lanes that will accommodate truck turns (Surface Transportation Assistance Act [STAA] truck design vehicle). State Route 49/108 will be restriped to provide left turn lanes and appropriate turn lane lengths for storage. No widening is expected on SR 49/108 beyond the immediate intersection.

In order to meet the road standard for the anticipated traffic volumes, it is proposed to widen 5th Avenue between SR 49/108 and Jamestown Road. The roadway would be widened to 32 feet, including 12-foot lanes and 4-foot paved shoulders. Widening will occur on both sides of the existing roadbed. Retaining walls, and/or retaining curbs will be utilized to minimize impacts of cuts and fills on adjacent private properties.

South of SR 49/108, 5th Avenue will be widened to provide a right turn only lane, and to accommodate truck turn movements to/from SR 49/108. This will require a small retaining wall along the east edge of 5th Avenue to avoid impacts to the adjacent commercial property.

The intersection of 5th Avenue and Jamestown Road will also be reconstructed. Currently, 5th Avenue terminates and is stop sign controlled at Jamestown Road in a "T" configuration. It is



5TH AVENUE SIGNALIZATION PROJECT

Project Site (7.22 acres)

1234567 Assessor's Parcel and Number

Project Design Elements

Proposed New Right of Way

Temporary Construction Easement

Overlay

Staging Area

N

0 300 600 feet

1 inch = 300 feet

Data Source:
- Area West Environmental, Inc. 2014
- Quincy Engineering Company 2014
- Tuolumne County, Accessed April 2015
- ESRI Aerial Imagery, Accessed May 2015

Date: 5-28-15

AREA WEST ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.

COUNTY OF TUOLUMNE CALIFORNIA

D:\AWE\13-033 5th Avenue Signalization\mxd\5thAve_Figure3_20150528.mxd

Figure 3. Proposed Project

proposed to realign the intersection so the west leg of Jamestown Road "T's" into a reconfigured "through alignment" for the east leg of Jamestown Road and 5th Avenue (Figure 3). Jamestown Road, west of 5th Avenue, will be improved with an overlay applied to the road from the SR 49/108 intersection to just west of the intersection with 5th Avenue.

An overhead utility line running along 5th Avenue will need to be relocated. This could affect up to 12 utility poles which carry electric, phone and cable service lines. The poles are located at all four corners of the SR 49/108 intersection, as well as all along 5th Avenue and along Jamestown Road. Underground sewer and water lines located under the existing pavement on 5th Avenue may also be in conflict with construction, and if they cannot be protected in place, may require minor relocations or adjustments. North of SR 49/108, a storm drain system will be constructed along 5th Avenue to carry road runoff away from the intersection with SR 49/108, and will outlet near the Jamestown Road intersection, which would make its way to Woods Creek. Existing drainage system hardware at the intersection with the SR 49/108, within Caltrans' ROW, may be modified slightly, with the goal of no additional runoff from the widened intersection contributing to the existing Caltrans storm drain systems.

South of SR 49/108, drainage runs in an open ditch along the east side of the road toward the north. The low point is in the southeast quadrant of the intersection, and it appears that the inlet at that location is clogged and causes localized flooding. With the intersection widening, the open ditch will be converted to a curb and gutter system, with inlets and culverts placed to keep the gutter spread from encroaching into the traveled way.

Improvements along Jamestown Road will be limited to those needed to reconfigure the intersection with 5th Avenue and to overlay the road with a new layer of asphalt. The elevation of Jamestown Road near the existing intersection with 5th Avenue will need to be raised two to four feet in order to meet the design speed.

Multiple driveways within the Project limits will also be reconstructed, as needed, to conform to the improved roadway.

Where needed, foundations for retaining walls will be laid at a depth of approximately 4 feet, unless pilings are required, in which case contractors would have to dig to a depth of 20 to 40 feet. The total area encompassing proposed road improvements is 2.8 acres, with approximately 0.20 acre (8,663 square feet) of new, impervious surface added to the baseline condition.

All construction activities will occur in the same construction season, and will be staged to keep traffic open on affected roadways. Demolition activities will include miscellaneous debris and green waste removal associated with the widening of portions of 5th Avenue. Newly paved sections will require excavation of up to 2 to 3 feet. Utility poles requiring relocation will be mounted at depths of approximately 20 feet, and utility and drainage trenching will be at depths ranging from 6 to 8 feet.

Construction equipment and materials may be staged on two parcels located on the east and west sides of 5th Avenue, just north of SR 49/108.

Implementation of the proposed Project will potentially require the partial acquisition of a portion of a parcel located in the northeast corner of the Project site (APN 003-040-05) in order to accommodate new ROW. Temporary construction easements will also be required for approximately four to six parcels in order to accommodate driveway conforms, staging areas, and/or drainage improvements.

Construction is currently planned for 2016, and is expected to take four to six months.

Environmental Evaluation

TERMINOLOGY DEFINITIONS: The following terminology is used in this environmental analysis to describe the level of significance of potential impacts to each resource area:

- ***Potentially Significant Impact.*** This term applies to adverse environmental consequences that have the potential to be significant according to the threshold criteria identified for the resource, even after mitigation strategies are applied and/or an adverse effect that could be significant and for which no mitigation has been identified. If any potentially significant impacts are identified, an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) must be prepared consistent with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

- ***Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation.*** This term applies to adverse environmental consequences that have the potential to be significant, but can be reduced to less-than-significant levels through the application of identified mitigation strategies that have not already been incorporated into the proposed project.

- ***Less-than-Significant Impact.*** This term applies to potentially adverse environmental consequences that do not meet the significance threshold criteria for that resource. Therefore, no mitigation measures are required.

- ***No Impact.*** This term means no adverse environmental consequences have been identified for the resource or the consequences are negligible or undetectable. Therefore, no mitigation measures are required.

Geology and Soils:

Issues and Supporting Information Sources	*Potentially Significant Impact*	*Less-than-Significant with Mitigation Incorporation*	*Less-than-Significant Impact*	*No Impact*
Would the Proposed Project/Action:				
a) Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:				
i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent *Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map* issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.	☐	☐	☑	☐
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?	☐	☐	☑	☐
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	☐	☐	☑	☐
iv) Landslides?	☐	☐	☑	☐
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	☐	☑	☐	☐
c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on-or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse?	☐	☐	☑	☐
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the *Uniform Building Code* (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property?	☐	☐	☑	☐
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?	☐	☐	☐	☑

Environmental Setting:

A review of the Tuolumne County Geotechnical Interpretive Maps (Tuolumne County 1996a) indicates that a fault crosses the site near the Jamestown Road/SR 49/108 intersection. The fault was determined to be an inactive contact fault between two differing units of rock and neither represents the potential for strong seismic shaking nor a design concern per Taber (2006) as reiterated by Taber in 2014.[4]

The proposed Project is composed of an unclassified Urbanized/Industrial soil type which encompasses roadways, buildings, and other disturbed sites. The Sobrante/Coarsegold Association type is found immediately outside the project area and ranges from 20 to 60 inches is well drained and presents a slight erosional hazard. (Tuolumne County 1996a). Table 1 summarizes the characteristics of these soil types.

[4] Martin McIlroy, C.E.G., P.E. Taber Consultants, e-mail communication December 30, 2014 to Carolyn Davis, Quincy Engineering.

Table 1. Soil Types within the Proposed Project Site								
Soil Type	**Parent Material**	**Depth Range**	**Slope Range**	**Permeability**	**General Drainage**	**Erosion Hazard**	**Timber Suitability**	**Range Suitability**
Sobrante	Greenstone	20-40”	Undulating To very Steep	Moderate	Well	Slight	Unsuited	Medium
Coarsegold	Meta-sedimentary rock	30-60”	Hilly To very steep	Moderate	Well	Slight	Unsuited	Moderate to High

A preliminary geotechnical report was prepared for the adjacent Rawhide Road Bridge Project and included a portion of the Project site. That study is hereby incorporated by reference as follows:

Taber Consulting (West Sacramento, CA). July 10, 2006. Preliminary Geotechnical Report Rawhide Road Bridge Replacement Project Bridge No. 32C-044 Jamestown, CA.

Analysis:

ai-iv) Would the proposed Project expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving: Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent *Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map* issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42; strong seismic ground shaking; seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction; or landslides?

A review of the Tuolumne County Geotechnical Interpretive Maps (Tuolumne County, 1996) indicates that a fault crosses the site near the Jamestown Road and SR 49/108 intersection. The fault was determined to be an inactive contact fault between two differing units of rock and neither represents the potential for strong seismic shaking nor a design concern per Taber (2006) as reiterated by Taber in 2014.[5] Given the inactivity of the fault and the general stability of the soils present within the Project site, potential impacts to people or structures from the Project as a result of the rupture of an earthquake fault, seismic ground shaking, or other seismic-related ground failure, such as liquefaction or landslides, is considered less than significant.

b) Would the proposed Project result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?

Construction of the proposed Project would result in the grading of previously disturbed areas associated with paved roadways as well as areas that have not been previously disturbed. Although the potential is only slight given the type of soils located within the Project site, earthmoving activities associated with standard construction techniques would require the removal of topsoil for newly graded areas, potentially resulting in erosion. Potential direct impacts associated with erosion caused by construction of the proposed Project could include site instability; while indirect effects of soil erosion could include off-site issues associated with increased turbidity within Woods Creek, which is located adjacent to the Project site (also see Hydrology and Water Quality). Without preventative measures, these impacts would be considered potentially significant. In order to avoid potential impacts Mitigation Measure GEO-1, which will require the preparation and implementation of a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) that will set forth a variety of best management

[5] Martin McIlroy, C.E.G., P.E. Taber Consultants, e-mail communication December 30, 2014 to Carolyn Davis, Quincy Engineering.

practices (BMPs) aimed at reducing water quality issues, such as erosion, will be completed. With implementation of Mitigation Measure GEO-1, potential impacts on- and off-site associated with soil erosion and loss of topsoil is reduced to a less-than-significant level.

c-d) Would the proposed Project be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on-or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse; or be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the *Uniform Building Code* (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property?

Expansive soils have not been identified on-site, and the Sobrante/Coarsegold Association are considered to have moderate permeability with good drainage. Given the existing soils in the vicinity of the Project site, as well as adherence to applicable state and local roadway construction standards, potential impacts associated with construction of the proposed Project on unstable or expansive soils are considered less than significant.

e) Would the proposed Project have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?

Land uses in the vicinity of the Project site are provided service by the Jamestown Sanitary District. No impacts from septic systems or waste water are expected from the Project as proposed, because no septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems for the disposal of waste water are associated with the proposed Project.

Mitigation Measures:

GEO-1: Preparation and Implementation of a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan

A SWPPP will be developed and implemented. The SWPPP will be designed to minimize any wind- or water-related erosion and will be in compliance with the requirements of the Regional Water Quality Control Board. A SWPPP is required for projects that disturb greater than one acre. The design staff will include provisions in construction contracts for measures to prevent and minimize stormwater and non-stormwater discharges. The SWPPP will include BMPs including, but not limited to, the following:

- No discharge of pollutants from vehicle or equipment cleaning will be allowed into any storm drains or water courses.
- Hazardous materials such as fuels and oils will be stored in sealable containers in a designated location that is at least 200 feet from any aquatic habitat.
- Vehicle and equipment fueling and maintenance operations will be at least 50 feet away from water courses, except at established commercial gas stations or established vehicle maintenance facilities.
- All machinery used during construction of the Project shall be properly maintained and cleaned to prevent spills and leaks that could contaminate soil or water.
- Any spills or leaks from construction equipment (i.e., fuel, oil, hydraulic fluid, and grease) shall be cleaned up in accordance with applicable local, state, and/or federal regulations.

- Concrete waste and water from curing operations will be collected in washouts and will be disposed of and not allowed into water courses.
- Spill containment kits will be maintained onsite at all times during construction operations and/or staging or fueling of equipment.
- Dust control measures will include use of water trucks and organic tackifiers to control dust in excavation-and-fill areas, covering temporary access road entrances and exits with rock (rocking), and covering of temporary stockpiles when weather conditions require.
- Slopes or unpaved areas disturbed by construction activities will be reseeded with native grasses and shrubs to stabilize and prevent erosion. Temporarily disturbed areas will be restored to pre-project conditions to the maximum extent practicable.
- Silt fences, coir rolls, or straw wattles will be installed along or at the base of slopes during construction to capture sediment.

Mitigation Monitoring:

1. The required Mitigation Measures GEO-1 will be implemented during project construction and monitored by County quality control personnel.

Mineral Resources:

Issues and Supporting Information Sources	*Potentially Significant Impact*	*Less-than-Significant with Mitigation Incorporation*	*Less-than-Significant Impact*	*No Impact*
Would the Proposed Project/Action:				
a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?	☐	☐	☐	☑
b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan, or other land use plan?	☐	☐	☐	☑

Environmental Setting:

Tuolumne County has been surveyed for the potential of mineral resources by the California Geological Survey. Areas with the potential for subsurface mineral deposits are delineated into Mineral Resource Zones. The proposed Project site is located in close proximity to a former gold mine (to the west) that is classified as MRZ-2 (having known deposits of economically important precious minerals). The proposed Project itself, however, does not fall within any currently known Mineral Resource Zones.

Analysis:

a-b) Would the proposed Project result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state; or result in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan, or other land use plan?

The California Geological Survey (formerly Division of Mines and Geology) surveyed Tuolumne County for the presence of economically important mineral resources. Pursuant to the resulting report, Mineral Land Classification of a Portion of Tuolumne County, California, for Precious Metals, Carbonate Rock and Concrete-Grade Aggregate (DMG Open-File Report 97-09, 1997), the

proposed Project site is located in close proximity to a former gold mine (to the west) that is classified as MRZ-2. However, the subject site—although in close proximity to the former mine site—is located outside of any areas of important mineral resources. Given the absence of known mineral resources within the Project site, no impacts to significant mineral resources or their availability are anticipated as a result of the proposed Project.

Mitigation Measures:

None required.

Mitigation Monitoring:

Not applicable.

Agricultural & Timber Resources:

Issues and Supporting Information Sources	*Potentially Significant Impact*	*Less-than-Significant with Mitigation Incorporation*	*Less-than-Significant Impact*	*No Impact*
Would the Proposed Project/Action:				
a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the *Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program* of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?	☐	☐	☐	☑
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a *Williamson Act* contract?	☐	☐	☐	☑
c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g))?	☐	☐	☐	☑
d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	☐	☐	☐	☑
e) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	☐	☐	☐	☑

Environmental Setting:

In order to assess the importance of agricultural land Tuolumne County uses an agricultural rating system matrix. Agricultural lands of high value are those parcels which receive a score of 175 or higher, agricultural lands of local importance receive a score of 125 – 174, and agricultural lands of limited importance receive a score of 124 or less. However, the Project site is not designated as agricultural land by the Tuolumne County General Plan; therefore, this rating system is not applicable to the proposed Project.

The site is not subject to a Williamson Act land conservation contract. Therefore, the Project is not expected to conflict with existing zoning for agricultural uses. The site is not designated as a timber preserve zone. On-site soils are classified as unsuited for timber production (See Geology/Soils).

Analysis:

a-e) Would the proposed Project convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland) to non-agricultural use; conflict with existing

zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract; conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land, timberland, or timberland production; result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use; or involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?

The Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program does not classify soils for Tuolumne County. However, as noted in the Geology and Soils section of this study, the U.S. Department of Agriculture/California Department of Forestry (USDA/CDF) Cooperative Soils/Vegetation Study classifies nearby soils as being of the Sobrante/Coarsegold Association with a moderate-to-high range value. Given the highly urbanized nature of the site, which is located primarily within existing roadways and their easements, coupled with the generally small size of the proposed Project renders any potential range value for the Project site economically unviable. Furthermore, implementation of the proposed Project would not result in any changes to the nature or use of land uses located within or adjacent to the Project site. Therefore, no impact is anticipated.

The site is not subject to a Williamson Act land conservation contract. Therefore, the Project is not expected to conflict with existing zoning for agricultural uses. The site is not designated as a timber preserve zone, is located below the elevation range at which timber production occurs, and soils in the vicinity of the Project site are classified as unsuited for timber production (See Geology/Soils). Furthermore, the nearest rangelands are located north of the Project site north of Woods Creek. The widening of roadways through a relatively urbanized area bordered by Woods Creek is not anticipated to result in other changes that could indirectly convert farmland or timber land to non-agricultural or non-timber use. There are no impacts to agricultural or timber resources.

Mitigation Measures:

None required.

Mitigation Monitoring:

Not applicable.

Biological Resources:

Issues and Supporting Information Sources	*Potentially Significant Impact*	*Less-than-Significant with Mitigation Incorporation*	*Less-than-Significant Impact*	*No Impact*
Would the Proposed Project/Action:				
a) Have an adverse impact, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any endangered, rare, or threatened species, as listed in Title 14 of the *California Code of Regulations* (Section 670.2 or 670.5) or in Title 50, *Code of Federal Regulations*?	☐	☑	☐	☐
b) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	☐	☑	☐	☐
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, and regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	☐	☑	☐	☐
d) Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the *Clean Water Act* (including, but not limited to, marsh and vernal pool) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	☐	☑	☐	☐

e)	Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?	☐	☐	☑	☐
f)	Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	☐	☐	☑	☐
g)	Conflict with the provisions of an adopted *Habitat Conservation Plan*, *Natural Conservation Community Plan*, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?	☐	☐	☐	☑

Environmental Setting:

Located on the edge of the town of Jamestown, the proposed Project site consists of segments of three roads (Jamestown Road, 5th Avenue, and SR 49/108); paved and unpaved shoulders associated with these roads; and thin, generally vegetated margins beyond the shoulders that widen at each of the two intersections within the proposed Project site. The majority of the land within the proposed Project site is graded and leveled to accommodate urban development, and, as a whole, slopes towards Woods Creek to the north and west of the proposed Project site. Along the northern edge of SR 49/108, in the southern portions of the proposed Project site, several culverts with associated roadside drainage ditches flow north to east below-grade through annual grassland / oak woodland habitats.

Biological field surveys were conducted within the proposed Project site on November 26 and December 17, 2014. Follow-up botanical surveys were conducted on May 20 and July 7, 2015. A report of the study methods and findings is hereby incorporated by reference as follows and is included in Appendix A.

Area West Environmental, February 2015. *Biological Study and Analysis of the 5th Avenue Signalization Project*, Tuolumne County, CA.

In addition, a California red-legged frog (CRLF) habitat assessment was conducted in 2006 along Woods Creek, approximately 250-feet southwest of the Project area in conjunction with the Rawhide Road Bridge Replacement and Rehabilitation Project. Also in 2006, California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) biologists conducted a survey of Woods Creek in the Project vicinity for the Red Hills Roach.

Table 2 summarizes the habitat types identified within the Project site. Figure 4 identifies the location and distribution of these habitats. The proposed Project site is not located within critical habitat for any special-status plant or wildlife species.

Table 2. Common Wildlife Habitats Within the Proposed Project Site

Habitat Type	Priority Rating[1]	Approximate Acreage	Percentage of Site [2]
Annual Grassland (ags)	4th	0.263±	4.03
Barren (bar)	4th	4.284±	65.56
Residential-Park (rsp)	4th	0.968±	14.81
Paved Ditch (rsp)[3]	4th	0.007±	0.001
Erosion Feature (rsp) [3]	4th	0.005±	0.011
Subtotal 4th Priority		***5.527±***	
Blue Oak-Gray Pine (bop)	3rd	0.142±	2.17
Subtotal 3rd Priority		***0.142±***	
Valley Foothill Riparian Woodland (VRI)	2nd	0.424±	6.49
Valley Oak Woodland (VOW)	2nd	0.441±	6.75
Subtotal 2nd Priority		***0.865±***	

Table 2. Common Wildlife Habitats Within the Proposed Project Site			
Habitat Type	**Priority Rating[1]**	**Approximate Acreage**	**Percentage of Site [2]**
Total		**6.534±**	**100.00**

Notes:
[1] 4th priority rating = habitat with low value; 3rd priority rating = habitat of moderate value; and 2nd priority rating = habitat of high value.
[2] Numbers may not sum to 100 due to rounding.
[3] These habitat types are not considered suitable wildlife habitat and are not jurisdictional Waters of the U.S. or State. Based upon their disturbed nature, they are classified as rsp in accordance with the Tuolumne County Wildlife Handbook guidelines.
Source: AWE, 2015.

Table 3 identifies the special-status plant and wildlife species that were determined to have the potential to occur within the Project site. (A complete species list is provided in Appendix A.)

Table 3. Special-status Plant and Wildlife Species with the Potential to Occur Within the Proposed Project Site

Species Name	Status F/S/CNPS[1]	Habitat Requirements	Potential for Species/Habitat Presence
Plants			
Big-scale balsamroot *Balsamorhiza macrolepi*	--/--/1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland; sometimes serpentinite. 90 – 1,555 meters. Bloom period: March – June.	Potential habitat present. Surveyed during appropriate bloom period, however, and the species was not present.
Hoover's calycadenia *Calycadenia hooveri*	--/--/1B.3	Cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland / rocky, primarily lone sandstone, 65-300 meters. Bloom period: July – September.	Potential habitat present. Surveyed during appropriate bloom period, however, and the species was not present.
Mariposa clarkia *Clarkia biloba* ssp *australis*	--/--/1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, 300-945 meters. Bloom period: May – July.	Potential habitat present. Surveyed during appropriate bloom period, however, and the species was not present.
Beaked clarkia *Clarkia rostrata*	--/--/1B.3	Cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland, 60-500 meters. Bloom period: April – May.	Potential habitat present. Surveyed during appropriate bloom period, however, and the species was not present.
Tuolumne iris *Iris hartwegii* ssp. *columbiana*	--/--/1B.2	Cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, 425-1,400 meters. Bloom period: May – June.	Potential habitat present. Surveyed during appropriate bloom period, however, and the species was not present.
Parry's horkelia *Horkelia parryi*	--/--/1B.2	Open chaparral, cismontane woodland, especially lone soils or limestone, 80-1,035 meters. Bloom period: April – June.	Potential habitat present. Surveyed during appropriate bloom period, however, and the species was not present.
Wildlife			
California red-legged frog	FT/SSC/--	Permanent and semi-permanent aquatic habitats, such as creeks and cold water ponds, with emergent and submergent vegetation; may aestivate in rodent burrows or cracks during dry periods.	The most current historical record for this species within Woods Creek is from 1950 (No. 571), and the exact location is unknown (CDFW 2014). More recent surveys, including a 2006 habitat assessment and a December 17, 2014 survey, concluded that California red-legged frog is not present within the portion of Woods Creek that is located

Table 3. Special-status Plant and Wildlife Species with the Potential to Occur Within the Proposed Project Site			
Species Name	**Status F/S/CNPS[1]**	**Habitat Requirements**	**Potential for Species/Habitat Presence**
			adjacent to the Project site, nor does the creek contain suitable breeding habitat. However, per a 2012 habitat survey on a portion of Woods Creek located upstream of the BSA, it was concluded that this upstream segment of the creek does offer suitable breeding and non-breeding habitat for California red-legged frog (Barry and Fellers 2013); therefore, the creek represents potential dispersal habitat. Woods Creek is not located within the Project site..
Foothill yellow-legged frog	--/SSC/--	Forest streams and rivers with sunny, sandy, and rocky banks, deep pools, and shallow riffles.	There are no records for foothill yellow-legged frogs in the vicinity of the Project site. The portions of Woods Creek adjacent to the Project site do not support suitable breeding habitat for this species. The closest occurrence is located approximately 6.5 miles southwest of the Project site (CDFW 2014).
Western pond turtle *Emys (=Clemmys) marmorata*	--/SSC/--	A thoroughly aquatic turtle of ponds, marshes, rivers, streams, and irrigation ditches with aquatic vegetation. Need basking sites and suitable (sandy banks or grassy open fields) upland habitat for egg-laying.	The riparian habitats northwest of Jamestown Road provide potential nesting habitat for pond turtles. The closest recorded sighting is located approximately 6.5 miles south of the Project area (CDFW 2014).
Purple martin *Progne subis*	--/SSC/--	Abandoned woodpecker holes in valley oak and cottonwood forests for nesting; also nests in vertical drainage holes under elevated freeways and highway bridges; open areas required for feeding.	Potential for foraging, roosting, or nesting in annual grassland or wooded habitats in the Project area.
White-tailed kite *Elanus leucurus*	--/FP/--	Agricultural lands and open stages of most herbaceous habitats. Nests in dense oak, willow, or other tree stands.	Low potential for nesting within the Project area due to existing disturbance and human activity in the area.
Yellow warbler *Dendroica petechial brewsteri*	--/SSC/-- (nesting)	Breeds in riparian woodlands, montane chaparral, open ponderosa pine, and mixed conifer habitats with substantial amounts of brush. In migration, uses sparse to dense woodland and forest habitats.	Potential seasonal migrant in annual grassland or wooded habitats in the Project area. Unlikely to nest in the Project area due to lack of dense shrubby habitat.
Ringtail *Bassaricsus astutus*	--/FP/--	Found in most forest and shrub habitats in close association with rock and/or riparian areas, usually not more than 1 kilometer from water. Dens in hollow trees, snags, or other	Potential for occurrence in riparian habitats in the Project area.

Table 3. Special-status Plant and Wildlife Species with the Potential to Occur Within the Proposed Project Site			
Species Name	**Status F/S/CNPS[1]**	**Habitat Requirements**	**Potential for Species/Habitat Presence**
		cavities.	
Western mastiff bat *Eumops perotis californicus*	--/SSC/--	Many open, semi-arid habitats, including conifer and deciduous woodlands, coastal scrub grasslands, chaparral etc. Roosts in crevices in cliff faces, high buildings, trees, and tunnels.	Potential roosting areas (large trees) are present within the Project area; the closest recorded (CDFW 2014) occurrence for the species is approximately 3 miles southwest of the Project area near Table Mountain.
Western red bat *Lasiurus blossevillii*	--/SSC/--	Roosts in forests and woodlands, primarily in trees along habitat edge and adjacent to streams, fields, or urban areas.	Potential roosting areas (large trees) are present within the Project area; the closest recorded (CDFW 2014) occurrence for the species is 4.5 miles northwest of the Project area near New Melones Reservoir.
Valley elderberry longhorn beetle *Desmocerus californicus dimorphus*	FT/--	Dependent on elderberry shrubs (host plant) as a food plant; potential habitat is shrubs with stems 1 inch in diameter within Central Valley	Two elderberry shrubs are located within 100 feet of the project site.

Notes:
For a complete species list, please see Appendix A.
[1] Federal/State/CNPS status explanations:

--	=	no listing.
1B	=	List 1B species: rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere.
.2	=	Moderately threatened in California (20-80% occurrences threatened/moderate degree and immediacy of threat).
.3	=	Not very threatened in California (<20% of occurrences threatened/low degree and immediacy of threat or no current threats known)
FP	=	designated as a fully protected species under the California Fish and Game Code.
FT	=	federally threatened
SSC	=	state species of special concern.

Source: AWE, 2015.

Analysis:

a-b) ***Would the proposed Project have an adverse impact, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any endangered, rare, or threatened species, as listed in Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations (Section 670.2 or 670.5) or in Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations; or have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?***

Plants

There are no California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) records of special-status plant species within the Project site, and no special-status plant species were identified during surveys. However, based on a review of species lists obtained from California Native Plant Society (CNPS) (CNPS 2014), CNDDB (CDFW 2014), and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) (USFWS 2014b) and an analysis of the vegetation communities supported within the Project site, up to six special-status plant species, as identified in Table 3, have potential to occur on site.

5TH AVENUE SIGNALIZATION PROJECT

Project Site (7.22 acres)
250-foot Vernal Pool Study Area
100-foot VELB Study Area
Culvert
Culvert (Estimated Location)
Elderberry Shrub Location

Landcover Type
Annual Grassland-AGS (0.263 ac)
Barren-BAR (4.916 ac)
Blue Oak-Gray Pine BOP (0.142 ac)
Valley Oak Woodland-VOW (0.457 ac)
Valley Foothill Riparian-VRI (0.424 ac)
Residential-Park RSP (1.024 ac)
Paved Ditch (0.007 ac)
Erosion Feature (0.005 ac)

N

0 200 400 feet

1 inch = 200 feet

Data Source:
- Area West Environmental, Inc. 2014
- Quincy Engineering Company 2014
- Tuolumne County, Accessed April 2015
- ESRI Aerial Imagery, Accessed May 2015

Date: 8-21-15

AREA WEST ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.

Document Path: D:\AWE\13-033 5th Avenue Signalization\mxd\5thAve_Habitat_11x17_20150528.mxd

Figure 4. Habitats within the Project Site

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Grassland and woodland habitats were identified within the Project site during field surveys conducted in 2014. These habitat types represent potential habitat for eight species that have a moderate-to-high potential to occur within the proposed Project site. Botanical surveys conducted on May 20 and July 7, 2015, which covered the bloom periods for all plant species identified in Table 3, did not identify the presence of any special-status plants.

Given their absence from the Project site, the proposed Project will have no impact on special-status plant species.

Wildlife

Appendix A provides a detailed list of all special status wildlife species with the potential to occur within the Project area and an analysis of the likelihood for each to occur. In summary, there are no records of special-status wildlife species occurring within the Project site, nor were any identified during field surveys conducted in 2014. As summarized in Table 3, based on a review of databases and site surveys, the Project site contains potentially suitable habitat for the following species: western pond turtle, purple martin, white-tailed kite, yellow warbler, ringtail, western mastiff bat, western red bat and Valley elderberry longhorn beetle (VELB).

Western Pond Turtle

Construction of the proposed Project could result in both direct and indirect impacts to the western pond turtle. Direct impacts, including loss or disturbance of individuals resulting from vegetation removal, ground disturbance, equipment use, road construction, and other Project activities, would be avoided through implementation of Mitigation Measures BIO-1, BIO-2, BIO-3, and BIO-4. The environmental awareness training required in BIO-1 would include a discussion of the habitat and identification characteristics of the western pond turtle, as well as instructions for avoiding impacts to this species. BIO-2 requires general construction measures to minimize the extent and degree of potential biological impacts. BIO-3 requires preconstruction surveys for western pond turtle within 48 hours prior to the start of construction. Mitigation Measure BIO-4 requires that any western pond turtles, or other wildlife species that are observed in the Project area during construction are not harmed, and are allowed to move out of harm's way on their own accord or are relocated by a qualified biologist holding a CDFW Scientific Collecting Permit for this species.

Indirect impacts to this species could result from loss of or disturbance to terrestrial and aquatic habitat. Due to the limited extent of potential terrestrial habitat for this species present within the proposed Project site, potential impacts to terrestrial habitat are considered less than significant. Vegetation removal, ground disturbance, and equipment use could result in erosion and sedimentation, deterioration of water quality, and potentially significant impacts to aquatic habitat for the western pond turtle in Woods Creek.

Impacts to water quality and aquatic habitat for this species would be reduced to less-than-significant levels through implementation of Mitigation Measure GEO-1, which requires the preparation of a SWPPP that will include a variety of construction BMPs aimed at erosion control, spill prevention, and other water quality protection measures. Through implementation of Mitigation Measures BIO-1, BIO-2, BIO-3, BIO-4, and BIO-5, as well as adherence to relevant County policies, potential direct and indirect impacts to special-status reptiles and to water quality will be reduced to less-than-significant levels. (See also GEO-1, related to erosion control.)

California Red-Legged Frog and Foothill Yellow-Legged Frog

As described in Table 3, California red-legged frog has not been observed within Woods Creek since

1950, and there are no records of foothill yellow-legged frog occurring within Woods Creek at all. Surveys conducted in 2006 for a project immediately south of the Project site concluded that the portion of Woods Creek adjacent to the site did not provide suitable habitat for California red-legged frog, which the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service concurred with in a technical assistance letter (Appendix A). More recent surveys conducted in 2014 re-affirmed the absence of suitable habitat for either California red-legged frog or foothill yellow-legged frog, and no species were observed during this time. It is also worth noting that the creek was dry during surveys completed in 2015. Suitable breeding habitat for California red-legged frog has been observed approximately 2 to 3 miles upstream from the Project site (though no species were actually observed) (Barry and Fellers 2013); therefore, it is possible that this species could disperse along Woods Creek. However, based on historical data for the species, as well as past (2006) and recent (2014) surveys it is not likely for either California red-legged frog or foothill yellow-legged frog to be present within Woods Creek. Furthermore, the proposed project, which involves road improvements along Jamestown Road, would not affect Woods Creek. Therefore, the project will have no impact to these species.

Bird Species

Annual grassland, woodland, and residential-park habitats in the proposed Project site represent potential foraging, roosting, and nesting habitat for several special-status avian species, including raptors, purple martin, white tailed kite, and yellow warbler. Construction activities and related noise may cause short-term, temporary disturbance of bird species that may forage within or adjacent to the proposed Project site. However, construction activities would be short-term and temporary, and, in accordance with Mitigation Measure BIO-2, would be restricted to the area necessary to complete the work. Additionally, construction equipment must have sound control devices no less effective than those provided on the original equipment. No equipment will have an un-muffled exhaust system or may idle for more than 5 minutes. Work will only take place from 7:00 A.M. to 7:00 P.M. (also see Mitigation Measure NOISE-1).

Construction activities and related noise may also cause short-term, temporary disturbance of special-status bird species that may nest in the proposed Project site and vicinity, such as purple martin, white-tailed kite, and yellow warbler as well as other native bird species protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) or raptor nests protected under Section 3503.5 of the California Fish and Game Code. If the Project is scheduled during the nesting season (generally February 1 through August 30), potential disturbance of nesting special-status birds and other species protected under the MBTA and California Fish and Game Code (CFGC) would be considered potentially significant. These potential impacts would be avoided through implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-5. This requires preconstruction surveys by a qualified biologist within 15 days prior to Project initiation to determine if active nests are present in the Project vicinity. If active nests are found, appropriate buffers will be implemented. Given the short-term nature of construction activities and proposed mitigation, direct impacts to foraging or nesting special-status avian species would be less than significant.

Potentially significant indirect effects to special-status avian species could result from construction activities and associated tree removal, which would reduce the amount of nesting, roosting, and/or foraging habitat in the proposed Project area. Details regarding construction-related tree removal are discussed in detail in Sections b) and e) below. Mitigation Measure BIO-2 requires that the extent of disturbance to habitat is limited to the minimum area possible to complete the proposed Project. All construction activities and associated tree removal will occur along existing roads and will only affect the margins of broader oak woodlands that extend into surrounding areas outside of the proposed Project site, meaning that removal of trees would not result in significant changes to the surrounding woodland type or canopy layer structure, and, therefore, would not significantly alter the presence of

nesting, roosting, and/or foraging habitat for special-status birds or other avian species protected under the MBTA. Furthermore, potential impacts to oak woodlands and riparian habitat would be avoided, mitigated, and compensated for as described in Sections b) and e) below and Mitigation Measures BIO-7 and BIO-8. Therefore, impacts to habitat for special-status avian species would be less-than-significant, with implementation of mitigation.

Mammals

Woodland habitat within and adjacent to the Project site represents potential roosting habitat for two species of special-status bats, including western mastiff bat and western red bat. Additionally, valley foothill riparian woodland habitat in the Project site represents potential habitat for the ringtail, though it is unlikely to den in the proposed Project site or vicinity due to existing disturbance and ongoing human activity. The proposed Project could result in both direct impacts to special-status mammals through temporary disturbance and indirect impacts through effects to habitat, as described below.

Construction activities and related noise may cause short-term, temporary disturbance to ringtail and bat species that may forage in the proposed Project site. However, construction activities would be restricted to the area necessary for implementation of the proposed Project. Additionally, construction activities would take place in a largely developed, residential and commercial area where ongoing human activity occurs, and would primarily be implemented during daylight hours. Bats and ringtail typically would not be foraging in the proposed Project site during daylight hours (bats and ringtail typically forage after sunset). Therefore, direct impacts to foraging special-status mammals would be considered less than significant.

Additionally, woodland habitat in the Project site contains potential roosting habitat for tree-roosting special-status bat species (western mastiff bat and western red bat). Tree removal associated with the proposed Project could directly affect bats potentially roosting in the Project site. This impact would be avoided through implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-6, which requires preconstruction surveys for bats roosting in the Project site and avoidance of disturbance to roosting bats if they are found. Therefore, direct impacts to special-status mammals would be considered less than significant, with implementation of mitigation.

The proposed Project would permanently impact approximately 0.019 acre of valley foothill riparian woodland, which represents potential foraging habitat for ringtail. Because of the ongoing human activity in the area, the limited extent of impacts to this habitat, and riparian habitat avoidance, mitigation, and compensation measures as described below and in Mitigation Measure BIO-7 and BIO-8, impacts to ringtail foraging habitat would be less than significant, with implementation of mitigation.

Additionally, woodland habitat in the Project area contains potential roosting habitat for western mastiff bat and western red bat. Potential impacts to bat habitat would be reduced to less-than-significant levels, through implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-2, which requires that the extent of disturbance to habitat is limited to the minimum area possible to complete the Project.

Grassland habitats in the proposed Project site consist of small isolated patches adjacent to roads and intersections. Tree removal in wooded habitats will occur along existing roads and will only affect the margins of surrounding woodlands that extend outside of the Project area. Additionally, potential impacts to oak woodlands and riparian habitat would be avoided, mitigated, and compensated for as described paragraph c below and Mitigation Measures BIO-7 and BIO-8. Therefore, with implementation of mitigation the construction activities and removal of trees would not result in a significant loss of terrestrial foraging or roosting habitat for bats.

Invertebrates

Two elderberry shrubs exist within the 100 foot buffer of the Project site between SR 49 and Jamestown Road. These shrubs are potential habitat for VELB, Construction activities that would occur within the vicinity of the elderberry shrubs would only include roadway striping; therefore, no direct impacts to the elderberry shrubs will occur. Dust generation from construction activities could indirectly affect the elderberry shrubs however; dust abatement measures identified in Mitigation Measure AQ-1 would ensure that this potential impact is less than significant.

Summary

Potentially significant direct and indirect impacts to special-status species with habitat or potential to occur in the proposed Project site will be avoided through implementation of the mitigation measures identified above. Therefore, impacts to special-status species as a result of the proposed Project are considered less than significant.

c-d) Would the proposed Project have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, and regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; or have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the *Clean Water Act* (including, but not limited to, marsh and vernal pool) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?

Implementation of the proposed Project would result in removal or disturbance of a portion of the habitat types that are located within the Project site. Table 4 and Figure 5 identify the amount and locations of potential habitat impacts, within the proposed Project's work limits and are generally defined as the maximum extent of potential ground disturbance activities, including grading, paving, and applying overlay to existing pavement. Impacts to these habitats are further discussed below.

Table 4. Potential Habitat Impacts Associated with the Proposed Project

Habitat Type	Approximate Acreage within Project Work Limits	Percentage of Site
Annual Grassland (AGS)	0.188	6.20
Barren (BAR) [1]	2.265	74.70
Residential-Park (RSP)	0.375	12.36
Paved Ditch (RSP)[1]	0.003	0.09
Erosion Feature (RSP)[1]	0.002	0.07
4th Priority Subtotal	***2.838***	
Blue Oak-Gray Pine (BOP)	0.087	2.86
3rd Priority Subtotal	***0.087***	
Valley Foothill Riparian Woodland (VRI)	0.019	0.62
Valley Oak Woodland (VOW)	0.089	2.93
2nd Priority Subtotal	***0.107***	
Total	**3.032**	**100.00**

[1] These habitat types are not considered suitable wildlife habitat and are not jurisdictional Waters of the U.S. or State. Based upon their disturbed nature, they are classified as RSP in accordance with the TCWH guidelines.
Source: AWE, 2015.

Fourth Priority Habitats

As shown in Table 4 and identified in Figure 5, construction of the proposed Project would affect a

5TH AVENUE SIGNALIZATION PROJECT

Work Limits
Project Site (6.54 acres)
Culvert
Culvert (Estimated Location)
Elderberry Shrub Location

Landcover Type
Annual Grassland-AGS (0.195 ac)
Barren-BAR (2.265 ac)
Blue Oak-Gray Pine BOP (0.087 ac)
Valley Oak Woodland-VOW (0.089 ac)*
Valley Foothill Riparian-VRI (0.019 ac)
Residential-Park RSP (0.600 ac)*
Paved Ditch (0.007 ac)
Erosion Feature (0.004 ac)

* Includes areas of tree canopy that extend beyond the work limit and Project site boundaries.

N

0 200 400 feet

1 inch = 200 feet

Data Source:
- Area West Environmental, Inc. 2014
- Quincy Engineering Company 2014
- Tuolumne County, Accessed April 2015
- ESRI Aerial Imagery, Accessed May 2015

Date: 8-21-15

AREA WEST ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.

Document Path: D:\AWE\13-033 5th Avenue Signalization\mxd\5thAve_Habitat Impacts.mxd

Figure 5. Habitat Impacts

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variety of Fourth Priority Habitat types, including annual grassland, barren, residential-park, paved ditch, and erosional features. The largest habitat type to be affected is barren habitat (e.g., paved roadways and other developed areas), of which approximately 2.265 acres will be affected by the proposed Project. Disturbance to these habitat types would occur as a result of construction-related activities, such as road widening, installation or improvement of drainage features, and overlaying on existing roadway. The County does not consider Fourth Priority Habitat types to be of high value; therefore, potential impacts to these habitats as a result of the proposed Project are considered less than significant.

Third Priority Habitats

Pursuant to the 1987 Tuolumne County Wildlife Handbook (TCWH), third priority habitats such as blue oak-grey pine (BOP) are common habitats that are of considerable value to wildlife. Pursuant to Policy U3 of the TCWH, where common habitat is located on a proposed development site and is determined to be of considerable value to wildlife, open space zoning shall be used to conserve 20% of the site or the entire habitat, whichever is less. Given the very small (0.087 acre) amount of BOP habitat that would be affected by construction of the proposed Project, its lack of connectivity with other habitat, the location of the BOP patch adjacent to extensive traffic along SR 49/108, and adjoining industrial development; the habitat, while providing limited value as cover, is not of considerable value to wildlife. Similarly, due to the size and location of the parcel where the BOP habitat is located, the Tuolumne County wildlife maps classify this area as Residential Park, a fourth priority habitat. Therefore, potential impacts to Third Priority Habitats are considered less than significant.

Second Priority Habitats

As shown in Table 4, construction of the proposed Project would result in the removal of habitat types considered by the County as Second Priority Habitats (Target Wildlife Habitats or habitat with high value), including 0.019 acre of Valley Foothill Riparian Woodland (VRI) and 0.089 acre of VOW. Loss of VRI and Valley Oak Woodland (VOW) habitat would occur as a result of road widening in order to accommodate proposed improvements to the 5th Avenue and SR 49/108 intersection and a portion of Jamestown Road close to the 5th Avenue intersection.

Valley Foothill Riparian Habitat

The Jamestown Community Plan calls for protection/maintenance of riparian vegetation along Woods Creek, filtering runoff entering Woods Creek, and appropriate mitigation for impacts to biological resources as follows:

Policy 14.F.5 *Maintain Woods Creek and the riparian vegetation along its banks as part of the continuous network of valuable wildlife habitat throughout the County in order to provide habitat corridors for wildlife that move back and forth between the larger tracts of high quality habitat.*

Program 14.F.e *Require appropriate mitigation for impacts to biological resources from new development along Woods Creek and encourage the design of such new development to accommodate the provision of trails along the Creek for recreational opportunities. The future provision of easements and trails along Woods Creek shall not, in any manner, authorize trespass upon private property, or increase the right of public agencies to gain access to private property unless expressly authorized by the property owner.*

Per Mitigation Measure BIO-7, which sets forth a variety of avoidance BMPs that will be implemented prior to and during construction, VRI habitat will be avoided to the greatest extent practical. However, the proposed Project would still result in the loss of approximately 0.019 acre of VRI, which would occur as a result of partial trimming or the full removal of two trees: one blue oak and one tree of heaven. In order to compensate for this impact, implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-8, which requires compensation via the payment of in-lieu fees to the Tuolumne County Oak Woodland Conservation Fund, is required. Given the minimal amount of loss to VRI and implementation of mitigation measures BIO-7 and BIO-8, potential impacts to VRI habitat are considered less than significant.

Valley Oak Woodland Habitat

Per Mitigation Measure BIO-7, VOW habitat will be avoided to the greatest extent practical. However, widening of the 5th Avenue and SR 49/108 intersection would also result in the loss of approximately 0.089 acre of VOW habitat in the southwest corner of that intersection. The bulk of impacted VOW is associated with three trees located on the southwest side of the intersection that are identified for removal. Per the TCWH, typical mitigation for the loss of VOW is the purchase of off-site easements. However, given the very small amount of VOW habitat that would be affected by construction of the proposed Project, its lack of connectivity with other habitat, the location of the VOW patch adjacent to extensive traffic along SR 49/108, and adjoining development; the habitat, while providing limited value as cover, is not of considerable value to wildlife.

Per Mitigation Measure BIO-8, the County proposes to mitigate for the loss of oak trees in areas designated as VOW through the payment of in-lieu fees. As shown in Table 5, implementation of the proposed Project, including widening of the 5th Avenue/SR 49/108 intersection, the 5th Avenue/Jamestown Road intersection, and the segment of 5th Avenue between Jamestown Road and SR 49/108, would result in the removal of up to 43 trees that are 5 inches or greater in diameter at breast height (dbh). Trees to be potentially removed include Valley oak, interior live oak, blue oak, Fremont cottonwood, English walnut, and a variety of ornamental trees. The general locations of trees identified for removal are depicted in Figure 6.

Table 5. Tree Removal as a Result of the Proposed Project

Location	Species	Total Number To Be Removed	Total Number Old Growth Oak Trees To Be Removed[1]
A	Interior live oak (*Quercus wislizeni*)	1	0
	Valley oak (*Quercus lobata*)	1	0
	Blue oak (*Quercus douglasii*)	1	0
	Fremont's cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*)	2	0
	Woman's tongue (*Albizia julibrissin*)	1	0
	Subtotal	*6*	*0*
B	Valley oak	1	0
	Subtotal	*1*	*0*
C	Interior live oak	3	0
	Blue oak	1	0
	Woman's tongue	1	0
	Tree of Heaven (*Ailanthis altissima*)	4	0
	Subtotal	*9*	*0*
D	Interior live oak	1	0
	Valley oak	1	0
	Wild crab apple (*Peraphyllum ramosissimum*)	2	0
	English Walnut (*Juglans regia*)	4	0

Table 5. Tree Removal as a Result of the Proposed Project			
Location	**Species**	**Total Number To Be Removed**	**Total Number Old Growth Oak Trees To Be Removed[1]**
	Incense cedar (*Calocedrus decurrens*)	1	0
	Pomegranate (*Punica granatum*)	1	0
	Tree of Heaven	9	0
	Subtotal	*19*	*0*
E	Tree of Heaven	1	0
	Blue oak	1	0
	Total to be Removed	2	0
F	Blue oak	2	0
	Interior live oak	2	0
	Valley oak	2	0
	Subtotal	*6*	*0*
	Total	**43**	**0**

[1] Old Growth Oak trees are defined as any oak with a dbh of 24 inches or more. (Chapter 9.24 Tuolumne County General Plan).
Source: AWE, 2015.

Of the 43 trees identified above, 17 are oak trees (5 Valley oak, 7 live oak, and 5 blue oak). None of the 17 oak trees identified for potential removal qualify as Old Growth Oak (OGO) trees, as defined by the County (Chapter 9.24 Tuolumne County Ordinance Code). Due to the size of the Project site and the density of existing development and natural features (e.g., other trees, shrubs, etc.) on-site replanting is not feasible. Similarly, due to the fact that the proposed Project consists of roadway improvements, it is not possible to compensate for the loss of Valley oak, blue oak and live oak trees by creating Open Space zoning to protect oak woodland within the Project site boundaries. Therefore, potential impacts to VOW will be mitigated through compensation via the payment of in-lieu fees to the Tuolumne County Oak Woodland Conservation Fund (Mitigation Measure BIO-8).

Summary

The County will implement a variety of mitigation measures, including Mitigation Measure BIO-7, in order to avoid potential impacts to Target Wildlife Habitat and other habitat types within the Project site. However, it has been determined that construction of the proposed Project will result in the loss of 0.019 acre of VRI habitat and 0.089 acre of VOW habitat. The loss of both habitat types will be mitigated through the payment of fees to the Tuolumne County Oak Woodland Conservation Fund (Mitigation Measure BIO-8). With implementation of these measures, potential impacts to Target Wildlife Habitat are considered less than significant.

5TH AVENUE SIGNALIZATION PROJECT

Project Site (6.54 acres)

Tree Removal Area

Note: Tree removal areas may extend beyond the boundary of the project site due to the tree's canopy.

N

0 250 500 feet

1 inch = 250 feet

Data Source:
- Area West Environmental, Inc. 2014
-Quincy Engineering Company 2014
- ESRI Aerial Background Image, Accessed May 2015

Date: 5-28-15

AREA WEST ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.

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Figure 6. Tree Removal Locations

e) Would the proposed Project interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?

As previously discussed, the Project site provides suitable habitat for up to 10 special-status wildlife species. Construction activities, including removal of trees and other vegetation, may temporarily disrupt wildlife movement within the Project site. However, disturbance of these species would only occur during daytime hours when certain species (e.g., ringtail) are dormant and would also be temporary, as disturbance would only occur as a result of construction activities. Construction of the proposed Project would primarily occur within existing roadway, and therefore would not substantially interfere with the movement of wildlife species or established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites. Therefore, potential impacts to wildlife or fish movement or migration are considered less than significant.

f) Would the proposed Project conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?

As described previously in this section, the Jamestown Community Plan sets forth several policies intended to protect biological resources, including maintaining the quality of Woods Creek and preserving riparian habitat. In accordance with these policies, this Initial Study has recommended Mitigation Measure GEO-1 to avoid impacts to Woods Creek. Similarly, a number of measures (BIO-1, 2, 7, and 8) have been recommended to avoid or compensate for impacts to riparian habitat. Adherence to these measures will ensure that the proposed Project is consistent with the policies set forth in the Jamestown Community Plan. Impacts are considered less than significant, with mitigation.

g) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?

The proposed Project is not located within the planning boundaries of an adopted habitat conservation plan (HCP). Therefore, no impact would occur as a result of the proposed Project conflicting with an adopted HCP.

Mitigation Measures:

BIO-1: Worker Environmental Awareness Training Program (Preconstruction Meeting)

All contractors involved in site development, affected County department personnel, and environmental specialists will attend a mandatory Worker Environmental Awareness Training Program (Preconstruction Meeting) provided by a qualified biologist prior to any grading or other site disturbances including vegetation removal. The program will address proper implementation of mitigation measures contained herein. A separate preconstruction meeting may be held for contractors involved in vegetation removal to review mitigation measures addressing tree removal.

BIO-2: General Construction Measures

- Project activities will be limited to a designated work area (including the work corridor, access routes, and staging areas). Project area limits will be established and identified with physical markers to restrict Project activities to the minimum area necessary to complete the Project. Construction access, staging, storage, and parking areas shall be located in developed and pre-disturbed areas to the extent possible.

- All equipment will be inspected and cleaned prior to use to minimize the introduction and spread of invasive plant species.

- Vehicle and equipment speed will be limited to 15 miles per hour (mph) in unpaved portions of the Project area.

- After the construction work is completed, temporarily disturbed areas shall be restored to their original pre-project condition, including topography and vegetation. If seeding is necessary when restoring to previous condition, local, native, noninvasive species seed mixes shall be used.

- Personnel shall not dump any litter or construction debris within the Project area. All such debris and waste shall be picked up daily and properly disposed of at an appropriate site. Upon completion of operations and/or onset of wet weather, all construction material and/or debris shall be removed from the Project work site to an area not subject to inundation. All removed vegetation and debris shall be disposed of according to State and local laws and ordinances.

- All food-related trash items such as wrappers, cans, bottles, and food scraps shall be disposed of in closed containers and removed at least once a week from the construction site.

- All construction equipment must have sound-control devices no less effective than those provided on the original equipment. No equipment shall have an un-muffled exhaust system.

- All equipment (i.e., construction equipment and trucks) will be limited to five (5) or fewer minutes of idling time.

- Construction activities (excluding activities that would result in a safety concern to the public or construction workers) shall be limited to between the hours of 7:00 A.M. and 7:00 P.M.

- To prevent inadvertent entrapment of animals during the construction phase, all excavated, steep-walled holes or trenches more than 2 feet deep shall be covered at the close of each working day by plywood or similar materials, or provided with one or more escape ramps constructed of earth fill or wooden planks. Before such holes or trenches are filled, they shall be thoroughly inspected for trapped animals.

- Many species are attracted to den-like structures such as pipes and may enter stored pipe becoming trapped or injured. All construction pipes, culverts, or similar structures with a diameter of 4-inches or greater that are stored at a construction site for one or more overnight periods shall be thoroughly inspected for wildlife before the pipe is subsequently buried, capped, or otherwise used or moved in any way. If wildlife is discovered inside a pipe, that section of pipe shall not be moved until the animal has voluntarily moved. If necessary, and under the direct supervision of a qualified biologist, the pipe may be moved once to remove it from the path of construction activity, until the species has escaped.

BIO-3: Preconstruction Survey for Special-status Wildlife

The following measures will be implemented to minimize or avoid potential impacts to the special-status wildlife species:

- Surveys for special-status wildlife species, such as western pond turtle, and ringtail and any active nests or dens will be conducted by a qualified biologist no more than 48 hours prior to the start of construction within suitable habitat (for western pond turtle, this includes portions of the Project site within 325 feet of Woods Creek)

- If any non-nesting species are observed in the Project site, a qualified biologist holding a CDFW Scientific Collecting Permit for the species will move the species to the nearest area of suitable habitat outside of the Project site.

- If an active pond turtle nest or ringtail den is found, the biologist shall consult CDFW to determine the appropriate avoidance measures, which may include a "no-disturbance" buffer around the nest or den site and surrounding uplands until the turtle hatchlings or ringtail pups have dispersed.

BIO-4: Avoid Disturbance or Harm to Wildlife Species

Following preconstruction surveys and Project initiation, it is possible that wildlife species could subsequently enter or return to the Project area. The following measures will be implemented to avoid disturbance or harm to these species:

- If any special-status species or other wildlife species are observed in the Project area during construction, construction will cease until the species is allowed to move out of harm's way on their own accord.

- Should an occupied den be identified for ringtail, the den shall be monitored to determine if occupation is by an adult only or is a natal den. If the den is occupied by an adult only, the den may be destroyed when the adult has moved or is temporarily absent. If the den is a natal den, a buffer zone of 200 feet shall be maintained around the den until a qualified biologist determines that the den has been vacated.

- If they cannot be allowed to move out of harm's way on their own accord, a qualified biologist holding a CDFW Scientific Collecting Permit for the species, or with CDFW authorization, will move the species to the nearest area of suitable habitat outside of the Project area.

BIO-5: Nesting Bird Protection

- Within 15 days prior to any tree removal within the Project area, a qualified biologist shall survey trees for any nesting birds or other protected wildlife species.

- If equipment staging, site preparation, vegetation removal, grading, excavation or other project-related construction activities are scheduled during the avian nesting season (generally February 1 through August 30), a focused survey for active nests would be conducted by a qualified biologist within 15 days prior to the beginning of project-related activities.

- Surveys shall be conducted in all habitat in the Project area. The minimum survey radii surrounding the work area shall be the following: i) 250 feet for passerines; ii) 500 feet for small raptors such as accipiters; iii) 1,000 feet for larger raptors such as buteos. Surveys shall be conducted at the appropriate times of day, and during appropriate nesting times.

- If an active nest is found, the bird shall be identified to species and the approximate distance from the closest work site to the nest estimated. No additional measures need be implemented if active nests are more than the following distances from the nearest work site: (a) 300 feet for raptors; or (b) 75 feet for other non-special-status bird species. If active nests are closer than those distances to the nearest work site and there is the potential for destruction of a nest or substantial disturbance to nesting birds due to construction activities, a plan to monitor nesting birds during construction shall be prepared and submitted to the CDFW for review and approval. Disturbance of active nests shall be avoided to the extent possible until it is determined that nesting is complete and the young have fledged.

BIO-6: Preconstruction Survey for Roosting Bats

The following measures will be implemented to avoid impacts to roosting bats potentially present in the Project area:

- Within 15 days of any tree removal within the Project area, a qualified biologist shall survey trees for any roosting bats or other protected wildlife species.

- During April–September before construction begins, a qualified biologist will survey trees within the Project area and identify any snags, hollow trees, or other trees with cavities that may provide suitable roosting habitat for sensitive or non-sensitive bats. Biologists shall also survey beneath bridges located near the east and west ends of the Project site. If no suitable roosting trees or sites are found, construction may proceed.

- If snags, hollow trees, or other trees with suitable cavities are found, they will be examined for roosting bats.

- If bats are not found and there is no evidence of use by bats, construction may proceed.

- If bats are found or evidence of use by bats is present, CDFW shall be consulted for guidance on measures to avoid or minimize disturbance to the colony. Additional measures may include excluding bats from the tree before construction begins.

BIO-7: Riparian and Oak Protection

The following mitigation measures will be implemented, as appropriate, to minimize potential impacts to riparian and oak woodland habitat:

- Riparian and woodland habitat will be avoided and protected during construction to the extent practicable.

- Prior to implementation of any staging, construction, or ground disturbing activities, high-visibility orange construction fencing will be installed along the perimeter of the work areas to clearly delineate the extent of the construction area. In areas where there is riparian or oak woodland habitat adjacent to the work limits, fencing will be installed to the driplines of the oaks to prevent inadvertent access by equipment or personnel. These areas will be avoided throughout Project implementation.

- Ground-disturbing activities will occur as far from the trunk of the tree as possible, and cutting of roots will be avoided to the greatest extent feasible.

BIO-8: Oak Tree Compensation

In order to compensate for the loss of oak trees associated with VRI and VOW habitat the County will pay in-lieu fees to the Tuolumne County Oak Woodland Conservation Fund. The County shall pay a fee of $6,500 per acre of oak woodland converted.

Mitigation Monitoring:

1. Mitigation Measure BIO-1 will be implemented by a qualified biologist prior to the start of construction activities and will be monitored by the County.

2. Mitigation Measures BIO-2 and 6 will be included in the construction contract and implemented by the Contractor. The County will be responsible for monitoring this measure.

3. Mitigation Measures BIO-3, 6, and 8 will be implemented by a qualified biologist prior to the start of construction activities and will be monitored by the County.

4. Mitigation Measure BIO-4 will be implemented by the Contractor throughout the construction process and will be monitored by the County.

5. Mitigation Measure BIO-7 will be included in the construction contract and implemented by the Contractor. The County will be responsible for monitoring this measure.

6. Mitigation Measures BIO-8 will be implemented prior to the issuance of a grading permit and shall be performed by the County.

Hydrology and Water Quality:

Issues and Supporting Information Sources	*Potentially Significant Impact*	*Less-than-Significant with Mitigation Incorporation*	*Less-than-Significant Impact*	*No Impact*
Would the Proposed Project/Action:				
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?	☐	☑	☐	☐
b) Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there should be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?	☐	☐	☐	☑
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?	☐	☑	☐	☐
d) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site?	☐	☑	☐	☐
e) Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned storm water drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?	☐	☑	☐	☐
f) Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?	☐	☐	☑	☐
g) Place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map?	☐	☐	☑	☐

h)	Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures which would impede or redirect flood flows?	☐	☐	☑	☐
i)	Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam?	☐	☐	☑	☐
j)	Inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?	☐	☐	☑	☐

Environmental Setting:

The proposed Project site drains into Woods Creek and is located within the Woods Creek Watershed, which is a component of the Upper Tuolumne River watershed. The Woods Creek Watershed encompasses approximately 29 square miles and extends approximately 8.6 miles from its headwaters near the community of Columbia to its convergence with Don Pedro Reservoir (Tuolumne County 2007). The Woods Creek watershed has experienced significant land use alteration, with approximately 66 major road crossings within the watershed. Riparian habitat in the watershed is highly variable, ranging from non-existent to more than 90 percent cover.

Existing storm drainage features on and in the vicinity of the Project site are limited to roadside ditches and culverts, which conduct storm drainage across existing roadways into Woods Creek.

Analysis:

a) Would the proposed Project violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?

The Project site is paralleled to the north by Woods Creek, a USGS blue-line perennial stream. As noted in the Geology/Soils section of this analysis, soil disturbances related to grading and trenching for Project improvements could result in soil erosion carrying silt into Woods Creek, which could degrade water quality. Implementation of Mitigation Measure GEO-1, which requires the preparation of a SWPPP that will set forth a variety of BMPs intended to prevent soil erosion, runoff, and other occurrences that could damage water quality, has been proposed. With implementation of this measure, potential impacts related to the violation of water quality standards are considered less than significant.

b) Would the proposed Project substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there should be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?

No wells are proposed for the Project and no alterations of river or stream courses are proposed for the Project. Furthermore, the Project would result in the creation of less than one (0.20) acre of new impervious surface. Therefore impacts to groundwater supply, recharge, or drainage alteration are not anticipated. There is no impact.

c-e) Would the proposed Project substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site; or substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site?

Existing storm drainage features on and in the vicinity of the Project site are limited to roadside

ditches and culverts, which conduct storm drainage across existing roadways into the natural drainage system (i.e., Woods Creek). Construction of the proposed Project would result in the creation of less than one acre of new impervious surface within the Project site, which will result in minimal increases in stormwater runoff. In order to address increased amounts of stormwater runoff, a storm drain system will be constructed along 5th Avenue, north of SR 49/108, to carry the additional road runoff away from the highway intersection, and outlet near the Jamestown Road intersection, which would make its way to Woods Creek. Existing drainage system hardware at the intersection with the SR 49/108, within Caltrans' right-of-way, may also be improved.

South of SR 49/108, drainage runs in an open ditch along the east side of the road towards the highway. The low point is in the southeast quadrant of the intersection. Implementation of the proposed Project will result in the open ditch being converted to a curb and gutter system, with inlets and culverts placed to keep the gutter spread from encroaching into the traveled way.

Construction of new drainage systems and improvements to existing ones will accommodate additional stormwater runoff generated by new impervious surfaces. Given the proposed construction and improvement of on-site drainage features and the relatively minor amount of new impervious surface being added, potential impacts to the existing drainage system as a result of the proposed Project are considered less than significant.

f) Would the proposed Project otherwise substantially degrade water quality?

Runoff from the Project site during construction has the potential to transport silt and other sediments to off-site surface waters if soil surfaces exposed during Project construction are not stabilized. The Federal Water Pollution Control Act was adopted to protect the quality of the nation's surface waters and is implemented through the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES). In California, the NPDES is implemented through the Storm Water Permitting Unit of the State Water Resources Control Board. Pursuant to state regulations, land development projects must submit a Notice of Intent (NOI) to obtain coverage under the General Construction Activity Storm Water Permit. A one acre or greater area of disturbance requires submittal of an NOI to the State Water Resources Control Board in order to comply with the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to minimize pollution of surface waters. Pursuant to Mitigation Measure GEO-1, a SWPPP is required to be developed and submitted with the NOI. The SWPPP includes BMPs, which will minimize stormwater runoff, erosion, and sediment movement during Project construction. The SWPPP will also include BMPs for preventing discharge of NPDES pollutants beside sediment (e.g., fertilizers, petroleum hydrocarbons, paint, etc.) to downstream water. The Project includes a condition requiring compliance with these regulations.

Based on the implementation of Mitigation Measure GEO-1, the Project's impacts on hydrology and water quality are expected to be less than significant.

g-j) Would the proposed Project place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map; place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures which would impede or redirect flood flows; expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam; or inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?

Pursuant to the Federal Emergency Management Agency Flood Insurance Rate Map Panel Number 06109C0850C, effective date April 16, 2009, the Project is located within a Flood Zone X – an area determined to be outside the 0.2% annual chance (or 500-year) floodplain. Therefore,

impacts to structures or persons associated with potential flooding are not anticipated.

The Project is not located adjacent to steep slopes, large water bodies such as a lake, and is not located near the ocean; therefore inundation from seiche, tsunami or mudflow is not anticipated, and potential impacts are considered less than significant.

Mitigation Measures:

See Mitigation Measure GEO-1.

Mitigation Monitoring:

See Mitigation Measure GEO-1.

Air Quality:

Issues and Supporting Information Sources	*Potentially Significant Impact*	*Less-than-Significant with Mitigation Incorporation*	*Less-than-Significant Impact*	*No Impact*
Where available, the significance criteria established by the Tuolumne County Air Pollution Control District has been relied upon to make the following determinations. **Would the Proposed Project/Action:**				
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	☐	☐	☑	☐
b) Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?	☐	☐	☑	☐
c) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?	☐	☐	☑	☐
d) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	☐	☑	☐	☐
e) Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?	☐	☐	☑	☐

Environmental Setting:

The proposed Project site is located in the Mountain Counties Air Basin (MCAB) witch falls under the jurisdiction of the Tuolumne County Air Pollution Control District (TCAPCD). The topography and meteorology of the MCAB combine such that local conditions predominate in determining the effect of emissions in the basin. Regional airflows are affected by the mountains and hills, which direct surface air flows, cause shallow vertical mixing, and create areas of high pollutant concentrations by hindering dispersion. Inversion layers, where warm air overlays cooler air, frequently occur and trap pollutants close to the ground. The MCAB is also affected by pollutants transported from the Bay Area, Sacramento, and San Joaquin valleys (AMBIENT 2014a).

Sensitive land uses[6] identified in the project area consist predominantly of residential uses. The nearest residential land uses are located adjacent to the segments of Jamestown Road and 5th Avenue, between the Jamestown Road/5th Avenue intersection and SR49/108.

[6] Residential dwellings, schools, parks, playgrounds, childcare centers, convalescent homes, and hospitals are examples of sensitive land uses.

Tuolumne County currently has non-attainment status for the criteria pollutant 8-hour Ozone (Environmental Protection Agency [EPA] 2015).

An air quality study was completed for the Project. That study is hereby incorporated by reference and included in Appendix B:

> Ambient Air Quality and Noise Consulting. *Air Quality & Greenhouse Gas Impact Analysis for 5th Avenue Intersection Improvements Project*, Tuolumne County, CA; December, 2014.

Analysis:

a) Would the proposed Project conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?

Proposed projects that generate emissions in excess of the TCAPCD's recommended significance thresholds would be considered to potentially conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan. As noted in paragraph c, below, implementation of the proposed Project would not be anticipated to result in long-term increases of mobile-source emissions, nor would short-term construction-generated emissions be projected to exceed applicable thresholds of significance. For these reasons, implementation of the proposed Project would not conflict with nor obstruct implementation of applicable air quality plans. This impact would be considered less than significant.

b) Would the proposed Project violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?

Proposed projects that generate emissions in excess of the TCAPCD's recommended significance thresholds would also be considered to result or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation, including increases in emissions for which the region is designated non-attainment. As noted in paragraph c, implementation of the proposed project would not be anticipated to result in long-term increases of mobile-source emissions, nor would short-term construction-generated emissions be projected to exceed applicable thresholds of significance. As a result, this impact would be considered less than significant.

c) Would the proposed Project result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?

<u>Short-term Increases of Construction-Generated Emissions</u>

Short-term increases in emissions would occur during the construction process. Construction-generated emissions are of temporary duration, lasting only as long as construction activities occur, but have the potential to represent a significant air quality impact. The construction of the proposed Project would result in the temporary generation of emissions associated with site grading and excavation, paving, motor vehicle exhaust associated with construction equipment and worker trips, as well as the movement of construction equipment on unpaved surfaces. Short-term construction emissions would result in increased emissions of ozone-precursor pollutants (i.e., reactive organic gases [ROG], Carbon Monoxide [CO], and oxides of nitrogen [$NO_{x]}$) and emissions of particulate matter (PM). Emissions of ozone-precursors would result from the operation of on-road and off-road motorized vehicles and equipment. Emissions of airborne PM are largely dependent on the

amount of ground disturbance associated with site preparation activities and can result in increased concentrations of PM that can adversely affect nearby sensitive land uses.

Short-term construction emissions of criteria air pollutants attributable to the proposed Project were estimated using Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District's (SMAQMD's) Road Construction Emissions Model, version 7.1.5.1. Emissions modeling included estimated daily emissions associated with major construction activities, as well as, annual emissions for both uncontrolled and controlled conditions. Estimated construction-generated emissions are summarized in Table 6.

Table 6. Short-Term Construction-Generated Emissions

Construction	Emissions (pounds per day)[1]				
	ROG	CO	NO_x	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$
Daily Emissions					
Grubbing/Land Clearing	2.0	12.3	20.6	56.9	12.5
Grading/Excavation	10.3	51.6	107.3	61.5	16.7
Drainage/Utilities/Sub-Grade	6.1	30.4	54.6	59.2	14.6
Paving	3.0	16.4	25.5	1.7	1.6
Highest Uncontrolled Emissions:	10.3	51.6	107.3	61.5	16.7
Total Controlled Emissions[1]:	10.3	51.6	107.3	33.5	10.8
TCAPCD Significance Thresholds:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	NA
Emissions Exceed TCAPCD Thresholds/Significant Impact?:	No	No	No	No	NA
Annual Emissions					
Total Uncontrolled Emissions:	0.5	2.4	4.7	3.4	0.9
Total Controlled Emissions[1]:	0.5	2.4	4.7	1.8	0.6
TCAPCD Significance Thresholds:	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**None**
Emissions Exceed TCAPCD Thresholds/Significant Impact?:	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**NA**

[1] Controlled emissions assume watering to reduce fugitive dust emissions.
Emissions were quantified using SMAQMD's Road Construction Emissions Model, version 7.1.5.1. Refer to Appendix B of the Air Quality Study (Appendix B) for modeling results and assumptions. Totals may not sum due to rounding.
Source: AMBIENT 2015.

Based on the modeling conducted, the proposed Project would generate maximum uncontrolled daily emissions of approximately 10.3 pounds per day (lbs/day) of ROG, 51.6 lbs/day of CO, 107.3 lbs/day of NO_x, 33.5 lbs/day of PM_{10}, and 10.8 lbs/day of $PM_{2.5}$. Uncontrolled annual emissions would total approximately 0.5 tons/year of ROG, 4.7 tons/year of NO_x, 2.4 tons/year of CO, 3.4 tons/year of PM_{10}, and 0.9 tons/year of $PM_{2.5}$. Estimated construction-generated emissions would not exceed the TCAPCD's daily or annual significance thresholds. It is also important to note that the proposed Project would be required to comply with the County of Tuolumne's Grading Ordinance (Section 12.20.370) for the control of fugitive dust emitted during site grading. With implementation of dust control measures, maximum annual emissions of PM would be reduced to

approximately 33.5 lbs/day of PM_{10} and 10.8 lbs/day of $PM_{2.5}$. Annual emissions would be reduced to 1.8 tons/year of PM_{10} and 0.6 tons/year of $PM_{2.5}$.[7]

The EPA determined on December 3, 2012, that Tuolumne County met the 1997 federal 8-hour ozone standard of 0.08 ppm by July 2011. However, the County's official designation remains "nonattainment" for the 1997 standard until EPA provides a protocol for addressing a revoked air quality standard. The County is "attainment" or "unclassified" for all other national ambient air quality standards, including the more stringent 2008 8-hour ozone standard of .075 ppm. With respect to State ambient air quality standards, Tuolumne County is classified as "nonattainment" for the 8-hour ozone standard of 0.07 ppm and the 1-hour ozone standard of 0.09 ppm. The County is classified as "attainment" or "unclassified" for all other State standards. The "nonattainment status of Tuolumne County with respect to the State ozone standards is due to overwhelming transport of ozone precursors from upwind, urban areas.

Given that the proposed Project would be required to comply with the County of Tuolumne's dust control requirements and that Project-generated emissions would not exceed applicable TCAPCD significance thresholds, construction-generated emissions would be considered less than significant.

Long-term Increases of Operational Emissions

The purpose of the proposed Project is intended to improve safety conditions at the 5th Avenue/SR49 intersection and overall traffic flow within the Project site. Implementation of the proposed Project would not result in an increase in regional vehicle traffic volumes or significant changes in vehicle traffic speeds. As a result, implementation of the proposed Project would not be anticipated to result in long-term increases of mobile-source emissions. This impact would be considered less than significant.

d) Would the proposed Project expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?

Potential increases in localized pollutant concentrations attributable to the proposed Project would be primarily associated with emissions of mobile-source CO; as well as, emissions of toxic air contaminants (TACs) emitted during construction. Localized air quality impacts are discussed, as follows:

Carbon Monoxide

Carbon monoxide is the primary criteria air pollutant of local concern associated with the proposed Project. Under specific meteorological and operational conditions, such as near areas of heavily congested vehicle traffic, CO concentrations may reach unhealthy levels. If inhaled, CO can be adsorbed easily by the blood stream and can inhibit oxygen delivery to the body, which can cause significant health effects ranging from slight headaches to death. The most serious effects are felt by individuals susceptible to oxygen deficiencies, including people with anemia and those suffering from chronic lung or heart disease.

Mobile-source emissions of CO are a direct function of traffic volume, speed, and delay. Signalized intersections projected to operate at unacceptable levels of service (i.e., LOS E, or worse) are

[7] PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ are particulate matter 10 micrometers less in diameter and 2.5 micrometers or less in diameter, respectively.

generally considered to have a higher potential for increased CO concentrations with potentially significant adverse effects to human health. As noted above, the purpose of the proposed Project is to improve safety and operational conditions at the 5th Avenue and SR 49/108 intersection. With project implementation, the 5th Avenue and SR 49/108 intersection would be projected to operate at LOS C, under year 2015 conditions, and LOS D under year 2035 conditions (Fehr & Peers 2012). Therefore, this intersection would not be projected to operate at unacceptable levels of service under post-project conditions. The proposed Project would also result in reduced vehicle delay at the intersection of SR 49/108 and Rawhide Road. For this reason, potential impacts associated with exposure to concentrated levels of CO are considered less than significant.

Toxic Air Contaminants

Implementation of the proposed Project would not result in the long-term operation of any major onsite stationary sources of TACs, nor would project implementation result in an increase in vehicle trips along area roadways. For these reasons, implementation of the proposed widening project would not be anticipated to result in long-term increases in exposure of sensitive receptors to TACs. However, short-term construction activities may result in temporary increases of TACs. Short-term increases of TACs potentially associated with construction activities are discussed, as follows:

Naturally Occurring Asbestos

Naturally-occurring asbestos, which was identified by Air Resources Board (ARB) as a TAC in 1986, is located in many parts of California and is commonly associated with ultramafic rock. The project site is located near areas that are likely to contain ultramafic rock, according to the California Department of Conservation (DOC 2000).

It is important to note that construction of the proposed Project would be required to comply with the California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 17, Section 93105, Asbestos Airborne Toxic Control Measure for Construction, Grading, Quarrying, and Surface Mining Operations (ATCM). The ATCM requirements are applicable within Tuolumne County and enforceable by the TCAPCD. (Additional information regarding ATCM regulatory requirements can be found in Appendix B). Compliance with ATCM requirements would include implementation of measures for the control of airborne emissions generated during construction. Such measures would include, but are not limited to the following (CCR, Title 17, Section 93105, Subsection (d)):

> *(d) Requirements for Road Construction and Maintenance. These Requirements shall apply to roads that are not part of a construction or grading project, quarry, or surface mine.*
>
> *…*
>
> *(B) All the following dust control measures are implemented during any road construction or maintenance activity:*
>
> *1. Unpaved areas subject to vehicle traffic must be stabilized by being kept adequately wetted, treated with a chemical dust suppressant, or covered with material that contains less than 0.25 percent asbestos;*
>
> *2. The speed of any vehicles and equipment traveling across unpaved areas must be no more than fifteen (15) miles per*

hour unless the road surface and surrounding area is sufficiently stabilized to prevent vehicles and equipment traveling more than 15 miles per hour from emitting dust that is visible crossing the project boundaries;

3. *Storage piles and disturbed areas not subject to vehicular traffic must be stabilized by being kept adequately wetted, treated with a chemical dust suppressant, or covered with material that contains less than 0.25 percent asbestos; and*

4. *Activities must be conducted so that no track-out from any road construction project is visible on any paved roadway open to the public.*

Adherence to these measures, as required by state law, would ensure that potential exposure to asbestos or asbestos containing materials by on- or off-site receptors would be avoided or minimized. In order to further reduce the risk of exposure, a pre-construction survey and testing will be conducted to confirm the presence of asbestos-containing materials (Mitigation Measure AQ-1). In the event that asbestos-containing materials are identified, compliance with Asbestos ATCM requirements would be required, which would include implementation of measures for the control of airborne emissions generated during construction. Compliance with Asbestos ATCM would not be required if no asbestos-containing materials are identified on the project site. As a result, risk of exposure to asbestos during the construction process is considered less than significant.

Diesel-Exhaust Emissions

Implementation of the proposed Project would result in emissions of diesel-exhaust particulate matter (DPM) during construction associated with the use of off-road diesel equipment for site grading and excavation, paving and other construction activities. Health-related risks associated with diesel-exhaust emissions are primarily associated with long-term exposure and associated risk of contracting cancer. As such, the calculation of cancer risk associated with exposure to TACs are typically calculated based on a long-term (e.g., 70-year) period of exposure. The use of diesel-powered construction equipment, however, would be temporary and episodic and would occur over a relatively large area. Assuming that construction activities involving the use of diesel-fueled equipment would occur over a period of approximately 2.5 months, project-related construction activities would constitute less than 0.4 percent of the typical 70-year exposure period. As a result, exposure to construction-generated DPM would not be anticipated to exceed applicable thresholds (i.e., incremental increase in cancer risk of 10 in one million).

Although construction emissions would not be anticipated to result in long-term health impacts that would exceed applicable thresholds, short-term exposure to DPM could still result in potential health effects. The type and severity of health effects depends upon several factors including the dose of the pollutant the individual is exposed to and the duration of exposure. Short-term exposure to DPM may cause irritation to the eyes, nose, throat and lungs, as well as, some neurological effects such as lightheadedness. Acute exposure may also elicit a cough or nausea as well as exacerbate asthma. These potential health effects are of particular concern among the more sensitive members of the population, such as children, the elderly, and individuals suffering from lung ailments (e.g., asthma). As a result, short-term exposure of nearby receptors to uncontrolled construction-generated emissions of DPM would be considered potentially significant. Implementation of Mitigation Measure AQ-1 will require the contractor to utilize BMPs and low-emission vehicles, to the greatest extent feasible. Given the temporary nature of the construction process and

implementation of Mitigation Measure AQ-1, potential impacts associated with exposure to diesel-exhaust emissions are considered less than significant.

Fugitive Dust

As previously discussed, construction of the proposed Project would result in the temporary generation of fugitive dust emissions associated with site grading and excavation, as well as, vehicle travel on unpaved surfaces. Emissions of airborne PM are largely dependent on the amount of ground disturbance associated with site preparation activities and can result in increased concentrations of PM that can result in increased nuisance to nearby individuals. Localized increases in airborne PM would, therefore, be considered a potentially significant impact. In order to reduce the potential effects of fugitive dust, implementation of Mitigation Measure AQ-1, which requires use of dust abatement measures, will be required. Given the temporary nature of the construction process and implementation of Mitigation Measure AQ-1, potential impacts associated with exposure to fugitive dust are considered less than significant.

e) Would the proposed Project create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?

Implementation of the proposed Project would not result in long-term emissions of odors. However, construction of the proposed project would involve the use of a variety of gasoline or diesel-powered equipment that would emit exhaust fumes. Exhaust fumes, particularly diesel-exhaust, may be considered objectionable by some people. In addition pavement coatings used during Project construction would also emit temporary odors. However, construction-generated emissions would occur intermittently throughout the workday and would dissipate rapidly within increasing distance from the source. As a result, short-term construction activities would not expose a substantial number of people to frequent odorous emissions. For these reasons, potential short-term exposure of sensitive receptors to odorous emissions would be considered less than significant.

Mitigation Measures:

AQ-1: Dust and Emission Abatement Measures

The following measures shall be implemented during project construction to reduce localized air quality impacts:

1. When not in use, construction equipment shall be turned off and shall not be allowed to idle more than 5 minutes.

2. Maintain all construction equipment in proper working condition according to manufacturer's specifications. The equipment must be checked by a mechanic and determine to be running in proper condition before it is operated.

3. Low-emission off-road construction equipment shall be used. At a minimum, construction equipment, 50 horsepower (hp) and greater, shall meet U.S. EPA Tier II emission standards.

4. Reduce the amount of the disturbed area where possible.

5. Apply water to disturbed soil surfaces sufficient to minimize emissions of airborne dust. During dry-weather conditions, a minimum application rate of three times daily is recommended.

6. Vehicle speeds for construction vehicles shall not exceed 15 mph on unpaved surface.

7. Prior to construction, geological surveys and testing shall be conducted to determine if asbestos-containing materials are present on the project site. If asbestos-containing materials are identified, the project shall comply with *California Code of Regulations, Title 17, Section 93105, Asbestos Airborne Toxic Control Measure for Construction, Grading, Quarrying, and Surface Mining Operations* (ATCM). The ATCM requirements are applicable within Tuolumne County and enforceable by the TCAPCD.

The above measures shall be included on project plans.

Mitigation Monitoring:

1. The required mitigation measures must be implemented during project construction and included in the project specifications.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions:

Issues and Supporting Information Sources	*Potentially Significant Impact*	*Less-than-Significant with Mitigation Incorporation*	*Less-than-Significant Impact*	*No Impact*
Would the Proposed Project/Action:				
a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	☐	☐	☑	☐
b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	☐	☐	☑	☐

Environmental Setting:

The earth's climate has been warming for the past century. It is believed that this warming trend is related to the release of certain gases into the atmosphere. Greenhouse gases (GHG) absorb infrared energy that would otherwise escape from the earth. As the infrared energy is absorbed, the air surrounding the earth is heated. An overall warming trend has been recorded since the late 19th century, with the most rapid warming occurring over the past two decades. The 10 warmest years of the last century all occurred within the last 15 years. It appears that the decade of the 1990s was the warmest in human history (National Oceanic and Atmosphere Administration [NOAA] 2010). Human activities have been attributed to an increase in the atmospheric abundance of greenhouse gases. The following is a brief description of the most commonly recognized GHGs (Ambient 2014a).

Commonly identified GHG emissions and sources include the following: carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_20), water vapor, ozone, aerosols, hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), and sulfur hexafluoride (SF6). For a complete discussion of these emissions and sources, see Appendix B.

Analysis:

a, b) Would the proposed Project generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment; or conflict with an applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?

Implementation of the proposed Project is not projected to result in a change in regional traffic volumes or average vehicle travel speeds within the project area. In addition, implementation of the proposed project would result in overall reductions in vehicle idling within the Project site, which would result in associated emissions reductions. As a result, the proposed Project is not anticipated to result in long-term increases of GHG emissions. Construction of the proposed Project would, however, result in short-term increases of GHG emissions. Construction-generated GHG emissions are summarized in Table 7.

Table 7. Short-term Construction-Generated GHG Emissions

Construction Year	CO_2 Emissions (lbs)[1]
Grubbing/Land Clearing	2,473.6
Grading/Excavation	10,762.6
Drainage/Utilities/Sub-Grade	5,933.9
Paving	3,027.3
Total Emissions (lbs):	**22,197.4**
Total Annual Emissions ($MTCO_2e$):	**483.4**

Emissions were quantified using SMAQMD's Road Construction Emissions Model, version 7.1.5.1. Includes emission associated with the use of a water truck.
Refer to Appendix B for modeling assumptions and results.

Based on the modeling conducted, annual emissions associated with construction of the proposed project would total approximately 483.4 Metric Ton Carbon Dioxide Equivalent ($MTCO_2e$). A majority of the emission generated during the construction process (roughly 60%) would occur during initial site preparation, grading and excavation activities, associated primarily with the use of off-road equipment. There would also be a small amount of GHG emissions from waste generated during construction; however, this amount is speculative. Actual emissions will likely vary, depending on the final construction schedules, equipment required, and activities conducted. It is also important to note that implementation of recommended air quality mitigation measures would require the use of newer, cleaner burning off-road equipment, which would help to reduce GHG emissions.

Neither the State of California nor Tuolumne County have identified quantitative GHG thresholds of significance applicable to construction activities. However, other agencies within the State of California, such as the SMAQMD have identified recommended GHG thresholds for construction activities. For construction activities, the SMAQMD's recommended GHG threshold is 1,100 $MTCO_2e$/year (SMAQMD 2015). Although the project site is not located within the jurisdiction of the SMAQMD, this threshold may be useful for comparison purposes.

Given the relatively low GHG emissions generated during construction of the proposed project and given that emissions would be short-term, occurring over an approximate 6 month period, increases in GHG emissions attributable to the proposed project would not result in a significant impact on the environment that would conflict with applicable plans, policies, or regulations for reducing GHG emissions. This impact is considered less than significant**.**

Mitigation Measures:

None required.

Mitigation Monitoring:

Not applicable.

Land Use and Planning:

Issues and Supporting Information Sources	*Potentially Significant Impact*	*Less-than-Significant with Mitigation Incorporation*	*Less-than-Significant Impact*	*No Impact*
Would the Proposed Project/Action:				
a) Physically divide an established community?	☐	☐	☐	☑
b) Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to, the general plan, specific plan, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	☐	☐	☑	☐
c) Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan?	☐	☐	☐	☑

Environmental Setting:

The proposed Project site is located in the unincorporated community of Jamestown. The principal land use guidance documents applicable to the proposed Project site include the Tuolumne County General Plan and the Jamestown Community Plan. As shown in Figure 7, the predominant land use designations within and adjacent to the Project site, as set forth by the County's General Plan, are General Commercial (GC) and Heavy Commercial (HC). Zoning within the vicinity of the Project site is also similarly designated (Figure 8).

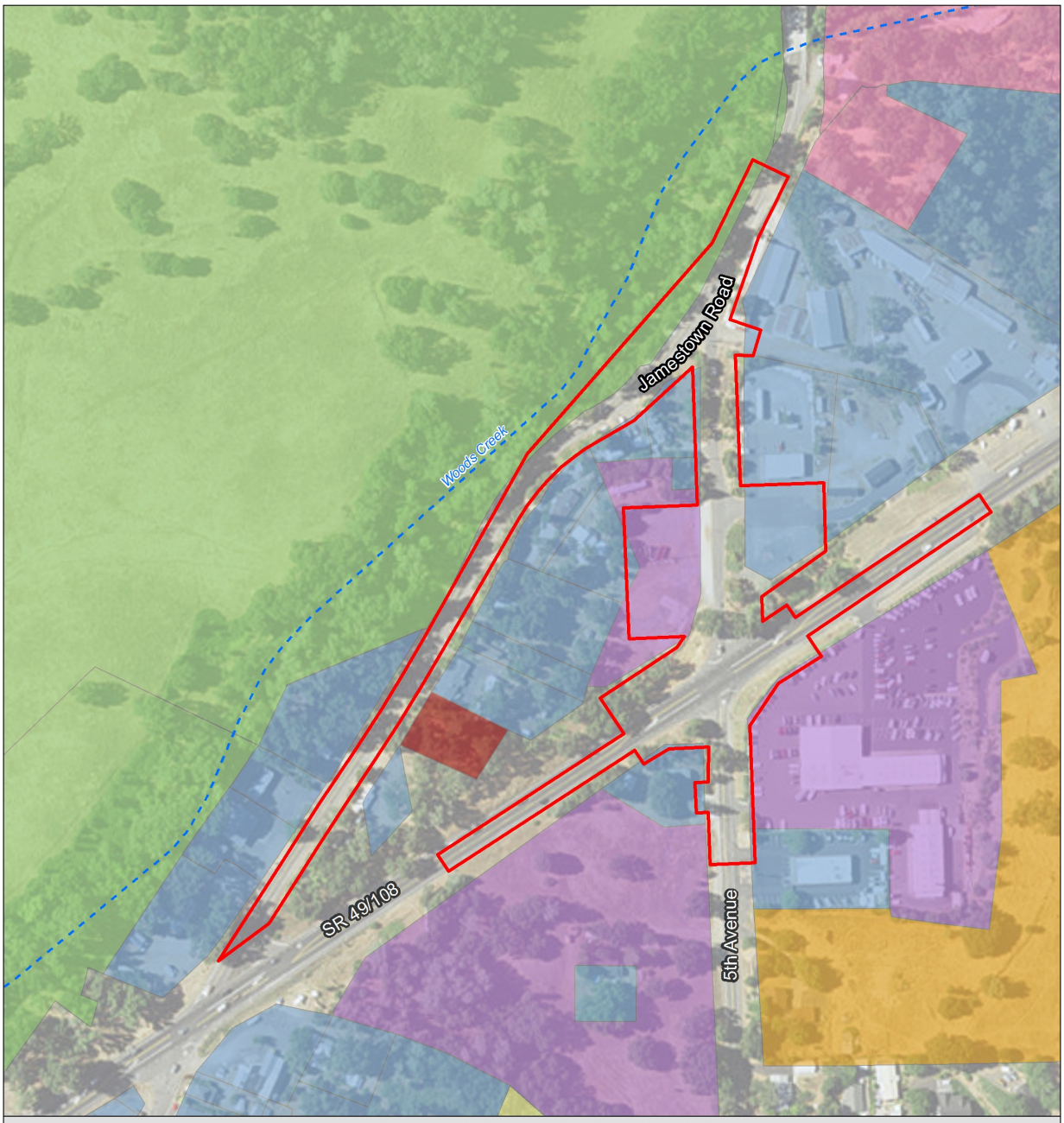
Analysis:

a) Would the proposed Project physically divide an established community?

The proposed Project will reconfigure existing roadways within the Jamestown community to improve circulation. No new roadways or structures are proposed that could result in dividing the community. There is no impact.

b) Would the proposed Project conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to, the general plan, specific plan, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?

The zoning and general plan land use designations for parcels within and adjacent to the Project are provided in Table 8 below.



5TH AVENUE SIGNALIZATION PROJECT

Project Site

Land Use Designation

- Agricultural
- General Commercial
- Heavy Commercial
- Neighborhood Commercial
- Open Space
- Public
- Single Family Residential

N

0 300 600 feet

1 inch = 300 feet

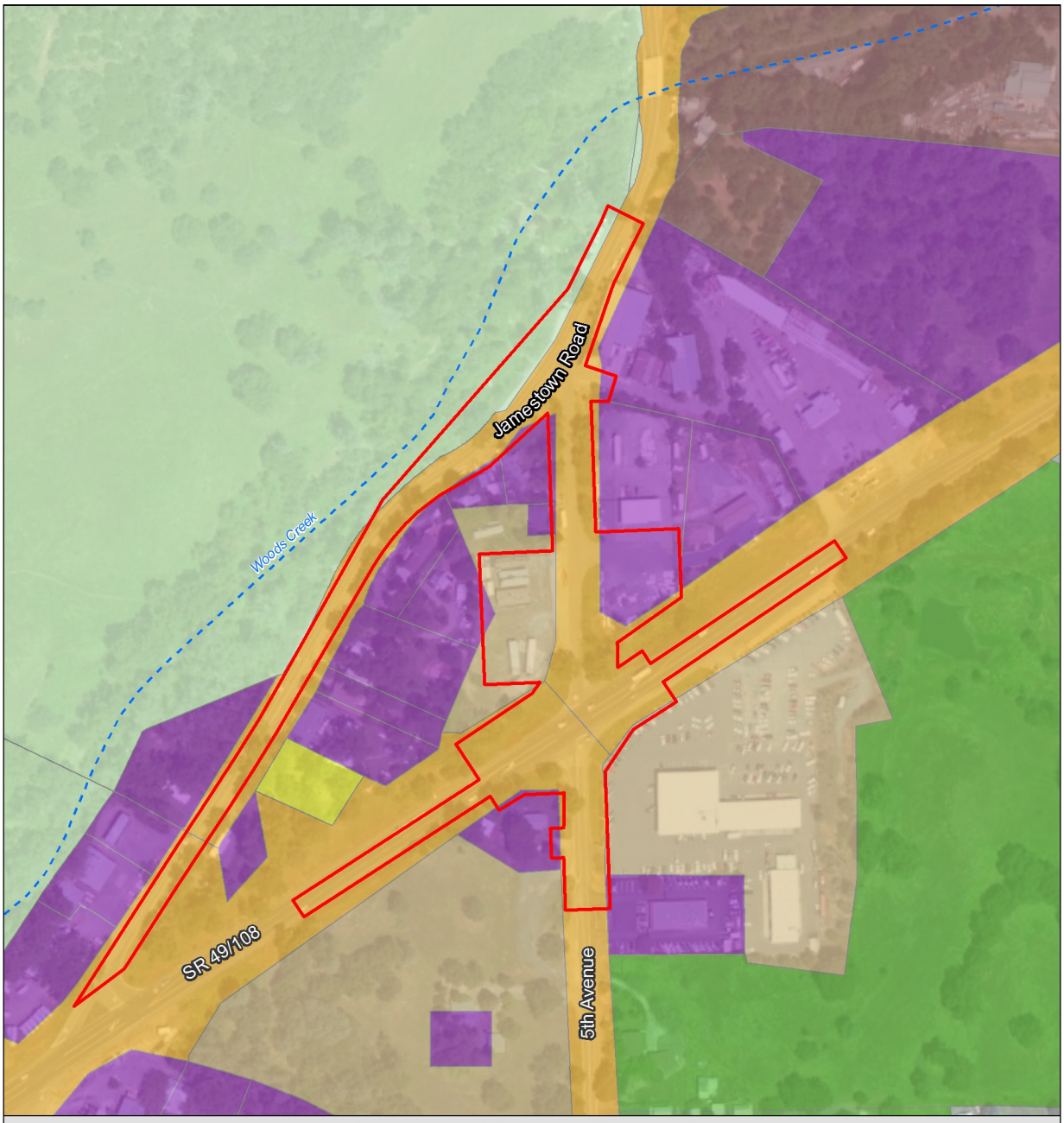
Data Source:
- Area West Environmental, Inc. 2015
- Quincy Engineering Company 2015
- Tuolumne County, Accessed April 2015
- ESRI Aerial Imagery, Accessed Aug. 2015

Date: 8-6-15

AREA WEST ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.

Document Path: D:\AWE\13-033 5th Avenue Signalization\mxd\5thAve_Landuse20150806_MH.mxd

Figure 7. General Plan Land Use Designations



5TH AVENUE SIGNALIZATION PROJECT

Project Site

Zoning Designations

- Exclusive Agricultural (AE-37)
- Single-Family Residential (R-1)
- General Commercial (C-1)
- Heavy Commercial (C-2)
- Neighborhood Commercial (C-0)
- Public (P)
- None (N/A)

N

0 300 600 feet

1 inch = 300 feet

Data Source:
- Area West Environmental, Inc. 2014
- Quincy Engineering Company 2014
- Tuolumne County, Accessed April 2015
- ESRI Aerial Imagery, Accessed May 2015

Date: 5-28-15

AREA WEST ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.

Document Path: D:\AWE\13-033 5th Avenue Signalization\mxd\5thAve_Zoning20150313.mxd

Figure 8. Zoning Designations

Table 8. Zoning and Land Use Designations			
APN	**Owner**	**General Plan[1]**	**Zoning[2]**
003-031-08	Stewart Hatler Vicki Barnes	HC	C-2:D
003-031-10	Joyce Kelley	GC	C-1:D
003-040-05	Booker Enterprises LLC	GC	C-1:D
003-040-11	Suburban Propane	GC	C-1:D:MX
003-050-16	Bernard & Teresa Nelson Tr	GC	C-1:D & O
003-050-17	James & Marie Lillie	GC	C-1:D & O
Jamestown Road 5th Avenue	Tuolumne County	N/A	N/A
SR 49/108	State of California	N/A	N/A

[1] GC = General Commercial; HC = Heavy Commercial
[2] C-1 = General Commercial, C-2= Heavy Commercial, :D = Design Control Combining, MX = Mobilehome Exclusion Combining, O = Open Space

The Project site is within a Design Review district. The Jamestown Community has adopted design guidelines applicable to development within commercially zoned districts within the Plan area. Construction of the proposed Project would primarily involve roadway improvements along SR 49/108, 5th Avenue and Jamestown Road. The only structures that may be developed as a part of the Project include street lights, which, as described in the Visual Quality section, will be designed in accordance with the standards set forth by the Jamestown Design Review and Historic District.

Please refer to the Transportation and Circulation Section for a discussion of non-motorized facilities addressed in the Jamestown Community Plan and to the Visual Impacts portion of this study relative to Jamestown Community Plan requirements related to tree removal, landscaping and lighting.

The proposed Project is located almost exclusively within or adjacent to the General (GC) and Heavy Commercial (HC) general plan land use designations and zoned General (C-1) and Heavy Commercial (C-2), respectively.

Pursuant to Tuolumne County Ordinance Code (TCOC) Section 17.34.010, the purpose of the General Commercial Zoning District is to provide for a variety of sales establishments which serve both the resident and traveling public. Development within this district shall be served with public water, public sewer, paved streets and adequate police and fire protection according to the policies of the general plan. Development in this zone must comply with Title 15 of the Tuolumne County Ordinance Code relative to fire safety standards. Furthermore, pursuant to TCOC Section 17.35.010, the purpose of the Heavy Commercial (C-2) Zoning District is to provide for the location for the wholesale and heavy commercial uses and services necessary within the county. Development within this district shall be served with public water, public sewer, paved streets and adequate police and fire protection according to the policies of the general plan. Development in this zone must comply with Title 15 relative to fire safety standards.

Implementation of the proposed Project would not result in the creation of any land uses that would conflict with the zoning districts within the Project site, but would rather improve existing roadways and intersections serving the site. For both zoning districts paved streets and adequate police and fire protection are necessary to serve the allowable uses. The proposed Project will improve circulation, including access for emergency response vehicles. In addition, the Project will improve conditions for safe vehicle movements to reduce vehicle accidents and facilitate and improve

overall access from SR 49/108 to Jamestown's commercial districts by reducing wait times at the SR 49/108 and 5th Avenue intersection.

Pursuant to the Tuolumne County General Plan, the purpose of the General Commercial land use designation is to provide for a variety of sales and service establishments which serve both the residents of Tuolumne County and its visitors. This designation is found within urban areas and along highway corridors to provide large scale retail and office operations in buildings not exceeding 50 feet in height. Accessory outdoor storage and display areas are permitted under this designation. Establishments in this category have a larger market area and greater volume of customers than those under the Neighborhood Commercial designation.

The Heavy Commercial land use designation is to provide for a variety of sales and service establishments, including outdoor sales and wholesale businesses, which serve both the residents of Tuolumne County and its visitors. This designation is found within urban areas to provide for wholesale and heavy commercial uses and services necessary within the County. In addition to the uses permitted in the Neighborhood Commercial and General Commercial designations, Heavy Commercial provides for limited uses that are light industrial in nature, such as general manufacturing, processing and refining.

For both land uses, safe roadways are essential to serving the permitted land uses. Both uses require road widths that can serve a multitude of vehicles including, especially for heavy commercial land uses, large trucks. The Project's proposed road widening and safety improvements at the intersection will improve the safety of traffic movements and better accommodate large truck movements serving these uses.

Based on these stated purposes, the proposed Project is consistent with the zoning and general plan land use designations for the parcels and no mitigation is required for consistency with either the general plan or zoning code.

Lastly, prior to development of the Project site a SWPPP from the State Water Resources Control Board will be required.

Overall impacts as a result of the proposed Project conflicting with an applicable land use plan or zoning designation are considered less than significant.

c) Would the proposed Project conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan?

Tuolumne County has neither a habitat conservation plan (HCP) nor a natural community conservation plan (NCCP), therefore the Project will not conflict with these documents.

Mitigation Measures:

None required.

Mitigation Monitoring:

Not applicable.

Population and Housing:

Issues and Supporting Information Sources	*Potentially Significant Impact*	*Less-than-Significant with Mitigation Incorporation*	*Less-than-Significant Impact*	*No Impact*
Would the Proposed Project/Action:				
a) Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?	☐	☐	☑	☐
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	☐	☐	☑	☐
c) Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	☐	☐	☑	☐

Environmental Setting:

According to the U.S. Census Bureau the 2013 population estimate for Tuolumne County was 53,874. The proposed Project is located in the community of Jamestown which had an estimated population of 3,739 people in 2013 (U.S. Census Bureau, 2015). The majority of the proposed Project is surrounded by agricultural, open space and commercially zoned plots, with some residential areas on the southern border (Figure 3).

Analysis:

a-c) Would the proposed Project Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure); displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere; displace substantial number of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?

The proposed Project will re-align roadways and add signals to improve intersection safety. The roadway improvements will not remove any existing constraints to development related to circulation. Construction of the proposed Project may also result in the relocation of existing infrastructure, including utility poles, water, and sewer lines. However, these utilities would not be extended into new areas currently not receiving service. Therefore, the proposed Project is not anticipated to induce substantial population growth either directly or indirectly.

The proposed Project, which involves the construction of improvements to the intersections of 5th Avenue and SR 49/108 and 5th Avenue and Jamestown Road, as well as other ancillary roadway improvements, would not result in the removal of any homes within or adjacent to the Project site. While construction of the proposed Project will require improvements to a number of driveways to commercial and residential properties in order to conform them to new road elevations, these improvements would not displace existing residents. Therefore, no homes or persons will be displaced as a result of the proposed Project. Therefore, the Project will result in no displaced persons and no displaced housing.

Overall impacts to the surrounding population and existing housing within and adjacent to the Project site are considered less than significant.

Mitigation Measures:

None required.

Mitigation Monitoring:

Not applicable.

Utilities and Service Systems:

Issues and Supporting Information Sources	*Potentially Significant Impact*	*Less-than-Significant with Mitigation Incorporation*	*Less-than-Significant Impact*	*No Impact*
Would the Proposed Project/Action:				
a) Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?	☐	☐	☐	☑
b) Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	☐	☐	☐	☑
c) Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	☐	☑	☐	☐
d) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?	☐	☐	☑	☐
e) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?	☐	☐	☐	☑
f) Be serviced by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?	☐	☐	☑	☐
g) Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	☐	☐	☑	☐

Environmental Setting:

Utilities and other services within the proposed Project site are delivered by several different providers.

Sewer and water service within the Project site are provided by the Jamestown Sanitary District (JSD) and the Tuolumne Utilities District (TUD), respectively. Electrical service is provided to the Project site by the PG&E.

All solid waste collected in the County is processed at the Cal Sierra Transfer Station, which is operated by Waste Management, Inc. through a contract with the County. At the transfer station, waste is inspected to remove hazardous materials. Waste received at the transfer station is loaded into transfer trailers and trucked to the Highway 59 Landfill in Merced County. As of 2005, the Highway 59 Landfill had a remaining capacity of 28,025,334 cubic yards (CalRecycle 2015).

Analysis:

a-b, e) Would the proposed Project exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board; require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects; or result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?

Wastewater treatment in the area is provided by the JSD. The proposed Project, which involves

improvements to two intersections on 5th Avenue, as well as other roadway improvements within the Project site, will not increase the population or introduce new types of land uses and, therefore, will not increase the generation of wastewater or the need for wastewater treatment, nor would it result in the exceedance of JSD's current capabilities to serve the Project site. As such, no impacts to the wastewater treatment system are anticipated.

c) Would the proposed Project require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?

Implementation of the proposed Project will include improvement of existing drainage facilities. North of SR 49/108, a storm drain system will be constructed along 5th Avenue to carry road runoff away from the intersection with SR 49/108, and will outlet near the Jamestown Road intersection, which would make its way to Woods Creek. Existing drainage system hardware at the intersection with the SR 49/108, within Caltrans' right-of-way, may be modified slightly, with the goal of no additional runoff from the widened intersection contributing to the existing Caltrans storm drain systems. South of the SR 49/108, drainage runs in an open ditch along the east side of the road toward the SR 49/108. With the intersection widening, the open ditch will be converted to a curb and gutter system, with inlets and culverts placed to keep the gutter spread from encroaching into the traveled way.

Construction of new storm drain facilities along 5th Avenue, between SR 49/108 and Jamestown Road and south of SR 49/108, would result in the partial removal of Residential-Park (RSP) habitat; a habitat type ranked as "low value" by the County. Other potential impacts that could occur as a result of construction of the storm drains could include take of individual special-status wildlife species or their habitat, such as birds protected under the MBTA, would be avoided through implementation of Mitigation Measures BIO-1, 2, 6, and 7. With implementation of these measures, potential impacts to the environment as a result of the construction of new storm water drainage facilities are considered less than significant.

d) Would the proposed Project have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?

At present, a 4-inch water line operated by TUD runs underneath the western side of 5th Avenue within County right-of-way. If a retaining wall is required at the corner of Jamestown Road and 5th Avenue, it is possible that a portion of the water line may need to be relocated. If relocation is required, which will be determined during the design-phase of the proposed Project, the County will coordinate with TUD. It is anticipated that, if necessary, relocated water lines would remain within previously disturbed areas associated with County right-of-way. Therefore, overall impacts associated with potential water line relocations are considered less than significant.

Construction of the proposed Project may involve the use of water trucks in order to prevent the excessive generation of dust during the construction process. Water trucks will come from off-site locations, and it is possible that water for construction activities may be purchased from local suppliers. Given the small size of the Project site, however, it is not anticipated that any water used or purchased will be of a quantity such that it will have a significant impact on local resources or entitlements. Furthermore, operation of the Project does not require a dedicated water supply; however, replanting of trees per Mitigation Measure VIS-1 will require temporary watering until the trees have an established root system. Watering of these trees would occur per the requirements of the planted species, and will cease once they have been established. Given the temporary nature

of water usage associated with the proposed Project, potential impacts to local water supplies are considered less than significant.

Overall, impacts associated with potential relocation of an existing water line along 5th Avenue and water usage during Project construction are considered less than significant.

f, g) Would the proposed Project be serviced by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs; or comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?

Long-term operation of the proposed Project will not generate solid waste; therefore, no accommodations are necessary to meet any future solid waste disposal needs. The proposed Project, however, would generate waste during the construction process. Untreated wood, yard waste, stumps and inert wastes, such as dirt, brick and concrete, are accepted at the Cal Sierra Earth Resources Facility, which is located at 14909 Camage Avenue. The material accepted at the Earth Resources Facility is chipped or ground up for mulch or other beneficial end uses. Any materials that are not received at the Cal Sierra Earth Resources Facility would be transported to the Highway 59 Landfill. Given the minimal amount of solid waste that will be generated by construction activities, as well as the fact that a portion of this refuse will be diverted to an alternative site when possible, potential impacts to the capacity of the Highway 59 Landfill are not anticipated as a result of the proposed Project. Lastly, disposal of hazardous materials is not anticipated as a part of the proposed Project, and all waste transported to these facilities would be handled in accordance with all applicable federal, state, and local guidelines. Therefore, potential impacts are considered less than significant.

Mitigation Measures:

See Mitigation Measures BIO-1, 2, 6, and 7.

Mitigation Monitoring:

See Mitigation Measures BIO-1, 2, 6, and 7.

Public Services:

Issues and Supporting Information Sources	*Potentially Significant Impact*	*Less-than-Significant with Mitigation Incorporation*	*Less-than-Significant Impact*	*No Impact*
Would the Proposed Project/Action:				
a) Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for any of these public services:				
Fire Protection?	☐	☐	☑	☐
Police Protection?	☐	☐	☑	☐
Schools?	☐	☐	☑	☐
Parks?	☐	☐	☑	☐
Other Public Facilities?	☐	☐	☑	☐

Environmental Setting:

The proposed Project site is served by the Jamestown Fire Station located on 4th Avenue, and the Tuolumne County Sheriff's Department, whose closest office is in Sonora. The California Highway Patrol offices are also located on 5th Avenue in Jamestown. The community of Jamestown has one public school as well as a state historic park, both of which are located south of the Project site adjacent to 5th Avenue.

Analysis:

a) Would the proposed Project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for any of these public services: fire protection, police protection, schools, parks, or other public facilities?

The proposed Project will not result in a population increase, therefore, no increase in demand for or use of existing services or alteration of existing facilities is anticipated. Construction of the proposed Project will require the periodic closure of lanes on 5th Avenue, Jamestown Road, and SR 49/108 in order to accommodate construction activities and crews. Lane closures would be coordinated in accordance with all applicable state and local guidelines. Given the temporary nature of the roadway improvements, potential impacts to response times by emergency responders as a result of construction of the proposed Project are considered less than significant.

Improvements at the 5th Avenue/SR 49/108 intersection are expected to improve the response time for emergency responders such as the County Sheriff or the California Highway Patrol by making the 5th Avenue/SR 49/108 intersection safer and more efficient. Similarly, the Jamestown Fire District station (on 4th Avenue) and Jamestown Elementary School (on Fifth Avenue) are expected to experience improved levels of service at the intersection after improvements are completed. In general, implementation of the proposed Project is intended to improve traffic conditions at the 5th Avenue and SR 49/108 intersection, which will result in improved access for emergency service providers in the vicinity of the Project site. Overall impacts to public services as a result of construction and operation of the proposed Project are considered less than significant.

Mitigation Measures:

None required.

Mitigation Monitoring:

Not applicable.

Recreation:

Issues and Supporting Information Sources	*Potentially Significant Impact*	*Less-than-Significant with Mitigation Incorporation*	*Less-than-Significant Impact*	*No Impact*
Would the Proposed Project/Action:				
a) Increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?	☐	☐	☐	☑
b) Include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	☐	☐	☐	☑

Environmental Setting:
The closest park to the Project site is the Railtown 1897 State Historic Park, which is located 0.75 mile south of the proposed Project site, and offers tours and seasonal locomotive rides.

Analysis:

a, b) Would the proposed Project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated; or include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?

The Project will not result in a population increase, therefore, no increase in demand for or use of existing services or alteration of existing facilities is anticipated. Furthermore, the proposed Project does not involve the construction of new recreational facilities. Therefore, no impacts to existing recreational facilities, or impacts associated with construction of a new recreational facility, will occur as a result of the proposed Project.

Mitigation Measures:

None required.

Mitigation Monitoring:

Not applicable.

Traffic and Circulation:

Issues and Supporting Information Sources	*Potentially Significant Impact*	*Less-than-Significant with Mitigation Incorporation*	*Less-than-Significant Impact*	*No Impact*
Would the Proposed Project/Action:				
a) Conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system, taking into account all modes of transportation including mass transit and non-motorized travel and relevant components of the circulation system including, but not limited to, intersections, streets, highways and freeways, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and mass transit?	☐	☐	☐	☑
b) Conflict with an applicable congestion management program including, but not limited to, level of service standards and travel demand measures, or other standards established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?	☐	☐	☑	☐
c) Result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks?	☐	☐	☐	☑
d) Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	☐	☐	☐	☑
e) Result in inadequate emergency access?	☐	☐	☐	☑
f) Conflict with adopted policies, plans or programs regarding public transit, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities, or otherwise decrease the performance or safety of such facilities?	☐	☐	☑	☐

Environmental Setting:

The proposed Project site is served by two County-maintained roads, 5th Avenue and Jamestown Road, and one Caltrans-maintained state highway, SR 49/108.

5th Avenue is a north-south, two-lane minor collector that extends from Jamestown Road in the north to the railroad tracks south of the Jamestown business district, near Reservoir Road, in the south. The roadway serves as a primary north-south route through Jamestown. The posted speed in the vicinity of the Project site is 25 miles per hour (mph).

Jamestown Road is a north-south, two-lane collector extending from SR 49/108 in the south to just south of SR 49 in the north. It shares its alignment with Shaws Flat Road for the majority of its extent. Jamestown Road has a posted speed of 35 mph in the vicinity of the Project site.

State Route 49/108 is an east-west, two-lane rural highway that primarily serves as a regional connection through Tuolumne County. SR 49 and SR 108 share an alignment starting approximately three miles west of Jamestown until the City of Sonora to the east. The posted speed limit through the Project site is 45 mph (Fehr & Peers 2012).

A traffic study conducted by Fehr & Peers in 2012 evaluated the levels of service at the intersections of 5th Avenue and SR 49/108 and 5th Avenue and Jamestown Road within the Project site. The results of their analysis are presented in Table 10.

Table 10. Existing Intersection Levels of Service

Intersection	Control	Delay/LOS		
		A.M.	P.M.	Sunday
SR 49/108 and 5th Ave	Side-Street Stop-Controlled	EB LT 4.5 / A WB LT 16.8 / C **NB LT 65.3 / F** **NB TH 80.6 / F** NB RT 33.3 / D **SB LT 87.5 / F** **SB TH 87.5 / F** SB RT 11.0 / B Entire 8.1 / A	EB LT 9.9 / A WB LT 17.3 / C **NB LT 118.4 / F** **NB TH >120 / F** NB RT 24.0 / C **SB LT >120 / F** **SB TH >120 / F** SB RT 20.5 / C Entire 8.0 / A	EB LT 6.3 / A WB LT 11.9 / B **NB LT 59.1 / F** **NB TH 57.5 / F** NB RT 16.8 / C **SB LT 60.9 / F** **SB TH 66.6 / F** SB RT 7.9 / A Entire 4.4 / A
5th Ave and Jamestown Rd	Side-Street Stop-Controlled	WB LT 2.0 / A NB LT 6.4 / A NB RT 3.0 / A Entire 1.3 / A	WB LT 2.2 / A NB LT 5.9 / A NB RT 3.2 / A Entire 1.3 / A	WB LT 2.0 / A NB LT 5.6 / A NB RT 2.9 / A Entire 1.1 / A

Notes: The table lists the LOS (level of service) and average delay (measured in seconds per vehicle) for each intersection. For side-street stop-controlled intersections, the LOS and control delay for the worst movement is shown, and the overall LOS and control delay is shown in parentheses. **Bold font** indicates LOS E or F conditions, which are below the County's standards.
Source: Fehr & Peers, June 2012 and SimTraffic 7.0.

As shown in Table 10 above, while the intersection at 5th Avenue and Jamestown Road operates at an acceptable LOS during A.M. and P.M. and weekend hours, the un-signalized 5th Avenue and SR 49/108 intersection operates at an unacceptable LOS of 'F' for the northbound left-turn, northbound through, southbound left-turn, and southbound through movements, resulting in long delays and vehicle queues at this side-street stop controlled intersection during peak A.M., P.M., and weekend hours.

The minimum LOS standard for Minor Collectors, Major Collectors, Rural Arterials and Urban Streets shall be LOS D, unless an exception is made by the County. The minimum LOS standard

for local and residential roads shall be LOS C. The minimum peak hour LOS standard for all intersections shall be LOS D. (Tuolumne County 1996b).

At present, there are no bicycle lanes or pedestrian sidewalks located within the Project site.

Analysis:

a) Would the proposed Project conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system, taking into account all modes of transportation including mass transit and non-motorized travel and relevant components of the circulation system including, but not limited to, intersections, streets, highways and freeways, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and mass transit?

The Project is proposed by the County to improve level of service and safety at two existing intersections, a potentially beneficial impact. The Project is included as a Tier 1A project in the Tuolumne County Regional Transportation Plan[8] and as a proposed Street and Highway Improvement Project in the Jamestown Community Plan.[9] Therefore, the Project is consistent with adopted plans. There is no impact.

b) Would the proposed Project conflict with an applicable congestion management program including, but not limited to, level of service standards and travel demand measures, or other standards established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?

Implementation of the proposed Project would result in lane closures along SR 49/108, 5th Avenue, and Jamestown Road in order to accommodate construction activities. During certain periods of the construction process, traffic would be funneled into one lane, with construction crews managing traffic flow. These lane closures would result in periodic increases in traffic delays within and adjacent to the Project site. However, given the fact that the construction process would be temporary, and that traffic management during the construction process would comply with applicable Caltrans and Federal safety regulations, including guidelines set forth in the Caltrans Safety Manual, overall impacts to the level of service of the roadway network within and adjacent to the Project site is considered less than significant.

Upon completion of the proposed Project, the intersection at 5th Avenue and SR 49/108 will be signalized, and the 5th Avenue and Jamestown Road intersection will be modified to provide a "through alignment" for westbound traffic on Jamestown Road to southbound 5th Avenue. Based on analysis conducted by Fehr & Peers, these improvements would have a positive effect on traffic conditions at these intersections. As shown in Table 11, implementation of the proposed Project will result in reductions to traffic queue times and an overall improvement in the LOS of the two intersections within the Project site.

[8] See Figure 14-7, Jamestown Area Regional Transportation Plan Roadway Projects, Jamestown Community Plan (Tuolumne County 1996c).
[9] See Figure 14-6 "Jamestown Road/Fifth Avenue" in the Jamestown Community Plan (Tuolumne County 1996c).

Table 11. Post-Project Intersection Levels of Service				
Intersection	Control	Delay/LOS		
		A.M.	P.M.	Sunday
SR 49/108 and 5th Ave	Signaled	10.4 / B	16.5 / B	8.5 / B
5th Ave and Jamestown Rd	Side-Street Stop-Controlled	WB LT 2.2 / A NB LT 6.1 / A NB RT 3.3 / A Entire 1.4 / A	WB LT 3.1 / A NB LT 11.6 / A NB RT 10.7 / A Entire 3.5 / A	WB LT 2.0 / A NB LT 5.8 / A NB RT 3.0 / A Entire 1.1 / A
Notes: The table lists the LOS (level of service) and average delay (measured in seconds per vehicle) for each intersection. For side-street stop-controlled intersections, the LOS and control delay for the worst movement is shown, and the overall LOS and control delay is shown in parentheses. Bold font indicates LOS E or F conditions. WB= Westbound NB= Northbound LT= Left turn RT= Right turn Source: Fehr & Peers, June 2012 and SimTraffic 7.0.				

Given the improvements to traffic conditions, operation of the proposed Project is considered to have a positive impact on traffic conditions within the Project site. Therefore, overall impacts related to conflicts with an applicable congestion management are considered less than significant.

c) Would the proposed Project result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks?

The proposed Project will not interfere with air traffic patterns and is located outside safety zones designated in the Tuolumne County Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan. Therefore, there is no impact related to safety risks from changes in air traffic patterns.

d, e) Would the proposed Project substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment); or result in inadequate emergency access?

Implementation of the proposed Project will result in the signalization of the intersection of 5th Avenue and SR 49/108, with the 5th Avenue legs of the intersection widened to include shared through/left turn lanes, and separate right turn lanes that will accommodate truck turns (STAA truck design vehicle). State Route 49/108 will be restriped to provide left turn lanes and appropriate turn lane lengths for storage. North of SR 49/108, 5th Avenue will be widened in order to meet the road standard for anticipated increases in traffic volumes, and to accommodate truck turn movements to/from SR 49/108. Lastly, the intersection of 5th Avenue and Jamestown Road will also be reconstructed so as to realign the intersection so the eastbound direction of Jamestown Road "T's" into a reconfigured "through alignment" for westbound Jamestown Road to southbound 5th Avenue (Figure 3).

These proposed improvements to the roadway network within the Project site would be designed to applicable Caltrans and County standards, and are intended to improve safety conditions and traffic flow in and adjacent to the Project site. Furthermore, given the proposed improvements to the roadway system and the anticipated benefits these improvements will have on traffic flow, construction of the proposed Project is expected to improve emergency access. Therefore, no impacts from a hazardous design feature or impediments to emergency access will occur as a result of the proposed Project.

f) Would the proposed Project conflict with adopted policies, plans or programs regarding public transit, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities, or otherwise decrease the performance or safety of such facilities?

The Tuolumne County Bikeways and Trails Plan (Tuolumne County Transportation Council,

undated), the Tuolumne County 2006/2007 Regional Transportation Plan (Tuolumne County 2008), the Tuolumne County Recreation Master Plan (Tuolumne 2002) (See Recreation Element of the Tuolumne County General Plan, 8.A.d [Tuolumne County 1996d], Construct Trails to Create a Regional Trail System) and the Jamestown Community Plan (Tuolumne County 1996c) all identify the following bicycle and pedestrian facilities within or adjacent to the Project boundaries.

14.D.d Provision of Amenities

Require new commercial development to provide the following:

1. *Pedestrian walkways along one side of the on-site access roads or access roads as they front the site.*

2. *Street lights or other types of exterior lighting in all areas where pedestrian walkways are provided and in additional areas as required for safety and crime deterrent.*

14.E.h Comprehensive Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan

> *…Develop a comprehensive bicycle and pedestrian facility plan for the Jamestown Community which includes linking Jamestown to other communities via non-motorized vehicle routes and includes the bicycle and pedestrian projects listed in Figure 14-8…*

Figure 14-8, Proposed Combination Bicycle/Pedestrian Projects include:

1. *Construct a Class I and Class II facility from Sonora to Jamestown utilizing portions of State Route 49/108, the Serra Railroad, or Woods Creek.*

2. *Easterly side of Fifth Avenue from Eighth Street to State Highway 49/108*

3. *Westerly side of Fifth Avenue from Willow Street to State Highway 49/108*

4. *South side of State Highway 49/108 from southerly intersection with Main Street to Fifth Avenue.*

Proposed Bicycle Facility Projects:

1. *Entire length of State Highway 49/108 within the boundaries of the Jamestown Community Plan*

No portion of Jamestown Road, 5th Avenue, or SR 49/108 within the Project site currently provides bicycle lanes. The proposed Project, the purpose of which is to improve the level of service and safety of the 5th Avenue and SR 49/108 intersection, does not propose the inclusion of bicycle lanes in its design. Construction of the proposed Project, however, would not prevent the County from providing future facilities to accommodate bicycles and pedestrians. The Project does not include features or structures that would encroach into areas that have been identified by the County for future bicycle facilities; specifically, areas along Woods Creek and a portion of 5th Avenue (south of SR 49/108). In some cases, proposed improvements, such as signalization of the 5th Avenue/SR 49/108 intersection, would facilitate the safe use of this roadway by future cyclists, if and when the County develops a bicycle lane. Given these considerations, impacts associated with conflicts between the proposed Project and the County's goals to develop future bicycle/pedestrian facilities within the Project site are considered less than significant.

Mitigation Measures:

None required.

Mitigation Monitoring:

Not applicable.

Noise:

Issues and Supporting Information Sources	*Potentially Significant Impact*	*Less-than-Significant with Mitigation Incorporation*	*Less-than-Significant Impact*	*No Impact*
Would the Proposed Project/Action:				
a) Result in exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?	☐	☑	☐	☐
b) Result in exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	☐	☐	☑	☐
c) Result in a substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	☐	☐	☑	☐
d) Result in a substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	☐	☑	☐	☐
e) If located within the *Tuolumne County Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan*, expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	☐	☐	☐	☑
f) If located within the vicinity of a private airstrip, expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	☐	☐	☐	☑

Environmental Setting:

A noise study was conducted for the proposed Project. That study is hereby incorporated by reference and included in Appendix C.

AMBIENT Air Quality and Noise Consulting. December, 2014. *Noise & Groundborne Vibration Impact Analysis for 5th Avenue Intersection Improvements Project*, Tuolumne County, CA.

Noise-sensitive land uses identified in the vicinity of the Project site consist predominantly of residential uses. The nearest residential land uses are located adjacent to the segments of Jamestown Road and 5th Avenue, between the Jamestown Road/5th Avenue intersection and SR 49/108.

Primary noise sources within and adjacent to the Project site include vehicular traffic on SR 49/108, 5th Avenue, and Jamestown Road, as well as commercial uses located off of 5th Avenue (north of SR 49/108) and Jamestown Road.

A noise measurement survey was conducted in the vicinity of the proposed Project to establish baseline noise level estimates based on A-weighted decibels (dBA). As shown in Table 12 below, average-hourly traffic noise levels (in energy-equivalent sound level [L_{eq}]) in the Project site generally ranged from the mid to upper 60's. The highest average-hourly noise levels typically occur during the peak-hour commute periods. Maximum intermittent noise levels (in maximum sound level [L_{max}]) ranged from the low 70's to the mid 80's. Ambient noise levels were primarily influenced by vehicle traffic along area roadways.

Table 12. Existing Noise Levels within the Proposed Project Site				
Location		Monitoring Period	Noise Levels (dBA)	
			L_{eq}	L_{max}
1	Jamestown Road, 5th Avenue and State Route 49	0703 - 0713	64.1	84.7
		1705-1715	64.2	81.4
2	Jamestown Road, North of 5th Avenue	0818-0828	67.1	80.3
		0940-1000	67.0	82.3
		1610-1620	66.4	82.1
3	State Route 49, East of 5th Avenue	0719-0734	66.2	74.1
		0840-0900	65.5	72.7
4	5th Avenue, North of SR 49	0630-0640	65.0	77.3
		1630-1640	65.9	77.3

Notes:
Ambient noise measurements were conducted using a Larson Davis Laboratories, Type I, Model 820 integrating sound-level meter.
Source: AMBIENT 2014b.

Analysis:

a) Would the proposed Project result in exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?

Implementation of the proposed Project would not result in a significant long-term noise impact to nearby noise-sensitive land uses. However, short-term construction related noise levels could potentially adversely affect nearby noise-sensitive land uses. For residential land uses, activities occurring during the more noise-sensitive nighttime hours would be of particular concern given the potential for increased levels of sleep disruption to occupants of nearby residential dwellings. Construction activities occurring during the nighttime hours would, therefore, be considered to have a potentially significant impact. Implementation of Mitigation Measure Noise-1 would reduce this impact to a less-than-significant level. Refer to paragraphs C and D (following) for additional discussions of short-term and long-term noise impact, respectively.

b) Would the proposed Project result in exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?

Implementation of the proposed Project would not result in the introduction of any new permanent sources of groundborne vibration in the project area. In addition, vehicle traffic along roadways are not considered a major source of groundborne vibration. As a result, traffic vibration levels associated with implementation of the proposed Project would not be projected to exceed applicable thresholds at nearby land uses.

Increases in groundborne vibration levels attributable to the proposed Project would be primarily associated with short-term construction-related activities. Construction activities associated with the proposed improvements would likely require the use of various off-road equipment, such as tractors, concrete mixers, and haul trucks. The use of major groundborne vibration-generating construction equipment, such as pile drivers, would not be required for this project.

Groundborne vibration levels associated with representative construction equipment are summarized in Table 13. Based on the vibration levels presented in Table 13, ground vibration generated by construction equipment would be approximately 0.08 inches per second (in/sec) peak particle velocity (ppv), or less, at 25 feet. Predicted vibration levels at the nearest onsite and offsite structures would not exceed the minimum recommended criteria for structural damage and human

annoyance (0.2 in/sec ppv) at the nearest existing structures. As a result, this impact would be considered less than significant.

Table 13. Representative Vibration Source Levels for Construction Equipment

Equipment	Peak Particle Velocity at 25 Feet (In/Sec)
Loaded Trucks	0.076
Jackhammer	0.035
Small Bulldozers/Tractors	0.003

Source: AMBIENT 2014b.

c) Would the proposed Project result in a substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?

Implementation of the proposed Project would result in minor changes in traffic flow as a result of realigning the 5th Avenue and Jamestown Road intersection to provide a "through alignment" for westbound traffic on Jamestown Road to southbound 5th Avenue and signalizing the 5th Avenue/SR 49/108 intersection. As a result, long-term increases in ambient noise levels in the project area would be associated with potential changes in vehicle traffic noise along area roadways. Potential changes in traffic noise levels were evaluated using the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA's) Highway Traffic Noise Prediction Model (FHWA-RD-77-108) and California Vehicle Noise Reference Energy Mean Emission Levels (Calveno REMELS). The model was calibrated based on existing noise measurement data. Additional input data included day/night percentages of autos, medium and heavy trucks, vehicle speeds, ground attenuation factors, and roadway widths. Increases in ambient noise levels attributable to the proposed Project were calculated by comparing the predicted traffic noise levels along primarily affected roadway segments, with and without project implementation, for near-term (year 2015) and future cumulative (year 2035) conditions. Predicted increases in traffic noise levels, for near-term and future cumulative conditions, are summarized in Table 14 and Table 15, respectively.

Table 14. Predicted Increases in Traffic Noise Levels Near-Term (Year 2015) Conditions

Roadway	Predicted Noise Level at 50 feet from Centerline of Near Travel Lane (dBA Community Noise Equivalent Level [CNEL]/L_{dn})			
	Without Project	With Project	Difference[1]	Significant?[2]
Jamestown Rd., Between 5th Avenue/Jamestown Road Intersection and SR 49/108	57.8	51.0	-6.8	No
SR 49/108, West of 5th Avenue	68.7	69.2	0.5	No
SR 49/108, East of 5th Avenue	69.2	69.2	0.0	No
5th Avenue, Between 5th Avenue/Jamestown Road Intersection and SR 49/108	54.7	59.4	4.7	No

Notes:
[1] Difference in noise levels reflects the incremental increase attributable to the proposed Project.
[2] Significant increase is defined as:.

Table 14. Predicted Increases in Traffic Noise Levels Near-Term (Year 2015) Conditions				
Roadway	Predicted Noise Level at 50 feet from Centerline of Near Travel Lane (dBA Community Noise Equivalent Level [CNEL]/L_{dn})			
	Without Project	With Project	Difference[1]	Significant?[2]
• Project-generated increase in ambient noise levels of 5 dB, or more, in areas where the ambient no-project noise level is less than 60 dBA CNEL/L_{dn}; • Project-generated increase in ambient noise levels of 3 dB, or more, in areas where the ambient no-project noise level is 60-65 dBA CNEL/L_{dn}; • Project-generated increase in ambient noise levels of 1.5 dB, or more, in areas where the ambient no-project noise level is greater than 65 dBA CNEL/L_{dn}. Source: AMBIENT 2014b.				

Table 15. Predicted Increases in Traffic Noise Levels Future Cumulative (Year 2035) Conditions				
Roadway	Predicted Noise Level at 50 feet from Centerline of Near Travel Lane (dBA CNEL/L_{dn})			
	Without Project	With Project	Difference[1]	Significant?[2]
Jamestown Road, Between 5th Avenue/Jamestown Road Intersection and SR 49/108	58.2	51.4	-6.8	No
SR 49/108, West of 5th Avenue	69.3	69.7	0.4	No
SR 49/108, East of 5th Avenue	69.8	69.8	0.0	No
5th Avenue, Between 5th Avenue/Jamestown Road Intersection and SR 49/108	55.8	59.9	4.1	No

[1] Difference in noise levels reflects the incremental increase attributable to the proposed Project.
[2] Significant increase is defined as:.
- Project-generated increase in ambient noise levels of 5 dB, or more, in areas where the ambient no-project noise level at noise-sensitive land uses is less than 60 dBA CNEL/L_{dn};
- Project-generated increase in ambient noise levels of 3 dB, or more, in areas where the ambient no-project noise level at noise-sensitive land uses is 60-65 dBA CNEL/L_{dn};
- Project-generated increase in ambient noise levels of 1.5 dB, or more, in areas where the ambient no-project noise level at noise-sensitive land uses is greater than 65 dBA CNEL/L_{dn}.

Source: AMBIENT 2014b.

As depicted in Table 14 and Table 15, implementation of the proposed Project would not result in a significant increase in traffic noise levels for either near-term or future cumulative conditions. Predicted traffic noise levels along Jamestown Road, between the 5th Avenue/Jamestown Road intersection and SR 49/108, would decrease by approximately 6.8 dBA community noise equivalent level/day-night equivalent level (CNEL/L_{dn}). Traffic noise levels along 5th Avenue, between the 5th Avenue/Jamestown Road intersection and SR 49/108, would increase by less than 5 dB, which would not be considered a significant increase. Furthermore, although traffic noise levels along 5th Avenue would be projected to increase, predicted traffic noise levels within the outdoor activity areas of adjacent residential land uses would not be projected to exceed the County's exterior noise level standard of 60 dBA CNEL/L_{dn}. Assuming an average exterior-to-interior noise reduction of 15 dB, with windows partially open, predicted interior noise levels within the residential dwellings located along 5th Avenue would be approximately 44 dBA CNEL/L_{dn}. Assuming an average

exterior-to-interior noise reduction of 20 dB, with windows closed, predicted interior noise levels within these same residential dwellings would be approximately 39 dBA CNEL/L_{dn}. Predicted interior noise levels at these nearest residential land uses would not exceed the County's interior noise standard of 45 dBA CNEL/L_{dn}. Implementation of the proposed Project would not result in significance increases in traffic noise levels along other nearby roadways, including the nearby segments of SR 49/108. For these reasons, this impact would be considered less than significant.

d) Result in a substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?

Temporary short-term noise impacts would occur during project construction. Construction noise typically occurs intermittently and varies depending upon the nature or phase of construction (e.g., land clearing, grading, excavation, and paving). Noise generated by construction equipment, including earth movers, material handlers, and portable generators, can reach high levels. Noise levels associated with individual construction equipment is summarized in Table 16.

Table 16. Typical Construction Equipment Noise Levels

Equipment	Typical Noise Level (dBA Lmax) 50 feet from Source
Air Compressor	81
Backhoe	80
Compactor	82
Concrete Mixer	85
Concrete Vibrator	76
Crane, Mobile	83
Dozer	85
Generator	81
Grader	85
Impact Wrench	85
Jack Hammer	88
Loader	85
Truck	88
Paver	89
Pneumatic Tool	85
Roller	74
Saw	76

Sources: FTA 2006.

As depicted in Table 16, noise levels generated by individual pieces of construction equipment typically ranges from approximately 74 dBA to 89 dBA at 50 feet (FTA 2006). Typical operating cycles may involve 2 minutes of full power, followed by 3 or 4 minutes at lower settings. Average-hourly noise levels associated with road improvement projects can vary, reaching combined levels of up to approximately 83 dBA L_{eq} at 50 feet, depending on the activities performed. Short-term

increases in vehicle traffic, including worker commute trips and haul truck trips may also result in temporary increases in ambient noise levels at nearby receptors.

Noise-sensitive land uses in the project area include residential dwellings, the nearest of which are located adjacent to Jamestown Road, between SR 49/108 and 5th Avenue. For nearby residential land uses, noise-generating construction activities occurring during the more noise-sensitive nighttime hours would be of particular concern given the potential for increased levels of sleep disruption to occupants of nearby residential dwellings. The proposed Project does not identify hourly restrictions for construction activities. Therefore, in order to avoid potentially significant impacts associated with construction during nighttime hours implementation of Mitigation Measure NOISE-1 is required. This measure will require construction activities to be limited to the hours between 7:00 A.M. and 7:00 P.M., and for construction equipment to be equipped with noise-reducing mufflers and engine shrouds. With this mitigation measure, potential impacts associated with temporary increases in ambient noise levels, as a result of construction of the proposed project, are considered less than significant.

e, f) Would the proposed Project, if located within the Tuolumne County Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan, expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels; or if located within the vicinity of a private airstrip, expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?

The project site is not located within a noise impact area, as identified in the Tuolumne County Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan, or within 2 miles of a public-use or private airport. The nearest airports are the Peoria Airport, which is located approximately 5.5 miles southwest of the project site, and Columbia Airport, which is located approximately 4.6 miles north of the project site. As a result, the proposed Project would not subject construction workers to high levels of aircraft noise. In addition, implementation of the proposed Project would not result in the construction or relocation of any noise-sensitive land uses, nor would project implementation interfere with airport operations. There is no impact.

Mitigation Measures:

NOISE-1: Noise Reduction Measures

The following measures shall be implemented to reduce construction-generated noise levels:

1. Construction activities (excluding activities that would result in a safety concern to the public or construction workers) shall be limited to between the hours of 7:00 A.M. and 7:00 P.M. Construction activities shall be prohibited on Sundays and County holidays.

2. Construction equipment shall be properly maintained and equipped with noise-reduction intake and exhaust mufflers and engine shrouds, in accordance with manufacturers' recommendations. Equipment engine shrouds shall be closed during equipment operation.

Mitigation Monitoring:

1. Mitigation Measure NOISE-1 will be included in the construction contract and implemented by the Contractor during construction.

Visual Quality:

Issues and Supporting Information Sources	*Potentially Significant Impact*	*Less-than-Significant with Mitigation Incorporation*	*Less-than-Significant Impact*	*No Impact*
Would the Proposed Project/Action:				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	☐	☐	☐	☑
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?	☐	☐	☐	☑
c) Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?	☐	☑	☐	☐
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	☐	☑	☐	☐

Environmental Setting:

The Project site is characterized primarily by two rural roads (Jamestown Road and 5th Avenue) that meander through a semi-rural setting. Jamestown Road is oriented in a northeast to southwest direction and is bound on either side by a mix of residences, business and oak woodlands. Woods Creek is also located north of Jamestown Road. The eastern entrance to Jamestown approaching 5th Avenue, which runs north to south, is also a mix of businesses (commercial and industrial) and scattered oak woodlands. There are no Caltrans-designated scenic highways located within or adjacent to the Project site; although SR 49/108 is considered eligible for designation (Caltrans 2015).

Analysis:

a) Would the proposed Project have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?

The Project area is characterized primarily by two rural roads (Jamestown Road and 5th Avenue) that meander through a semi-rural setting. Jamestown Road is oriented in a northeast to southwest direction and is bound on either side by a mix of residences, business and oak woodlands. Woods Creek is also located north of Jamestown Road. The eastern entrance to Jamestown approaching 5th Avenue, which runs north to south, is also a mix of businesses (commercial and industrial) and oak woodlands. Given the relatively developed nature of the surrounding land uses that bound both Jamestown Road and 5th Avenue, the Project site does not encompass a scenic vista. Hence, a significant adverse impact to a scenic vista is not anticipated.

b) Would the proposed Project substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?

There are currently no state designated scenic highways in Tuolumne County, although SR 49/108 through the Project site is identified as eligible for designation. Therefore, the proposed Project will have no impact on scenic resources within a designated scenic highway.

c) Would the proposed Project substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?

As noted in the Biological Resources section, up to 43 trees will be removed in conjunction with the Project. Table 5 details the types and size range of these trees. Project design is not yet detailed sufficiently to precisely determine which trees will be removed, and the final number could be less. Therefore, the removal of 43 trees is considered a worst case scenario. The removal of large trees

(primarily oaks) that are highly visible from SR 49/108 in a rural setting, could degrade the visual quality of the site and its surrounding and is a potentially significant impact.

The Project is expected to result in potentially significant adverse impacts on visual quality in the following areas:

- Tree removal at the SR 49/108 and 5th Avenue Intersection (particularly on the north side of SR 49/108);
- Removal of trees along the 5th Avenue corridor between Jamestown Road and SR 49/108.

The Jamestown Community Plan provides guidance for mitigating impacts associated with tree removal as follows:

Policy 14.A.4 Require new development to utilize landscaping for aesthetic and functional purposes.

Program 14.A.f Landscaping Requirements

1. *All trees proposed for removal shall be delineated on a vegetation removal plan to be approved by the Jamestown Area Planning Commission. No tree removal shall commence until said plan has been approved. Trees to be removed from a particular site may be required to be replaced. …maintenance of new plantings shall be the responsibility of the property owner. Drought resistant and native plantings are encouraged.*

2. *The preferred species for use as street trees along State Highway 49/108 include the following species: the American sweetgum (Liquidamber styraciflua), "Autumn Glory" or "October Glory" red maple (Acer rubrum), Chinese pistache (Pistachia chinensis), cottonless cottonwood (Populus fremontii).*

   In addition to those listed above, the following trees are also encouraged through the Jamestown Planning Area: catalpa, Chinese evergreen elm (Ulumus parvifolia), crape myrtle (Lagerstroemia), deodar cedar (Cedrus dedara), gingko (Gingko biloba), hawthorn (Crataegus), mountain ash (Sorbus), oak (Quercus), redbud (Cercis Canadensis), smoke tree (Continus "Daydream"), southern magnolia (Magnolia grandiflora "Majestic Beauty"), sycamore (Platanus), purple robe locust (Robinia ambigua), rose acacia, and the tamarisk tree (Tamarix spp.)

   Inclusion of these species in landscape plans shall be encouraged.

While insufficient area remains within the Project site for tree re-planting to fully mitigate impacts to oak woodlands; portions of the Project area are of sufficient size to accommodate landscaping. Therefore, to address the visual impacts associated with removing large trees, especially Valley oaks, within the two target areas noted above, Mitigation Measures VIS-1 is proposed in compliance with the Jamestown Community Plan. Proper implementation and monitoring of the landscaping requirements set forth in VIS-1 is expected, over time, to reduce the potentially significant adverse impacts of the Project on visual resources to a level of less than significant.

In addition to the loss of oak trees, numerous ornamental trees and shrubs will be removed along 5th Avenue, especially north of SR 49/108. Implementation of Mitigation Measure VIS-1, which will require the planting of street trees, with a focus on using native plants where possible, in areas

where trees have been removed will be consistent with the Jamestown Community Plan and its guidelines intended to preserve the historic and rural setting of the plan area. Therefore, impacts to the visual quality of the Project site, with implementation of these measures, are considered less than significant.

d) Would the proposed Project create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?

Standard intersection lighting is proposed in conjunction with the Project in addition to the signal at SR 49/108 and 5th Avenue. Jamestown has adopted design guidelines and the Project is located within the community's design review district. The Project is also located within the Jamestown Lighting District. Jamestown has adopted a street light design that is reflected in the street lights installed along Jamestown's Main Street. In addition, the Jamestown Community Plan calls for lighting design that reduces glare and reflects the historic context of the community as follows:

14.A.g Outdoor Lighting

> *….. Establish standards consistent with 14.E.m…protecting and improving safe travel for all modes of transportation; preventing nuisances resulting from unnecessary light intensity, direct glare or light trespass; protecting the ability to view the night sky by regulating unnecessary upward light projection through dark sky standards…promoting lighting practices that conserve energy, and promoting light standards that are of the post and lamp type of a historic appearance that are no taller than 14 feet. Guidance may be found at the International Dark Sky Association website at www.darksky.org.*

Lighting designed in conflict with the standards established in the Jamestown Community Plan could result in glare and could visually detract from the community' historic context, a potentially significant impact. To address this impact, Mitigation Measure VIS-2 is proposed to require all lighting to be aimed downwards and for street lighting to reflect the street light design adopted for Main Street in Jamestown (Jamestown Design Guidelines, page 24), consistent with the Jamestown Design Guidelines. Proper implementation of Mitigation Measure VIS-2 is expected to minimize the potential impacts to aesthetics associated with lighting and glare to a level of less than significant.

Mitigation Measures:

VIS-1: Prepare Landscaping or Re-Vegetation Plan

Landscaping shall be installed as follows at the intersection of SR 49/108 and 5th Avenue:

Trees shall be planted at a ratio of 3:1 (three trees planted for each tree exceeding 5" dbh removed). Landscape trees shall be a minimum 5 gallon in size. No understory plants shall be included as necessary to maintain site distance at the intersection. Plantings shall be set back sufficiently from SR 49/108 to allow for a clearing between the plantings and the highway sufficient to allow motorists to see deer and other wildlife attempting to cross the highway. Trees will be planted in a manner of traditional street trees and shall be spaced as per the recommendations of the Sunset Western Garden Guide (current edition) for the species or from an arborist approved by the County. Tree species planted shall include one or a mix of the following: American sweetgum *(Liquidamber styraciflua),* "autumn glory" or "October glory" red maple *(Acer rubrum),* Chinese pistache *(Pistachia chinensis),* Fremont's cottonwood *(Populus fremontii).* The following may be included in this location subject to review and approval by the County: native oaks (Valley oak [*Quercus lobate*]*, blue oak* [*Quercus douglassi*] *or Interior live oak* [*Quercus wislizeni*], or sycamore [*Platanus*]).

Replanting within Caltrans right-of-way will require approval from Caltrans and temporary watering.

VIS-2: Lighting Standards

All lighting shall be aimed downwards and/or shielded unless otherwise required for reasons of health and safety along SR 49/108. Lighting not associated with the proposed intersection signal shall reflect the design adopted for Main Street in Jamestown (Jamestown Design Guidelines, page 24).

Mitigation Monitoring:

1. Prior to tree removal, a final delineation of the location and size of trees 5" or greater in dbh to be removed shall be finalized and submitted to the County for review and approval.

2. Final landscaping plans shall be submitted to and approved by the County's Community Resources Agency in compliance with VIS-1 prior to tree removal and reflecting the final tree removal count.

3. A final lighting plan reflecting the design standards in VIS-2 shall be submitted to the County's Community Resources Agency for review and approval prior to issuance of a Grading Permit for the Project. Lighting shall be installed in accordance with approved plans prior to the release of final contract payments.

4. Prior to site disturbance, a landscaping maintenance plan shall be submitted for review and approval.

Cultural Resources:

Issues and Supporting Information Sources	*Potentially Significant Impact*	*Less-than-Significant with Mitigation Incorporation*	*Less-than-Significant Impact*	*No Impact*
Would the Proposed Project/Action:				
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in Section 15064.5 of the *State CEQA Guidelines*?	☐	☑	☐	☐
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?	☐	☑	☐	☐
c) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	☐	☑	☐	☐
d) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	☐	☑	☐	☐

Environmental Setting:

An archaeological survey report (ASR) and historical resources evaluation report (HRER) were prepared for the proposed Project. Those reports are hereby incorporated by reference; however, they are not included with this report in order to preserve the confidentiality of cultural resources.

Francis, Charla M. Francis Heritage, LLC. January, 2015. *Archaeological Survey Report 5th Avenue Signalization Project Jamestown, Tuolumne County, California.*

Marvin, Judith. Foothill Resources. January 2015. *Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the Proposed Fifth Avenue Signalization Project Jamestown, Tuolumne County, California.*

The Project site is situated near the northeast side of Jamestown in the northwestern area of Tuolumne County. State Route 49/108 traverses the Project site in a northeast-southwest direction. Woods Creek, which is a blue-line stream, is located northwest of the Project site. The topography slopes northwesterly toward the creek from the southeast. Vegetation varies from those typical of riparian habitats along Woods Creek to blue oak-woodland (Storer and Usinger 1963). Little of the original ground surface remains in the area; for example, the north side of Jamestown Road is composed of fill with approximately 50 percent rock. Several of the residences on the south side of Jamestown Road are well-above street level, indicating the street is composed of cuts and fills. Other disturbance was noted including a major sewer pipe buried along the north side of Jamestown Road. The road is about ten feet above the water level in Woods Creek. The drainage ditch along the north side of SR 49/108 is approximately 10 feet below the street level. 5th Avenue slopes up to the south from Jamestown Road; all parcels along this road are developed for either residential or commercial use. The two temporary construction easements on either side of 5th Avenue are almost completely surfaced with pavement or road rock. (Francis 2015).

Along Jamestown Road, other alterations to the landscape include frequent episodes of siltation and erosion due to seasonal high water flows in Woods Creek. It is known that Main Street, located approximately 100 feet southwest of Jamestown Road, was occasionally flooded by the creek. Historic photos of Woods Creek from the early 1900s show the area was significantly washed and/or mined, resulting in substantial disturbance in the vicinity of Jamestown Road in the Study Area (Francis 2015).

Cultural resources in the Project site were identified through database searches, review of previous studies, and a pedestrian survey completed by a qualified archaeologist and architectural historian.

Analysis:

a) Would the proposed Project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in Section 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines?

There are no historic landscapes within the Project site, but the community of Jamestown, a portion of which is located within the site, has been registered as State Historic Landmark Number 431. Portions of the Project site were previously recorded for the Jamestown Historic Resources Inventory (Marvin and Brejla 2008).

Based on the findings of the HRER, only one architectural property that is eligible for inclusion in the National or California registers of historic places is located within the Project site (Marvin 2015). Impacts to (i.e., alterations to the structure or the contextual setting of) the Craftsman House located at 18464 South Fifth Avenue (at the southwest corner of the intersection of 5th Avenue and SR 108) would be significant pursuant to CEQA. However, no disturbance to the residence is proposed in conjunction with the proposed Project, nor would any ROW or other easements need to be acquired from the property. Therefore, no impacts to the architectural property are anticipated.

The Masonic Cemetery is located outside of, but adjacent to the Project area. Some of the burial sites in the cemetery are located outside the Cemetery's fenced boundaries adjacent to the Project site, extending slightly into the state right-of-way. The cemetery has been determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as a contributor to a NRHP-eligible district (Marvin and Brejla 2008), and may be eligible for the Tuolumne County Register of Cultural Resources as an individual resource. To ensure that construction materials are not inadvertently stored and equipment is not staged in or otherwise disturb resources in the cemetery, Mitigation Measure CULT-3 is included to protect the resource from indirect impacts.

With implementation of the mitigation measure identified above, overall impacts to historical resources are considered less than significant.

b, d) Would the proposed Project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?

No archaeological resources were identified within the study area. The Jamestown Road area is substantially disturbed from frequent episodes of siltation and erosion due to seasonal high water flows in Woods Creek. The same area was significantly washed and/or mined, based on an inspection of historic photos from the 1900s. Other portions of the Project site show indications of substantial cuts, fills, and along with pavement, exhibit signs that original ground surface is limited.

While unlikely, ground disturbing activities associated with construction of the proposed Project could uncover cultural resource features below surface that could be damaged or destroyed prior to assessing their importance—a potentially significant adverse impact. To address this potential impact, Mitigation Measure CULT-1 will be implemented to require that if, during the excavation or construction process, subsurface cultural resources are discovered on the Project site, all work shall immediately stop and not resume until a qualified archaeologist, approved by the Community Resources Agency, evaluates unearthed resources, establishes boundaries around archaeologically or historically sensitive areas, determines the significance of the find, and recommends mitigation or treatment of the cultural resource as appropriate. In addition, to address unanticipated discovery of Human Remains, Mitigation Measure CULT-2 is included to require compliance with state law and Native American notification. With implementation of these measures, potential impacts to archeological resources are considered less than significant.

c) Would the proposed Project directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?

Paleontological resources are unknown in the area and no evidence of their existence were identified during field surveys. While unlikely, ground disturbing activities associated with construction of the proposed Project could uncover paleontological resource features below surface that could be damaged or destroyed prior to assessing their importance—a potentially significant adverse impact. To address this potential impact, Mitigation Measure CULT-1 will be implemented to reduce the likelihood of significantly impacting unknown resources. With implementation of this measure, potential impacts to paleontological resources are considered less than significant.

Proper implementation of the following mitigation measures will reduce these potential impacts to a level of less-than-significant.

Mitigation Measures:

CULT-1: Discovery of Unknown Cultural Resources

If a cultural resource is discovered during construction activities, all persons conducting any activity authorized under the Project shall comply with the following provisions:

1. The person discovering the cultural resource shall notify the Community Resources Agency by telephone within 4 hours of the discovery or the next working day if the department is closed.

2. When the cultural resource is located within the area of disturbance, all activities that may impact the resource shall cease within 100 feet of the resource. A qualified professional,

such as an archaeologist or an historian, shall be allowed to conduct an evaluative survey to evaluate the significance of the cultural resource.

3. When the cultural resource is determined to not be significant, the qualified professional shall be allowed to photo document and record the resource. Construction activities may resume after authorization from the qualified professional.

4. When a resource is determined to be significant, the resource shall be avoided and a qualified professional shall establish boundaries around its perimeter. In accordance with Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1 of CEQA, a qualified professional shall formulate treatment measures and the County will implement those measures. Measures could include, but are not limited to, data recovery efforts, recordation, photo documentation and curation. Construction activities may resume after authorization from the qualified professional.

For the purposes of implementing this measure, a "qualified professional" is an individual (e.g., historian, archaeologist, or paleontologist) that meets the requirements of the Secretary of Interior's Professional Qualification Standards and a "cultural resource" is any building, structure, object, site, district, or other item of cultural, social, religious, economic, political, scientific, agricultural, educational, military, engineering or architectural significance to the citizens of Tuolumne County, the State of California, or the nation, which is 50 years of age or older or has been listed on or is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Cultural Resources, or any local register.

CULT-2: Discovery of Human Remains

If human remains are discovered during subsurface excavations on the Project site, work shall stop and no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made the necessary determination as to the origin and disposition of the remains, including notification of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) within 24 hours if remains are determined to be Native American, pursuant to Public Resources Code, Section 5097.98 and State Health and Safety Code, Section 7050.5.

CULT-3: Environmentally Sensitive Area Fencing

Prior to commencing site disturbance, including vegetation and/or ground disturbance, erect brightly colored safety fencing surrounding those portions of the Masonic Cemetery encroaching outside the parcel boundaries (south and west of the cemetery) and into adjacent lands and the state ROW..

Mitigation Monitoring:

1. CULT-1 through CULT-2 shall be discussed during the Project's preconstruction meeting (See BIO-1) and monitored by County inspectors.

2. CULT-3 shall be implemented prior to commencing site disturbance.

Hazards and Hazardous Materials:

Issues and Supporting Information Sources	*Potentially Significant Impact*	*Less-than-Significant with Mitigation Incorporation*	*Less-than-Significant Impact*	*No Impact*
Would the Proposed Project/Action:				
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 the 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, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?	☐	☑	☐	☐
e) If located within the *Tuolumne County Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan*, result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?	☐	☐	☐	☑
f) If located within the vicinity of a private airstrip, 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 wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands? Refer to *Public Services* Section for analysis.	☐	☐	☑	☐

Environmental Setting:

An Initial Site Assessment (ISA) of the Project site was prepared by Taber Consultants. This report is hereby incorporated by reference:

Taber Consultants. April 5, 2015. *Initial Site Assessment: Fifth Avenue Signalization Project, Tuolumne County, California*.

As outlined in the ISA, a number of hazardous materials reference databases were consulted for potential hazardous materials sites in the vicinity of the Project site. Those databases included, but were not limited to the following: California Integrated Waste Management Board Solid Waste Information System (SWIS); California Environmental Protection Agency Department of Toxic Substances Control (including Hazardous Waste Recycling and Treatment Facilities, Site Mitigation and Brownfields with Deed Restrictions); United States Environmental Protection Agency Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRAInfo); and the Comprehensive Environmental Responsibility, Compensation and Liability Information System (CERCLIS/Superfund) National Priorities List (NPL) Sites.

Reconnaissance of the Project site was performed on February 4, 2015 by Taber Consultants. The reconnaissance consisted of a walking and driving traverse along 5th Avenue, Jamestown Road, and SR 49/108. Taber Consultants performed reconnaissance of the study area to make visual observations regarding current land uses, past uses, and existing conditions. These observations were intended to identify the presence, or likely presence, of hazardous substances or petroleum products in the study area or adjacent properties under conditions that could significantly affect the feasibility or cost of the proposed Project.

Based on the results of the database search and site reconnaissance, Taber Consultants identified potential recognized environmental conditions (RECs) related to naturally occurring asbestos (NOA), aerially deposited lead (ADL) in soil, lead-containing roadway paint, metal-impacted soils, and a leaking underground storage tank (LUST) associated with the auto dealership located east of the Project site (Taber 2015).

Analysis:

a, b) Would the proposed Project create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials; or create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?

The proposed Project will widen existing roads and will not increase the transport, use or disposal of hazardous materials. Hazardous materials would be used in varying quantities during Project construction. Construction, operation and maintenance activities would store and use hazardous materials such as fuels, oils and lubricants, paints and paint thinners, batteries, heavy metals and cleaners (which could include solvents and corrosives in addition to soaps and detergents). Construction workers and the general public could be exposed to hazards and hazardous materials as a result of improper handling or use during construction activities, transportation accidents, or other emergencies. Construction workers could also be exposed to hazards associated with accidental releases of hazardous materials, which could result in adverse health effects. The County, contractors, and others would be required to use, store, and transport hazardous materials in compliance with standards set forth by the Resources Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), Cal-OSHA, the Tuolumne County Department of Public Health, and the Tuolumne County General Plan during construction of the proposed Project. Adherence to these required standards would limit the likelihood of the release of hazardous materials; therefore, potential impacts are considered less than significant.

c) 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?

Jamestown Elementary School is located on 5th Avenue less than 1,000 feet south of the Project boundaries. As noted above, the Project would not result in an increase in the transportation of hazardous materials and the potential for release of such materials during construction is considered minor. As such, potential impacts associated with the emission of hazardous materials in the vicinity of Jamestown Elementary School are considered less than significant.

d) 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 the environment?

As described in the environmental setting discussion, a database search and survey identified a number of RECs both within and adjacent to the Project site. The RECs located within the Project site would potentially be disturbed in the process of construction of the proposed Project. As a result of earthmoving activities, construction crews could agitate green schist (if present), a rock type that is generally common in Tuolumne County and is known to contain NOA (Taber 2015). Similarly, dust generated by demolition, grading, and other work could expose workers and other nearby receptors to soils that are potentially metal-impacted or may contain ADL. Workers could also be exposed to lead-based paint, which was once commonly used for roadway striping. In order to avoid potential impacts associated with exposure to hazardous materials such as NOA, ADL, or

metal-impacted soil, implementation of Mitigation Measures HAZ-1 and 2 will be required. Mitigation Measure HAZ-1 will require soil and rock samples to be taken prior to the start of construction. If NOA is detected BMPs, such as dust suppression and use of coverings and wind barriers, will be employed to avoid agitating and dispersing asbestos into the air. Similarly, Mitigation Measure HAZ-2 will require pre-construction sampling for ADL and metal-impacted soil. If detected, BMPs will be utilized to avoid dispersal of these soils into the air. Implementation of Mitigation Measure AIR-1, which requires dust suppression measures to be employed during project construction, will also prevent the agitation of dust that may contain ADL or metals. With respect to encountering lead-based paint, implementation of Mitigation Measure HAZ-3 will be required. This measure calls for testing a sample of road paint to determine if it contains lead. If confirmed, the portions of the road containing paint stripes will be disposed of at the appropriate facility.

The REC located outside of the Project site consists of a LUST that was associated with the auto dealership located on the southeast corner of the 5th Avenue and SR 49/108 intersection.[10] As a result of the LUST, tetrachloroethene (PCE) was released on the property and has since plumed. Though the REC is located approximately 400 feet from the Project site, the size of the plume it created is unknown at this time (Taber 2015). Implementation of the proposed Project could involve the construction of a retaining wall at the southeast corner of the 5th Avenue and SR 49/108 intersection and other ground disturbing activities. Due to the uncertainty of the plume's extent, Mitigation Measure HAZ-4 will be implemented. This measure will require the sampling of soil to test for PCE, and if encountered, a plan will be developed that identifies BMPs for avoiding exposure to contaminated soil or groundwater.

In summary, while a number of RECs have been identified within and adjacent to the Project site, implementation of the above-identified mitigation measures will ensure that construction of the proposed Project will not result in the exposure of construction workers or the public to hazardous materials. Therefore, this potential impact is considered less than significant.

e, f) Would the proposed Project, if located within the *Tuolumne County Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan*, result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area; or, if located within the vicinity of a private airstrip, result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?

As previously noted, the Project site is located outside of safety zones identified in the *Tuolumne County Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan* for the nearest airport, Columbia Airport. No private airstrips are located near the Project site. As such, no impacts associated with aviation hazards are anticipated.

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

The proposed Project would result in partial closures to SR 49/108 and 5th Avenue during the construction process. A detour may be set up on Jamestown Road for construction of 5th Avenue. Traffic control during work within state right-of-way on SR 49/108 will also be conducted per Caltrans standards. These detours would potentially result in minor, temporary delays to the response times of emergency vehicles, but would not affect the overall implementation of an emergency response or evacuation plan. Overall, however, improvements at intersections resulting from the Project will have the beneficial effect of improving circulation for emergency response and emergency vehicles. Therefore, potential impacts are considered less than significant.

[10] The LUST was removed in 1995 (Taber 2015).

h) Would the proposed Project expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?

The proposed Project does not propose the construction of new land uses, nor will it result in a population increase within or adjacent to the Project site. Construction of the proposed Project would require the use of fuel burning vehicles and equipment such as trucks, pavers, and chain saws. Inadvertent fuel leaks and sparks could result in a fire; however, all equipment utilized during construction activities will be operated and maintained in accordance with applicable state and local guidelines. Given the nature of the proposed Project, potential impacts related to the exposure of people to loss or injury due to wildland/urban fire are considered less than significant.

Mitigation Measures:

HAZ-1: Naturally Occurring Asbestos Testing and Best Management Practices

Prior to the start of construction activities, a qualified professional will collect rock and soil samples and, using California Air Resources Board (CARB) Method 435, will assess whether NOA is present within the soil or bedrock within the Project site. The results of the sampling will be detailed in a report submitted to Tuolumne County. If the presence of NOA is confirmed, an Asbestos Dust Mitigation Plan will be prepared pursuant to TCAPCD Rules and Regulations (Title IX, Rule 908, Section (e)(4)). The plan will identify BMPs intended to reduce the potential for exposure to NOA. Such BMPs may include, but are not limited to the following:

1. Wet exposed soil and other work surfaces with water (also see Mitigation Measure AIR-1). Continuously mist the Project site.

2. Wet piles of excavated material and cover them with tarps, plastic sheeting, and other items.

3. Install wind barriers around the Project site.

4. Clearly identify NOA-containing areas with signage.

5. Clean or decontaminate equipment and vehicles to ensure that no equipment or workers track soil out of the Project site (a gravel pad, tire shaker, or wheel wash system may be used to clear soil from vehicles).

6. Excavate utility trenches to an adequate depth and backfill them with clean soil so that future repair work will not need excavation into potential NOA-containing materials.

7. If transporting NOA-containing materials off-site, avoid overloading trucks; keep the material below the top of each truck compartment and cover material with a tarp.

The Asbestos Dust Mitigation Plan shall be approved by TCAPCD prior to the start of construction.

HAZ-2: Soil Testing and Best Management Practices

Prior to the start of construction, samples will be gathered by a qualified professional to test for the presence of ADL or metal-impacted soils within the Project site. The findings of the test(s) will be provided in a report submitted to Tuolumne County. Soils that meet or exceed California's hazardous waste threshold criteria for lead or other CAM 17 metals (antimony, arsenic, barium, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, cobalt, copper, mercury, molybdenum, nickel, selenium, silver,

thallium, vanadium, and zinc), as defined by Title 22, must be handled in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local regulations. Areas of disturbed soil will be wetted to further reduce exposure to fugitive dust (per Mitigation Measure AIR-1).

HAZ-3: Lead-based Paint Testing and Removal

As a part of the ADL and metal soil study, samples of existing roadway paint will be taken to test for the presence of lead. Should it be confirmed that existing roadway paint within the Project site contains lead concentrations that exceed California hazardous waste threshold criteria, as defined in Title 22, the paint will be removed and disposed in accordance with applicable state and local regulations.

HAZ-4: Plume Testing and Best Management Practices

If piles for the retaining wall at the southeast corner of the 5th Avenue and SR 49/108 intersection are to be installed at a depth of 15 feet below ground surface, prior to the start of construction, two soil borings will be advanced to assess PCE impacts on soils and groundwater within the portions of the Project site closest to the REC associated with the auto dealership (one southeast of the intersection of 5th Avenue and SR 49/108, and one near the southern limit of the Project site on the east side of 5th Ave). If PCE-contaminated soils or groundwater is identified, a management plan will be prepared to identify BMPs for avoiding potential impacts associated with exposure to contaminated soil or groundwater. The plan will be submitted to Tuolumne County for approval prior to the start of construction work.

Mitigation Monitoring:

1. HAZ-1 through HAZ-4 will be implemented prior to the start of construction activities. Tuolumne County will review all reports prepared as a part of these measures and will ensure that specific BMPs identified in the reports and the Risk Management Plan for Soil and Groundwater (RMPSG) are added if necessary to construction notes.

Economics:

Analysis:

CEQA requires the analysis of economic impacts when they result in a physical change to the environment. For example, if a new business pulls existing business away from the center of town to the extent that a large number of shops close, remain empty, and deteriorate (i.e., results in blight); then a potentially significant adverse impact under CEQA has occurred.

Implementation of the proposed Project would result in temporary traffic delays during the construction process. Furthermore, some driveways, including those providing access to nearby business will have to be modified to bring them to grade with the road. However, issues related to traffic delays will be temporary, and vehicles will still be able to access businesses within and adjacent to the Project site during the construction process. Therefore, physical changes to the environment resulting in economic impacts are not anticipated as a result of this Project.

Mitigation Measures:

None required.

Mitigation Monitoring:

Not applicable.

Energy Consumption:

Analysis:

The primary energy consumption for the site is electricity for the intersection signal. PG&E has been notified of the projection and offered no comments thereon. Based on the minimal electrical demand of a single traffic light, the proposed Project is not expected to have a significant impact on energy supply.

Mitigation Measures:

None required.

Mitigation Monitoring:

Not applicable.

Mandatory Findings of Significance:

Issues and Supporting Information Sources	*Potentially Significant Impact*	*Less-than-Significant with Mitigation Incorporation*	*Less-than-Significant Impact*	*No Impact*
Does the Proposed Project/Action:				
a) Have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?	☐	☑	☐	☐
b) Have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulative considerable? ("Cumulative considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)?	☐	☑	☐	☐
c) Have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	☐	☐	☑	☐

Analysis:

a-c) Would the proposed Project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory; or have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulative considerable? ("Cumulative considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects); or have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?

Based upon the analysis contained herein, approval of the proposed Project would not result in a significant impact on the environment. Although the proposed Project, as originally proposed, had the potential to have a significant effect on the environment, the proposed Project has been modified by incorporating measures to mitigate potential impacts.

The proposed Project would be located adjacent to another roadway project at the Rawhide Road and SR 49 intersection. The timing of this project is expected to occur approximately two years after completion of the proposed Project. Potential cumulative impacts that the proposed Project would contribute to would include impacts to riparian habitat along Woods Creek and loss of VOW. As described in the Biological Resources section, the impacts to riparian habitat and VOW will be minimized through implementation of various avoidance measures, and where permanent impacts cannot be avoided, the County will compensate for loss of these habitat types. Given these measures, the proposed Project's contribution to a potential cumulative impact to biological resources is considered less than significant.

Both the proposed Project and the Rawhide Road project will also likely result in the removal of trees within portions of the SR 49/108 corridor, including oaks. In order to offset potential visual impacts that the removal of trees would cause to receptors in the area (e.g., residents and motorists), the proposed Project will implement measures, including a revegetation plan, to offset the removal of trees within the Project site. On-site replanting of trees will, over time, help return the site to a state similar to pre-project conditions. Therefore, potential cumulative impacts to visual resources are considered less-than-significant, with the implementation of mitigation measures.

Finally, construction of the proposed Project would result in other temporary impacts, including emissions, noise increases, water quality issues, and potential disturbance of unknown cultural resources. Mitigation measures have been identified to reduce these potential impacts to less-than-significant levels, and given that there will be no overlap between this project and the Rawhide Road project, potential cumulative impacts to air quality, noise, water quality, and cultural resources are not anticipated.

With implementation of the mitigation measures identified in this Initial Study, potential cumulative impacts associated with the proposed Project plus other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable projects are considered less than significant.

DETERMINATION: Approval of the proposed Project would not result in significant adverse impacts on either the natural or cultural environment provided the mitigation measures discussed herein are properly implemented and maintained.

Agencies Contacted:

Caltrans, District 10 – Attn: Carl Baker
CDFW – Jim Vang
California Highway Patrol (Jamestown)
Chicken Ranch Rancheria of Miwok
Jamestown Sanitary District
Tuolumne County Community Resources Agency – Attn: Bev Shane, Director
Tuolumne County Historical Society, Landmarks Committee – Attn: Joe Sparanga
Tuolumne Heritage Committee – Attn: Sharon Marovich
Tuolumne Me-Wuk Tribal Council – Cultural & Historic Preservation
Jamestown Area Business Association – Attn: Charles Marangio
Jamestown Elementary School – Attn: Diane Dotson
Tuolumne County Air Pollution Control District – Attn: Bill Sandman
Tuolumne County Community Resources Agency: Environmental Health Division
Tuolumne County Agriculture Commissioner
Tuolumne County Sheriff
Tuolumne County Fire Prevention
PG&E – Attn: Chris Walpole
Pacific Bell
Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board
Tuolumne Utilities District
Central Sierra Environmental Resource Center – Attn: John Buckley
USFWS - Sacramento-Forest & Foothills Division

Sources Reviewed:

AMBIENT 2014a. *Air Quality & Greenhouse Gas Impact Analysis for 5th Avenue Intersection Improvements Project*, Tuolumne County, CA; December, 2014.

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Tuolumne County 1996b. Tuolumne County General Plan Circulation Element. Adopted on December 26, 1996.

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Tuolumne County 1996d. Tuolumne County General Plan Recreation Element Adopted on December 26, 1996.

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OTHER SOURCES REVIEWED:

Tuolumne County:
General Plan
EIR for the General Plan Update
Zoning Ordinance (Title 17)
Land Divisions Ordinance (Title 16)
Road Standards (Title 11)
Connecting Roadways (Chapter 12.04)
Grading Ordinance (Chapter 12.20)
Water and Sewers (Title 13)
Construction Codes (Chapter 15.04)
Fire Code (Chapter 15.08)
Fire Safety Standards (Chapter 15.20)
Landscaping Requirements (Chapter 15.28)
Traffic Impact Mitigation Fees (Chapter 3.54)
County Service Impact Mitigation Fees (Chapter 3.50)
Geotechnical Interpretive Maps
General Plan Maps
Wildlife Habitat Maps
Tuolumne County Wildlife Handbook
Wildlife Aerial Photography
Fire Hazard Maps
Deer Herd Maps
Regional Transportation Plan
Historic/Archeological Index to Studies

State of California:
California Environmental Quality Act
Natural Diversity Data Base Maps, California Department of Fish & Wildlife

Federal
Federal Emergency Management Agency Flood Insurance Rate Maps

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Appendix A: Biological Resources Study

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES STUDY

for the

5th AVENUE SIGNALIZATION PROJECT
Tuolumne County, California

August 2015

Prepared for:
Quincy Engineering
and
Tuolumne County
Community Resources Agency
2 South Green Street
Sonora, California 95370

Prepared by:
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Table of Contents

Introduction 1
Project Location and Physical Conditions 1
Methods 1
Results 5
Common Wildlife Habitat 6
Target Wildlife Habitat 6
Special-Status Plants 9
Tree Inventory 9
Special-Status Wildlife 9
References 27

List of Tables

Table 1. Habitat Types Within the Project Site 5
Table 2. Special-Status Plant Species Known to Occur or with Potential to Occur in the Project Site 10
Table 3. Special-Status Wildlife and Fish Species Known to Occur or Potentially Occur in the Project Site 14

List of Figures

Figure 1. Regional Location 2
Figure 2. Project Location 3
Figure 3. Mapped Habitats within the Project Site 7

Appendices

Appendix A: Species Database Search Resources
Appendix B: Tree Inventory

Introduction

This Biological Resources Study has been prepared in support of the 5th Avenue Signalization Project (Project). Tuolumne County proposed to install a light signal at the intersection of 5th Avenue and State Route (SR) 49/108, improve the intersection of 5th Avenue and Jamestown Road, and make various other roadway improvements in Jamestown, California. The purpose of this study is to identify and describe the biological resources that have the potential to occur within the Project site.

Project Location and Physical Conditions

The Project site is located along 5th Avenue, Jamestown Road, and State Route (SR) 49/108 in Jamestown, Tuolumne County, California (Figure 1). Jamestown is an unincorporated community located in Tuolumne County approximately 107 miles southeast of Sacramento, 128 miles east of San Francisco, and 111 miles north of Fresno. The Project site is located in Township 1 North and Range 14 East, Section 10, of the Sonora U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute quadrangle map (Figure 2).

The topography of the Project site is relatively flat, and is located within a mostly urban setting just north of the Jamestown business district. Surrounding land uses include commercial properties east of 5th Avenue (north and south of SR 49/108) and residential properties west of 5th Avenue (north and south of SR 49/108). Vegetation within these urban areas consists of landscaped ornamental plantings and ruderal. Woods Creek, a perennial drainage that flows east to west, is located west of the Project site along Jamestown Road.

Within the Project site soils were surveyed by the U.S. Forest Service in 1978 and the only soil types mapped were coarsegold and sobrante. Urbanized areas within the Project site were not classified.

Methods

A literature review and biological resources surveys were completed to determine the presence of special-status plant and wildlife species or their habitat in the vicinity of the Project site.

Special-status species are generally defined as those species assigned a status designation indicating possible risk to the species. These designations are assigned by state and federal resources agencies (e.g., California Department of Fish and Wildlife [CDFW], U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services [USFWS], etc.) or by private research or conservation groups (e.g., National Audubon Society, California Native Plant Society [CNPS]). Assignment to a special-status designation is typically based on a declining or potentially declining population locally, regionally, or nationally. To what extent a species or population is at risk usually determines the status designation. The factors that determine risk to a species or population generally fall into one of several categories, such as habitat loss or modification affecting the distribution and abundance of a species; environmental contaminants affecting the reproductive potential of a species; or a variety of mortality factors such as hunting or fishing, interference with human-made objects (e.g., collision, electrocution), invasive species, or toxins.

For the purpose of this study, special-status plant species are generally defined as follows:

- Plants listed or proposed for listing as threatened or endangered under the federal ESA (50 CFR 17.12 [listed plants] and various notices in the Federal Register [FR] [proposed species]).

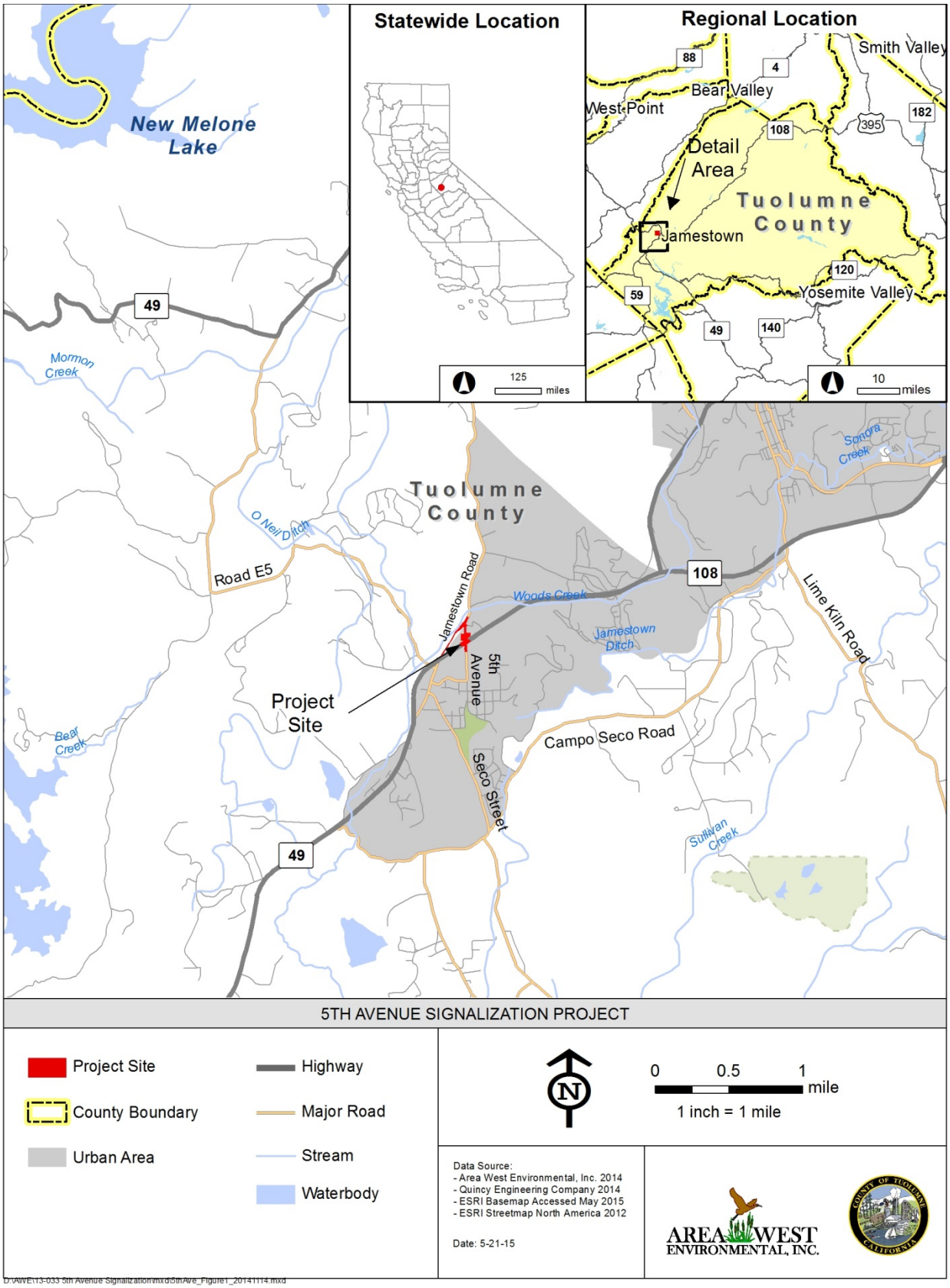
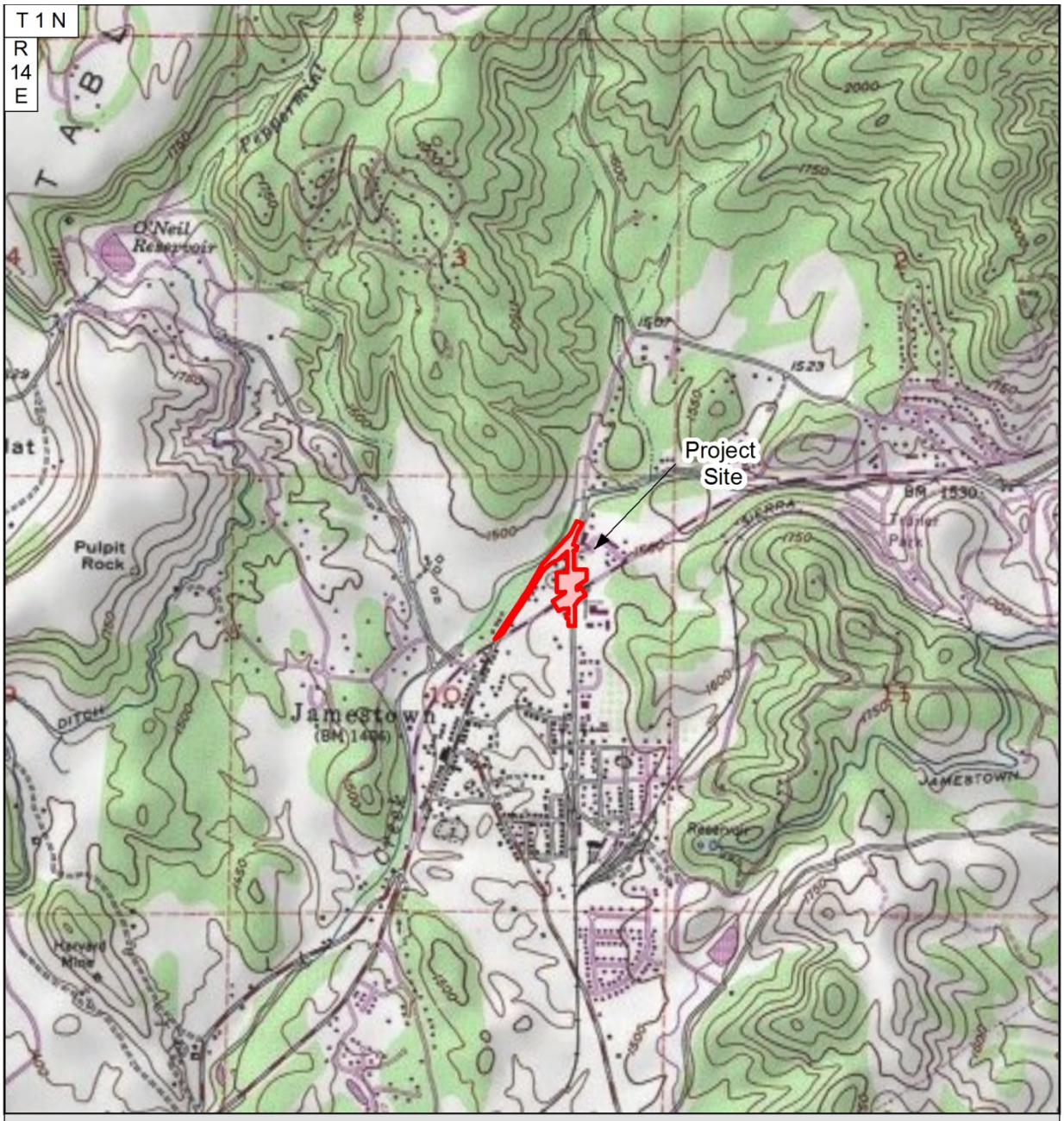


Figure 1. Regional Location



5TH AVENUE SIGNALIZATION PROJECT

Project Site

The project site is located in the Western area of the County of Tuolumne in the community of Jamestown. The site encompasses approximately 6.54 acres.

The project site is located on the Sonora USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle map; The project occurs within Township 1 North and Range 14 East, Section 10.

Center coordinates for the project site are:
WGS84 Latitude 37.958406, Longitude -120.418217.
UTM Zone 10 North NAD83 Northing 4204344.64816m, Easting 726820.492374m

N

0 2,000 4,000 feet

1 inch = 2,000 feet

Data Source:
- Area West Environmental, Inc. 2014
- Quincy Engineering Company 2014
- ESRI ArcGIS Online, USGS and ©2013 National Geographic Society

Date: 5-12-15

AREA WEST ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.

D:\AWE\13-033 5th Avenue Signalization\mxd\5thAve_Figure2_20141114.mxd

Figure 2. Project Location

- Plants that are candidates for possible future listing as threatened or endangered under the federal ESA (79 FR 72449-72497, December 5, 2014).
- Plants presumed by the CNPS to be extinct in California (List 1A [CNPS 2014]).
- Plants considered by the CNPS to be "rare, threatened, or endangered" in California (Lists 1A, 1B and 2 [CNPS 2014]).
- Listed by CNPS as plants about which more information is needed to determine their status and plants of limited distribution (Lists 3 and 4 [CNPS 2014]) that may be included on the basis of local significance or recent biological information that suggests they warrant inclusion on Lists 1B or 2.
- Plants listed or candidates for listing as threatened or endangered by the State of California under CESA (14 CCR 670.5).
- Plants listed under the California Native Plant Protection Act (California Fish and Game Code 1900 et seq.).
- Plants considered sensitive by other federal agencies (i.e., U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management) or state and local agencies or jurisdictions.
- Plant species that meet the definition of rare or endangered under CEQA (14 CCR Section 15380).

Special-status wildlife species are generally defined as follows:

- Wildlife species that are listed or proposed for listing as threatened or endangered under the federal ESA (50 CFR 17.11 [listed animals] and various notices in the Federal Register [FR] [proposed species]).
- Wildlife species that are candidates for possible future listing as threatened or endangered under the federal ESA (79 FR 72449-72497, December 5, 2014).
- Wildlife species that are listed or proposed for listing under CESA (California Fish and Game Code 1992 Sections 2050 et seq.; 14 CCR Sections 670.1 et seq.).
- Wildlife species that are designated as Species of Special Concern by CDFW.
- Wildlife species that are designated as fully protected under the California Fish and Game Code Section 3511(birds), Section 4700 (mammals), Section 5515 (fish), and Section 5050 (reptiles and amphibians).
- Wildlife species that meet the definition of rare or endangered under CEQA (14 CCR Section 15380).

A literature review was conducted of all existing documents pertinent to special-status plant and wildlife species in the vicinity of the proposed Project. This included a review of the CDFW California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) (CDFW 2014), the CNPS Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California (CNPS 2014), USFWS Species List (USFWS, 2014), the Tuolumne County Wildlife Handbook (Tuolumne County 1987), the draft Tuolumne County Biological Resources Handbook (Tuolumne County 2011), the Tuolumne County Wildlife Database (Tuolumne County, 1987-2015), and the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey (NRCS 2014). Relevant technical information from these documents is incorporated and referenced as appropriate.

Surveys were conducted by wildlife biologist, Dustin Brown; botanist, Mark Noyes; and biologists Mike Avery, Art Richardson and Corinne Munger. To date, three biological surveys have been conducted within the Project site. On November 26 and December 17, 2014, habitat assessments, tree inventory, and wetland delineation were conducted. Habitat types in the Project site were classified and mapped based on plant species composition and according to the target and common habitat types known from the county (Tuolumne County 1987). The tree inventory survey was conducted by measuring the dbh of every tree within the Project site. The Project site was evaluated for Waters of the U.S. and Waters of the State, including wetlands, by walking meandering transects, digging soil pits and noting changes in vegetation in accordance with the 1987 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Wetlands Delineation Manual (USACE, 1987) (Wetland Delineation Manual), USACE Jurisdictional Determination Form Instructional Guidebook (USACE, 2007), and Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Arid West Region 2.0 (USACE 2008) (Regional Supplement) The biologists walked meandering transects digging soil pits and noting vegetation types.

Follow-up botanical surveys were conducted on May 20 and July 7, 2015. During these surveys, the Project site plus a 100-foot buffer was surveyed for elderberry shrubs. A 250-foot buffer was surveyed for vernal pool habitats. Please see Figure 1 to see the Project site and the associated survey buffer. During each of the surveys, no special-status plant or wildlife species were observed.

In 2006, a California Red-Legged Frog (CRLF) Habitat Assessment was conducted along Woods Creek, approximately 250-feet southwest of the Project site by taking stream measurements and analyzing current and historic CRLF range.

Results

Habitat assessment surveys conducted for the Project site in 2014/2015 and The *Tuolumne County Wildlife Habitat Maps* indicate that four common habitat types, two target habitat types, and two other habitat types not listed in the *Tuolumne County Wildlife Habitat Maps* were mapped within the Project site. A summary of the habitat types are included in the table below.

Table 1. Habitat Types Within the Project Site

Habitat Type	Priority Rating	Approximate Acreage	Percentage of Site
Common Wildlife Habitat			
Annual Grassland	4th	0.263±	4.03
Barren	4th	4.284±	65.56
Blue Oak-gray Pine	3rd	0.142±	2.17
Residential-Park	4th	0.968±	14.81
Target Wildlife Habitat			
Valley Foothill Riparian Woodland	2nd	0.424±	6.49
Valley Oak Woodland	2nd	0.441±	6.75
Other Habitats			
Paved Ditch	-	0.007±	0.001
Erosion Feature	-	0.005±	0.011
Total		**6.534±**	**100.00**

In addition to these habitats listed above, 0.007 acre of paved ditch and 0.005 acre of erosional feature were mapped with in the Project site. These habitat types are not considered suitable wildlife habitat because they only contain water for short periods during rain events, exhibit flashy scouring flows and they experience regular vegetation control (herbicide use and mechanical trimming) nor are they jurisdictional Waters of the U.S. or State. Mapped habitat types within the Project site are shown in Figure 3.

Common Wildlife Habitat

The following are descriptions of common wildlife habitat types identified within the Project site, as defined in Tuolumne County Wildlife Handbook (Tuolumne County 1987).

Annual Grassland (AGS)
Open grassland is composed primarily of annual grasses and forbs, with a canopy cover of less than 10 percent. In the Project site, the species composition of this habitat type includes both native and non- native plants, including some noxious weeds such as yellow starthistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*) and brome (*Bromus* sp.) (Cal-IPC 2006).

Barren (BAR)
Barren sites consist of areas with a total plant cover of less than 2 percent. A large majority of the Project site (65 percent) is barren due to development and/or disturbance.

Blue Oak-Gray Pine (BOP)
Foothill woodland is dominated by blue oak (*Quercus douglasii*), gray pine (*Pinus sabiniana*), and interior live oak (*Quercus wislizenii*), usually with a sparse to moderate canopy cover. There is a patch of this habitat type near the intersection of Highway 49/108 and 5th Avenue (approximately two percent of the total Project site).

Residential-Park (RSP)
This habitat type is defined as urbanized areas, including residential, commercial, and industrial developments, as well as landscaped parks and gardens. RSP makes up approximately 14 percent of the total Project site.

Target Wildlife Habitat

The following are descriptions of target wildlife habitat types identified within the Project site, as defined in Tuolumne County Wildlife Handbook (Tuolumne County 1987).

Riparian Foothill Riparian Woodland (VRI)
The northern edge of the Project site includes a narrow strip of valley foothill riparian woodland habitat that is associated with Woods Creek, a perennial stream present northwest of the Project (Figure 1). The VRI habitat type makes up approximately six percent of the total Project site. Within the Project site, the riparian over story is dominated by valley oak (*Quercus lobata*), red willow (*Salix laevigata*), tree of heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*), and English walnut (*Juglans regia*) with an understory primarily composed of Himalayan berry (*Rubus armeniacus*).

Valley Oak Woodland (VOW)
The Project site includes patches of woodlands dominated by valley oaks, mostly in relatively pure stands, but sometimes accompanied by blue oak, interior live oak, and ornamental tree species. The VOW habitat type makes up nearly seven percent of the total Project site.

Figure 3. Mapped Habitats within the Project Site

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Waters of the U.S., including Wetlands
Woods Creek is a perennial stream located outside of the Project site. It flows roughly parallel to and northwest of Jamestown Road, approximately 40 to 200 feet from the edge of the Project site.

Additionally, within the Project site there are some concrete/asphalt and earthen erosional features that convey road runoff during precipitation events. These features do not exhibit a bed and bank and therefore were not considered to be Corps or CDFW jurisdictional.

There are no wetlands or other jurisdictional waters within the Project site.

Special-Status Plants

Based on a review of species lists obtained from CNPS (CNPS 2014), CNDDB (CDFW 2014), and the USFWS (USFWS 2014b) and an analysis of the vegetation communities supported within the Project site, a total of six special-status plant species have potential to occur on site. These species, along with their specific habitat requirements, state and federal listing status, and bloom period are presented in Table 2. There are no records of special-status plant species within the Project site, and no special-status plant species were identified during the November 26, December 17 and May 20 surveys. Botanical surveys were conducted during the blooming period of all potentially occurring plants except Hoover's calycadenia. The Project site is not located within Critical Habitat for any species.

Tree Inventory

The Project site contains approximately 148 trees with diameter at breast heights (dbh's) that range from 1.5" to 50.0". Of the 148 trees identified within the Project site, 47 are valley oak (*Juglans hindsii*); 23 are California live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*); and 10 are blue oak. The site also contains Fremont cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*), English walnut (*Juglans regia*), Northern California black walnut (*Juglans hindsii*), and a variety of ornamentals. A tree inventory is provided in Appendix B.

Special-Status Wildlife

Based on a review of species lists obtained from CNDDB (CDFW 2014), USFWS (USFWS 2014b), Tuolumne County (Tuolumne County Wildlife Database), and surveys on November 26 and December 17 of the habitat types within the Project site, the Project site represents potential habitat for eight special-status wildlife species (see Table 3 for a complete list of potentially occurring special-status wildlife species, including those that were determined to be unlikely to occur based on habitat types present). There are no records for special-status wildlife species within the Project site. The Project site is not located within Critical Habitat for any species.

Potentially Occurring Special-status Reptiles

*Western Pond Turtle (*Emys *(*=Clemmys*)* marmorata*; SSC)*

The western pond turtle is a CDFW Species of Special Concern. Western pond turtle is a semiaquatic freshwater turtle that usually reaches a maximum length of 20 centimeters. Carapace color tends to be drab olive and reticulated, whereas the plastron is generally a light yellow (Rosenberg et al. 2009).

Table 2. Special-Status Plant Species Known to Occur or with Potential to Occur in the Project Site					
Common Name, *Scientific Name*	**Status Federal/ State/CNPS[1]**	**Habitat Requirements**	**Blooming Period**	**Habitat Present/ Absent in Project Site?[2]**	**Rationale**
Jepson's onion *Allium jepsonii*	--/--/1B.2	Cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, serpentine or volcanic, 300-1,160 meters.	April-August	A	No suitable habitat (ultramafic soils) present. Plant not observed during bloom-period survey.
Three-bracted onion *Allium tribracteatum*	--/--/1B.2	Chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest / volcanic, 1,220-3,000 meters.	April-August	A	Project site is below this species' elevation range. Plant not observed during bloom-period survey.
Rawhide Hill onion *Allium tuolumnense*	--/--/1B.2	Cismontane woodland (serpentinite), 300-600 meters.	March-May	A	No suitable habitat (ultramafic soils) present. Plant not observed during bloom-period survey.
Nissenan manzanita *Arctostaphylos nissenana*	--/--/1B.2	Closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, rocky, 450-1,100 meters.	February-March	A	No suitable habitat (coniferous forest or chaparral) present. Plant not observed during bloom-period survey.
Big-scale balsamroot *Balsamorhiza macrolepi*	--/--/1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland; sometimes serpentinite. 90–1,555 meters.	March-June	HP	Potential habitat present. Plant not observed during bloom-period survey. Plant not observed during bloom-period survey.
Chinese Camp brodiaea *Brodiaea pallida*	FE/FT/1B.1	Valley and foothill grassland, vernal streambeds, serpentinite, 385 meters.	May-June	A	Site lacks this species preferred serpentine soils. Plant not observed during bloom-period survey.
Hoover's calycadenia *Calycadenia hooveri*	--/--/1B.3	Cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland / rocky, primarily Ione sandstone, 65-300 meters.	July-September	HP	Potential habitat present. Plant not observed during bloom-period survey.

Table 2. Special-Status Plant Species Known to Occur or with Potential to Occur in the Project Site					
Common Name, *Scientific Name*	**Status Federal/ State/CNPS[1]**	**Habitat Requirements**	**Blooming Period**	**Habitat Present/ Absent in Project Site?[2]**	**Rationale**
Red Hills soaproot *Chlorogalum grandiflorum*	--/--/1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, gabbro or serpentine soils, 30 -70 meters.	May-June	A	Site lacks this species preferred serpentine soils. Plant not observed during bloom-period survey.
Mariposa clarkia *Clarkia biloba* ssp *australis*	--/--/1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, 300-945 meters.	May-July	HP	Potential habitat present. Plant not observed during bloom-period survey.
Beaked clarkia *Clarkia rostrata*	--/--/1B.3	Cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland, 60-500 meters.	April-May	HP	Potential habitat present. Plant not observed during bloom-period survey.
Mariposa cryptantha *Cryptantha mariposa*	--/--/1B.3	Chaparral (serpentinite, rocky soils), 200-650 meters.	April-June	A	No suitable habitat (ultramafic soils) present. Plant not observed during bloom-period survey.
Tuolumne button-celery *Eryngium pinnatisectum*	--/--/1B.2	Cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, vernal pools, 70-915 meters.	May-August	A	Site lacks preferred vernal pool habitat and serpentine soils. Plant not observed during bloom-period survey.
Spiny-sepaled button celery *Eryngium spinosepalum*	--/--/1B.2	Valley and foothill grassland; vernal pools, 100-255 meters.	April-June	A	Site lacks preferred vernal pool habitat and serpentine soils. Plant not observed during bloom-period survey.
Tuolumne fawn lily *Erythronium tuolumnense*	--/--/1B.2	Broadleaved upland forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, 510-1,220 meters.	March-June	A	Project site is below this species' elevation range. Plant not observed during bloom-period survey.
Delicate bluecup *Githopsis tenella*	--/--/ 1B.3	Mesic, chaparral, cismontane woodland, 1,100–1,900 meters.	May-June	A	Project site is below this species' elevation range. Plant not observed during bloom-period survey.
Tuolumne iris *Iris hartwegii* ssp. *columbiana*	--/--/1B.2	Cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, 425-1,400 meters.	May-June	HP	Potential habitat present. Plant not observed during bloom-period survey.

Table 2. Special-Status Plant Species Known to Occur or with Potential to Occur in the Project Site

Common Name, *Scientific Name*	Status Federal/ State/CNPS[1]	Habitat Requirements	Blooming Period	Habitat Present/ Absent in Project Site?[2]	Rationale
Parry's horkelia *Horkelia parryi*	--/--/1B.2	Open chaparral, cismontane woodland, lone soils, 80-1,035 meters.	April-September	HP	Potential habitat present. Plant not observed during bloom-period survey.
Congdon's lomatium *Lomatium congdonii*	--/--/1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland /serpentine, 300-2,100 meters.	March-June	A	Site lacks species preferred serpentine soils. Plant not observed during bloom-period survey.
Shaggyhair lupine *Lupinus spectabilis*	--/--/1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland / serpentine, 260-800 meters.	April-May	A	Site lacks species preferred serpentine soils. Plant not observed during bloom-period survey.
Pansy monkeyflower *Mimulus pulchellus*	--/--/1B.2	Lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps / vernally mesic, 600-2,000 meters.	April-July	A	Site lacks species preferred habitat of springs and seeps. Plant not observed during bloom-period survey.
Veiny monardella *Monardella venosa*	--/--/1B.1	Cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland / heavy clay, 60-410 meters.	May-July	A	Site lacks species preferred habitat of clay soils and wetland. Plant not observed during bloom-period survey.
Layne's ragwort *Packera (=Senecio) layneae*	FT/SR/1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, serpentinite or gabbroic, rocky, 200-1,100 meters.	April-August	A	Site lacks species preferred serpentine soils. Plant not observed during bloom-period survey.
Michael's rein orchid (*Piperia michaelii)*	T/R/1B.2	Cismontane woodland, serpentine or gabbroic rocky soils, 200-1,000 meters.	April-August	A	No suitable habitat present. Plant not observed during bloom-period survey.
Red Hills ragwort *Senecio clevelandii* var. *heterophyllus*	--/--/1B.2	Cismontane woodland (serpentine seeps), 260-385 meters.	June-July	A	Site lacks species preferred serpentine soils. Plant not observed during bloom-period survey.

Table 2. Special-Status Plant Species Known to Occur or with Potential to Occur in the Project Site

Common Name, *Scientific Name*	Status Federal/ State/CNPS[1]	Habitat Requirements	Blooming Period	Habitat Present/ Absent in Project Site?[2]	Rationale
California vervain *Verbena californica*	FT/ST/1B.1	Cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland / mesic, usually serpentinite seeps or creeks, 260-400 meters.	May-September	A	No suitable habitat present, site lacks species preferred serpentine seeps and creeks. Plant not observed during bloom-period survey.

[1] Status Explanations:
-- = no listing
Federal
FE = listed as endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act.
FT = listed as threatened under the federal Endangered Species Act.
State
ST = listed as threatened under the California Endangered Species Act.
SR = listed as rare by the state.
.
California Native Plant Society
1B = List 1B species: rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere.

Threat Ranks
0.1 = Seriously threatened in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened/high degree and immediacy of threat)
0.2 = Moderately threatened in California (20-80% occurrences threatened/moderate degree and immediacy of threat)
0.3 = Not very threatened in California (<20% of occurrences threatened/low degree and immediacy of threat or no current threats known)

[2] Habitat presence or absence definitions:
A = Absent - no habitat or microhabitat conditions (i.e., serpentine, gabbroic, lone, or clay soils) present and no further work needed.
HP = Habitat present - habitat is, or may be present; the species may be present.

Source: CNDDB, 2014.

Table 3. Special-Status Wildlife and Fish Species Known to Occur or Potentially Occur in the Project Site					
Common Name ***Scientific Name***	**Status Federal/ State**[1]	**Geographic Distribution**	**Habitat Requirements**	**Habitat Present/ Absent in Project Site?**[2]	**Rationale**
Invertebrates					
Valley elderberry longhorn beetle *Desmocerus californicus dimorphus*	FT/--	Occurs only in the central valley of California and surrounding foothills below 3,000 feet.	Dependent on elderberry shrubs (host plant) as a food plant; potential habitat is shrubs with stems 1 inch in diameter within Central Valley.	HP	No elderberry shrubs occur within the Project site.
Vernal pool fairy shrimp *Branchinecta lynchi*	FT/--	Central Valley, Central and South Coast Ranges from Tehama County to Santa Barbara County; isolated populations also in Riverside County.	Common in vernal pools and seasonal wetlands; also found in sandstone rock outcrop pools.	A	There are no vernal pools present in the Project site or within 250 feet of the Project site.
Reptiles					
Coast (California) horned lizard *Phrynosoma coranatum frontale*	--/SSC	Sacramento Valley, including foothills, south to southern California; Coast Ranges south of Sonoma County; below 4,000 feet elevation in northern California.	Grasslands, brushlands, woodlands, and open coniferous forest with sandy or loose soil; requires abundant ant colonies for foraging.	A	Annual grassland and woodland habitats in the Project site are heavily disturbed and do not provide suitable habitat for horned lizards.
Western pond turtle *Emys (=Clemmys) marmorata*	--/SSC	Occurs from the Oregon border of Del Norte and Siskiyou Counties along the coast to San Francisco Bay, inland through the Sacramento Valley, and on the western slope of the Sierra Nevada.	A thoroughly aquatic turtle of ponds, marshes, rivers, streams, and irrigation ditches with aquatic vegetation. Need basking sites and suitable (sandy banks or grassy open fields) upland habitat for egg-laying.	HP	The riparian habitats northwest of Jamestown Road provide potential nesting habitat for pond turtles. The closest sighting is located approximately 6.5 miles south of the Project site (CDFW 2014).
Birds					

Table 3. Special-Status Wildlife and Fish Species Known to Occur or Potentially Occur in the Project Site					
Common Name ***Scientific Name***	**Status Federal/ State**[1]	**Geographic Distribution**	**Habitat Requirements**	**Habitat Present/ Absent in Project Site?**[2]	**Rationale**
Bald eagle *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	Delisted/ SE	Nests in Siskiyou, Modoc, Trinity, Shasta, Lassen, Plumas, Butte, Tehama, Lake, and Mendocino Counties and the Lake Tahoe Basin. Winter range includes the rest of California, except the southeastern deserts, very high altitudes in the Sierra Nevada, and east of the Sierra Nevada south of Mono County.	In western North America, nests and roosts in coniferous forests within 1 mile of a lake, reservoir, river, or the ocean.	A	No suitable nesting (coniferous forests) or foraging habitat (large areas of open water) is present within the Project site or within a 1.0-mile radius around the Project site.
Burrowing owl *Athene cunicularia*	--/SSC	Lowlands throughout California, including the Central Valley, northeastern plateau, southeastern deserts, and coastal areas; rare along south coast.	Open annual grasslands or perennial grasslands, deserts, and scrublands characterized by low-growing vegetation. Dependent upon burrowing mammals for burrows.	A	Annual grasslands habitats in the Project site are heavily disturbed and developed and don't provide foraging habitat. No suitable burrows were identified within the Project site during 2014 site visits. The closest record for this species is located approximately 5 miles southeast of the Project site (CDFW 2014).
California spotted owl *Strix occidentalis occidentalis*	SC/SSC	Sierra Nevada from Lassen County south to northern Kern County; occurs in localized areas of the Transverse and Peninsular Ranges of southern California.	Mature coniferous forests with permanent water and suitable nesting trees and snags; in southern California, nearly always associated with oak and oak-conifer habitats.	A	No suitable habitat (coniferous forest) is present in the Project site.

Table 3. Special-Status Wildlife and Fish Species Known to Occur or Potentially Occur in the Project Site					
Common Name ***Scientific Name***	**Status Federal/ State**[1]	**Geographic Distribution**	**Habitat Requirements**	**Habitat Present/ Absent in Project Site?**[2]	**Rationale**
Cooper's hawk *Accipiter cooperii*	--/WL	Year-round resident throughout most of the wooded portions of California, from sea level to above 2,700 feet.	Breeds and winters in a variety of wooded habitats, preferring dense tree stands, riparian sites, or patchy woodland habitat, usually near streams.	HP	Suitable nesting and foraging habitat is present in the Project site. There is a 1994 record in the Tuolumne County Wildlife Database for an adult male in the open field area just northwest of Woods Creek outside of the Project site.
Great grey owl *Strix nebulosa*	--/SE	Permanent residents in the Sierra Nevada in portions of Tuolumne, Mariposa, Madera and Fresno Counties.	Associated with old-growth coniferous forests bordering meadows: red fir, Jeffery pine, and lodge pole pine dominates.	A	No suitable habitat (coniferous forest) is present in the Project site.
Loggerhead shrike *Lanius ludovicianus*	--/SSC (nesting)	Low elevation valleys and foothills throughout California.	Open habitats with sparse shrubs and trees (or other suitable perch sites) and bare ground and/or low, sparse herbaceous cover; oak woodlands for nesting.	A	The Project site is not suitable foraging or nesting habitat for this species due to abundant trees, shrubs, and urban development.
Osprey *Pandion haliaetus*	--/WL	Nests along the north coast from Marin County to Del Norte County, east through the Klamath and Cascade Ranges, and the upper Sacramento Valley; important inland breeding populations at Shasta Lake, Eagle Lake, and Lake Almanor and small numbers elsewhere south through the Sierra Nevada; winters along the coast from San Mateo County to San Diego County.	Nests in snags or cliffs or other high, protected sites near the ocean, large lakes, or rivers with abundant fish populations.	A	No suitable habitat (snags or cliffs near large water bodies) is present within the Project site.

Table 3. Special-Status Wildlife and Fish Species Known to Occur or Potentially Occur in the Project Site					
Common Name ***Scientific Name***	**Status Federal/ State**[1]	**Geographic Distribution**	**Habitat Requirements**	**Habitat Present/ Absent in Project Site?**[2]	**Rationale**
Prairie Falcon *Falco mexicanus*	--/SSC	Found as permanent resident on the south Coast, Transverse, Peninsular, and northern Cascade Ranges, the southeastern deserts, Inyo-White Mountains, Modoc, Lassen, and Plumas Counties, and the foothills surrounding the Central Valley; winters in the Central Valley, along the coast from Santa Barbara County to San Diego County, and in Marin, Sonoma, Humboldt, Del Norte, and Inyo Counties.	Cliffs or escarpments for nesting; adjacent dry, open terrain or uplands, marshes, and seasonal marshes for foraging.	A	No suitable habitat (cliffs or escarpments for nesting; adjacent dry, open terrain or uplands, marshes, and seasonal marshes for foraging) is present within the Project site.
Purple martin *Progne subis*	--/SSC	Nests in the western foothills of the Sierra Nevada and in coastal areas from Del Norte County south to Santa Barbara County; rare in southern California. Absent from the state in winter.	Abandoned woodpecker holes in valley oak and cottonwood forests for nesting; also nests in vertical drainage holes under elevated freeways and highway bridges; open areas required for feeding.	HP	Potential for foraging, roosting, or nesting in annual grassland or wooded habitats in the Project site.
Tricolored blackbird *Agelaius tricolor*	--/SSC	Permanent resident in the Central Valley from Butte County to Kern County; at scattered coastal locations from Marin County south to San Diego County; breeds at scattered locations in Solano, Lake, and Sonoma counties; rare nester in Siskiyou, Modoc, and Lassen Counties.	Nests in dense colonies in emergent marsh vegetation, such as tules and cattails, or upland sites with blackberries, nettles, thistles, or grainfields; requires large foraging areas where insect prey is abundant.	A	The Project site does not contain sufficient nesting substrate (large areas of dense vegetation) to support a tricolored blackbird nesting colony (+50 pairs).

Table 3. Special-Status Wildlife and Fish Species Known to Occur or Potentially Occur in the Project Site					
Common Name ***Scientific Name***	**Status Federal/ State**[1]	**Geographic Distribution**	**Habitat Requirements**	**Habitat Present/ Absent in Project Site?**[2]	**Rationale**
White-tailed kite *Elanus leucurus*	--/FP	Central Valley and low foothills west of Sierra Nevada from head of Sacramento Valley south, including coastal valleys and foothills to western San Diego County at the Mexico border.	Agricultural lands and open stages of most herbaceous habitats. Nests in dense oak, willow or other tree stands.	HP	Low potential for nesting within the Project site due to existing disturbance and human activity in the area.
Yellow warbler *Dendroica petechial brewsteri*	--/SSC (nesting)	Breeds along the western and eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada, in the Coast Range, and throughout Southern California at elevations up to 2,500 m. Winters in Imperial and Colorado River Valleys.	Breeds in riparian woodlands, montane chaparral, open ponderosa pine, and mixed conifer habitats with substantial amounts of brush. In migration, uses sparse to dense woodland and forest habitats.	HP	Potential seasonal migrant in annual grassland or wooded habitats in the Project site. Unlikely to nest in the Project site due to lack of dense shrubby habitat.
Mammals					
American badger *Taxidea taxus*	--/SSC	Central Valley and surrounding foothills.	Grasslands with friable soils; near California ground squirrel populations.	A	No friable soils are located within the Project site. Additionally, there is lack of prey species within the Project site.
Pallid bat *Antrozous pallidus*	--/SSC	Occurs throughout California except for the high Sierra Nevada.	Deserts, grasslands, shrubland, woodlands, and forests. Most common in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting, may also roost in bridges.	A	No suitable roosting habitat (rocky outcrops; bridges) present within the Project site. The closest known occurrence of this species is a 1991 record approximately 1 mile south of the Project site near the historic Jamestown Mine site (CDFW 2014).

Table 3. Special-Status Wildlife and Fish Species Known to Occur or Potentially Occur in the Project Site					
Common Name ***Scientific Name***	**Status Federal/ State**[1]	**Geographic Distribution**	**Habitat Requirements**	**Habitat Present/ Absent in Project Site?**[2]	**Rationale**
Ringtail *Bassariccus astutus*	--/FP	Widely distributed throughout California at low to middle elevations.	Found in most forest and shrub habitats in close association with rock and/or riparian areas, usually not more than 1 kilometer from water. Dens in hollow trees, snags, or other cavities.	HP	Potential for occurrence in riparian habitats in the Project site.
Spotted bat *Euderma maculatum*	--/SSC	Occurs throughout eastern and southern California, the central Sierra Nevada, and the Sierra Nevada foothills bordering the San Joaquin Valley.	Roosts in caves, rock crevices and cracks, and canyons.	A	No suitable roosting habitat (caves, rocky outcrops) present within the Project site. The closest record is a 1995 occurrence approximately 7 miles east of the Project site (CDFW 2014).
Townsend's big-eared bat *Corynorhinus townsendii*	--/SSC	Klamath Mountains, Cascades, Sierra Nevada, Central Valley, Transverse and Peninsular Ranges, Great Basin, and the Mojave and Sonora Deserts.	Rocky areas with caves in mesic habitats.	A	No suitable roosting habitat (caves, rocky outcrops) are present within the Project site. There is a 2005 record for the species in the vicinity of Jamestown (exact location unknown) (CDFW 2014).
Western mastiff bat *Eumops perotis californicus*	--/SSC	Occurs along the eastern San Joaquin Valley from El Dorado County through Kern County; also found along the south Coast, Peninsular, and Transverse Ranges from San Francisco to South America.	Many open, semi-arid habitats, including conifer and deciduous woodlands, coastal scrub grasslands, chaparral etc. Roosts in crevices in cliff faces, high buildings, trees, and tunnels.	HP	Potential roosting areas (large trees) are present within the Project site; the closest CNDDB (CDFW 2014) occurrence for the species is approximately 3 miles southwest of the Project site near Table Mountain.

Table 3. Special-Status Wildlife and Fish Species Known to Occur or Potentially Occur in the Project Site					
Common Name ***Scientific Name***	**Status Federal/ State**[1]	**Geographic Distribution**	**Habitat Requirements**	**Habitat Present/ Absent in Project Site?**[2]	**Rationale**
Western red bat *Lasiurus blossevillii*	--/SSC	Occurs from Shasta County to the Mexican border, west of the Sierra Nevada/ Cascade crest and deserts.	Roosts in forests and woodlands, primarily in trees along habitat edge and adjacent to streams, fields, or urban areas.	HP	Potential roosting areas (large trees) are present within the Project site; the closest CNDDB (CDFW 2014) occurrence for the species is 4.5 miles northwest of the Project site near New Melones Reservoir.
Fish					
Central Valley steelhead *Oncorhynchus mykiss*	FT/--	The Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers and their tributaries, excluding San Francisco and San Pablo Bays and their tributaries, and coastal marine waters off California.	Coldwater anadromous streams.	A	There is no suitable habitat for this species (streams or rivers) within the Project site. Woods Creek is not known to support steelhead spawning or migration because of downstream obstructions (dams at Don Pedro Reservoir).
Central Valley spring-run Chinook salmon *Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*	FT/--	Tributaries to the upper Sacramento River, primarily Butte, Big Chico, Deer, and Mill Creeks, and coastal marine waters off California.	Coldwater anadromous streams.	A	There is no suitable habitat for this species (streams or rivers) within the Project site. Woods Creek is not known to support Chinook salmon spawning or migration; downstream obstructions (dams at Don Pedro Reservoir) would prevent anadromous fish migration into Woods Creek.

Table 3. Special-Status Wildlife and Fish Species Known to Occur or Potentially Occur in the Project Site					
Common Name ***Scientific Name***	**Status Federal/ State**[1]	**Geographic Distribution**	**Habitat Requirements**	**Habitat Present/ Absent in Project Site?**[2]	**Rationale**
Central Valley fall/late fall-run Chinook salmon *Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*	FC/--	Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers and their tributaries, as well as some tributaries to San Francisco Bay.	Lower-elevation cold water anadromous streams.	A	There is no suitable habitat for this species (streams or rivers) within the Project site. Woods Creek is not known to support Chinook salmon spawning or migration; downstream obstructions (dams at Don Pedro Reservoir) would prevent anadromous fish migration into Woods Creek.
Winter-run Chinook salmon *Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*	FE/--	Upper mainstem Sacramento River, Sacramento River–San Joaquin River Delta (juveniles), and coastal marine waters off California.	Spring-fed headwaters to the Sacramento River.	A	There is no suitable habitat for this species (streams or rivers) within the Project site. Woods Creek is not known to support Chinook salmon spawning or migration; downstream obstructions (dams at Don Pedro Reservoir) would prevent anadromous fish migration into Woods Creek.
Delta smelt *Hypomesus transpacificus*	FT/SE	Sacramento River–San Joaquin River Delta.	Euryhaline (fresh and brackish water) estuary channels; spawning habitats consist of side channels and sloughs in the middle reaches of the Delta.	A	There is no suitable habitat for this species (streams or rivers) within the Project site. The Project site does not occur within the Delta region and Delta smelt are not known from Woods Creek.
Red Hills roach *Lavinia symmetricus*	--/SSC	Horton Creek and other small streams near Sonora.	Small, warm intermittent streams and isolated pools; associated with serpentine soils.	A	There is no suitable habitat for this species (streams or rivers) within the Project site.

Table 3. Special-Status Wildlife and Fish Species Known to Occur or Potentially Occur in the Project Site					
Common Name ***Scientific Name***	**Status Federal/ State**[1]	**Geographic Distribution**	**Habitat Requirements**	**Habitat Present/ Absent in Project Site?**[2]	**Rationale**
San Joaquin roach *Lavinia symmetricus* ssp. *symmetricus*	--/SSC	Tributaries to the San Joaquin River from the Cosumnes River south.	Small, warm intermittent streams and isolated pools.	A	There is no suitable habitat for this species (streams or rivers) within the Project site.
Amphibians					
California tiger salamander *Ambystoma californiense*	FT/SE	Central Valley, including Sierra Nevada foothills, up to approximately 1,000 feet above sea level and coastal region from Butte County to northeastern San Luis Obispo County.	Valley floor grasslands or low foothill elevations with large vernal pools, playa ponds, and stock ponds are available for breeding. Upland habitat consists of small mammal burrows within approximately 1.2 miles of breeding habitat.	A	The site lacks suitable breeding habitat; no CNDDB (CDFW 2014) records exist for the species within a 10-mile radius around the Project site.
Foothill yellow-legged frog *Rana boylii*	--/SSC	Throughout North and South Coast Ranges south to the Transverse Range, across northern California to the west slope of the Cascade Range, and south through the foothills of the Sierra Nevada to Tehachapi Creek, Kern County, up to 1,830 meters elevation.	Forest streams and rivers with sunny, sandy, and rocky banks, deep pools, and shallow riffles.	A	There are no records for foothill yellow-legged frogs the Project site. Woods Creek located adjacent to the Project site does not support suitable breeding habitat, but foothill yellow-legged frogs could disperse along Woods Creek outside of the Project site. The closest occurrence is located approximately 6.5 miles southwest of the Project site (CDFW 2014).
Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog *Rana sierrae*	FE/--	Once ranged throughout Sierra Nevada (above 1,231 meters) to southern Tulare County and east to Dexter Creek.	Chaparral belts, coniferous forest, and high mountain meadows.	A	The Project site is below the elevation range of this species.

Table 3. Special-Status Wildlife and Fish Species Known to Occur or Potentially Occur in the Project Site					
Common Name ***Scientific Name***	**Status Federal/ State**[1]	**Geographic Distribution**	**Habitat Requirements**	**Habitat Present/ Absent in Project Site?**[2]	**Rationale**
California red-legged frog *Rana draytonii*	FT/SSC	Along the coast and coastal mountain ranges of California from Marin County to San Diego County and in the Sierra Nevada from Tehama County to Fresno County.	Permanent and semi-permanent aquatic habitats, such as creeks and cold water ponds, with emergent and submergent vegetation; may aestivate in rodent burrows or cracks during dry periods.	A	The most current historical record for this species within Woods Creek is from 1950 (No. 571), and the exact location is unknown (CDFW 2014). More recent surveys, including a 2006 habitat assessment and a December 17, 2014 survey, concluded that CRLF is not present within the portion of Woods Creek that is adjacent to the Project site, nor does the creek contain suitable breeding habitat. However, per a 2012 habitat survey on a portion of Woods Creek located upstream of the Project site, it was concluded that this upstream segment of the creek does offer suitable breeding and non-breeding habitat for CRLF (Barry and Fellers 2013). Therefore, it is assumed that while the portion of Woods Creek located adjacent to the Project site may not offer suitable breeding habitat for CRLF, it does represent potential dispersal habitat.

[1] Status explanations:

-- = no listing

Federal

FC = listed as concerned under the federal Endangered Species Act.
FE = listed as endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act.
FT = listed as threatened under the federal Endangered Species Act.

State

SE = listed as endangered under the California Endangered Species Act.
SSC = state species of special concern
WL = watch list

[2] Habitat Designations:

A = Absent - no habitat present and no further work needed.
HP = Habitat Present -habitat is, or may be present and the species may be present.

Source: CNDDB, 2014.

The western pond turtle is the only turtle that is native to western North America. The species' range includes northwestern Baja California, Mexico, north to Puget Sound of Washington and is restricted with few exceptions to areas west of the Sierra Nevada and Cascade Mountains (Rosenberg et al., 2009).

Western pond turtles are found in both intermittent and permanent aquatic habitats. They are most common in stagnant or slow-moving waters. They inhabit a broad range of aquatic habitats including sloughs, streams, large rivers, human-made ponds including flooded gravel pits and sewage treatment ponds, irrigation canals, small lakes, reservoirs, marshes, and oxbow lakes formed from larger rivers. In streams and rivers, western pond turtles most frequently occupy low-velocity waters and particularly deep pools. Like all other reptiles, western pond turtles must bask to maintain a relatively constant body temperature for metabolic processes. Any object protruding from the water that can be climbed upon is potentially suitable for basking, provided that the animals are not disturbed. Lack of basking sites may affect suitability of aquatic habitat.

The western pond turtle depends on terrestrial habitats for nesting. Nesting habitat is usually in areas of sparse vegetation consisting of grass and forbs, with compact soil composed of clay or silt fraction, or sandy loam, and sometimes gravel/cobble mixed with soil. Nest habitat also is characterized by good solar exposure with little or no tree canopy cover that would shade the nesting site (Rosenberg et al., 2009).

The nearest documented occurrence of western pond turtle to the Project site is approximately 6.5 miles south of the Project site (CDFW 2014). The riparian habitats along Wood's Creek represent potential nesting habitat for this species.

Potentially Occurring Special-status Birds

Cooper's hawk (Accipiter cooperii; State Watch List [WL])

The Cooper's hawk is a year-round resident of the wooded portions of California ranging from 0 to 9,000 feet in elevation. This species generally breeds in the southern Sierra Nevada foothills and other areas in southern California. Dense stands of live oak, riparian, deciduous, or other forest habitats near water are used most frequently. Cooper's hawks forage at the edges of dense riparian vegetation and prey upon small birds, small mammals, reptiles, and amphibians. Cooper's hawks nest in deciduous trees near streams 10 to 80 feet above the ground. Breeding takes place between March and August with peak activity from May through July (Zeiner et al. 1990).

The nearest documented occurrence of Cooper's hawk was a 1994 observation of a male bird foraging just northwest of the Project site in the grassland north of Wood's Creek (Tuolumne County Wildlife Database). Trees within the riparian woodland habitat along Wood's Creek represent suitable nesting habitat for Cooper's hawk.

Purple martin (Progne subis; SSC)

The purple martin is a seasonal breeding resident of California primarily from March to September. Purple martins use a wide variety of nest substrates including tree cavities, bridges, utility poles, lava tubes, and buildings. Purple martin distribution appears to be influenced by the availability of aerial insects, such as dragonflies and, thus, is most abundant in mesic regions, near large wetlands and other water bodies. Additionally, European starlings

(*Sturnus vulgaris*) must be absent or present in low numbers in order for successful martin breeding (Zeiner et al. 1990).

Potential nesting habitat for this species is present within the woodland habitats within the Project site.

White-tailed kite (Elanus leucurus; California Fully Protected [CFP])

The white-tailed kite is a California Fully Protected species; they occur throughout the California Central Valley and the California coast. They also occur along Coast Ranges south of Lake County. They nest in woodlands with dense cover in areas adjacent to open foraging habitat. The species is known to forage in undisturbed, open grasslands; agricultural fields, and emergent wetlands (Zeiner et al. 1990).

The woodland and riparian habitats mapped for this Project are considered suitable nesting habitat for white-tailed kite.

Yellow warbler (Dendoica petechial brewsteri; SSC)

The yellow warbler is a small songbird that is a seasonal breeding resident of California primarily from March to October and breeds from April through July. Yellow warblers generally occupy riparian habitats in close proximity to streams and in wet meadows. They prefer to nest in Oregon ash, willows and cottonwoods but can be found in numerous other riparian shrubs and trees (Zeiner et al. 1990).

Potential nesting habitat for this species is present within the riparian woodlands within the Project site.

Potentially Occurring Special-status Mammals

Ringtail (Bassaricsus astutus; CFP)

The ringtail is a widely distributed small mammal. This species has the appearance of a small raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), but with a slender build and an extremely long tail. This species is found in brushy and wooded riparian areas and is most common in foothill and mountain canyons up to 8,500 feet in elevation. Denning usually takes place among large boulders near canyon bottoms and in hollow trees. This species usually shuns urban development but occasionally enters mountain cabins and it is said that gold miners kept ringtails in their cabins to keep them free of mice and rats (Zeiner et al. 1990).

Potential habitat for this species is present within the riparian woodland along Wood's Creek.

Western mastiff bat (Eumops perotis californicus; SSC)

The western mastiff bat is a large bat with short, dull fur, gray or brown in color, with the hairs white or very light at the base. This species is a year round resident of California and ranges from Butte County in the north and south into South America. This species prefers open, arid areas with high cliffs for foraging and will roost in crevices in cliff faces, high buildings, trees, and tunnels (Zeiner et al. 1990).

The nearest documented occurrence of this species is approximately 3 miles southwest of the Project site near Table Mountain. Potential roosting habitat for this species includes any large trees within the Project site.

Western red bat (Lasiurus blossevilii; SSC)

The western red bat is a medium sized bat with a bright russet dorsal, with white tips on the hairs. This widespread species is cold tolerant and does not hibernate. It roosts in forests and woodlands, primarily in trees along the edges of habitats adjacent to streams, fields, and urban areas (Zeiner et al. 1990).

The nearest documented occurrence of this species is approximately 4.5 miles northwest of the Project site near New Melones Reservoir. Potential roosting habitat for this species includes any large tree within the Project site.

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Appendix A: Species Database Search Results

Selected Elements by Common Name

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database

Query Criteria: Quad is (Angels Camp (3812015) or Columbia (3812014) or Columbia SE (3812013) or Standard (3712083) or Sonora (3712084) or New Melones Dam (3712085) or Keystone (3712075) or Chinese Camp (3712074) or Moccasin (3712073))

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
bald eagle *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	ABNKC10010	Delisted	Endangered	G5	S2	FP
beaked clarkia *Clarkia rostrata*	PDONA050Y0	None	None	G2G3	S2S3	1B.3
big-scale balsamroot *Balsamorhiza macrolepis*	PDAST11061	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
burrowing owl *Athene cunicularia*	ABNSB10010	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
Button's Sierra sideband *Monadenia mormonum buttoni*	IMGASC7071	None	None	G2T1	S1	
California floater *Anodonta californiensis*	IMBIV04020	None	None	G3Q	S2?	
California horned lark *Eremophila alpestris actia*	ABPAT02011	None	None	G5T3Q	S3	WL
California red-legged frog *Rana draytonii*	AAABH01022	Threatened	None	G2G3	S2S3	SSC
Chinese Camp brodiaea *Brodiaea pallida*	PMLIL0C0C0	Threatened	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
coast horned lizard *Phrynosoma blainvillii*	ARACF12100	None	None	G3G4	S3S4	SSC
Congdon's lomatium *Lomatium congdonii*	PDAPI1B0B0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
delicate bluecup *Githopsis tenella*	PDCAM07070	None	None	G2	S2	1B.3
foothill yellow-legged frog *Rana boylii*	AAABH01050	None	None	G3	S2S3	SSC
forked hare-leaf *Lagophylla dichotoma*	PDAST5J070	None	None	G1	S1	1B.1
Grady's Cave amphipod *Stygobromus gradyi*	ICMAL05460	None	None	G1	S1	
great gray owl *Strix nebulosa*	ABNSB12040	None	Endangered	G5	S1	
Grubbs' Cave pseudoscorpion *Aphrastochthonius grubbsi*	ILARA37010	None	None	G1G2	S1S2	
Hara's Cave amphipod *Stygobromus harai*	ICMAL05470	None	None	G1G2	S1S2	
Henderson's bent grass *Agrostis hendersonii*	PMPOA040K0	None	None	G2Q	S2	3.2

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
hirsute Sierra sideband *Monadenia mormonum hirsuta*	IMGASC7072	None	None	G2T1	S1	
hoary bat *Lasiurus cinereus*	AMACC05030	None	None	G5	S4?	
Hoover's calycadenia *Calycadenia hooveri*	PDAST1P040	None	None	G3	S3	1B.3
Jepson's onion *Allium jepsonii*	PMLIL022V0	None	None	G1	S1	1B.2
keeled sideband *Monadenia circumcarinata*	IMGASC7020	None	None	G1	S1	
Lacey's Cave pseudoscorpion *Larca laceyi*	ILARA39010	None	None	G1G2	S1	
Layne's ragwort *Packera layneae*	PDAST8H1V0	Threatened	Rare	G2	S2	1B.2
long-legged myotis *Myotis volans*	AMACC01110	None	None	G5	S4?	
Mariposa clarkia *Clarkia biloba ssp. australis*	PDONA05051	None	None	G4G5T2T3	S2S3	1B.2
Mariposa cryptantha *Cryptantha mariposae*	PDBOR0A1Q0	None	None	G3	S3	1B.3
Martins' cave harvestman *Banksula martinorum*	ILARA14070	None	None	G1	S1	
Melones Cave harvestman *Banksula melones*	ILARA14010	None	None	G1	S1	
Music Hall Cave pseudoscorpion *Pseudogarypus orpheus*	ILARA40010	None	None	G1G2	S1	
Nissenan manzanita *Arctostaphylos nissenana*	PDERI040V0	None	None	G1	S1	1B.2
osprey *Pandion haliaetus*	ABNKC01010	None	None	G5	S4	WL
pallid bat *Antrozous pallidus*	AMACC10010	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
prairie falcon *Falco mexicanus*	ABNKD06090	None	None	G5	S4	WL
Rawhide Hill onion *Allium tuolumnense*	PMLIL022W0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Red Hills ragwort *Senecio clevelandii var. heterophyllus*	PDAST8H0R2	None	None	G4?T2Q	S2?	1B.2
Red Hills roach *Lavinia symmetricus ssp. 3*	AFCJB19028	None	None	G4T1	S1	SSC
Red Hills soaproot *Chlorogalum grandiflorum*	PMLIL0G020	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Red Hills vervain *Verbena californica*	PDVER0N050	Threatened	Threatened	G2	S2	1B.1
San Joaquin roach *Lavinia symmetricus ssp. 1*	AFCJB19021	None	None	G4T3Q	S3	SSC
shaggyhair lupine *Lupinus spectabilis*	PDFAB2B3P0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
spiny-sepaled button-celery *Eryngium spinosepalum*	PDAPI0Z0Y0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
spotted bat *Euderma maculatum*	AMACC07010	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
stinkbells *Fritillaria agrestis*	PMLIL0V010	None	None	G3	S3	4.2
Townsend's big-eared bat *Corynorhinus townsendii*	AMACC08010	None	Candidate Threatened	G3G4	S2	SSC
tricolored blackbird *Agelaius tricolor*	ABPBXB0020	None	None	G2G3	S1S2	SSC
Trinity Spot *Punctum hannai*	IMGAS47080	None	None	G1G2	S1S2	
Tuolumne button-celery *Eryngium pinnatisectum*	PDAPI0Z0P0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Tuolumne fawn lily *Erythronium tuolumnense*	PMLIL0U0H0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Tuolumne iris *Iris hartwegii ssp. columbiana*	PMIRI090D2	None	None	G4T1	S1	1B.2
Tuolumne sideband *Monadenia tuolumneana*	IMGASC7100	None	None	G1	S1	
valley elderberry longhorn beetle *Desmocerus californicus dimorphus*	IICOL48011	Threatened	None	G3T2	S2	
veiny monardella *Monardella venosa*	PDLAM18082	None	None	G1	S1	1B.1
vernal pool fairy shrimp *Branchinecta lynchi*	ICBRA03030	Threatened	None	G3	S2S3	
western mastiff bat *Eumops perotis californicus*	AMACD02011	None	None	G5T4	S3S4	SSC
western pond turtle *Emys marmorata*	ARAAD02030	None	None	G3G4	S3	SSC
western red bat *Lasiurus blossevillii*	AMACC05060	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
Whipple's monkeyflower *Mimulus whipplei*	PDSCR1B2U0	None	None	GXQ	SX	1A
yellow-lip pansy monkeyflower *Mimulus pulchellus*	PDSCR1B280	None	None	G2G3	S2S3	1B.2

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Yuma myotis *Myotis yumanensis*	AMACC01020	None	None	G5	S4?	

Record Count: 62

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

Sacramento Fish & Wildlife Office

Federal Endangered and Threatened Species that Occur in or may be Affected by Projects in the Counties and/or U.S.G.S. 7 1/2 Minute Quads you requested

Document Number: 141202063051

Current as of: December 2, 2014

Quad Lists

Listed Species

Invertebrates

Branchinecta lynchi
vernal pool fairy shrimp (T)

Desmocerus californicus dimorphus
valley elderberry longhorn beetle (T)

Fish

Hypomesus transpacificus
delta smelt (T)

Oncorhynchus mykiss
Central Valley steelhead (T) (NMFS)

Oncorhynchus tshawytscha
Central Valley spring-run chinook salmon (T) (NMFS)
winter-run chinook salmon, Sacramento River (E) (NMFS)

Amphibians

Ambystoma californiense
California tiger salamander, central population (T)

Rana draytonii
California red-legged frog (T)

Plants

Brodiaea pallida
Chinese Camp brodiaea (T)

Verbena californica
Red Hills (=California) vervain (T)

Quads Containing Listed, Proposed or Candidate Species:

SONORA (458B)

County Lists

Tuolumne County

Listed Species

Invertebrates

Branchinecta conservatio
Conservancy fairy shrimp (E)

Branchinecta lynchi
Critical habitat, vernal pool fairy shrimp (X)

vernal pool fairy shrimp (T)

Desmocerus californicus dimorphus
valley elderberry longhorn beetle (T)

Lepidurus packardi
vernal pool tadpole shrimp (E)

Fish

Hypomesus transpacificus
delta smelt (T)

Oncorhynchus (=Salmo) clarki henshawi
Lahontan cutthroat trout (T)

Oncorhynchus (=Salmo) clarki seleniris
Paiute cutthroat trout (T)

Oncorhynchus mykiss
Central Valley steelhead (T) (NMFS)
Critical habitat, Central Valley steelhead (X) (NMFS)

Oncorhynchus tshawytscha
Central Valley spring-run chinook salmon (T) (NMFS)
winter-run chinook salmon, Sacramento River (E) (NMFS)

Amphibians

Ambystoma californiense
California tiger salamander, central population (T)
Critical habitat, CA tiger salamander, central population (X)

Rana draytonii
California red-legged frog (T)

Rana sierrae
Mountain yellow legged frog (PX)

Reptiles

Thamnophis gigas
giant garter snake (T)

Mammals

Ovis canadensis californiana
Sierra Nevada (=California) bighorn sheep (E)

Vulpes macrotis mutica
San Joaquin kit fox (E)

Plants

Brodiaea pallida
Chinese Camp brodiaea (T)

Castilleja campestris ssp. succulenta
Critical habitat, succulent (=fleshy) owl's-clover (X)
succulent (=fleshy) owl's-clover (T)

Chamaesyce hooveri
Critical habitat, Hoover's spurge (X)
Hoover's spurge (T)

Neostapfia colusana
Colusa grass (T)
Critical habitat, Colusa grass (X)

Orcuttia pilosa
Critical habitat, hairy Orcutt grass (X)
hairy Orcutt grass (E)

Pseudobahia bahiifolia
Hartweg's golden sunburst (E)

Senecio layneae
Layne's butterweed (=ragwort) (T)

Tuctoria greenei
Critical habitat, Greene's tuctoria (=Orcutt grass) (X)
Greene's tuctoria (=Orcutt grass) (E)

Verbena californica
Red Hills (=California) vervain (T)

Proposed Species

Amphibians

Anaxyrus canorus
Yosemite toad (PX)

Candidate Species

Amphibians

Bufo canorus
Yosemite toad (C)

Rana muscosa
mountain yellow-legged frog (C)

Mammals

Martes pennanti
fisher (C)

Key:

(E) *Endangered* - Listed as being in danger of extinction.

(T) *Threatened* - Listed as likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future.

(P) *Proposed* - Officially proposed in the Federal Register for listing as endangered or threatened.

(NMFS) Species under the Jurisdiction of the National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration Fisheries Service. Consult with them directly about these species.

Critical Habitat - Area essential to the conservation of a species.

(PX) *Proposed Critical Habitat* - The species is already listed. Critical habitat is being proposed for it.

(C) *Candidate* - Candidate to become a proposed species.

(V) Vacated by a court order. Not currently in effect. Being reviewed by the Service.

(X) *Critical Habitat* designated for this species

Important Information About Your Species List

How We Make Species Lists

We store information about endangered and threatened species lists by U.S. Geological Survey 7½ minute quads. The United States is divided into these quads, which are about the size of San Francisco.

The animals on your species list are ones that occur within, **or may be affected by** projects within, the quads covered by the list.

- Fish and other aquatic species appear on your list if they are in the same watershed as your quad or if water use in your quad might affect them.
- Amphibians will be on the list for a quad or county if pesticides applied in that area may be carried to their habitat by air currents.
- Birds are shown regardless of whether they are resident or migratory. Relevant birds on the county list should be considered regardless of whether they appear on a quad list.

Plants

Any plants on your list are ones that have actually been observed in the area covered by the list. Plants may exist in an area without ever having been detected there. You can find out what's in the surrounding quads through the California Native Plant Society's online Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants.

Surveying

Some of the species on your list may not be affected by your project. A trained biologist and/or botanist, familiar with the habitat requirements of the species on your list, should determine whether they or habitats suitable for them may be affected by your project. We recommend that your surveys include any proposed and candidate species on your list. See our Protocol and Recovery Permits pages.

For plant surveys, we recommend using the Guidelines for Conducting and Reporting Botanical Inventories. The results of your surveys should be published in any environmental documents prepared for your project.

Your Responsibilities Under the Endangered Species Act

All animals identified as listed above are fully protected under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended. Section 9 of the Act and its implementing regulations prohibit the take of a federally listed wildlife species. Take is defined by the Act as "to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect" any such animal.

> Take may include significant habitat modification or degradation where it actually kills or injures wildlife by significantly impairing essential behavioral patterns, including breeding, feeding, or shelter (50 CFR §17.3).

Take incidental to an otherwise lawful activity may be authorized by one of two procedures:

- If a Federal agency is involved with the permitting, funding, or carrying out of a project that may result in take, then that agency must engage in a formal consultation with the Service.

  During formal consultation, the Federal agency, the applicant and the Service work together to avoid or minimize the impact on listed species and their habitat. Such consultation would result in a biological opinion by the Service addressing the anticipated effect of the project on listed and proposed species. The opinion may authorize a limited level of incidental take.

- If no Federal agency is involved with the project, and federally listed species may be taken as part of the project, then you, the applicant, should apply for an incidental take permit. The Service may issue such a permit if you submit a satisfactory conservation plan for the species that would be affected by your project.

  Should your survey determine that federally listed or proposed species occur in the area and are likely to be affected by the project, we recommend that you work with this office and the California Department of Fish and Game to develop a plan that minimizes the project's direct and indirect impacts to listed species and compensates for project-related loss of habitat. You should include the plan in any environmental documents you file.

Critical Habitat

When a species is listed as endangered or threatened, areas of habitat considered essential to its conservation may be designated as critical habitat. These areas may require special management considerations or protection. They provide needed space for growth and normal behavior; food, water, air, light, other nutritional or physiological requirements; cover or shelter; and sites for breeding, reproduction, rearing of offspring, germination or seed dispersal.

Although critical habitat may be designated on private or State lands, activities on these lands are not restricted unless there is Federal involvement in the activities or direct harm to listed wildlife.

If any species has proposed or designated critical habitat within a quad, there will be a separate line for this on the species list. Boundary descriptions of the critical habitat may be found in the Federal Register. The information is also reprinted in the Code of Federal Regulations (50 CFR 17.95). See our Map Room page.

Candidate Species

We recommend that you address impacts to candidate species. We put plants and animals on our candidate list when we have enough scientific information to eventually propose them for listing as threatened or endangered. By considering these species early in your planning process you may be able to avoid the problems that could develop if one of these candidates was listed before the end of your project.

Species of Concern

The Sacramento Fish & Wildlife Office no longer maintains a list of species of concern. However, various other agencies and organizations maintain lists of at-risk species. These lists provide essential information for land management planning and conservation efforts. More info

Wetlands

If your project will impact wetlands, riparian habitat, or other jurisdictional waters as defined by section 404 of the Clean Water Act and/or section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act, you will need to obtain a permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Impacts to wetland habitats require site specific mitigation and monitoring. For questions regarding wetlands, please contact Mark Littlefield of this office at (916) 414-6520.

Updates

Our database is constantly updated as species are proposed, listed and delisted. If you address proposed and candidate species in your planning, this should not be a problem. However, we recommend that you get an updated list every 90 days. That would be March 02, 2015.

CNPS California Native Plant Society Rare and Endangered Plant Inventory

Plant List

36 matches found. *Click on scientific name for details*

Search Criteria

Found in 9 Quads around 37120H4

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family	Lifeform	Rare Plant Rank	State Rank	Global Rank
Agrostis hendersonii	Henderson's bent grass	Poaceae	annual herb	3.2	S2	G2Q
Allium jepsonii	Jepson's onion	Alliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	1B.2	S1	G1
Allium sanbornii var. congdonii	Congdon's onion	Alliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	4.3	S3.3	G3T3
Allium tribracteatum	three-bracted onion	Alliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	1B.2	S2	G2
Allium tuolumnense	Rawhide Hill onion	Alliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	1B.2	S2	G2
Arctostaphylos nissenana	Nissenan manzanita	Ericaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	1B.2	S1	G1
Balsamorhiza macrolepis	big-scale balsamroot	Asteraceae	perennial herb	1B.2	S2	G2
Brodiaea pallida	Chinese Camp brodiaea	Themidaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	1B.1	S1	G1
Calycadenia hooveri	Hoover's calycadenia	Asteraceae	annual herb	1B.3	S3	G3
Ceanothus fresnensis	Fresno ceanothus	Rhamnaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	4.3	S3.3	G3
Chlorogalum grandiflorum	Red Hills soaproot	Agavaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	1B.2	S3	G3
Clarkia biloba ssp. australis	Mariposa clarkia	Onagraceae	annual herb	1B.2	S2S3	G4G5T2T3
Clarkia rostrata	beaked clarkia	Onagraceae	annual herb	1B.3	S2S3	G2G3
Claytonia parviflora ssp. grandiflora	streambank spring beauty	Montiaceae	annual herb	4.2	S3.2	G5T3
Cryptantha mariposae	Mariposa cryptantha	Boraginaceae	annual herb	1B.3	S3	G3
Cypripedium montanum	mountain lady's-slipper	Orchidaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	4.2	S4.2	G4
Delphinium hansenii ssp. ewanianum	Ewan's larkspur	Ranunculaceae	perennial herb	4.2	S3.2	G4T3
Eryngium pinnatisectum	Tuolumne button-celery	Apiaceae	annual / perennial herb	1B.2	S2	G2
Eryngium spinosepalum	spiny-sepaled button-celery	Apiaceae	annual / perennial herb	1B.2	S2	G2
Erythronium tuolumnense	Tuolumne fawn lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	1B.2	S2	G2

Fritillaria agrestis	stinkbells	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	4.2	S3.2	G3
Githopsis pulchella ssp. serpentinicola	serpentine bluecup	Campanulaceae	annual herb	4.3	S3.3	G4T3
Githopsis tenella	delicate bluecup	Campanulaceae	annual herb	1B.3	S2	G2
Horkelia parryi	Parry's horkelia	Rosaceae	perennial herb	1B.2	S2	G2
Iris hartwegii ssp. columbiana	Tuolumne iris	Iridaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	1B.2	S1	G4T1
Jepsonia heterandra	foothill jepsonia	Saxifragaceae	perennial herb	4.3	S3.3	G3
Lagophylla dichotoma	forked hare-leaf	Asteraceae	annual herb	1B.1	S1	G1
Lomatium congdonii	Congdon's lomatium	Apiaceae	perennial herb	1B.2	S2.2	G2
Lupinus spectabilis	shaggyhair lupine	Fabaceae	annual herb	1B.2	S2.2	G2
Mimulus pulchellus	yellow-lip pansy monkeyflower	Phrymaceae	annual herb	1B.2	S2S3	G2G3
Monardella venosa	veiny monardella	Lamiaceae	annual herb	1B.1	S1	G1
Packera layneae	Layne's ragwort	Asteraceae	perennial herb	1B.2	S2	G2
Piperia michaelii	Michael's rein orchid	Orchidaceae	perennial herb	4.2	S3.2	G3
Senecio clevelandii var. heterophyllus	Red Hills ragwort	Asteraceae	perennial herb	1B.2	S2?	G4?T2Q
Trichostema rubisepalum	Hernandez bluecurls	Lamiaceae	annual herb	4.3	S3.3	G3
Verbena californica	Red Hills vervain	Verbenaceae	perennial herb	1B.1	S2	G2

Suggested Citation

CNPS, Rare Plant Program. 2014. Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants (online edition, v8-02). California Native Plant Society, Sacramento, CA. Website http://www.rareplants.cnps.org [accessed 13 June 2014].

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The Calflora Database
The California Lichen Society

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Appendix B: Tree Inventory

TABLE B-1: TREE INVENTORY

Tree Tag #	Tree Species (Common)	Tree Species (Sceintific)	Diameter measured at Breast Height (dbh) (in.)	Signs of / Potential for Wildlife (nests, cavities, bat roosts)	Notes (tree damage, etc)
1	Northern California black walnut	*Juglans hindsii*	10.0	Loose Bark	Mostly dead
2	Northern California black walnut	*Juglans hindsii*	5.5		No leaves- possibly dead
3	Valley Oak	*Quercus lobata*	30.0		
4	Northern California black walnut	*Juglans hindsii*	1.5		No leaves
5	Olive	*Olea europaea*	28.0		Small cavity near base 2" wide
6	Northern California black walnut	*Juglans hindsii*	1.5		
7	Northern California black walnut	*Juglans hindsii*	12.5, 11.5, 14.5, 18.5		Multiple stocks small cavity near base 3" wide
8	Northern California black walnut	*Juglans hindsii*	4.0		
9	Northern California black walnut	*Juglans hindsii*	6.5		
10	Valley Oak	*Quercus lobata*	4.5		
11	Olive	*Olea europaea*	19.5, 6.5, 7.5, 4.5		Multiple stocks
12	Unknown	Unknown	2.0		
13	Valley Oak	*Quercus lobata*	10.5		
14	Olive	*Olea europaea*	11.0		
15	Valley Oak	*Quercus lobata*	18.0		
16	Olive	*Olea europaea*	12.5, 15.5		2 Stocks
17	Valley Oak	*Quercus lobata*	11.0		
18	California Ash	*Fraxinus dipetala*	17.0		
19	California Live Oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	14.5		
20	California Live Oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	35.0		Dead Branches and possible cavity on backside
21	California Live Oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	19.0		
22	California Live Oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	7.5		
23	California Live Oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	15.0		

TABLE B-1: TREE INVENTORY

Tree Tag #	Tree Species (Common)	Tree Species (Sceintific)	Diameter measured at Breast Height (dbh) (in.)	Signs of / Potential for Wildlife (nests, cavities, bat roosts)	Notes (tree damage, etc)
24	California Live Oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	12.0		
25	California Live Oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	11.0		
26	Valley Oak	*Quercus lobata*	5.0, 7.0, 5.5		3 stocks
27	Valley Oak	*Quercus lobata*	14.0, 11.0		2 stocks
28	California Live Oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	5.5, 8.5, 7.5		3 stocks
29	Valley Oak	*Quercus lobata*	6.5		
30	California Live Oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	11.5		
31	California Live Oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	3.0, 4.0		2 stocks
32	Valley Oak	*Quercus lobata*	13.0		
33	Valley Oak	*Quercus lobata*	11.0		
34	wild crab apple	*Peraphyllum ramosissimum*	16.0		
35	wild crab apple	*Peraphyllum ramosissimum*	10.0		
36	wild crab apple	*Peraphyllum ramosissimum*	8.5		
37	English Walnut	*Juglans regia*	2.5		
38	Tree of Heaven	*Ailanthus altissima*	5.0, 7.5, 6.0, 5.5		Multiple stocks
39	Valley Oak	*Quercus lobata*	4.5		
40	Tree of Heaven	*Ailanthus altissima*	4.0		
41	wild crab apple	*Peraphyllum ramosissimum*	8.5		
42	Tree of Heaven	*Ailanthus altissima*	6.5		
43	Tree of Heaven	*Ailanthus altissima*	6.0		
44	Pomegranate	*Punica*	8.5		

TABLE B-1: TREE INVENTORY

Tree Tag #	Tree Species (Common)	Tree Species (Sceintific)	Diameter measured at Breast Height (dbh) (in.)	Signs of / Potential for Wildlife (nests, cavities, bat roosts)	Notes (tree damage, etc)
		granatum			
45	Tree of Heaven	*Ailanthus altissima*	2.5, 4.0, 3.5		Multiple stocks
46	Tree of Heaven	*Ailanthus altissima*	3.0		
47	Tree of Heaven	*Ailanthus altissima*	4.0		
48	Tree of Heaven	*Ailanthus altissima*	4.0		
49	Tree of Heaven	*Ailanthus altissima*	4.5		
50	English Walnut	*Juglans regia*	11.5	Lots of Loose Bark	Dead tree
51	English Walnut	*Juglans regia*	13.5		
52	wild crab apple	*Peraphyllum ramosissimum*	23.0, 10.0, 7.5		3 stalks
53	English Walnut	*Juglans regia*	7.0		Mostly Dead
54	incense Cedar	*Calocedrus decurrens*	14.0		
55	Valley Oak	*Quercus lobata*	23.0		
56	Valley Oak	*Quercus lobata*	6.5, 12.0, 6.5		3 stalks
57	Valley Oak	*Quercus lobata*	20.5		
58	Valley Oak	*Quercus lobata*	23.0		
59	Cotton Wood	*Populus angustifolia*	15.0		Bird nest
60	Wild crab apple	*Peraphyllum ramosissimum*	8.5		
61	Valley Oak	*Quercus lobata*	3.5, 10.0		2 stalks
62	Valley Oak	*Quercus lobata*	11.0		
63	Valley Oak	*Quercus lobata*	13.5		
64	California Live Oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	4.5		
65	Valley Oak	*Quercus lobata*	12.0		

TABLE B-1: TREE INVENTORY

Tree Tag #	Tree Species (Common)	Tree Species (Sceintific)	Diameter measured at Breast Height (dbh) (in.)	Signs of / Potential for Wildlife (nests, cavities, bat roosts)	Notes (tree damage, etc)
66	Valley Oak	*Quercus lobata*	14.0		
67	Valley Oak	*Quercus lobata*	22.5		
68	California Live Oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	9.0, 8.5, 5.0, 12.0		Multiple stocks
69	Valley Oak	*Quercus lobata*	30.5		
70	Valley Oak	*Quercus lobata*	14.5		
71	California Live Oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	2.0		14 stalks
72	Blue Oak	*Quercus douglasii*	7.0		
73	Valley Oak	*Quercus lobata*	23.0		
74	California Live Oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	3.0, 3.5		2 stalks
75	Blue Oak	*Quercus douglasii*	8.0		2 stalks
76	woman's tongue	*Albizia lebbeck*	24.5		
77	California Live Oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	16.5		
78	Valley Oak	*Quercus lobata*	21.5		
79	Fremont Cottonwood	*Populus fremontii*	17.5		
80	Fremont Cottonwood	*Populus fremontii*	32.5		
81	Fremont Cottonwood	*Populus fremontii*	13.5		
82	Valley Oak	*Quercus lobata*	14.5		
83	California Live Oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	17.0		
84	Gray Pine	*Pinus sabiniana*	24.5		
85	Blue Oak	*Quercus douglasii*	10.5, 8.0, 7.0		3 stalks
86	woman's tongue	*Albizia lebbeck*	8.5, 10.5		2 stalks
87	woman's tongue	*Albizia lebbeck*	5.5, 3.0		2 stalks

TABLE B-1: TREE INVENTORY

Tree Tag #	Tree Species (Common)	Tree Species (Sceintific)	Diameter measured at Breast Height (dbh) (in.)	Signs of / Potential for Wildlife (nests, cavities, bat roosts)	Notes (tree damage, etc)
88	California Live Oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	20.0		
89	California Live Oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	8.5		
90	California Live Oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	12.0		
91	Tree of Heaven	*Ailanthus altissima*	20.5, 9.0		2 stalks
92	Tree of Heaven	*Ailanthus altissima*	7.0, 7.0		2 stalks
93	Blue Oak	*Quercus douglasii*	3.0		
94	Tree of Heaven	*Ailanthus altissima*	6.5, 2.5		2 stalks
95	Tree of Heaven	*Ailanthus altissima*	3.0		
96	Gray Pine	*Pinus sabiniana*	9.0		
97	Gray Pine	*Pinus sabiniana*	9.0		
98	Tree of Heaven	*Ailanthus altissima*	19.5		
99	California Live Oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	10.0		
100	Valley Oak	*Quercus lobata*	50.0		
101	Incense Cedar	*Calocedrus decurrens*	12.5		
102	Blue Oak	*Quercus douglasii*	8.0, 5.5		2 stalks
103	Blue Oak	*Quercus douglasii*	5.5		
104	Blue Oak	*Quercus douglasii*	9.0		
105	Blue Oak	*Quercus douglasii*	5.5		
106	English Walnut	*Juglans regia*	5.5, 5.0		2 stalks
107	Valley Oak	*Quercus lobata*	25.0		

TABLE B-1: TREE INVENTORY

Tree Tag #	Tree Species (Common)	Tree Species (Sceintific)	Diameter measured at Breast Height (dbh) (in.)	Signs of / Potential for Wildlife (nests, cavities, bat roosts)	Notes (tree damage, etc)
108	Tree of Heaven	*Ailanthus altissima*	12.0		dead
109	Tree of Heaven	*Ailanthus altissima*	12.0		
110	Northern California black walnut	*Juglans hindsii*	2.5		8 stalks
111	Northern California black walnut	*Juglans hindsii*	4.5		
112	Blue Oak	*Quercus douglasii*	32.0		
113	Pacific Willow	*Salix lasiandra var. lasiandra*	6.5,6.5, 6.5		3 stalks greater than 6"- multiple stalks
114	Blue Oak	*Quercus douglasii*	5.5, 5.0		2 stalks
115	Tree of Heaven	*Ailanthus altissima*	8.0		couldn't access
116	Valley Oak	*Quercus lobata*	37.0, 6.5		
117	Fremont Cottonwood	*Populus fremontii*	10.0, 6.0		2 stalks
118	English Walnut	*Juglans regia*	10.0, 6.5, 6.0, 6.5		4 stalks
119	English Walnut	*Juglans regia*	6.5, 5.5		
120	Pacific Willow	*Salix lasiandra var. lasiandra*	5.5		
121	northern catalpa	*Catalpa speciosa*	13.0, 14.0		2 stalks
122	northern catalpa	*Catalpa speciosa*	16.5		
123	Valley Oak	*Quercus lobata*	25.5, 28.5		no access
124	Valley Oak	*Quercus lobata*	25.5, 28.5		no access
125	Valley Oak	*Quercus lobata*	26.0, 28.5		no access
126	Valley Oak	*Quercus lobata*	26.0, 28.5		no access
127	Valley Oak	*Quercus lobata*	26.5, 28.5		no access/ 2 trunks
128	Valley Oak	*Quercus lobata*	20.0		no access
129	Valley Oak	*Quercus lobata*	25.5, 28.5		no access

TABLE B-1: TREE INVENTORY

Tree Tag #	Tree Species (Common)	Tree Species (Sceintific)	Diameter measured at Breast Height (dbh) (in.)	Signs of / Potential for Wildlife (nests, cavities, bat roosts)	Notes (tree damage, etc)
130	Valley Oak	*Quercus lobata*	20.0, 16.0		no access
131	Valley Oak	*Quercus lobata*	20.0		no access
132	Valley Oak	*Quercus lobata*	25.5, 28.5		no access
133	Valley Oak	*Quercus lobata*	25.5, 28.5		no access
134	Northern California black walnut	*Juglans hindsii*	16.0		no access
135	Northern California black walnut	*Juglans hindsii*	12.5		no access
136	Northern California black walnut	*Juglans hindsii*	12.5		no access
137	Valley Oak	*Quercus lobata*	19.0		no access
138	Valley Oak	*Quercus lobata*	19.0		no access
139	Valley Oak	*Quercus lobata*	19.0		no access
140	Valley Oak	*Quercus lobata*	19.0		no access
141	California Live Oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	0.0		no access
142	Fremont Cottonwood	*Populus fremontii*	25.5, 28.5		
143	Valley Oak	*Quercus lobata*	21.5		
144	Valley Oak	*Quercus lobata*	17.0		
145	California Live Oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	10.0		
146	Gray Pine	*Pinus sabiniana*	9.5		
147	Valley Oak	*Quercus lobata*	18.0		
148	California Live Oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	13.0, 28.5		2 trunks
Observers: Richardson, Noyes, Munger Date of observations: November 26, 2014					

Appendix B: Air Quality & Greenhouse Gas Impact Analysis

AIR QUALITY & GREENHOUSE GAS IMPACT ANALYSIS

FOR

5TH AVENUE INTERSECTION IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT

TUOLUMNE COUNTY, CA

JANUARY 2015

PREPARED FOR:

AREA WEST ENVIRONMENTAL
7006 ANICE STREET
ORANGEVALE, CA 95662

PREPARED BY:

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Air Quality 1
Proposed Project Summary 1
Existing Setting 1
Sensitive Receptors 7
Regulatory Framework 8
Impacts & Mitigation Measures 11
Greenhouse Gases and Climate Change 19
Existing Setting 19
Regulatory Framework 21
Impacts & Mitigation Measures 24
References 27

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1 Proposed Project Location 2
Figure 2 Proposed Project Study Area 3

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1 Common Pollutants & Adverse Effects 5
Table 2 Summary of Ambient Air Quality Standards & Attainment Designations 9
Table 3 Short-term Construction-Generated Emissions 14
Table 4 Short-term Construction-Generated GHG Emissions 25

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Naturally-Occurring Asbestos
Appendix B: Emissions Modeling

LIST OF COMMON TERMS & ACRONYMS

AAM	Annual Arithmetic Mean
CAAQS	California Ambient Air Quality Standards
ARB	California Air Resources Board
CCAA	California Clean Air Act
CCAR	California Climate Action Registry
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CH_4	Methane
CO	Carbon Monoxide
CO_2	Carbon Dioxide
CO_2e	Carbon Dioxide Equivalent
DPM	Diesel-Exhaust Particulate Matter or Diesel-Exhaust PM
DRRP	Diesel Risk Reduction Plan
FCAA	Federal Clean Air Act
GHG	Greenhouse Gases
HAP	Hazardous Air Pollutant
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
LOS	Level of Service
$MTCO_2e$	Metric Tone Carbon Dioxide Equivalent
N_2O	Nitrous Oxide
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards or National AAQS
NESHAPs	National Emission Standards for HAPs
NO_x	Oxides of Nitrogen
OAP	Ozone Attainment Plan
O_3	Ozone
Pb	Lead
PM	Particulate Matter
PM_{10}	Particulate Matter (less than 10 µm)
$PM_{2.5}$	Particulate Matter (less than 2.5 µm)
ppb	Parts per Billion
ppm	Parts per Million
ROG	Reactive Organic Gases
SIP	State Implementation Plan
TCAPCD	Tuolumne County Air Pollution Control District
SO_2	Sulfur Dioxide
MCAB	Mountain Counties Air Basin
TAC	Toxic Air Contaminant
TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act
$\mu g/m^3$	Micrograms per cubic meter
U.S. EPA	United State Environmental Protection Agency

AIR QUALITY

This report describes the existing air quality environment in the project area and identifies potential air quality impacts associated with the proposed project. Project impacts are evaluated relative to applicable ambient air quality standards and thresholds of significance. Mitigation measures have been identified for significant air quality impacts. Project-generated greenhouse gas emissions are discussed later in this report.

PROPOSED PROJECT SUMMARY

The Project is located within the community of Jamestown, California. The Project site encompasses approximately eight acres, of which approximately five acres consist of existing paved surface. The proposed project site location is depicted in **Figure 1**. The proposed project study area is depicted in **Figure 2**.

The County of Tuolumne (County) proposes to add a traffic signal and construct roadway improvements at the intersection of 5th Avenue and State Route (SR) 49/108 and modify the existing intersection of Jamestown Road and SR 49/108 in the community of Jamestown, California (Project). The purpose of the Project is to:

1. address safety concerns related to the 5th Avenue and SR 49/108 intersection;
2. improve traffic circulation in the Project area; and
3. provide more efficient and safe access for motorists using Jamestown Road and 5th Avenue.

The project is needed to improve safety and reduce the number of accidents at the 5th Avenue intersection and to provide motorists traveling on Jamestown Road access to SR 49/108. Currently, both the Jamestown Road and 5th Avenue intersections operate at a level of service (LOS) of "F" (AWE 2014).

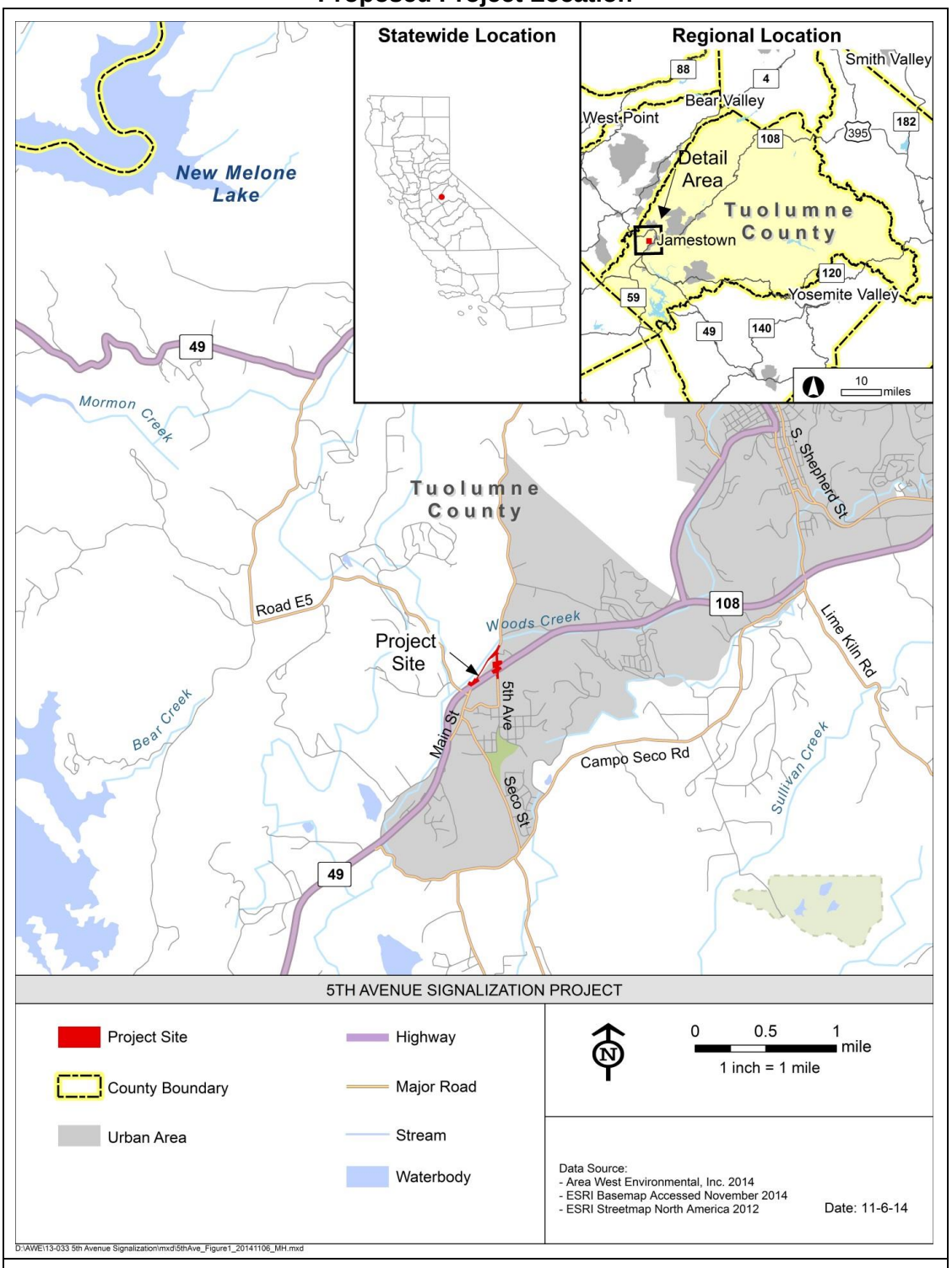
EXISTING SETTING

The project is located within the Community of Jamestown, which is a census-designated place within Tuolumne County, which is in the Mountain Counties Air Basin (MCAB). The project site is within the jurisdiction of the Tuolumne County Air Pollution Control District (TCAPCD). Air quality in the MCAB is influenced by a variety of factors, including topography, local and regional meteorology. Factors affecting regional and local air quality are discussed below.

TOPOGRAPHY, METEOROLOGY, AND POLLUTANT DISPERSION

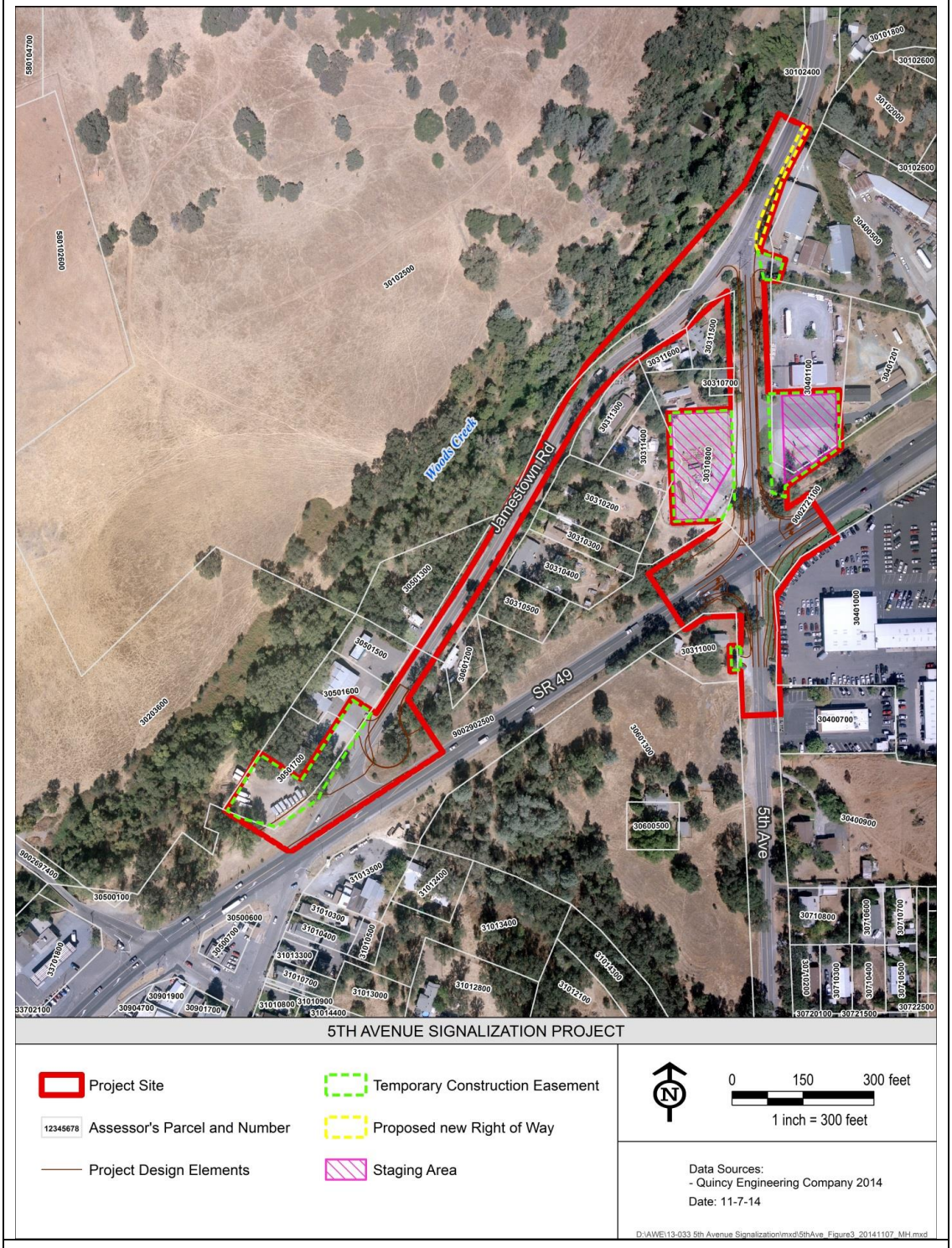
The dispersion of air pollution in an area is determined by such natural factors as topography, meteorology, and climate, coupled with atmospheric stability conditions and the presence of inversions. The factors affecting the dispersion of air pollution with respect to the MCAB are discussed below.

Figure 1
Proposed Project Location



Source: AWE 2014

Figure 2
Proposed Project Study Area



Source: AWE 2014

The MCAB lies along the northern Sierra Nevada mountain range and covers an area of roughly 11,000 square miles. The topography is highly variable, and includes rugged mountain peaks and valleys with extreme slopes and differences in altitude in the Sierras, as well as rolling foothills to the west. Elevations within the MCAB range from over 10,000 feet at the Sierra crest down to several hundred feet above sea level near the western boundaries of the basin.

The general climate of the MCAB varies considerably with elevation and proximity to the Sierra ridge. The terrain features of the basin make it possible for various climates to exist in relatively close proximity. The pattern of mountains and hills causes a wide variation in rainfall, temperature, and localized winds throughout the basin. Temperature variations have an important influence on basin wind flow, dispersion along mountain ridges, vertical mixing, and photochemistry. The Sierra Nevada receives large amounts of precipitation from storms moving in from the Pacific in the winter, with lighter amounts from intermittent "Monsoonal" moisture flows from the south and cumulus buildup in the summer. Precipitation levels are high in the highest mountain elevations but decline rapidly toward the western portion of the basin. Winter temperatures in the mountains can be below freezing for weeks at a time, and substantial depths of snow can accumulate, but in the western foothills, winter temperatures usually dip below freezing only at night and precipitation is mixed as rain or light snow. In the summer, temperatures in the mountains are mild, with daytime highs reaching 80 degrees Fahrenheit. Areas located at lower elevations, particularly those located nearer the valley floor along the western boundary of the basin, can exceed 100 degrees Fahrenheit.

From an air quality perspective, the topography and meteorology of the MCAB combine such that local conditions predominate in determining the effect of emissions in the basin. Regional airflows are affected by the mountains and hills, which direct surface air flows, cause shallow vertical mixing, and create areas of high pollutant concentrations by hindering dispersion. Inversion layers, where warm air overlays cooler air, frequently occur and trap pollutants close to the ground. The MCAB is also affected by pollutants transported from the Bay Area, Sacramento, and San Joaquin valleys.

CRITERIA AIR POLLUTANTS

For the protection of public health and welfare, the Federal Clean Air Act (FCAA) required that the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) establish National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for various pollutants. These pollutants are referred to as "criteria" pollutants because the U.S. EPA publishes criteria documents to justify the choice of standards. These standards define the maximum amount of an air pollutant that can be present in ambient air without harm to the public's health. An ambient air quality standard is generally specified as a concentration averaged over a specific time period, such as one hour, eight hours, 24 hours, or one year. The different averaging times and concentrations are meant to protect against different exposure effects. The FCAA allows states to adopt additional or more health-protective standards. The air quality regulatory framework and ambient air quality standards are discussed in greater detail later in this report.

Human Health & Welfare Effects

Common air pollutants and associated adverse health and welfare effects are summarized in **Table 1**. Within the MCAB, the air pollutants of primary concern, with regard to human health, include ozone, particulate matter (PM) and carbon monoxide (CO). As depicted in **Table 1**,

exposure to increased pollutant concentrations of ozone, PM and CO can result in various heart and lung ailments, cardiovascular and nervous system impairment, and death.

ODORS

Typically odors are generally regarded as an annoyance rather than a health hazard. However, manifestations of a person's reaction to foul odors can range from the psychological (i.e. irritation, anger, or anxiety) to the physiological, including circulatory and respiratory effects, nausea, vomiting, and headache.

The ability to detect odors varies considerably among the population and overall is quite subjective. Some individuals have the ability to smell very minute quantities of specific substances; others may not have the same sensitivity but may have sensitivities to odors of other substances. In addition, people may have different reactions to the same odor and in fact an odor that is offensive to one person may be perfectly acceptable to another (e.g., fast food restaurant). It is important to also note that an unfamiliar odor is more easily detected and is more likely to cause complaints than a familiar one. This is because of the phenomenon known as odor fatigue, in which a person can become desensitized to almost any odor and recognition only occurs with an alteration in the intensity.

Table 1
Common Pollutants & Adverse Effects

Pollutant	Human Health & Welfare Effects
Particulate Matter (PM_{10} & $PM_{2.5}$)	Increased respiratory symptoms, such as irritation of the airways, coughing, or difficulty breathing; aggravated asthma; development of chronic bronchitis; irregular heartbeat; nonfatal heart attacks; and premature death in people with heart or lung disease. Impairs visibility (haze).
Ozone (O_3)	Irritates and causes inflammation of the mucous membranes and lung airways; causes wheezing, coughing and pain when inhaling deeply; decreases lung capacity; aggravates lung and heart problems. Damages plants; reduces crop yield. Damages rubber, some textiles and dyes.
Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2)	Respiratory irritant. Aggravates lung and heart problems. In the presence of moisture and oxygen, sulfur dioxide converts to sulfuric acid which can damage marble, iron and steel; damage crops and natural vegetation. Impairs visibility. Precursor to acid rain.
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	Reduces the ability of blood to deliver oxygen to vital tissues, effecting the cardiovascular and nervous system. Impairs vision, causes dizziness, and can lead to unconsciousness or death.
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2)	Respiratory irritant; aggravates lung and heart problems. Precursor to ozone and acid rain. Contributes to global warming, and nutrient overloading which deteriorates water quality. Causes brown discoloration of the atmosphere.
Lead	Anemia, high blood pressure, brain and kidney damage, neurological disorders, cancer, lowered IQ. Affects animals, plants, and aquatic ecosystems.

Source: CAPCOA 2010

Quality and intensity are two properties present in any odor. The quality of an odor indicates the nature of the smell experience. For instance, if a person describes an odor as flowery or sweet, then the person is describing the quality of the odor. Intensity refers to the strength of the odor. For example, a person may use the word strong to describe the intensity of an odor. Odor

intensity depends on the odorant concentration in the air. When an odorous sample is progressively diluted, the odorant concentration decreases. As this occurs, the odor intensity weakens and eventually becomes so low that the detection or recognition of the odor is quite difficult. At some point during dilution, the concentration of the odorant reaches a detection threshold. An odorant concentration below the detection threshold means that the concentration in the air is not detectable by the average human.

Neither the state nor the federal governments have adopted rules or regulations for the control of odor sources. The TCAPCD does not have an individual rule or regulation that specifically addresses odors; however, odors would be applicable to TCAPCD's *Rule 205, Nuisance*. Any actions related to odors would be based on citizen complaints to local governments and the TCAPCD. The TCAPCD recommends that odor impacts be addressed in a qualitative manner. Such an analysis shall determine if the Project results in excessive nuisance odors, as defined under the California Code of Regulations, Health & Safety Code Section 41700, air quality public nuisance.

TOXIC AIR CONTAMINANTS

Toxic air contaminants (TACs) are air pollutants that may cause or contribute to an increase in mortality or serious illness, or which may pose a hazard to human health. TACs are usually present in minute quantities in the ambient air, but due to their high toxicity, they may pose a threat to public health even at very low concentrations. Because there is no threshold level below which adverse health impacts are not expected to occur, TACs differ from criteria pollutants for which acceptable levels of exposure can be determined and for which state and federal governments have set ambient air quality standards. TACs, therefore, are not considered "criteria pollutants" under either the FCAA or the California Clean Air Act (CCAA), and are thus not subject to National or California ambient air quality standards (NAAQS and CAAQS, respectively). TACs are not considered criteria pollutants in that the federal and California Clean Air Acts do not address them specifically through the setting of NAAQS or CAAQS. Instead, the U.S. EPA and the California Air Resources Board (ARB) regulate Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) and TACs, respectively, through statutes and regulations that generally require the use of the maximum or best available control technology to limit emissions. In conjunction with District rules, these federal and state statutes and regulations establish the regulatory framework for TACs. At the national levels, the U.S. EPA has established National Emission Standards for HAPs (NESHAPs), in accordance with the requirements of the FCAA and subsequent amendments. These are technology-based source-specific regulations that limit allowable emissions of HAPs.

Within California, TACs are regulated primarily through the Tanner Air Toxics Act (AB 1807) and the Air Toxics Hot Spots Information and Assessment Act of 1987 (AB 2588). The Tanner Act sets forth a formal procedure for ARB to designate substances as TACs. This includes research, public participation, and scientific peer review before ARB designates a substance as a TAC. Existing sources of TACs that are subject to the Air Toxics Hot Spots Information and Assessment Act are required to: (1) prepare a toxic emissions inventory; (2) prepare a risk assessment if emissions are significant; (3) notify the public of significant risk levels; and (4) prepare and implement risk reduction measures.

At the state level, the ARB has authority for the regulation of emissions from motor vehicles, fuels, and consumer products. Most recently, Diesel-exhaust particulate matter (DPM) was added to the ARB list of TACs. DPM is the primary TACs of concern for mobile sources. Of all controlled

TACs, emissions of DPM are estimated to be responsible for about 70 percent of the total ambient TAC risk. The ARB has made the reduction of the public's exposure to DPM one of its highest priorities, with an aggressive plan to require cleaner diesel fuel and cleaner diesel engines and vehicles (ARB 2005).

At the local level, air districts have the authority over stationary or industrial sources. All projects that require air quality permits from the TCAPCD are evaluated for TAC emissions. The TCAPCD limits emissions and public exposure to TACs through a number of programs. The TCAPCD prioritizes TAC-emitting stationary sources, based on the quantity and toxicity of the TAC emissions and the proximity of the facilities to sensitive receptors. The TCAPCD requires a comprehensive health risk assessment for facilities that are classified in the significant-risk category, pursuant to AB 2588. No major existing sources of TACs have been identified in the project area.

ASBESTOS

The term "asbestos" describes naturally occurring fibrous minerals found in serpentine and ultramafic rocks. Asbestos is a known carcinogen and can be released from these rocks when they are broken and crushed or by weathering and erosion. When naturally-occurring asbestos (NOA) is disturbed by construction, grading and other surface activities, asbestos fibers can become airborne. When these fibers are present in the air, they are normally invisible to the naked eye. Once airborne, asbestos fibers can cause serious health problems. If inhaled, asbestos fibers can impair normal lung functions, and increase the risk of developing lung cancer, mesothelioma, or asbestosis.

Activities having the potential to disturb NOA are regulated by the ARB to reduce airborne emissions. NOAwas identified as a TAC by ARB in 1986. California Code of Regulations, Title 17, Section 93105, *Asbestos Airborne Toxic Control Measure for Construction, Grading, Quarrying, and Surface Mining Operations* (ATCM) was subsequently signed into law on July 22, 2002. The purpose of this regulation is to reduce public exposure to NOA from construction and mining activities that emit dust which may contain NOA. The ATCM requires regulated operations engaged in road construction and maintenance activities, construction and grading operations, and quarrying and surface mining operations in areas where NOA is likely to be found, to employ the best available dust mitigation measures in order to reduce and control dust emissions.

NOA is located in many parts of California and commonly found in the Sierra foothills, Klamath mountains and coast ranges. The project site is located in the vicinity of areas known or suspected of having NOA (refer to **Appendix A**).

SENSITIVE RECEPTORS

One of the most important reasons for air quality standards is the protection of those members of the population who are most sensitive to the adverse health effects of air pollution, termed "sensitive receptors." The term sensitive receptors refer to specific population groups, as well as the land uses where individuals would reside for long periods. Commonly identified sensitive population groups are children, the elderly, the acutely ill, and the chronically ill. Commonly identified sensitive land uses would include facilities that house or attract children, the elderly, people with illnesses, or others who are especially sensitive to the effects of air pollutants.

Residential dwellings, schools, parks, playgrounds, childcare centers, convalescent homes, and hospitals are examples of sensitive land uses.

Sensitive land uses identified in the project area consist predominantly of residential uses. The nearest residential land uses are located adjacent to the segments of Jamestown Road and 5th Avenue, between the Jamestown Road/5th Avenue intersection and SR49/108.

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Air quality within the MCAB is regulated by several jurisdictions including the U.S. EPA, ARB, and the TCAPCD. Each of these jurisdictions develops rules, regulations, and policies to attain the goals or directives imposed upon them through legislation. Although U.S. EPA regulations may not be superseded, both state and local regulations may be more stringent.

FEDERAL

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

At the federal level, the U.S. EPA has been charged with implementing national air quality programs. The U.S. EPA's air quality mandates are drawn primarily from the FCAA, which was signed into law in 1970. Congress substantially amended the FCAA in 1977 and again in 1990.

Federal Clean Air Act

The FCAA required the U.S. EPA to establish NAAQS, and also set deadlines for their attainment. Two types of NAAQS have been established: primary standards, which protect public health, and secondary standards, which protect public welfare from non-health-related adverse effects, such as visibility restrictions. NAAQS are summarized in **Table 2**.

The FCAA also required each state to prepare an air quality control plan referred to as a State Implementation Plan (SIP). The FCAA Amendments of 1990 added requirements for states with nonattainment areas to revise their SIPs to incorporate additional control measures to reduce air pollution. The SIP is periodically modified to reflect the latest emissions inventories, planning documents, and rules and regulations of the air basins as reported by their jurisdictional agencies. The U.S. EPA has responsibility to review all state SIPs to determine conformance with the mandates of the FCAA, and the amendments thereof, and determine if implementation will achieve air quality goals. If the U.S. EPA determines a SIP to be inadequate, a Federal Implementation Plan (FIP) may be prepared for the nonattainment area that imposes additional control measures.

STATE

California Air Resources Board

The ARB is the agency responsible for coordination and oversight of state and local air pollution control programs in California and for implementing the California Clean Air Act of 1988. Other ARB duties include monitoring air quality (in conjunction with air monitoring networks maintained by air pollution control districts and air quality management districts, establishing the CAAQS, which in many cases are more stringent than the NAAQS, and setting emissions standards for new motor vehicles. The CAAQS are summarized in **Table 2**. The emission standards established

for motor vehicles differ depending on various factors including the model year, and the type of vehicle, fuel and engine used.

Table 2
Summary of Ambient Air Quality Standards & Attainment Designations

Pollutant	Averaging Time	California Standards*		National Standards*	
		Concentration*	Attainment Status	Primary	Attainment Status
Ozone (O_3)	1-hour	0.09 ppm	Non-Attainment	–	Unclassified/ Attainment
	8-hour	0.070 ppm		0.075 ppm	
Particulate Matter (PM_{10})	AAM	20 µg/m3	Unclassified	–	Unclassified
	24-hour	50 µg/m3		150 µg/m3	
Fine Particulate Matter ($PM_{2.5}$)	AAM	12 µg/m3	Unclassified	12 µg/m3	Unclassified
	24-hour	No Standard		35 µg/m3	
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	1-hour	20 ppm	Attainment	35 ppm	Attainment/ Maintenance
	8-hour	9 ppm		9 ppm	
	8-hour (Lake Tahoe)	6 ppm		–	
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2)	AAM	0.030 ppm	Attainment	0.053 ppm	Attainment/ Unclassified
	1-hour	0.18 ppm		0.100 ppb	
Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2)	AAM	–	Attainment	0.03 ppm	Unclassified
	24-hour	0.04 ppm		0.14 ppm	
	3-hour	–		--	
	1-hour	0.25 ppm		75 ppb	
Lead	30-day Average	1.5 µg/m3	Attainment	–	No Designation/ Classification
	Calendar Quarter	–		1.5 µg/m3	
	Rolling 3-Month Average	–		0.15 µg/m3	
Sulfates	24-hour	25 µg/m3	Attainment	No Federal Standards	
Hydrogen Sulfide	1-hour	0.03 ppm (42 µg/m3)	Unclassified		
Vinyl Chloride	24-hour	0.01 ppm (26 µg/m3)	Attainment		
Visibility-Reducing Particle Matter	8-hour	Extinction coefficient: 0.23/kilometer-visibility of 10 miles or more (0.07-30 miles or more for Lake Tahoe) due to particles when the relative humidity is less than 70%.	Unclassified		

** For more information on standards visit :http//ww.arb.ca.gov.research/aaqs/aaqs2.pdf*
*** No federal 1-hour standard. Reclassified extreme nonattainment for the federal 8-hour standard May 5, 2010.*
****Secondary Standard*
Source: ARB 2014; TCAPCD 2014

California Clean Air Act

The CCAA requires that all air districts in the state endeavor to achieve and maintain CAAQS for Ozone, CO, SO_2, and NO_2 by the earliest practical date. The CCAA specifies that districts focus particular attention on reducing the emissions from transportation and area-wide emission sources, and the act provides districts with authority to regulate indirect sources. Each district plan is required to either (1) achieve a five percent annual reduction, averaged over consecutive 3-year periods, in district-wide emissions of each non-attainment pollutant or its precursors, or (2) to provide for implementation of all feasible measures to reduce emissions. Any planning effort for air quality attainment would thus need to consider both state and federal planning requirements.

California Assembly Bill 170

Assembly Bill 170, Reyes (AB 170), was adopted by state lawmakers in 2003 creating Government Code Section 65302.1 which requires cities and counties in the San Joaquin Valley to amend their general plans to include data and analysis, comprehensive goals, policies and feasible implementation strategies designed to improve air quality.

Assembly Bills 1807 & 2588 - Toxic Air Contaminants

Within California, TACs are regulated primarily through AB 1807 (Tanner Air Toxics Act) and AB 2588 (Air Toxics Hot Spots Information and Assessment Act of 1987). The Tanner Air Toxics Act sets forth a formal procedure for ARB to designate substances as TACs. This includes research, public participation, and scientific peer review before ARB designates a substance as a TAC. Existing sources of TACs that are subject to the Air Toxics Hot Spots Information and Assessment Act are required to: (1) prepare a toxic emissions inventory; (2) prepare a risk assessment if emissions are significant; (3) notify the public of significant risk levels; and (4) prepare and implement risk reduction measures.

California Code of Regulations, Title 17, Section 93105

California Code of Regulations, Title 17, Section 93105, Asbestos Airborne Toxic Control Measure for Construction, Grading, Quarrying, and Surface Mining Operations (ATCM) was signed into State law on July 22, 2002. The purpose of this regulation is to reduce public exposure to Naturally-Occurring Asbestos (NOA) from construction and mining activities that emit dust which may contain NOA. The ATCM requires regulated operations engaged in road construction and maintenance activities, construction and grading operations, and quarrying and surface mining operations in areas where NOA is likely to be found, to employ the best available dust mitigation measures in order to reduce and control dust emissions.

TUOLUMNE COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT

The TCAPCD is the agency primarily responsible for ensuring that NAAQS and CAAQS are not exceeded and that air quality conditions are maintained in the MCAB, within which the proposed project is located. Responsibilities of the TCAPCD include, but are not limited to, preparing plans for the attainment of ambient air quality standards, adopting and enforcing rules and regulations concerning sources of air pollution, issuing permits for stationary sources of air pollution, inspecting stationary sources of air pollution and responding to citizen complaints,

monitoring ambient air quality and meteorological conditions, and implementing programs and regulations required by the FCAA and the CCAA.

REGULATORY ATTAINMENT DESIGNATIONS

Under the CCAA, the ARB is required to designate areas of the state as attainment, nonattainment, or unclassified with respect to applicable standards. An "attainment" designation for an area signifies that pollutant concentrations did not violate the applicable standard in that area. A "nonattainment" designation indicates that a pollutant concentration violated the applicable standard at least once, excluding those occasions when a violation was caused by an exceptional event, as defined in the criteria. Depending on the frequency and severity of pollutants exceeding applicable standards, the nonattainment designation can be further classified as serious nonattainment, severe nonattainment, or extreme nonattainment, with extreme nonattainment being the most severe of the classifications. An "unclassified" designation signifies that the data does not support either an attainment or nonattainment designation. The CCAA divides districts into moderate, serious, and severe air pollution categories, with increasingly stringent control requirements mandated for each category.

The U.S. EPA designates areas for ozone, CO, and NO_2 as "does not meet the primary standards," "cannot be classified," or "better than national standards." For SO_2, areas are designated as "does not meet the primary standards," "does not meet the secondary standards," "cannot be classified," or "better than national standards." However, the ARB terminology of attainment, nonattainment, and unclassified is more frequently used. The U.S. EPA uses the same sub-categories for nonattainment status: serious, severe, and extreme. In 1991, U.S. EPA assigned new nonattainment designations to areas that had previously been classified as Group I, II, or III for PM_{10} based on the likelihood that they would violate national PM_{10} standards. All other areas are designated "unclassified."

The state and national attainment status designations pertaining to the MCAB are summarized in **Table 2**. Tuolumne County is currently designated as a nonattainment area with respect to the state ozone standard. Tuolumne County is designated attainment or unclassified for all remaining state and national ambient air quality standards.

IMPACTS & MITIGATION MEASURES

THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

CEQA Guidelines Amendments became effective March 18, 2010. In accordance with these guidelines, a project would be considered to have a significant impact to air quality if it would:

1) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?
2) Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?
3) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?
4) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?
5) Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?

The TCAPCD-recommended thresholds of significance were relied upon for determination of impact significance. Accordingly, short-term construction and long-term operational impacts would be considered to have a significant impact on air quality if, it would result in emissions in excess of the following thresholds:

- Reactive Organic Gases (ROG) – 1,000 lbs/day or 100 tons per year.
- Oxides of Nitrogen (NOx) – 1,000 lbs/day or 100 tons per year.
- Particulate Matter (PM10) – 1,000 lbs/day or 100 tons per year.
- Carbon Monoxide (CO) – 1,000 lbs/day or 100 tons per year.

METHODOLOGY

Short-term Impacts

Short-term construction emissions associated with the proposed project were calculated using the Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District's (SMAQMD's) *Road Construction Emissions Model, version 7.1.5.1*. While the model was developed for Sacramento conditions in terms of fleet emission factors and other modeling assumptions it is considered adequate for estimating road construction emissions and is used for that purpose in this project analysis. Modeling includes emissions generated during site preparation/grading; the installation of drainage and utility improvements; and asphalt paving. Emissions modeling was based on an overall project area of approximately 0.22 mile totaling approximately 2.8 acres. Additional construction information, including construction schedules and equipment requirements, have not yet been identified for the proposed project. All remaining assumptions were, therefore, based on the default assumptions contained in the model. Modeling assumptions and output files are included in **Appendix B** of this report.

Long-term Impacts

Implementation of the proposed project is not projected to result in a change in regional traffic volumes or average vehicle travel speeds within the project area. As a result, the proposed project is not anticipated to result in a significant change in long-term regional mobile-source emissions. Long-term regional air quality impacts were, therefore, qualitatively assessed.

Localized air quality impacts associated with the proposed project would be primarily associated with mobile-source emissions of CO. Localized concentrations of CO were qualitatively assessed utilizing Caltrans screening criteria. Accordingly, the proposed project's contribution to localized CO concentrations would be considered potentially significant if the proposed project would result in a deterioration of signalized intersection operations to a level of service (LOS) of E or F. Localized concentrations of TACs and odors were qualitatively assessed.

IMPACT DISCUSSION

Impact AQ-1:	*Would the project conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?*

Proposed projects that generate emissions in excess of the TCAPCD's recommended significance thresholds would be considered to potentially conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan. As noted in Impact AQ-3, implementation of the proposed project would not be anticipated to result in long-term increases of mobile-source emissions, nor would short-term construction-generated emissions be projected to exceed applicable thresholds of significance. For these reasons, implementation of the proposed project would not conflict with nor obstruct implementation of applicable air quality plans. This impact would be considered ***less than significant***.

Impact AQ-2:	*Would the project violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?*

Proposed projects that generate emissions in excess of the TCAPCD's recommended significance thresholds would also be considered to result or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation, including increases in emissions for which the region is designated non-attainment. As noted in Impact AQ-3, implementation of the proposed project would not be anticipated to result in long-term increases of mobile-source emissions, nor would short-term construction-generated emissions be projected to exceed applicable thresholds of significance. As a result, this impact would be considered ***less than significant***.

Impact AQ-3:	*Would the project result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?*

Short-term Increases of Construction-Generated Emissions

Short-term increases in emissions would occur during the construction process. Construction-generated emissions are of temporary duration, lasting only as long as construction activities occur, but have the potential to represent a significant air quality impact. The construction of the proposed project would result in the temporary generation of emissions associated with site grading and excavation, paving, motor vehicle exhaust associated with construction equipment and worker trips, as well as the movement of construction equipment on unpaved surfaces. Short-term construction emissions would result in increased emissions of ozone-precursor pollutants (i.e., ROG and NO_X) and emissions of PM. Emissions of ozone-precursors would result from the operation of on-road and off-road motorized vehicles and equipment. Emissions of airborne PM are largely dependent on the amount of ground disturbance associated with site preparation activities and can result in increased concentrations of PM that can adversely affect nearby sensitive land uses.

Short-term construction emissions of criteria air pollutants attributable to the proposed project were estimated using SMAQMD's *Road Construction Emissions Model, version 7.1.5.1*. Emissions modeling included estimated daily emissions associated with major construction activities, as well as, annual emissions for both uncontrolled and controlled conditions. Estimated construction-generated emissions are summarized in **Table 3**.

Table 3
Short-term Construction-Generated Emissions

Construction Year	Emissions [1]				
	ROG	CO	NO_X	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$
Daily Emissions					
Grubbing/Land Clearing	2.0	12.3	20.6	56.9	12.5
Grading/Excavation	10.3	51.6	107.3	61.5	16.7
Drainage/Utilities/Sub-Grade	6.1	30.4	54.6	59.2	14.6
Paving	3.0	16.4	25.5	1.7	1.6
Highest Uncontrolled Emissions:	*10.3*	*51.6*	*107.3*	*61.5*	*16.7*
Total Controlled Emissions[1]:	*10.3*	*51.6*	*107.3*	*33.5*	*10.8*
TCAPCD Significance Thresholds:	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*NA*
Emissions Exceed TCAPCD Thresholds/Significant Impact?:	*No*	*No*	*No*	*No*	*NA*
Annual Emissions					
Total Uncontrolled Emissions:	*0.5*	*2.4*	*4.7*	*3.4*	*0.9*
Total Controlled Emissions[1]:	*0.5*	*2.4*	*4.7*	*1.8*	*0.6*
TCAPCD Significance Thresholds:	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*NA*
Emissions Exceed TCAPCD Thresholds/Significant Impact?:	*No*	*No*	*No*	*No*	*NA*

*Emissions were quantified using SMAQMD's Road Construction Emissions Model, version 7.1.5.1. Refer to **Appendix B** for modeling results and assumptions.Totals may not sum due to rounding.*
1. Controlled emissions assume watering to reduce fugitive dust emissions.

Based on the modeling conducted, the proposed project would generate maximum uncontrolled daily emissions of approximately 10.3 pounds per day (lbs/day) of ROG, 51.6 lbs/day of CO, 107.3 lbs/day of NO_X, 33.5 lbs/day of PM_{10}, and 10.8 lbs/day of $PM_{2.5}$. Uncontrolled annual emissions would total approximately 0.5 tons/year of ROG, 4.7 tons/year of NO_x, 2.4 tons/year of CO, 3.4 tons/year of PM_{10}, and 0.9 tons/year of $PM_{2.5}$. Estimated construction-generated emissions would not exceed the TCAPCD's daily or annual significance thresholds. It is also important to note that the proposed project would be required to comply with the County of Tuolumne's Grading Ordinance (Section 12.20.370) for the control of fugitive dust emitted during site grading. With implementation of dust control measures, maximum annual emissions of PM would be reduced to approximately 33.5 lbs/day of PM_{10} and 10.8 lbs/day of $PM_{2.5}$. Annual emissions would be reduced to 1.8 tons/year of PM_{10} and 0.6 tons/year of $PM_{2.5}$.

Given that the proposed project would be required to comply with the County of Tuolumne's dust control requirements and that project generated emissions would not exceed applicable TCAPCD significance thresholds, construction-generated emissions would be considered ***less than significant***.

Long-term Increases of Operational Emissions

The purpose of the proposed project is intended to improve safety conditions and traffic flow at the 5th Avenue and SR 49/108 intersection Implementation of the proposed project would not result in an increase in regional vehicle traffic volumes or significant changes in vehicle traffic speeds. As a result, implementation of the proposed project would not be anticipated to result in long-term increases of mobile-source emissions. This impact would be considered ***less than significant.***

Impact AQ-4: *Would the project expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?*

Potential increases in localized pollutant concentrations attributable to the proposed project would be primarily associated with emissions of mobile-source CO; as well as, emissions of TACs emitted during construction. Localized air quality impacts are discussed, as follows:

Carbon Monoxide

Carbon monoxide is the primary criteria air pollutant of local concern associated with the proposed project. Under specific meteorological and operational conditions, such as near areas of heavily congested vehicle traffic, CO concentrations may reach unhealthy levels. If inhaled, CO can be adsorbed easily by the blood stream and can inhibit oxygen delivery to the body, which can cause significant health effects ranging from slight headaches to death. The most serious effects are felt by individuals susceptible to oxygen deficiencies, including people with anemia and those suffering from chronic lung or heart disease.

Mobile-source emissions of CO are a direct function of traffic volume, speed, and delay. Signalized intersections projected to operate at unacceptable levels of service (i.e., LOS E, or worse) are generally considered to have a higher potential for increased CO concentrations with potentially significant adverse effects to human health. As noted above, the purpose of the proposed project is to improve safety and operational conditions at the 5th Avenue and SR 49/108 intersection. With project implementation, the 5th Avenue and SR 49/108 intersection would be projected to operate at LOS C, under year 2015 conditions, and LOS D under year 2035 conditions (Fehr & Peers 2012). Therefore, this intersection would not be projected to operate at unacceptable levels of service under post-project conditions. The proposed project would also result in reduced vehicle delay at the intersection of SR 49/108 and Rawhide Road. For this reason, potential impacts associated with exposure to concentrated levels of carbon monoxide are considered ***less than significant***.

Toxic Air Contaminants

Implementation of the proposed project would not result in the long-term operation of any major onsite stationary sources of TACs, nor would project implementation result in an increase in

vehicle trips along area roadways. For these reasons, implementation of the proposed widening project would not be anticipated to result in long-term increases in exposure of sensitive receptors to TACs. However, short-term construction activities may result in temporary increases of TACs. Short-term increases of TACs potentially associated with construction activities are discussed, as follows:

Naturally Occurring Asbestos

Naturally-occurring asbestos, which was identified by ARB as a TAC in 1986, is located in many parts of California and is commonly associated with ultramafic rock. Based on a generalized geology map of Tuolumne County (refer to **Appendix A**), the project site is not located in an area containing ultramafic rock and soils in the project area are not derived from serpentine parent material. Therefore, it is unlikely that the project would unearth naturally occurring asbestos (DOC 2000).

It is important to note that construction of the proposed project would be required to comply with the *California Code of Regulations, Title 17, Section 93105, Asbestos Airborne Toxic Control Measure for Construction, Grading, Quarrying, and Surface Mining Operations* (ATCM). The ATCM requirements are applicable within Tuolumne County and enforceable by the TCAPCD. (Additional information regarding ATCM regulatory requirements can be found in **Appendix A**). Compliance with ATCM requirements would include implementation of measures for the control of airborne emissions generated during construction. As a result, risk of exposure to asbestos during the construction process would be considered ***less than significant***.

Diesel-Exhaust Emissions

Implementation of the proposed project would result in emissions of diesel-exhaust particulate matter (DPM) during construction associated with the use of off-road diesel equipment for site grading and excavation, paving and other construction activities. Health-related risks associated with diesel-exhaust emissions are primarily associated with long-term exposure and associated risk of contracting cancer. As such, the calculation of cancer risk associated with exposure of to TACs are typically calculated based on a long-term (e.g., 70-year) period of exposure. The use of diesel-powered construction equipment, however, would be temporary and episodic and would occur over a relatively large area. Assuming that construction activities involving the use of diesel-fueled equipment would occur over a period of approximately 2.5 months, project-related construction activities would constitute less than 0.4 percent of the typical 70-year exposure period. As a result, exposure to construction-generated DPM would not be anticipated to exceed applicable thresholds (i.e., incremental increase in cancer risk of 10 in one million).

Although construction emissions would not be anticipated to result in long-term health impacts that would exceed applicable thresholds, short-term exposure to DPM could still result in potential health effects. The type and severity of health effects depends upon several factors including the dose of the pollutant the individual is exposed to and the duration of exposure. Short-term exposure to DPM may cause irritation to the eyes, nose, throat and lungs, as well as, some neurological effects such as lightheadedness. Acute exposure may also elicit a cough or nausea as well as exacerbate asthma. These potential health effects are of particular concern among the more sensitive members of the population, such as children, the elderly, and individuals suffering from lung ailments (e.g., asthma). As a result, short-term exposure of nearby

receptors to uncontrolled construction-generated emissions DPM would be considered ***potentially significant***.

Fugitive Dust

As previously discussed, construction of the proposed project would result in the temporary generation of fugitive dust emissions associated with site grading and excavation, as well as, vehicle travel on unpaved surfaces. Emissions of airborne PM are largely dependent on the amount of ground disturbance associated with site preparation activities and can result in increased concentrations of PM that can result in increased nuisance to nearby individuals. Localized increases in airborne PM would, therefore, be considered a ***potentially significant*** impact.

Mitigation Measure AQ-1: The following measures shall be implemented during project construction to reduce localized air quality impacts:

a. When not in use, construction equipment shall be turned off and shall not be allowed to idle.
b. Maintain all construction equipment in proper working condition according to manufacturer's specifications. The equipment must be checked by a certified mechanic and determine to be running in proper condition before it is operated.
c. Low-emission off-road construction equipment (e.g., Tier II, or newer) shall be used, to the extent available.
d. Reduce the amount of the disturbed area where possible.
e. Apply water to disturbed soil surfaces sufficient to minimize emissions of airborne dust. During dry-weather conditions, a minimum application rate of two times daily is recommended for active construction areas. Inactive areas within the project limits should be watered as needed to keep visible dust suppressed.
f. Vehicle speeds for construction vehicles shall not exceed 15 mph on unpaved surface.
g. The above measures shall be included in the construction contract specifications.

Significance After Mitigation

Implementation of the above mitigation measures would limit unnecessary idling of diesel-fueled construction equipment and would require the use of newer, cleaner-burning equipment. The implementation of dust control measures would also be required. With mitigation and given that construction activities would be short-term, this impact would be considered ***less than significant***.

Impact AQ-5: *Would the project create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?*

Implementation of the proposed project would not result in long-term emissions of odors. However, construction of the proposed project would involve the use of a variety of gasoline or diesel-powered equipment that would emit exhaust fumes. Exhaust fumes, particularly diesel-exhaust, may be considered objectionable by some people. In addition pavement coatings used during project construction would also emit temporary odors. However, construction-generated emissions would occur intermittently throughout the workday and would dissipate rapidly within increasing distance from the source. As a result, short-term construction activities would not expose a substantial number of people to frequent odorous emissions. For these

reasons, potential short-term exposure of sensitive receptors to odorous emissions would be considered ***less than significant***.

GREENHOUSE GASES AND CLIMATE CHANGE

This section describes the existing setting related to climate change, including a summary of the regulatory framework and the local greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions inventory. Potential GHG impacts associated with the proposed project are evaluated and mitigation measures have been identified for significant impacts. Emissions modeling assumptions and output files are included in **Appendix B**.

EXISTING SETTING

The earth's climate has been warming for the past century. It is believed that this warming trend is related to the release of certain gases into the atmosphere. Greenhouse gases (GHG) absorb infrared energy that would otherwise escape from the earth. As the infrared energy is absorbed, the air surrounding the earth is heated. An overall warming trend has been recorded since the late 19th century, with the most rapid warming occurring over the past two decades. The 10 warmest years of the last century all occurred within the last 15 years. It appears that the decade of the 1990s was the warmest in human history [NOAA 2010]. Human activities have been attributed to an increase in the atmospheric abundance of greenhouse gases. The following is a brief description of the most commonly recognized GHGs.

GREENHOUSE GASES

Commonly identified GHG emissions and sources include the following:

- *Carbon dioxide (CO_2)* is an odorless, colorless natural greenhouse gas. CO_2 is emitted from natural and anthropogenic sources. Natural sources include the following: decomposition of dead organic matter; respiration of bacteria, plants, animals, and fungus; evaporation from oceans; and volcanic out gassing. Anthropogenic sources are from burning coal, oil, natural gas, and wood.
- *Methane (CH_4)* is a flammable greenhouse gas. A natural source of methane is from the anaerobic decay of organic matter. Geological deposits, known as natural gas fields, also contain methane, which is extracted for fuel. Other sources are from landfills, fermentation of manure, and ruminants such as cattle.
- *Nitrous oxide (N_20)*, also known as laughing gas, is a colorless greenhouse gas. Nitrous oxide is produced by microbial processes in soil and water, including those reactions that occur in fertilizer containing nitrogen. In addition to agricultural sources, some industrial processes (fossil fuel-fired power plants, nylon production, nitric acid production, and vehicle emissions) also contribute to its atmospheric load.
- *Water vapor* is the most abundant, important, and variable greenhouse gas. It is not considered a pollutant; in the atmosphere, it maintains a climate necessary for life.
- *Ozone* is known as a photochemical pollutant and is a greenhouse gas; however, unlike other greenhouse gases, ozone in the troposphere is relatively short-lived and, therefore, is not global in nature. Ozone is not emitted directly into the atmosphere but is formed by a complex series of chemical reactions between volatile organic compounds, nitrogen oxides, and sunlight.

- *Aerosols* are suspensions of particulate matter in a gas emitted into the air through burning biomass (plant material) and fossil fuels. Aerosols can warm the atmosphere by absorbing and emitting heat and can cool the atmosphere by reflecting light.
- *Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)* are synthetic chemicals that are used as a substitute for CFCs. Of all the greenhouse gases, HFCs are one of three groups (the other two are perfluorocarbons and sulfur hexafluoride) with the highest global warming potential. The global warming potential is the potential of a gas to contribute to global warming; it is based on a reference scale with carbon dioxide at one. HFCs are human-made for applications such as air conditioners and refrigerants.
- *Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)* are nontoxic, nonflammable, insoluble, and chemically unreactive in the troposphere (the level of air at the earth's surface). CFCs were first synthesized in 1928 for use as refrigerants, aerosol propellants, and cleaning solvents. CFCs destroy stratospheric ozone; therefore, their production was stopped as required by the Montreal Protocol in 1987. The project would not emit CFCs.
- *Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)* have stable molecular structures and do not break down through the chemical processes in the lower atmosphere; therefore, PFCs have long atmospheric lifetimes, between 10,000 and 50,000 years. The two main sources of PFCs are primary aluminum production and semiconductor manufacture. The project would not emit PFCs.
- *Sulfur hexafluoride (SF6)* is an inorganic, odorless, colorless, nontoxic, nonflammable gas. It has the highest global warming potential of any gas evaluated. Sulfur hexafluoride is used for insulation in electric power transmission and distribution equipment, in the magnesium industry, in semiconductor manufacturing, and as a tracer gas for leak detection. The project would not emit SF6.

EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

There are uncertainties as to exactly what the climate changes will be in various local areas of the earth, and what the effects of clouds will be in determining the rate at which the mean temperature will increase. There are also uncertainties associated with the magnitude and timing of other consequences of a warmer planet: sea level rise, spread of certain diseases out of their usual geographic range, the effect on agricultural production, water supply, sustainability of ecosystems, increased strength and frequency of storms, extreme heat events, air pollution episodes, and the consequence of these effects on the economy.

Emissions of GHGs contributing to global climate change are largely attributable to human activities associated with industrial/manufacturing, utility, transportation, residential, and agricultural sectors. About three-quarters of human emissions of CO_2 to the global atmosphere during the past 20 years are due to fossil fuel burning. Atmospheric concentrations of CO_2, CH_4, and N_2O have increased 31 percent, 151 percent, and 17 percent respectively since the year 1750 (CEC 2008). GHG emissions are typically expressed in carbon dioxide-equivalents (CO_2e), based on the GHG's Global Warming Potential (GWP). The GWP is dependent on the lifetime, or persistence, of the gas molecule in the atmosphere. For example, one ton of CH_4 has the same contribution to the greenhouse effect as approximately 21 tons of CO_2. Therefore, CH_4 is a much more potent GHG than CO_2.

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

FEDERAL

Although climate change and GHG reduction is a concern at the federal level; currently there are no regulations or legislation that have been enacted specifically addressing GHG emissions reductions and climate change at the project level. Neither the U.S. EPA nor the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) has promulgated explicit guidance or methodology to conduct project-level GHG analysis. However, the FHWA recommends that climate change impacts and strategies to reduce GHG emissions should considered and integrated throughout the transportation decision-making process. Such strategies include implementation of improved transportation system efficiency, use of cleaner fuels and cleaner vehicles, and a reduction in the growth of vehicle hours travelled. Climate change and its associated effects are being addressed through various efforts at the federal level to improve fuel economy and energy efficiency, such as the "National Clean Car Program" and EO 13514 - Federal Leadership in Environmental, Energy and Economic Performance (Caltrans 2013).

Executive Order 13514

Executive Order 13514 is focused on reducing greenhouse gases internally in federal agency missions, programs and operations, but also direct federal agencies to participate in the Interagency Climate Change Adaptation Task Force, which is engaged in developing a national strategy for adaptation to climate change (Caltrans 2013).

On April 2, 2007, in Massachusetts v. EPA, 549 U.S. 497 (2007), the Supreme Court found that greenhouse gases are air pollutants covered by the Clean Air Act and that the U.S. EPA has the authority to regulate GHG. The Court held that the U.S. EPA Administrator must determine whether or not emissions of greenhouse gases from new motor vehicles cause or contribute to air pollution which may reasonably be anticipated to endanger public health or welfare, or whether the science is too uncertain to make a reasoned decision (Caltrans 2013).

On December 7, 2009, the U.S. EPA Administrator signed two distinct findings regarding greenhouse gases under section 202(a) of the Clean Air Act (Caltrans 2013):

- Endangerment Finding: The Administrator found that the current and projected concentrations of the six key well-mixed greenhouse gases—carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), and sulfur hexafluoride (SF_6)—in the atmosphere threaten the public health and welfare of current and future generations.
- Cause or Contribute Finding: The Administrator found that the combined emissions of these well-mixed greenhouse gases from new motor vehicles and new motor vehicle engines contribute to the GHG pollution which threatens public health and welfare.

Although these findings did not themselves impose any requirements on industry or other entities, this action was a prerequisite to finalizing the U.S. EPA's Proposed Greenhouse Gas Emission Standards for Light-Duty Vehicles, which was published on September 15, 2009. On May 7, 2010 the final Light-Duty Vehicle Greenhouse Gas Emissions Standards and Corporate Average Fuel Economy Standards was published in the Federal Register.

U.S. EPA and the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) are taking coordinated steps to enable the production of a new generation of clean vehicles with reduced GHG emissions and improved fuel efficiency from on-road vehicles and engines. These next steps

include developing the first-ever GHG regulations for heavy-duty engines and vehicles, as well as additional light-duty vehicle GHG regulations. These steps were outlined by President Obama in a Presidential Memorandum on May 21, 2010.

The final combined U.S. EPA and NHTSA standards that make up the first phase of this national program apply to passenger cars, light-duty trucks, and medium-duty passenger vehicles, covering model years 2012 through 2016. The standards require these vehicles to meet an estimated combined average emissions level of 250 grams of CO_2 per mile, (the equivalent to 35.5 miles per gallon if the automobile industry were to meet this CO_2 level solely through fuel economy improvements). Together, these standards will cut GHG emissions by an estimated 960 million metric tons and 1.8 billion barrels of oil over the lifetime of the vehicles sold under the program (model years 2012-2016). On November 16, 2011, U.S. EPA and NHTSA issued their joint proposal to extend this national program of coordinated greenhouse gas and fuel economy standards to model years 2017 through 2025 passenger vehicles (Caltrans 2013).

STATE

Senate Bill 1771 - Greenhouse Gas Emission Reductions: Climate Change

Senate Bill 1771, chaptered in September of 2000, specified the creation of the non-profit organization, the California Climate Action Registry. The Registry helps various California entities establish greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions baselines. Also, the Registry enables participating entities to voluntarily record their annual GHG emissions inventories.

A.B. 1493 – Reduction of GHGs from Passenger Vehicles/Light Duty Trucks

California Assembly Bill 1493 (Pavley), enacted on July 22, 2002, required the ARB to develop and adopt regulations that reduce greenhouse gases emitted by passenger vehicles and light-duty trucks. Regulations adopted by the ARB would apply to 2009 and later model year vehicles. The ARB estimates that the regulation would reduce climate change emissions from the light-duty passenger vehicle fleet by an estimated 18 percent in 2020 and by 27 percent in 2030.

Executive Order No. S-3-05

Executive Order No. S-3-05 was signed on June 1, 2005, by former Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger. The goal of this EO is to reduce California's GHG emissions to: 1) year 2000 levels by 2010, 2) year 1990 levels by the 2020, and 3) 80 percent below the year 1990 levels by the year 2050. In 2006, this goal was further reinforced with the passage of Assembly Bill 32.

Assembly Bill 32 - California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006

In 2006, the California State Legislature adopted AB 32, the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006. AB 32 establishes a cap on statewide greenhouse gas emissions and sets forth the regulatory framework to achieve the corresponding reduction in statewide emissions levels. AB 32 charges the ARB, the state agency charged with regulating statewide air quality, with implementation of the act. The regulatory steps laid out in AB 32 require ARB to begin developing discrete early actions to reduce greenhouse gases while also preparing a scoping plan to identify how best to reach the 2020 limit. The reduction measures to meet the 2020 target are to be adopted by the start of 2011.

The Board identified nine discrete early action measures including regulations affecting landfills, motor vehicle fuels, refrigerants in cars, tire pressure, port operations and other sources in 2007 that included ship electrification at ports and reduction of high global warming potential (GWP) gases in consumer products. Regulatory development for the remaining measures is ongoing. In December 2007, the Board adopted a regulation requiring the largest industrial sources to report and verify their greenhouse gas emissions. The reporting regulation serves as a solid foundation to determine greenhouse gas emissions and track future changes in emission levels. In February 2008, the Board approved a policy statement encouraging voluntary early actions and establishing a procedure for project proponents to submit quantification methods to be evaluated by ARB. ARB, along with California's local air districts and the California Climate Action Registry, is working to implement this program. In December 2008, a Scoping Plan was approved by ARB, which provides the outline for actions to reduce greenhouse gases in California (CAPCOA 2008).

Senate Bill 97 - CEQA: Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Senate Bill 97, signed in August 2007, acknowledges that climate change is an important environmental issue that requires analysis under CEQA. This bill directs the Governor's Office of Planning and Research to prepare, develop, and transmit to the Resources Agency guidelines for the feasible mitigation of GHG emissions or the effects of GHG emissions, by July 1, 2009. The Resources Agency is required to certify or adopt those guidelines by January 1, 2010. Amendments to the CEQA guidelines took effect March 18, 2010. The revisions include a new section (Sec. 15064.4) that specifically addresses the potential significance of GHG emissions. Section 15064.4 calls for a "good-faith effort" to "describe, calculate or estimate" GHG emissions; Section 15064.4 further states that the analysis of the significance of any GHG impacts should include consideration of the extent to which the project would increase or reduce GHG emissions; exceed a locally applicable threshold of significance; and comply with "regulations or requirements adopted to implement a statewide, regional, or local plan for the reduction or mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions." The guidelines also state that a project may be found to have a less-than-significant impact on GHG emissions if it complies with an adopted plan that includes specific measures to sufficiently reduce GHG emissions (Sec. 15064(h)(3)). However, the guidelines do not require or recommend a specific analytical methodology or provide quantitative criteria for determining the significance of GHG emissions.

This bill also protected projects until January 1, 2010 that were funded by the Highway Safety, Traffic Reduction, Air Quality and Port Security Bond Act of 2006, or the Disaster Preparedness and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2006 (Proposition 1B or 1E) from claims of inadequate analysis of GHG as a legitimate cause of action. Thus, this "protection" is highly limited to a handful of projects and for a short time period (CAPCOA 2008).

Executive Order S-01-07

Executive Order S-01-07 was enacted by the former Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger on January 18, 2007. The order mandates that a statewide goal shall be established to reduce the carbon intensity of California's transportation fuels by at least 10 percent by 2020. It also requires that a Low Carbon Fuel Standard for transportation fuels be established for California.

Executive Order S-20-06

Executive Order S-20-06 (signed on October 18, 2006 by former Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger) further directs state agencies to begin implementing AB 32, including the recommendations made by California's Climate Action Team.

Senate Bill 375

SB 375 became effective January 1, 2009. SB 375 requires ARB to develop regional reduction targets for GHG emissions, and prompts the creation of regional plans to reduce emissions from vehicle use throughout the state. California's Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPOs) have been tasked with creating "Sustainable Community Strategies" (SCS). The MPOs are required to develop the SCS through integrated land use and transportation planning and demonstrate an ability to attain the proposed reduction targets by 2020 and 2035.

IMPACTS & MITIGATION MEASURES

METHODOLOGY

Implementation of the proposed project is not projected to result in a change in traffic volumes or vehicle travel speeds within the project area. As a result, the proposed project is not anticipated to result in significant changes in long-term GHG emissions. Construction of the proposed project would, however, result in short-term increases of GHG emissions. Short-term construction GHG emissions associated with the proposed project were calculated using the SMAQMD's *Road Construction Emissions Model*, version 7.1.5.1. While the model was developed for Sacramento conditions in terms of fleet emission factors and other modeling assumptions it is considered adequate for estimating road construction emissions and is used for that purpose in this project analysis. Modeling includes emissions generated during site preparation/grading; the installation of drainage and utility improvements; and asphalt paving. Modeling assumptions and output files are included in **Appendix B** of this report.

THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

CEQA Guidelines Amendments became effective March 18, 2010. Included in the Amendments are revisions to the Appendix G Initial Study Checklist. In accordance with these Amendments, a project would be considered to have a significant impact to climate change if it would:

1) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment; or,
2) Conflict with any applicable plan, policy or regulation of an agency adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases.

IMPACT DISCUSSION

Impact GHG-1: *Would the project generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment? and*

Would the project conflict with any applicable plan, policy or regulation of an agency adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?

Implementation of the proposed project is not projected to result in a change in regional traffic volumes or average vehicle travel speeds within the project area. In addition, implementation of the proposed project would result in overall reductions in vehicle idling within the project area, which would result in associated emissions reductions. As a result, the proposed project is not anticipated to result in long-term increases of GHG emissions. Construction of the proposed project would, however, result in short-term increases of GHG emissions. Construction-generated GHG emissions are summarized in **Table 4**.

Table 4
Short-term Construction-Generated GHG Emissions

Construction Year	CO_2 Emissions[1]
Grubbing/Land Clearing	2,473.6
Grading/Excavation	10,762.6
Drainage/Utilities/Sub-Grade	5,933.9
Paving	3,027.3
Total Emissions (lbs):	*22,197.4*
Total Annual Emissions (MTCO2e):	*483.4*

Emissions were quantified using SMAQMD's Road Construction Emissions Model, version 7.1.5.1. Includes emission associated with the use of a water truck.
*Refer to **Appendix B** for modeling assumptions and results.*

Based on the modeling conducted, annual emissions of associated with construction of the proposed project would total approximately 483.4 $MTCO_2e$. A majority of the emission generated during the construction process (roughly 60%) would occur during initial site preparation, grading and excavation activities, associated primarily with the use of off-road equipment. There would also be a small amount of GHG emissions from waste generated during construction; however, this amount is speculative. Actual emissions will likely vary, depending on the final construction schedules, equipment required, and activities conducted. It is also important to note that implementation of recommended air quality mitigation measures would require the use of newer, cleaner burning off-road equipment, which would help to reduce GHG emissions.

Given the relatively low GHG emissions generated during construction of the proposed project and given that emissions would be short-term, occurring over an approximate 6 month period, increases in GHG emissions attributable to the proposed project would not result in a significant impact on the environment that would conflict with applicable plans, policies, or regulations for reducing GHG emissions. This impact would be considered ***less than significant.***

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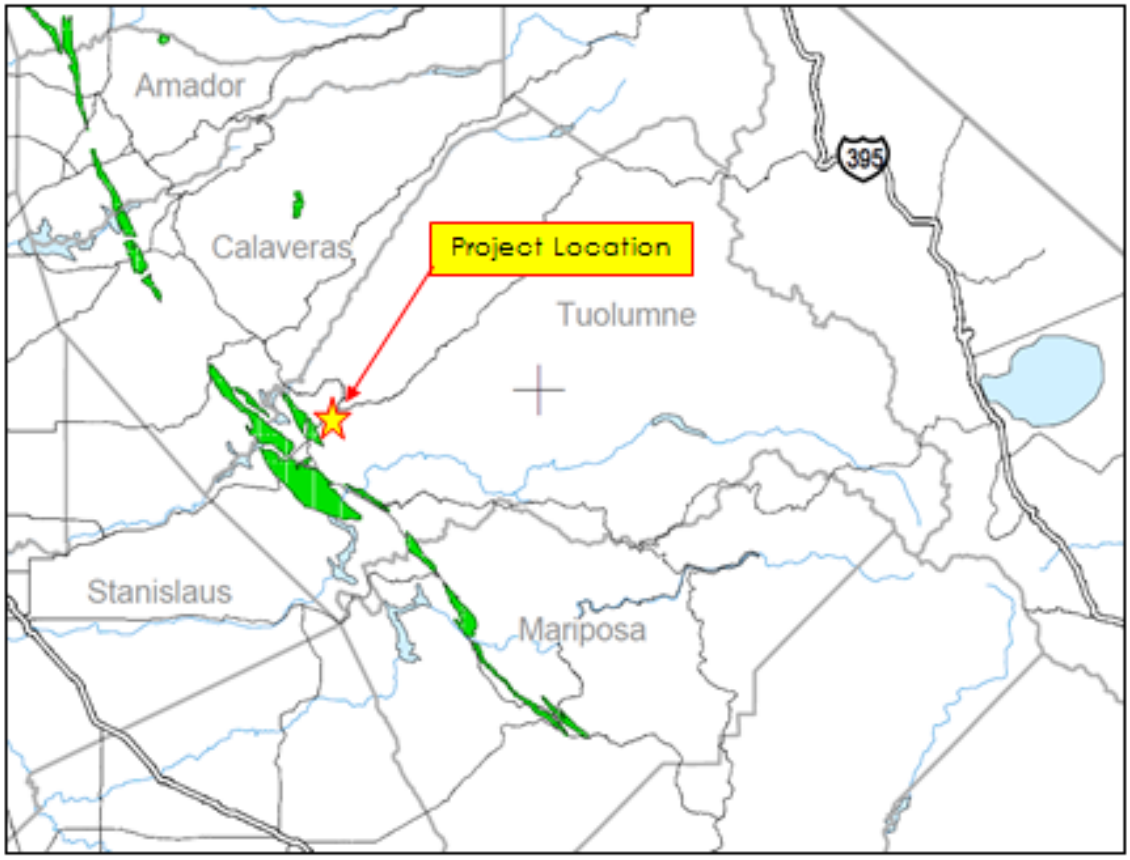
APPENDIX A

NATURALLY-OCCURRING ASBESTOS

The following information is provided for informational purposes only. For additional information, including information regarding applicable regulatory requirements specific to this project, please consult the ARB and the TCAPCD. Additional information is available at website url:http://www.arb.ca.gov/regact/asbesto2/asbesto2.htm

PROJECT LOCATION IN COMPARISON TO AREAS IDENTIFIED BY THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA AS POTENITALLY CONTAINING NATUALLY OCCURRING ASBESTOS



LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.

EXPLANATION OF ULTRAMAFIC ROCK UNIT

Ultramafic rocks are dunite, peridotite, pyroxenite, and less common in California, hornblendite (IUGS classification of ultramafic rocks, in Philpotts, 1990*). These igneous rocks contain 90 percent or more of the dark colored iron-magnesium-silicate minerals olivine, augite, hypersthene, or less commonly hornblende. Ultramafic rocks form in high temperature environments well below the surface of the earth. By the time they are exposed at the surface by uplift and erosion, ultramafic rocks may be partially to completely altered to serpentinite, a type of metamorphic rock. Sometimes the metamorphic conditions are right for the formation of chrysotile asbestos or tremolite actinolite asbestos in bodies of ultramafic rock or along their boundaries.
Note--occurrences of non-ultramafic rock types, such as gabbro or diabase, may be included within some of the ultramafic rock areas shown on this map. Asbestos is much less likely to be associated with these non-ultramafic rock types.

LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.

Source: California Department of Conservation (DOC). Division of Mines and Geology. August, 2000. A General Location Guide for Ultramafic Rocks in California-Areas More Likely to Contain Naturally Occurring Asbestos. Open File Report 2000-19.ftp://ftp.consrv.ca.gov/pub/dmg/pubs/ofr/ofr_2000-019.pdf

SUMMARY OF STATE OF CALIFORIA AIRBORNE TOXIC CONTROL MEASURE FOR NATURALLY-OCCURRING ASBESTOS

Regulatory Advisory

ASBESTOS AIRBORNE TOXIC CONTROL MEASURE FOR CONSTRUCTION, GRADING, QUARRYING, AND SURFACE MINING OPERATIONS

What is the purpose of this regulation?

At its July 2001 hearing, the California Air Resources Board (ARB) approved an Asbestos Airborne Toxic Control Measure (ATCM) for Construction, Grading, Quarrying, and Surface Mining Operations. This ATCM requires road construction and maintenance activities, construction and grading operations, and quarrying and surface mining operations in areas where naturally-occurring asbestos is likely to be found to employ the best available dust mitigation measures.

Why is asbestos of concern?

Asbestos occurs naturally in ultramafic rock (which includes serpentine). When this material is disturbed in connection with construction, grading, quarrying, or surface mining operations, asbestos-containing dust can be generated. Exposure to asbestos can result in health ailments such as lung cancer, mesothelioma (cancer of the linings of the lungs and abdomen), and asbestosis (scarring of lung tissues that results in constricted breathing).

Why was the ATCM adopted?

Information has shown that activities associated with construction, grading, quarrying, and surface mining in areas known to have naturally-occurring asbestos can result in elevated levels of asbestos from these activities. The ATCM is designed to reduce these levels.

To whom does the ATCM apply?

The ATCM applies to road construction and maintenance, construction and grading operations, and quarries and surface mines when the activity occurs in an area where naturally-occurring asbestos is likely to be found. Areas are subject to the regulation if they are identified on maps published by the Department of Conservation as ultramafic rock units or if the APCO or owner/operator has knowledge of the presence of ultramafic rock, serpentine, or naturally-occurring asbestos on the site. The ATCM also applies if ultramafic rock, serpentine, or asbestos is discovered during any operation or activity.

What are the basic requirements of the ATCM?

Road construction and maintenance operations must use dust control measures for a specified set of emission sources and prevent visible emissions crossing the project boundaries. The local air pollution control or air quality management district must also be notified before any work begins.

For construction and grading projects that will disturb one acre or less, the regulation requires several specific actions to minimize emissions of dust such as vehicle speed limitations, application of water prior to and during the ground disturbance, keeping storage piles wet or covered, and track-out prevention and removal. Construction projects that will disturb more than one acre must prepare and obtain district approval for an asbestos dust mitigation plan. The plan must specify how the operation will minimize emissions and must address specific emission sources. Regardless of the size of the disturbance, activities must not result in emissions that are visible crossing the property line.

Quarries and surface mines must also obtain district approval for an asbestos dust mitigation plan which must address specific emission sources. In addition, they must meet specific opacity standards for certain types of equipment and ensure that there are no emissions visible crossing the property line.

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

Records related to the applicability of the regulation or compliance with the specific provisions of the regulation or the asbestos dust mitigation plan must be kept for seven years. The results of any air monitoring or bulk sampling required by the district, any bulk sampling to document the applicability of, or compliance with, the regulation, and any other records specified in the dust mitigation plan must be reported to the district.

What are the exemptions?

Exemptions are provided for homeowners and tenants working on their own residential property and agricultural operations and timber harvesting except for the construction of roads and structures in connection with agricultural and timber operations. In addition, districts may grant an exemption under any of the following conditions: 1) if a geological evaluation demonstrates that ultramafic rock or serpentine is not likely to be found; 2) for road construction and maintenance activities in a remote location; or 3) for the processing of rock from an alluvial deposit. Finally, for emergency road repairs, district notification may be delayed.

When does this regulation go into effect?

The effective date of the regulation in all air districts is November 19, 2002. Sources should contact their local air districts and take steps now to ensure that the required mitigation is in place by this date.

For more information

To obtain a copy of the regulation, ARB staff report, and other related documents, visit our website at *http://www.arb.ca.gov/toxics/asbestos.htm* or call (916) 327-4327. If you are a person with a disability and desire to obtain this document in an alternative format, please contact the Air Resources Board ADA coordinator at (916) 323-4916. Persons with hearing and speech impediments can contact us by using our Telephone Device for the Deaf (TDD) at (916) 324-9531, or (800) 700-8326 for TDD calls from outside the Sacramento Area. Additional questions may be addressed to Ms. Carol McLaughlin of the Stationary Source Division at (916) 327-5636.

APPENDIX B

CONSTRUCTION EMISSIONS MODELING

CONSTRUCTION EMISSIONS MODELING

Road Construction Emissions Model Version 7.1.5.1

Data Entry Worksheet

Note: Required data input sections have a yellow background.
Optional data input sections have a blue background. Only areas with a yellow or blue background can be modified. Program defaults have a white background.
The user is required to enter information in cells C10 through C25.

SACRAMENTO METROPOLITAN AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

Input Type		
Project Name	5th Ave Improvements	
Construction Start Year	2016	Enter a Year between 2009 and 2025 (inclusive)
Project Type	2	1 New Road Construction 2 Road Widening 3 Bridge/Overpass Construction
Project Construction Time	6.00	months
Predominant Soil/Site Type: Enter 1, 2, or 3	2	1. Sand Gravel 2. Weathered Rock-Earth 3. Blasted Rock
Project Length	0.22	miles
Total Project Area	2.80	acres
Maximum Area Disturbed/Day	2.80	acres
Water Trucks Used?	1	1. Yes 2. No
Soil Imported	0.00	yd^3/day
Soil Exported	0.00	yd^3/day
Average Truck Capacity	20	yd^3 (assume 20 if unknown)

Clear Data Input & User Overrides

To begin a new project, click this button to clear data previously entered. This button will only work if you opted not to disable macros when loading this spreadsheet.

WITHOUT WATER TRUCK EMISSIONS – PM UNCONTROLLED

Emission Estimates for ->	5th Ave Improvements			Total	Exhaust	Fugitive Dust	Total	Exhaust	Fugitive Dust	
Project Phases (English Units)	ROG (lbs/day)	CO (lbs/day)	NOx (lbs/day)	PM10 (lbs/day)	PM10 (lbs/day)	PM10 (lbs/day)	PM2.5 (lbs/day)	PM2.5 (lbs/day)	PM2.5 (lbs/day)	CO2 (lbs/day)
Grubbing/Land Clearing	2.0	12.3	19.9	56.9	0.9	56.0	12.5	0.8	11.6	2,325.6
Grading/Excavation	10.3	51.5	106.5	61.5	5.5	56.0	16.7	5.0	11.6	10,614.6
Drainage/Utilities/Sub-Grade	6.1	30.3	53.9	59.2	3.2	56.0	14.6	3.0	11.6	5,785.8
Paving	3.0	16.4	25.5	1.7	1.7	-	1.6	1.6	-	3,027.3
Maximum (pounds/day)	10.3	51.5	106.5	61.5	5.5	56.0	16.7	5.0	11.6	10,614.6
Total (tons/construction project)	0.5	2.4	4.6	3.4	0.3	3.1	0.9	0.2	0.7	475.1
Notes: Project Start Year ->	2016									
Project Length (months) ->	6									
Total Project Area (acres) ->	3									
Maximum Area Disturbed/Day (acres) ->	3									
Total Soil Imported/Exported (yd^3/day)->	0									

PM10 and PM2.5 estimates assume 50% control of fugitive dust from watering and associated dust control measures if a minimum number of water trucks are specified.

Total PM10 emissions shown in column F are the sum of exhaust and fugitive dust emissions shown in columns H and I. Total PM2.5 emissions shown in Column J are the sum of exhaust and fugitive dust emissions shown in columns K and L.

Emission Estimates for ->	5th Ave Improvements			Total	Exhaust	Fugitive Dust	Total	Exhaust	Fugitive Dust	
Project Phases (Metric Units)	ROG (kgs/day)	CO (kgs/day)	NOx (kgs/day)	PM10 (kgs/day)	PM10 (kgs/day)	PM10 (kgs/day)	PM2.5 (kgs/day)	PM2.5 (kgs/day)	PM2.5 (kgs/day)	CO2 (kgs/day)
Grubbing/Land Clearing	0.9	5.6	9.0	25.9	0.4	25.5	5.7	0.4	5.3	1,057.1
Grading/Excavation	4.7	23.4	48.4	27.9	2.5	25.5	7.6	2.3	5.3	4,824.8
Drainage/Utilities/Sub-Grade	2.8	13.8	24.5	26.9	1.5	25.5	6.6	1.3	5.3	2,629.9
Paving	1.4	7.4	11.6	0.8	0.8	-	0.7	0.7	-	1,376.1
Maximum (kilograms/day)	4.7	23.4	48.4	27.9	2.5	25.5	7.6	2.3	5.3	4,824.8
Total (megagrams/construction project)	0.4	2.2	4.2	3.1	0.2	2.8	0.8	0.2	0.6	431.0
Notes: Project Start Year ->	2016									
Project Length (months) ->	6									
Total Project Area (hectares) ->	1									
Maximum Area Disturbed/Day (hectares) ->	1									
Total Soil Imported/Exported ($meters^3$/day)->	0									

PM10 and PM2.5 estimates assume 50% control of fugitive dust from watering and associated dust control measures if a minimum number of water trucks are specified.

Total PM10 emissions shown in column F are the sum of exhaust and fugitive dust emissions shown in columns H and I. Total PM2.5 emissions shown in Column J are the sume of exhaust and fugitive dust emissions shown in columns K and L.

WITH WATER TRUCK EMISSIONS – PM CONTROLLED

Emission Estimates for ->	5th Ave Improvements			Total	Exhaust	Fugitive Dust	Total	Exhaust	Fugitive Dust	
Project Phases (English Units)	ROG (lbs/day)	CO (lbs/day)	NOx (lbs/day)	PM10 (lbs/day)	PM10 (lbs/day)	PM10 (lbs/day)	PM2.5 (lbs/day)	PM2.5 (lbs/day)	PM2.5 (lbs/day)	CO2 (lbs/day)
Grubbing/Land Clearing	2.0	12.3	20.6	28.9	0.9	28.0	6.7	0.8	5.8	2,473.6
Grading/Excavation	10.3	51.6	107.3	33.5	5.5	28.0	10.8	5.0	5.8	10,762.6
Drainage/Utilities/Sub-Grade	6.1	30.4	54.6	31.3	3.3	28.0	8.8	3.0	5.8	5,933.9
Paving	3.0	16.4	25.5	1.7	1.7	-	1.6	1.6	-	3,027.3
Maximum (pounds/day)	10.3	51.6	107.3	33.5	5.5	28.0	10.8	5.0	5.8	10,762.6
Total (tons/construction project)	0.5	2.4	4.7	1.8	0.3	1.6	0.6	0.2	0.3	483.4
Notes: Project Start Year ->	2016									
Project Length (months) ->	6									
Total Project Area (acres) ->	3									
Maximum Area Disturbed/Day (acres) ->	3									
Total Soil Imported/Exported (yd^3/day)->	0									

PM10 and PM2.5 estimates assume 50% control of fugitive dust from watering and associated dust control measures if a minimum number of water trucks are specified.

Total PM10 emissions shown in column F are the sum of exhaust and fugitive dust emissions shown in columns H and I. Total PM2.5 emissions shown in Column J are the sum of exhaust and fugitive dust emissions shown in columns K and L.

Emission Estimates for ->	5th Ave Improvements			Total	Exhaust	Fugitive Dust	Total	Exhaust	Fugitive Dust	
Project Phases (Metric Units)	ROG (kgs/day)	CO (kgs/day)	NOx (kgs/day)	PM10 (kgs/day)	PM10 (kgs/day)	PM10 (kgs/day)	PM2.5 (kgs/day)	PM2.5 (kgs/day)	PM2.5 (kgs/day)	CO2 (kgs/day)
Grubbing/Land Clearing	0.9	5.6	9.4	13.2	0.4	12.7	3.0	0.4	2.6	1,124.4
Grading/Excavation	4.7	23.5	48.8	15.2	2.5	12.7	4.9	2.3	2.6	4,892.1
Drainage/Utilities/Sub-Grade	2.8	13.8	24.8	14.2	1.5	12.7	4.0	1.3	2.6	2,697.2
Paving	1.4	7.4	11.6	0.8	0.8	-	0.7	0.7	-	1,376.1
Maximum (kilograms/day)	4.7	23.5	48.8	15.2	2.5	12.7	4.9	2.3	2.6	4,892.1
Total (megagrams/construction project)	0.4	2.2	4.2	1.7	0.2	1.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	438.5
Notes: Project Start Year ->	2016									
Project Length (months) ->	6									
Total Project Area (hectares) ->	1									
Maximum Area Disturbed/Day (hectares) ->	1									
Total Soil Imported/Exported ($meters^3$/day)->	0									

PM10 and PM2.5 estimates assume 50% control of fugitive dust from watering and associated dust control measures if a minimum number of water trucks are specified.

Total PM10 emissions shown in column F are the sum of exhaust and fugitive dust emissions shown in columns H and I. Total PM2.5 emissions shown in Column J are the sume of exhaust and fugitive dust emissions shown in columns K and L.

Appendix C: Noise & Groundborne Vibration Impact Analysis

NOISE & GROUNDBORNE VIBRATION IMPACT ANALYSIS

FOR

5TH AVENUE INTERSECTION IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT

TUOLUMNE COUNTY, CA

JANUARY 2015

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction 1
Proposed Project Summary 1
Existing Setting 1
Concepts and Terminology 1
Acoustic Fundamentals 1
Noise Descriptors 6
Human Response to Noise 7
Affected Environment 8
Noise-Sensitive Land Uses 8
Ambient Noise Environment 8
Regulatory Framework 10
Noise 10
Groundborne Vibration 11
Impacts And Mitigation Measures 12
Thresholds of Significance 12
Methodology 13
Impact Discussion 13
References 19

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE 1 Proposed Project Location 2
FIGURE 2 Proposed Project Study Area 3
FIGURE 3 Common Noise Levels 5

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE 1 Common Acoustical Descriptors 7
TABLE 2 Summary of Short-term Noise Measurement Surveys 9
TABLE 3 Maximum Allowable Noise Exposure for Transportation Noise sources [(a)] 10
TABLE 4 Recommended Criteria for Evaluation of Increases in Ambient Noise Levels 11
TABLE 5 Effects of Vibration on People and Buildings 12
TABLE 6 Representative Vibration Source Levels for Construction Equipment 14
TABLE 7 Predicted Increases in Traffic Noise Levels Near-Term (Year 2015) Conditions 15
TABLE 8 Predicted Increases in Traffic Noise Levels Future Cumulative (Year 2035) Conditions 16
TABLE 9 Typical Construction Equipment Noise Levels 17

APPENDICES

A Traffic Noise Modeling
B Noise Monitoring Survey Forms

LIST OF COMMON TERMS AND ACRONYMS

ANSI	Acoustical National Standards Institute, Inc.
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CNEL	Community Noise Equivalent Level
dB	Decibels
dBA	A-Weighted Decibels
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
FTA	Federal Transit Administration
Hz	Hertz
HVAC	Heating Ventilation & Air Conditioning
in/sec	Inches per Second
L_{dn}	Day-Night Level
L_{eq}	Energy-Equivalent Sound Level
L_{max}	Maximum Sound Level
OPR	California Office of Planning & Research
Pk-Hr	Peak Hour
ppv	Peak Particle Velocity
U.S. EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency

INTRODUCTION

This report discusses the existing noise setting and evaluates potential noise impacts associated with implementation of the proposed project. Noise mitigation measures are recommended where the predicted noise levels would exceed applicable noise standards.

PROPOSED PROJECT SUMMARY

The Project is located within the community of Jamestown, California. The Project site encompasses approximately eight acres, of which approximately five acres consist of existing paved surface. The proposed project site location is depicted in **Figure 1**. The proposed project study area is depicted in **Figure 2**.

The County of Tuolumne (County) proposes to add a traffic signal and construct roadway improvements at the intersection of 5th Avenue and State Route (SR) 49/108 and modify the existing intersection of Jamestown Road and SR 49/108 in the community of Jamestown, California (Project). The purpose of the Project is to:

1. address safety concerns related to the 5th Avenue and SR 49/108 intersection;
2. improve traffic circulation in the Project area; and
3. provide more efficient and safe access for motorists using Jamestown Road and 5th Avenue.

The project is needed to improve safety and reduce the number of accidents at the 5th Avenue intersection and to provide motorists traveling on Jamestown Road access to SR 49/108. Currently, both the Jamestown Road and 5th Avenue intersections operate at a level of service (LOS) of "F" (AWE 2014).

EXISTING SETTING

CONCEPTS AND TERMINOLOGY

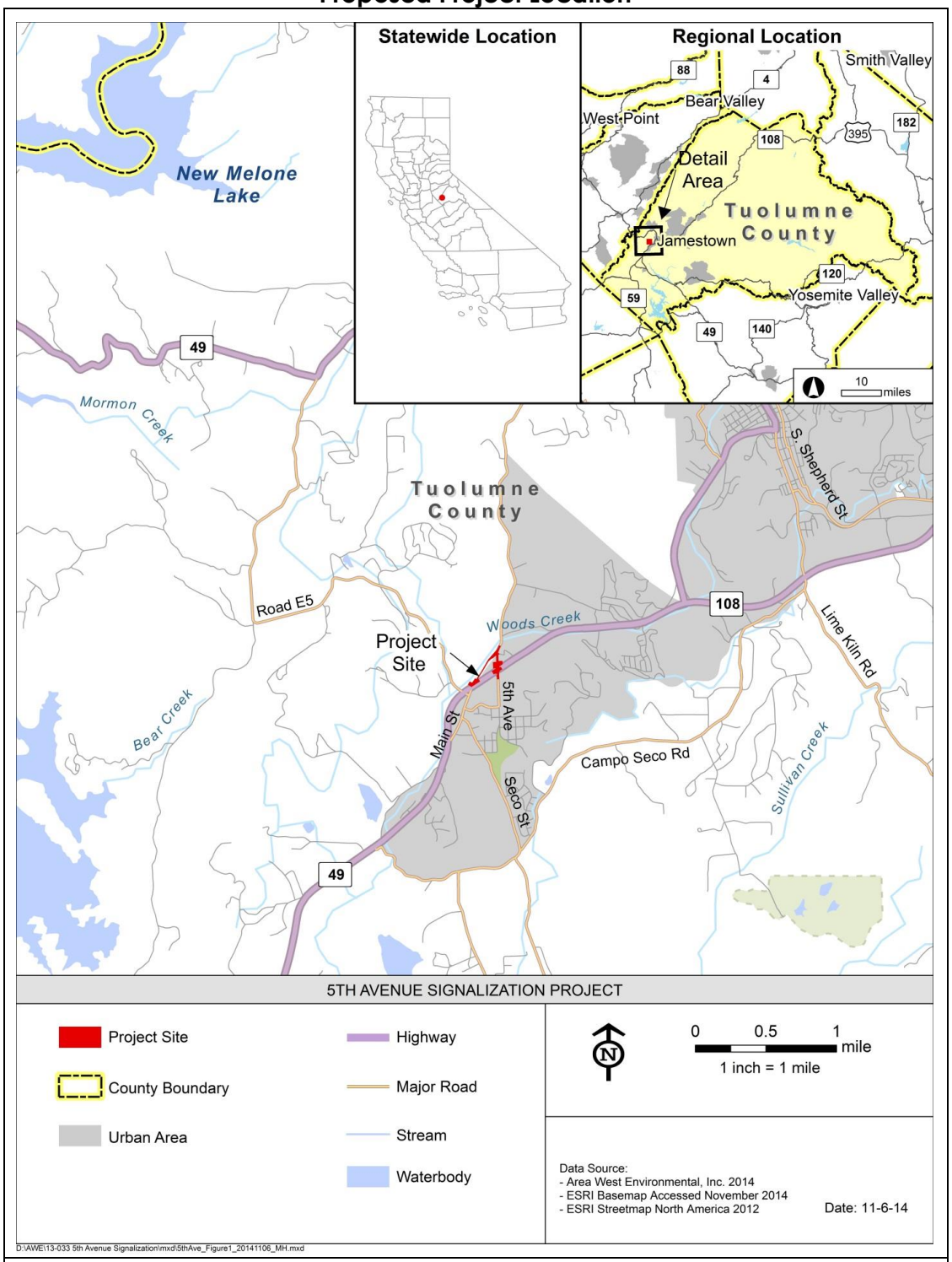
ACOUSTIC FUNDAMENTALS

Noise is generally defined as sound that is loud, disagreeable, or unexpected. Sound is mechanical energy transmitted in the form of a wave because of a disturbance or vibration. Sound levels are described in terms of both amplitude and frequency.

Amplitude

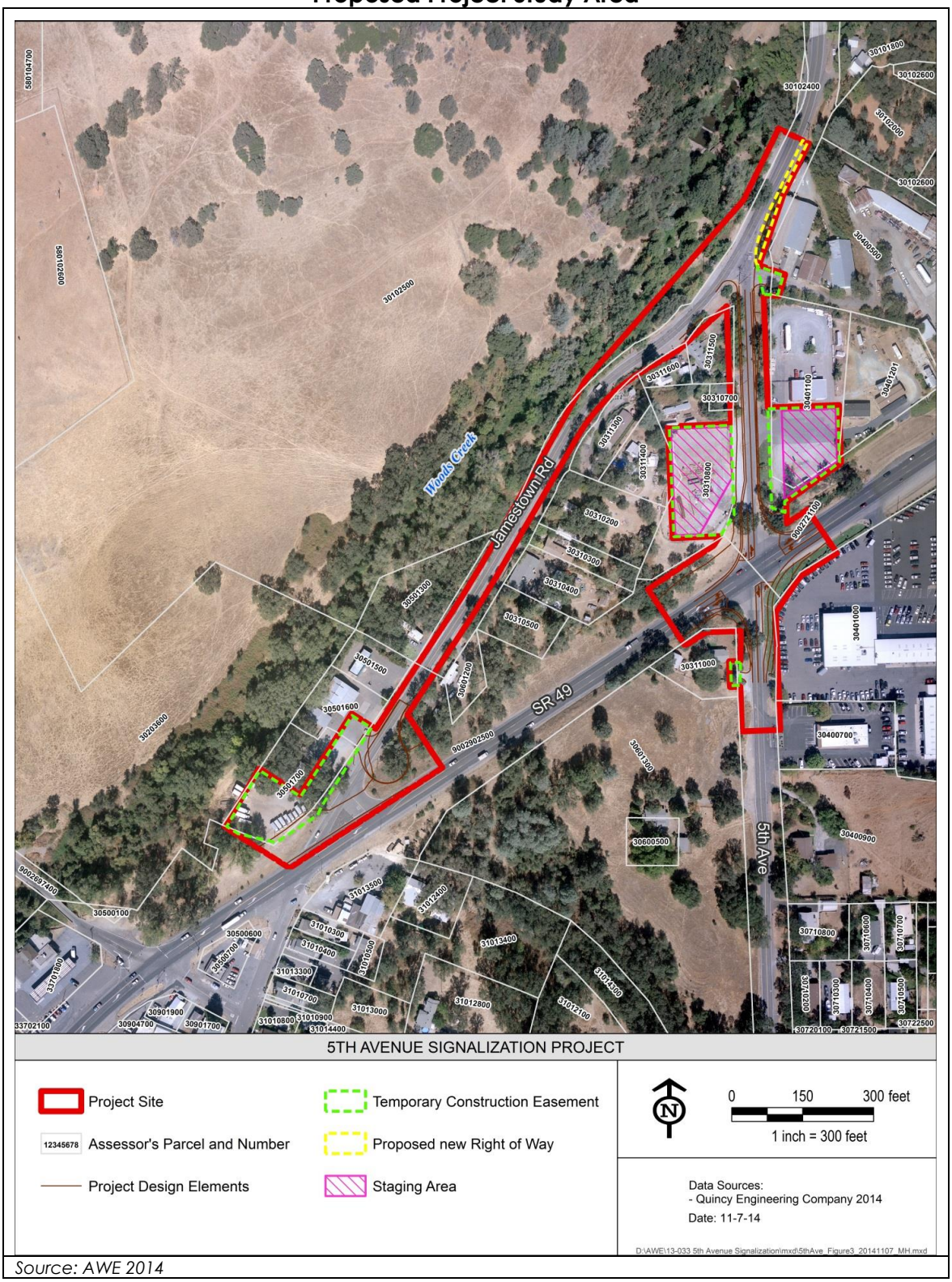
Amplitude is defined as the difference between ambient air pressure and the peak pressure of the sound wave. Amplitude is measured in decibels (dB) on a logarithmic scale. For example, a 65 dB source of sound, such as a truck, when joined by another 65 dB source results in a sound amplitude of 68 dB, not 130 dB (i.e., doubling the source strength increases the sound pressure by 3 dB). Amplitude is interpreted by the ear as corresponding to different degrees of loudness. Laboratory measurements correlate a 10 dB increase in amplitude with a perceived doubling of loudness and establish a 3 dB change in amplitude as the minimum audible difference perceptible to the average person.

FIGURE 1
Proposed Project Location



Source: AWE 2014

FIGURE 2
Proposed Project Study Area



Source: AWE 2014

Frequency

The frequency of a sound is defined as the number of fluctuations of the pressure wave per second. The unit of frequency is the Hertz (Hz). One Hz equals one cycle per second. The human ear is not equally sensitive to sound of different frequencies. For instance, the human ear is more sensitive to sound in the higher portion of this range than in the lower and sound waves below 16 Hz or above 20,000 Hz cannot be heard at all. To approximate the sensitivity of the human ear to changes in frequency, environmental sound is usually measured in what is referred to as "A-weighted decibels" (dBA). On this scale, the normal range of human hearing extends from about 10 dBA to about 140 dBA (U.S. EPA 1971). Common community noise sources and associated noise levels, in dBA, are depicted in **Figure 3**.

Addition of Decibels

Because decibels are logarithmic units, sound levels cannot be added or subtracted through ordinary arithmetic. Under the decibel scale, a doubling of sound energy corresponds to a 3-dB increase. In other words, when two identical sources are each producing sound of the same loudness, the resulting sound level at a given distance would be 3 dB higher than one source under the same conditions. For example, if one automobile produces a sound level of 70 dB when it passes an observer, two cars passing simultaneously would not produce 140 dB; rather, they would combine to produce 73 dB. Under the decibel scale, three sources of equal loudness together would produce an increase of 5 dB.

Sound Propagation & Attenuation

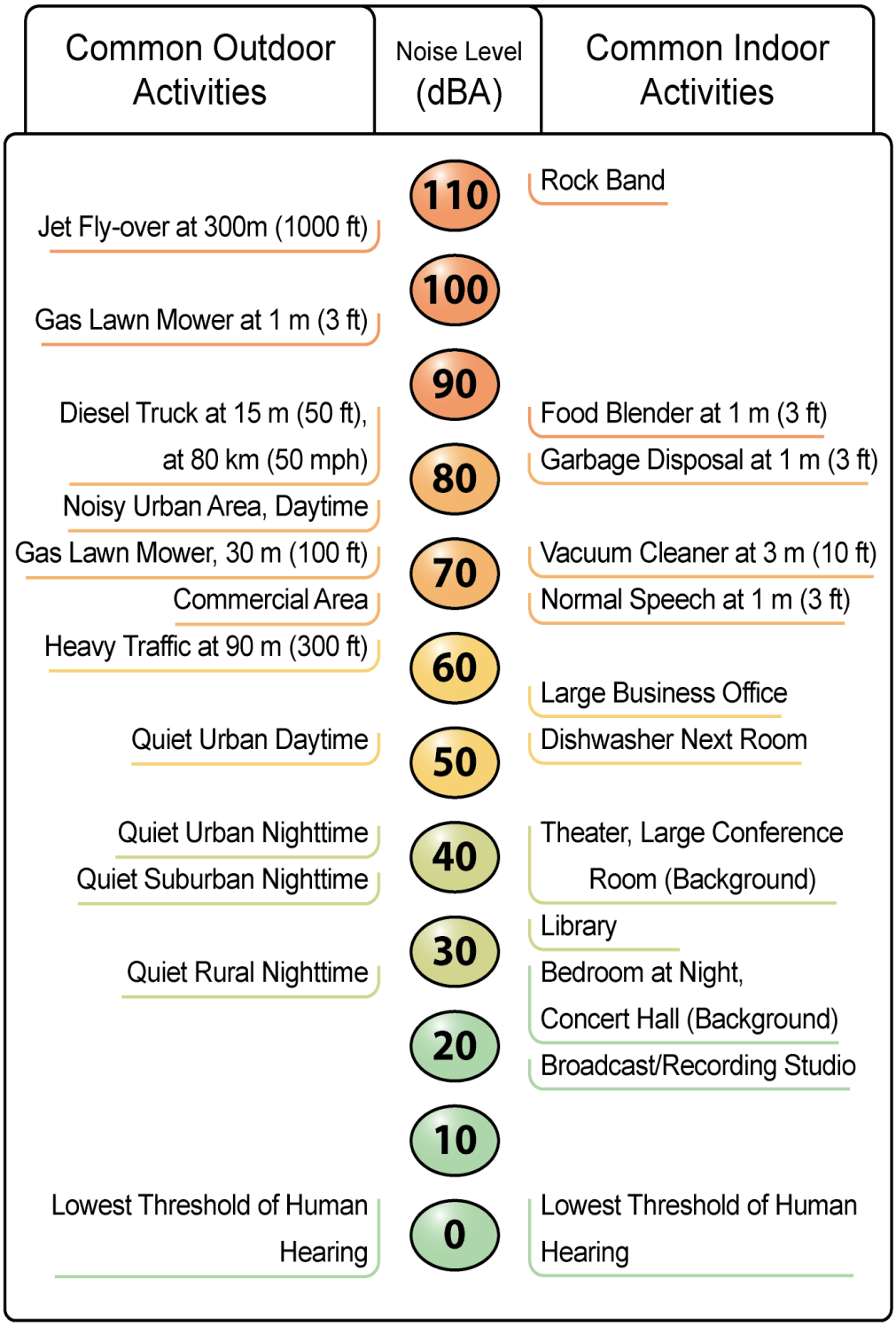
Geometric Spreading

Sound from a localized source (i.e., a point source) propagates uniformly outward in a spherical pattern. The sound level decreases (attenuates) at a rate of approximately 6 decibels for each doubling of distance from a point source. Highways consist of several localized noise sources on a defined path, and hence can be treated as a line source, which approximates the effect of several point sources. Noise from a line source propagates outward in a cylindrical pattern, often referred to as cylindrical spreading. Sound levels attenuate at a rate of approximately 3 decibels for each doubling of distance from a line source, depending on ground surface characteristics. For acoustically hard sites (i.e., sites with a reflective surface between the source and the receiver, such as a parking lot or body of water), no excess ground attenuation is assumed. For acoustically absorptive or soft sites (i.e., those sites with an absorptive ground surface between the source and the receiver, such as soft dirt, grass, or scattered bushes and trees), an excess ground-attenuation value of 1.5 decibels per doubling of distance is normally assumed. When added to the cylindrical spreading, the excess ground attenuation for soft surfaces results in an overall attenuation rate of 4.5 decibels per doubling of distance from the source.

Atmospheric Effects

Receptors located downwind from a source can be exposed to increased noise levels relative to calm conditions, whereas locations upwind can have lowered noise levels. Sound levels can be increased at large distances (e.g., more than 500 feet) from the highway due to atmospheric temperature inversion (i.e., increasing temperature with elevation). Other factors such as air temperature, humidity, and turbulence can also have significant effects.

FIGURE 3
Common Noise Levels



Source: Caltrans 2012

Shielding by Natural or Human-Made Features

A large object or barrier in the path between a noise source and a receiver can substantially attenuate noise levels at the receiver. The amount of attenuation provided by shielding depends on the size of the object and the frequency content of the noise source. Natural terrain features (e.g., hills and dense woods) and human-made features (e.g., buildings and walls) can substantially reduce noise levels. Walls are often constructed between a source and a receiver specifically to reduce noise. A barrier that breaks the line of sight between a source and a receiver will typically result in minimum 5 dB of noise reduction. Taller barriers provide increased noise reduction.

Noise reductions afforded by building construction can vary depending on construction materials and techniques. Standard construction practices typically provide approximately 15 dBA exterior-to-interior noise reductions for building facades, with windows open, and approximately 20-30 dBA, with windows closed. With compliance with current Title 24 energy efficiency standards, which require increased building insulation and inclusion of an interior air ventilation system to allow windows on noise-impacted façades to remain closed, exterior-to-interior noise reductions typically average approximately 25 dBA. The absorptive characteristics of interior rooms, such as carpeted floors, draperies and furniture, can result in further reductions in interior noise.

NOISE DESCRIPTORS

The decibel scale alone does not adequately characterize how humans perceive noise. The dominant frequencies of a sound have a substantial effect on the human response to that sound. Although the intensity (energy per unit area) of the sound is a purely physical quantity, the loudness or human response is determined by the characteristics of the human ear.

Human hearing is limited in the range of audible frequencies as well as in the way it perceives the sound-pressure level in that range. In general, people are most sensitive to the frequency range of 1,000–8,000 Hz, and perceive sounds within that range better than sounds of the same amplitude in higher or lower frequencies. To approximate the response of the human ear, sound levels of individual frequency bands are weighted, depending on the human sensitivity to those frequencies, which is referred to as the "A-weighted" sound level (expressed in units of dBA). The A-weighting network approximates the frequency response of the average young ear when listening to most ordinary sounds. When people make judgments of the relative loudness or annoyance of a sound, their judgments correlate well with the A-scale sound levels of those sounds. Other weighting networks have been devised to address high noise levels or other special problems (e.g., B-, C-, and D-scales), but these scales are rarely used in conjunction with environmental noise.

The intensity of environmental noise fluctuates over time, and several descriptors of time-averaged noise levels are typically used. For the evaluation of environmental noise, the most commonly used descriptors are L_{eq}, L_{dn}, and CNEL. The energy-equivalent noise level, L_{eq}, is a measure of the average energy content (intensity) of noise over any given period. Many communities use 24-hour descriptors of noise levels to regulate noise. The day-night average noise level, L_{dn}, is the 24-hour average of the noise intensity, with a 10-dBA "penalty" added for nighttime noise (10 p.m. to 7 a.m.) to account for the greater sensitivity to noise during this period. CNEL, the community equivalent noise level, is similar to L_{dn} but adds an additional 5-dBA penalty for evening noise (7 p.m. to 10 p.m.). Common noise level descriptors are summarized in **Table 1**.

TABLE 1
Common Acoustical Descriptors

Descriptor	Definition
Energy Equivalent Noise Level (L_{eq})	The energy mean (average) noise level. The instantaneous noise levels during a specific period of time in dBA are converted to relative energy values. From the sum of the relative energy values, an average energy value (in dBA) is calculated.
Minimum Noise Level (L_{min})	The minimum instantaneous noise level during a specific period of time.
Maximum Noise Level (L_{max})	The maximum instantaneous noise level during a specific period of time.
Day-Night Average Noise Level (DNL or L_{dn})	The DNL was first recommended by the US EPA in 1974 as a "simple, uniform and appropriate way" of measuring long term environmental noise. DNL takes into account both the frequency of occurrence and duration of all noise events during a 24-hour period with a 10 dBA "penalty" for noise events that occur between the more noise-sensitive hours of 10:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m. In other words, 10 dBA is "added" to noise events that occur in the nighttime hours to account for increased sensitivity to noise during these hours.
Community Noise Equivalent Level (CNEL)	The CNEL is similar to the L_{dn} described above, but with an additional 5 dBA "penalty" added to noise events that occur between the hours of 7:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m. The calculated CNEL is typically approximately 0.5 dBA higher than the calculated L_{dn}.

HUMAN RESPONSE TO NOISE

The human response to environmental noise is subjective and varies considerably from individual to individual. Noise in the community has often been cited as a health problem, not in terms of actual physiological damage, such as hearing impairment, but in terms of inhibiting general well-being and contributing to undue stress and annoyance. The health effects of noise in the community arise from interference with human activities, including sleep, speech, recreation, and tasks that demand concentration or coordination. Hearing loss can occur at the highest noise intensity levels. When community noise interferes with human activities or contributes to stress, public annoyance with the noise source increases. The acceptability of noise and the threat to public well-being are the basis for land use planning policies preventing exposure to excessive community noise levels.

Unfortunately, there is no completely satisfactory way to measure the subjective effects of noise or of the corresponding reactions of annoyance and dissatisfaction. This is primarily because of the wide variation in individual thresholds of annoyance and habituation to noise over differing individual experiences with noise. Thus, an important way of determining a person's subjective reaction to a new noise is the comparison of it to the existing environment to which one has adapted: the so-called "ambient" environment. In general, the more a new noise exceeds the previously existing ambient noise level, the less acceptable the new noise will be judged.

Regarding increases in A-weighted noise levels, knowledge of the following relationships will be helpful in understanding this analysis:

- Except in carefully controlled laboratory experiments, a change of 1 dB cannot be perceived by humans;
- Outside of the laboratory, a 3-dB change is considered a just-perceivable difference;
- A change in level of at least 5 dB is required before any noticeable change in community response would be expected. An increase of 5 dB is typically considered substantial;
- A 10-dB change is subjectively heard as an approximate doubling in loudness and would almost certainly cause an adverse change in community response.

AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

NOISE-SENSITIVE LAND USES

Noise-sensitive land uses are generally considered to include those uses where noise exposure could result in health-related risks to individuals, as well as places where quiet is an essential element of their intended purpose. Residential dwellings are of primary concern because of the potential for increased and prolonged exposure of individuals to both interior and exterior noise levels. Additional land uses such as parks, historic sites, cemeteries, and recreation areas are also considered sensitive to increases in exterior noise levels. Schools, churches, hotels, libraries, and other places where low interior noise levels are essential are also considered noise-sensitive land uses.

Noise-sensitive land uses identified in the project area consist predominantly of residential uses. The nearest residential land uses are located adjacent to the segments of Jamestown Road and 5th Avenue, between the Jamestown Road/5th Avenue intersection and SR 49/108.

AMBIENT NOISE ENVIRONMENT

To document existing ambient noise levels in the project area, short-term noise measurement surveys were conducted at various locations along the primary affected roadway segments and in the general vicinity of nearby residential land uses. Measurements were conducted on November 31, 2014 using a Larson Davis Laboratories, Type I, Model 820 integrating sound-level meter. The meter was calibrated before use and is certified to be in compliance with ANSI specifications. Measured noise levels are summarized in **Table 2**. As depicted, average-hourly traffic noise levels (in L_{eq}) in the project area generally ranged from the mid to upper 60's. The highest average-hourly noise levels typically occur during the peak-hour commute periods. Maximum intermittent noise levels (in L_{max}) ranged from the low 70's to the mid 80's. Ambient noise levels were primarily influenced by vehicle traffic along area roadways.

Existing average-daily traffic noise levels (in CNEL/L_{dn}) for area roadways are identified in **Table 3**. Traffic noise levels were calculated using the FHWA Highway Traffic Noise Prediction Model (FHWA-RD-77-108) and California Vehicle Noise Reference Energy Mean Emission Levels (Calveno REMELS). As depicted, average-daily noise levels at 50 feet from the near-travel-lane centerline of area roadways range from approximately 55 to 69 dBA CNEL/L_{dn}.

TABLE 2
Summary of Short-term Noise Measurement Surveys

Location		Distance from Near-Travel-Lane Roadway Centerline (Feet)	Monitoring Period	Noise Levels (dBA)	
				L_{eq}	L_{max}
1	Jamestown Road, 5th Avenue and State Route 49	19	0703 - 0713	64.1	84.7
			1705-1715	64.2	81.4
2	Jamestown Road, North of 5th Avenue	19	0818-0828	67.1	80.3
			0940-1000	67.0	82.3
			1610-1620	66.4	82.1
3	State Route 49, East of 5th Avenue	25	0719-0734	66.2	74.1
			0840-0900	65.5	72.7
4	5th Avenue, North of SR 49	10	0630-0640	65.0	77.3
			1630-1640	65.9	77.3

Ambient noise measurements were conducted using a Larson Davis Laboratories, Type I, Model 820 integrating sound-level meter. Measured ambient noise levels may include background noise from nearby roadways and community noise sources.

TABLE 3
Existing Traffic Noise Levels

Roadway	CNEL/L_{dn} at 50 feet from Near-Travel-Lane Centerline	Distance to CNEL/L_{dn} Noise Contours		
		70 dBA	65 dBA	60 dBA
Jamestown Rd., Between the 5th Ave./Jamestown Rd. Intersection and SR 49/108	57.53	*Within Roadway Right-of-Way*		
SR 49/108, West of 5th Ave.	68.51	56	114	243
SR 49/108, East of 5th Ave.	68.99	59	123	262
5th Ave., Between 5th Ave./Jamestown Rd. Intersection and SR 49/108	54.63	*Within Roadway Right-of-Way*		

Traffic noise levels were calculated using the FHWA Highway Traffic Noise Prediction Model (FHWA-RD-77-108) and Calveno REMELS.

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

NOISE

County of Tuolumne General Plan

The Noise Element of the Tuolumne County General Plan (1996) includes goals, policies, and implementation programs designed to ensure that County residents are not subjected to noise beyond acceptable levels. One of the objectives of the General Plan is to protect existing noise-sensitive development (e.g., hospitals, schools, churches and residential uses) from new uses that would generate noise levels incompatible with those uses and, conversely, discourage noise-sensitive uses from locating near sources of high noise levels. In its General Plan, the County lists maximum allowable noise exposure for transportation noise sources, as summarized in **Table 4** (Tuolumne County 1996).

The Noise Element also identifies standards to be used for evaluation of projected changes in community noise levels (**Table 5**). As depicted, a noise level increase of 5.0, or greater, would typically be considered to result in increased levels of annoyance where existing ambient noise levels are less than 60 dB. Within areas where the ambient noise level ranges from 60 to 65 dB, increased levels of annoyance would be anticipated at increases of 3 dB, or greater. Increases of 1.5 dB, or greater, could result in increased levels of annoyance in areas where the ambient noise level exceeds 65 dB. The rationale for these standards is that as ambient noise levels increase, a smaller increase in noise resulting from a project is sufficient to cause significant increases in annoyance.

TABLE 4
Maximum Allowable Noise Exposure for Transportation Noise sources [a]

Land Use	Ldn/CNEL, dBA	
	Outdoor Activity Areas [b]	Interior Spaces [c]
Residential	60	45
Transient Lodging [d]	60	45
Hospitals, Nursing Homes	60	45
Churches, Meeting Halls, Office Buildings	--	45
Schools [e], Libraries, Museums	--	45

a. This table applies to noise exposure levels that result from a transportation noise source other than aircraft. For existing receiving land uses, consideration shall be given to the noise exposure from new transportation noise sources during the design and approval of the new transportation project. In the case of existing transportation noise sources, projects or consideration of land use changes involving noise-sensitive land uses shall address the noise exposure environment and use these standards as thresholds.
b. An outdoor activity area is a location outside of the immediate structure where formal or informal activities are likely to happen. Where the location of outdoor activity areas is unknown, the exterior noise level standard shall be applied to the property line of the receiving land use.
c. For typical construction methods, the reduction in the noise level from the outside of the structure to the inside is approximately 15 dB. In a high noise environment, special consideration techniques may be necessary to reduce the interior noise level to the standard.
d. Transient lodging is overnight accommodations usually intended for occupancy by tourists or other short-term paying customers. Transient lodging, as used in this case, does not include bed and breakfast establishments that are located in rural areas, campgrounds, or guest ranches.
e. These standards only apply to nursing homes or schools that have more than 6 beds or students, respectively.
Source: Tuolumne County 1996

TABLE 5
Recommended Criteria for Evaluation of Increases in Ambient Noise Levels

Ambient Noise Level Without Project	Increase Required for Significant Impact
< 60 dB	5.0 dB, or greater
60-65 dB	3.0 dB, or greater
> 65 dB	1.5 dB, or greater

1. *These standards shall be applied when considering the noise impacts from projects that could cause a significant increase in the cumulative noise exposure of existing noise-sensitive land uses. If it is likely that existing noise-sensitive land uses could experience these increases in cumulative noise exposure, as measured in CNEL or Ldn.*
2. *Ambient Noise is defined as the composite of noise from all sources near and far. In this context, the ambient noise level constitutes the normal or existing level of environmental noise at a given location.*

Source: Tuolumne County 1996

County of Tuolumne Ordinances

The County of Tuolumne does not have a noise control ordinance. However, the County's Grading Ordinance (Title 12, Chapter 12.20, Section 12.20.380) does identify hourly restrictions for grading activities. Accordingly, the hours of grading operations on a project site shall be limited to 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. Monday through Saturday. Grading operations shall be prohibited on Sunday and County holidays, except as otherwise authorized by the Director. Grading operations necessary to address an emergency situation as determined by the Department shall be exempt from these hour restrictions.

GROUNDBORNE VIBRATION

Sources of earthborne vibrations include natural phenomena (earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, sea waves, landslides, etc.), or manmade causes (explosions, machinery, traffic, trains, construction equipment, etc.). Vibration sources may be continuous such as factory machinery, and transient, such as explosions.

Vibration is like noise in that it involves a source, a transmission path, and a receiver. While vibration is related to noise, it differs in that noise is generally considered to be pressure waves transmitted through air, whereas vibration usually consists of the excitation of a structure or surface. As with noise, vibration consists of an amplitude and frequency. A person's perception to the vibration will depend on their individual sensitivity to vibration, as well as the amplitude and frequency of the source and the response of the system which is vibrating. Vibration can be measured in terms of acceleration, velocity, or displacement.

The County of Tuolumne does not have specific policies pertaining to vibration levels. However, various agencies, such as the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), have developed recommended criteria for the evaluation of groundborne vibration levels with regard to potential human annoyance and building structural damage. Caltrans-recommended criteria for the evaluation of groundborne vibration events are summarized in **Table 6**. The vibration levels are presented in terms of peak particle velocity (ppv) in inches per second (in/sec) for continuous/frequent sources.

The effects of groundborne vibration levels, with regard to human annoyance and structural damage, is influenced by various factors, including ground type, distance between source and receptor, duration, and the type of vibration events (i.e., continuous or transient). As indicated in **Table 6,** the threshold at which there is a risk to normal structures is 0.2 ppv in/sec. This same threshold is typically considered the level at which increased levels of annoyance may begin to occur to occupants of nearby buildings. The recommended criteria for transient sources of single isolated events (i.e., blasting or demolition ball drops) is generally twice the levels identified for continuous/frequent sources (Caltrans 2002(b), 2004).

TABLE 6
Effects of Vibration on People and Buildings

Peak Particle Velocity (inches/second)	Human Reaction	Effect on Buildings
0.006–.019	Range of threshold of perception	Vibrations unlikely to cause damage of any type
0.08	Vibrations readily perceptible	Recommended upper level to which ruins and ancient monuments should be subjected
0.1	Level at which continuous vibrations may begin to annoy people, particularly those involved in vibration sensitive activities	Virtually no risk of architectural damage to normal buildings
0.2	Vibrations may begin to annoy people in buildings	Threshold at which there is a risk of architectural damage to normal dwellings
0.4-0.6	Vibrations considered unpleasant by people subjected to continuous vibrations and unacceptable to some people walking on bridges	Architectural damage and possibly minor structural damage

Notes: Vibration levels based on peak particle velocity in the vertical direction for continuous/frequent intermittent sources. The criteria for transient sources of single isolated events (i.e., blasting or demolition ball drops) is generally twice the levels identified for continuous/frequent sources. Where human reactions are concerned, the value is at the point at which the person is situated. For buildings, the value refers to the ground motion. No allowance is included for the amplifying effect, if any, of structural components.
Source: Caltrans 2002, 2004

IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

CEQA Guidelines Amendments became effective March 18, 2010. Included in the Amendments are revisions to the Appendix G Initial Study Checklist. In accordance with these Amendments, a project would be considered to have a significant impact if it would:

1) Result in exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?

2) Result in exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?

3) Result in a substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?

4) Result in a substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?

5) If located within the Tuolumne County Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan, expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels? or, if located within the vicinity of a private airstrip, expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?

The County's noise standards for transportation noise sources, as specified in **Table 4** and **Table 5**, were relied upon for determination of impact significance. The *CEQA Guidelines* do not define the levels at which ground-borne vibration levels would be considered excessive. For this reason, Caltrans' recommended ground-borne vibration thresholds were used for the evaluation of impacts based on increased potential for structural damage and human annoyance (**Table 6**). Caltrans considers a threshold of 0.2 in/sec ppv to be the level at which architectural damage (i.e., minor cracking of plaster walls and ceilings) to normally-constructed buildings may occur. This same threshold is typically considered the level at which increased levels of annoyance may begin to occur to occupants of nearby buildings.

METHODOLOGY

Short-term noise impacts associated with construction activities were analyzed based on typical construction equipment noise levels and distances to the nearest noise-sensitive land uses. Construction-generated noise levels were based on data obtained from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, as well as, the Federal Highway Administration's (FHWA) *Roadway Construction Noise Model*.

Traffic noise levels were calculated using the FHWA Highway Traffic Noise Prediction Model (FHWA-RD-77-108) and California Vehicle Noise Reference Energy Mean Emission Levels (Calveno REMELS). The model was calibrated based on existing noise measurement data. Additional input data included day/night percentages of autos, medium and heavy trucks, vehicle speeds, ground attenuation factors, and roadway widths. To determine changes in traffic noise levels attributable to the proposed project, traffic noise levels were modeled for near-term (year 2015) and future cumulative (year 2035) conditions. Increases in traffic noise levels attributable to the proposed project were calculated by comparing the predicted noise levels with and without project implementation. Noise modeling assumptions and results are included in **Appendix A**.

IMPACT DISCUSSION

IMPACT NOISE-1: Would the project result in exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?

Implementation of the proposed project would not result in a significant long-term noise impact to nearby noise-sensitive land uses. However, short-term construction related noise levels could potentially adversely affect nearby noise-sensitive land uses. For residential land uses, activities occurring during the more noise-sensitive nighttime hours would be of particular concern given the potential for increased levels of sleep disruption to occupants of nearby residential dwellings.

Construction activities occurring during the nighttime hours would, therefore, be considered to have a ***potentially significant*** impact. Implementation of MM Noise-1 would reduce this impact to a less-than-significant level. Refer to *Impact Noise-3* and *Impact Noise-4* for additional discussions of short-term and long-term noise impact, respectively.

IMPACT NOISE-2: Would the project result in exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?

Implementation of the proposed project would not result in the introduction of any new sources of groundborne vibration in the project area. In addition, vehicle traffic along roadways are not considered a major source of groundborne vibration. As a result, traffic vibration levels associated with implementation of the proposed project would not be projected to exceed applicable thresholds at nearby land uses.

Increases in groundborne vibration levels attributable to the proposed project would be primarily associated with short-term construction-related activities. Construction activities associated with the proposed improvements would likely require the use of various off-road equipment, such as tractors, concrete mixers, and haul trucks. The use of major groundborne vibration-generating construction equipment, such as pile drivers, would not be required for this project.

Groundborne vibration levels associated with representative construction equipment are summarized in **Table 7**. Based on the vibration levels presented in **Table 6**, ground vibration generated by construction equipment would be approximately 0.08 in/sec ppv, or less, at 25 feet. Predicted vibration levels at the nearest onsite and offsite structures would not exceed the minimum recommended criteria for structural damage and human annoyance (0.2 in/sec ppv) at the nearest existing structures. As a result, this impact would be considered ***less than significant.***

TABLE 7
Representative Vibration Source Levels for Construction Equipment

Equipment	Peak Particle Velocity at 25 Feet (In/Sec)
Loaded Trucks	0.076
Jackhammer	0.035
Small Bulldozers/Tractors	0.003
Source: FTA 2006, Caltrans 2004	

***IMPACT NOISE-3: Would the project result in a* substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?**

Implementation of the proposed project would result in a redistribution of vehicle traffic along area roadways. As a result, long-term increases in ambient noise levels in the project area would be associated with potential changes in vehicle traffic noise along area roadways. Potential changes in traffic noise levels were evaluated using the FHWA's roadway noise

prediction model for primarily affected roadways. The model was calibrated based on existing noise measurement data. Additional input data included day/night percentages of autos, medium and heavy trucks, vehicle speeds, ground attenuation factors, and roadway widths. Increases in ambient noise levels attributable to the proposed project were calculated by comparing the predicted traffic noise levels along primarily affected roadway segments, with and without project implementation, for near-term (year 2015) and future cumulative (year 2035) conditions. Predicted increases in traffic noise levels, for near-term and future cumulative conditions, are summarized in **Table 8** and **Table 9**, respectively.

As depicted in **Table 8** and **Table 9**, implementation of the proposed project would not result in a significant increase in traffic noise levels for either near-term or future cumulative conditions. Predicted traffic noise levels along Jamestown Road, between the 5th Avenue/Jamestown Road intersection and SR 49/108, would decrease by approximately 6.8 dBA CNEL/L^{dn}. Traffic noise levels along 5th Avenue, between the 5th Avenue/Jamestown Road intersection and SR 49/108, would increase by less than 5 dB, which would not be considered a significant increase. Furthermore, although traffic noise levels along 5th Avenue would be projected to increases, predicted traffic noise levels within the outdoor activity areas of adjacent residential land uses would not be projected to exceed the County's exterior noise level standard of 60 dBA CNEL/L_{dn}. Furthermore, assuming an average exterior-to-interior noise reduction of 15 dB, with windows partially open, predicted interior noise levels within the residential dwellings located along 5th Avenue would be approximately 44 dBA CNEL/L_{dn}. Assuming an average exterior-to-interior noise reduction of 20 dB, with windows closed, predicted interior noise levels within these same residential dwellings would be approximately 39 dBA CNEL/L_{dn}. Predicted interior noise levels at these nearest residential land uses would not exceed the County's noise standard of 45 dBA CNEL/L_{dn}. Implementation of the proposed project would not result in significance increases in traffic noise levels along other nearby roadways, including the nearby segments of SR 49/108. For these reasons, this impact would be considered ***less than significant***.

TABLE 8
Predicted Increases in Traffic Noise Levels
Near-Term (Year 2015) Conditions

Roadway	Predicted Noise Level at 50 feet from Centerline of Near Travel Lane (dBA CNEL/L_{dn})			
	Without Project	With Project	Difference[1]	Significant?[2]
Jamestown Rd., Between the 5th Ave./Jamestown Rd. Intersection and SR 49/108	57.8	51.0	-6.8	No
SR 49/108, West of 5th Ave.	68.7	69.2	0.5	No
SR 49/108, East of 5th Ave.	69.2	69.2	0.0	No
5th Ave., Between 5th Ave./Jamestown Rd. Intersection and SR 49/108	54.7	59.4	4.7	No

1. Difference in noise levels reflects the incremental increase attributable to the proposed project.
2. Significant increase is defined as:.
- *Project-generated increase in ambient noise levels of 5 dB, or more, in areas where the ambient no-project noise level is less than 60 dBA CNEL/L_{dn};*
- *Project-generated increase in ambient noise levels of 3 dB, or more, in areas where the ambient no-project noise level is 60-65 dBA CNEL/L_{dn};*
- *Project-generated increase in ambient noise levels of 1.5 dB, or more, in areas where the ambient no-project noise level is greater than 65 dBA CNEL/L_{dn}.*

TABLE 9
Predicted Increases in Traffic Noise Levels
Future Cumulative (Year 2035) Conditions

Roadway	Predicted Noise Level at 50 feet from Centerline of Near Travel Lane (dBA CNEL/L_{dn})			
	Without Project	With Project	Difference[1]	Significant?[2]
Jamestown Rd., Between 5th Ave./Jamestown Rd. Intersection and SR 49/108	58.2	51.4	-6.8	No
SR 49/108, West of 5th Ave.	69.3	69.7	0.4	No
SR 49/108, East of 5th Ave.	69.8	69.8	0.0	No
5th Ave., Between 5th Ave./Jamestown Rd. Intersection and SR 49/108	55.8	59.9	4.1	No

1. Difference in noise levels reflects the incremental increase attributable to the proposed project.
2 Significant increase is defined as:.

- *Project-generated increase in ambient noise levels of 5 dB, or more, in areas where the ambient no-project noise level at noise-sensitive land uses is less than 60 dBA CNEL/L_{dn};*
- *Project-generated increase in ambient noise levels of 3 dB, or more, in areas where the ambient no-project noise level at noise-sensitive land uses is 60-65 dBA CNEL/L_{dn};*
- *Project-generated increase in ambient noise levels of 1.5 dB, or more, in areas where the ambient no-project noise level at noise-sensitive land uses is greater than 65 dBA CNEL/L_{dn}.*

IMPACT NOISE-4: Would the project result in a substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?

Temporary short-term noise impacts would occur during project construction. Construction noise typically occurs intermittently and varies depending upon the nature or phase of construction (e.g., land clearing, grading, excavation, and paving). Noise generated by construction equipment, including earth movers, material handlers, and portable generators, can reach high levels. Noise levels associated with individual construction equipment is summarized in **Table 10.**

As depicted in **Table 10**, noise levels generated by individual pieces of construction equipment typically range from approximately 74 dBA to 89 dBA at 50 feet (FTA 2006). Typical operating cycles may involve 2 minutes of full power, followed by 3 or 4 minutes at lower settings. Average-hourly noise levels associated with road improvement projects can vary, reaching combined levels of up to approximately 83 dBA L_{eq} at 50 feet, depending on the activities performed. Short-term increases in vehicle traffic, including worker commute trips and haul truck trips may also result in temporary increases in ambient noise levels at nearby receptors.

As noted earlier in this report, noise-sensitive land uses in the project area include residential dwellings, the nearest of which are located adjacent to Jamestown Road, between SR 49/108 and 5th Avenue. For nearby residential land uses, noise-generating construction activities occurring during the more noise-sensitive nighttime hours would be of particular concern given the potential for increased levels of sleep disruption to occupants of nearby residential dwellings. The proposed project does not identify hourly restrictions for construction activities. As a result, this impact would be considered to have a ***potentially significant*** short-term noise impact to occupants of nearby residential land uses.

TABLE 10
Typical Construction Equipment Noise Levels

Equipment	Typical Noise Level (dBA Lmax) 50 feet from Source
Air Compressor	81
Backhoe	80
Compactor	82
Concrete Mixer	85
Concrete Vibrator	76
Crane, Mobile	83
Dozer	85
Generator	81
Grader	85
Impact Wrench	85
Jack Hammer	88
Loader	85
Truck	88
Paver	89
Pneumatic Tool	85
Roller	74
Saw	76
Sources: FTA 2006	

Mitigation Measures

MM Noise-1: The following measures shall be implemented to reduce construction-generated noise levels:

a. Construction activities (excluding activities that would result in a safety concern to the public or construction workers) shall be limited to between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m., Monday through Saturday. Construction activities shall be prohibited on Sundays and County holidays.

b. Construction equipment shall be properly maintained and equipped with noise-reduction intake and exhaust mufflers and engine shrouds, in accordance with manufacturers' recommendations. Equipment engine shrouds shall be closed during equipment operation.

Significance After Mitigation

Implementation of the above mitigation measures would limit construction activities to the less noise-sensitive periods of the day. These hourly limitations are based on the limits identified in the County's Grading Ordinance (Title 12, Chapter 12.20, Section 12.20.380). In addition, the use of mufflers would reduce individual equipment noise levels by approximately 10 dBA. With

implementation of the above mitigation measures and given that construction-generated noise impacts would be short-term, this impact would be considered ***less than significant***.

IMPACT NOISE-5: Would the project result in exposure of persons to aircraft noise.

The project site is not located within a noise impact area, as identified in the *Tuolumne County Airport Land Use Plan*, or within 2 miles of a public-use or private airport. The nearest airports are the Peoria Airport, which is located approximately 5.5 miles southwest of the project site, and Columbia Airport, which is located approximately 4.6 miles north of the project site. As a result, the proposed project would not subject construction workers to high levels of aircraft noise. In addition, implementation of the proposed project would not result in the construction or relocation of any noise-sensitive land uses, nor would project implementation interfere with airport operations. ***No impact***.

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APPENDIX A
Noise Prediction Modeling

TRAFFIC NOISE MODELING

MODEL CALIBRATION
LOCATION A: JAMESTOWN ROAD
LOCATION B: SR 49/108

LOCATION	A	B
MEASURED	64.2	66.2
MODELED	63.8	66.0
DIFFERENCE	0.4	0.2
ACCEPTABLE	YES	YES

EXISTING CONDITIONS

JAMESTOWN RD, BETWEEN 5TH ST AND SR 49/108
ADT: 2155 SPEED: 35 ACTIVE HALF WIDTH (FT): 6
SITE CHARACTERISTICS: SOFT GRADE (PERCENT): .5
CNEL AT 50 FT FROM NEAR TRAVEL LANE CENTERLINE = 57.53
* * DISTANCE (FEET) FROM ROADWAY CENTERLINE TO CNEL * *

70 CNEL	65 CNEL	60 CNEL	55 CNEL
0.0	0.0	0.0	82.3

SR 49/108, WEST OF 5th Ave
ADT: 18620 SPEED: 45 ACTIVE HALF WIDTH (FT): 18
SITE CHARACTERISTICS: SOFT GRADE (PERCENT): .5
CNEL AT 50 FT FROM NEAR TRAVEL LANE CENTERLINE = 68.51
* * DISTANCE (FEET) FROM ROADWAY CENTERLINE TO CNEL * *

70 CNEL	65 CNEL	60 CNEL	55 CNEL
55.2	113.8	242.6	521.5

SR 49/108, EAST OF 5th Ave
ADT: 20820 SPEED: 45 ACTIVE HALF WIDTH (FT): 18
SITE CHARACTERISTICS: SOFT GRADE (PERCENT): .5
CNEL AT 50 FT FROM NEAR TRAVEL LANE CENTERLINE = 68.99
* * DISTANCE (FEET) FROM ROADWAY CENTERLINE TO CNEL * *

70 CNEL	65 CNEL	60 CNEL	55 CNEL
59.0	122.3	261.3	561.8

5th Ave, NORTH OF SR 49/108
ADT: 1105 SPEED: 35 ACTIVE HALF WIDTH (FT): 6
SITE CHARACTERISTICS: SOFT GRADE (PERCENT): .5
CNEL AT 50 FT FROM NEAR TRAVEL LANE CENTERLINE = 54.63
* * DISTANCE (FEET) FROM ROADWAY CENTERLINE TO CNEL * *

70 CNEL	65 CNEL	60 CNEL	55 CNEL
0.0	0.0	0.0	52.9

YR 2015 NO PROJECT

JAMESTOWN RD, BETWEEN 5th Ave AND SR 49/108
ADT: 2290 SPEED: 35 ACTIVE HALF WIDTH (FT): 6
SITE CHARACTERISTICS: SOFT GRADE (PERCENT): .5
CNEL AT 50 FT FROM NEAR TRAVEL LANE CENTERLINE = 57.79
* * DISTANCE (FEET) FROM ROADWAY CENTERLINE TO CNEL * *

70 CNEL	65 CNEL	60 CNEL	55 CNEL
0.0	0.0	0.0	85.7

SR 49/108, WEST OF 5th Ave
ADT: 19645 SPEED: 45 ACTIVE HALF WIDTH (FT): 18
SITE CHARACTERISTICS: SOFT GRADE (PERCENT): .5
CNEL AT 50 FT FROM NEAR TRAVEL LANE CENTERLINE = 68.74
* * DISTANCE (FEET) FROM ROADWAY CENTERLINE TO CNEL * *

70 CNEL	65 CNEL	60 CNEL	55 CNEL
57.0	117.8	251.4	540.5

SR 49/108, EAST OF 5th Ave
ADT: 21955 SPEED: 45 ACTIVE HALF WIDTH (FT): 18
SITE CHARACTERISTICS: SOFT GRADE (PERCENT): .5
CNEL AT 50 FT FROM NEAR TRAVEL LANE CENTERLINE = 69.23
* * DISTANCE (FEET) FROM ROADWAY CENTERLINE TO CNEL * *

70 CNEL	65 CNEL	60 CNEL	55 CNEL
60.9	126.7	270.7	582.0

5th Ave, NORTH OF SR 49/108
ADT: 1135 SPEED: 35 ACTIVE HALF WIDTH (FT): 6
SITE CHARACTERISTICS: SOFT GRADE (PERCENT): .5
CNEL AT 50 FT FROM NEAR TRAVEL LANE CENTERLINE = 54.74
* * DISTANCE (FEET) FROM ROADWAY CENTERLINE TO CNEL * *

70 CNEL	65 CNEL	60 CNEL	55 CNEL
0.0	0.0	0.0	53.8

<u>YR 2015 WITH PROJECT</u>

JAMESTOWN RD, BETWEEN 5th Ave AND SR 49/108
ADT: 475 SPEED: 35 ACTIVE HALF WIDTH (FT): 6
SITE CHARACTERISTICS: SOFT GRADE (PERCENT): .5
CNEL AT 50 FT FROM NEAR TRAVEL LANE CENTERLINE = 50.96
* * DISTANCE (FEET) FROM ROADWAY CENTERLINE TO CNEL * *

70 CNEL	65 CNEL	60 CNEL	55 CNEL
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

SR 49/108, WEST OF 5th Ave
ADT: 21685 SPEED: 45 ACTIVE HALF WIDTH (FT): 18
SITE CHARACTERISTICS: SOFT GRADE (PERCENT): .5
CNEL AT 50 FT FROM NEAR TRAVEL LANE CENTERLINE = 69.17
* * DISTANCE (FEET) FROM ROADWAY CENTERLINE TO CNEL * *

70 CNEL	65 CNEL	60 CNEL	55 CNEL
60.5	125.6	268.4	577.2

SR 49/108, EAST OF 5th Ave
ADT: 21925 SPEED: 45 ACTIVE HALF WIDTH (FT): 18
SITE CHARACTERISTICS: SOFT GRADE (PERCENT): .5
CNEL AT 50 FT FROM NEAR TRAVEL LANE CENTERLINE = 69.22
* * DISTANCE (FEET) FROM ROADWAY CENTERLINE TO CNEL * *

70 CNEL	65 CNEL	60 CNEL	55 CNEL
60.9	126.5	270.4	581.5

5th Ave, NORTH OF SR 49/108
ADT: 3335 SPEED: 35 ACTIVE HALF WIDTH (FT): 6
SITE CHARACTERISTICS: SOFT GRADE (PERCENT): .5
CNEL AT 50 FT FROM NEAR TRAVEL LANE CENTERLINE = 59.42
* * DISTANCE (FEET) FROM ROADWAY CENTERLINE TO CNEL * *

70 CNEL	65 CNEL	60 CNEL	55 CNEL
0.0	0.0	51.3	109.9

<u>YR 2035 NO PROJECT</u>

JAMESTOWN RD, BETWEEN 5th Ave AND SR 49/108
ADT: 2490 SPEED: 35 ACTIVE HALF WIDTH (FT): 6
SITE CHARACTERISTICS: SOFT GRADE (PERCENT): .5
CNEL AT 50 FT FROM NEAR TRAVEL LANE CENTERLINE = 58.16
* * DISTANCE (FEET) FROM ROADWAY CENTERLINE TO CNEL * *

70 CNEL	65 CNEL	60 CNEL	55 CNEL
0.0	0.0	0.0	90.5

SR 49/108, WEST OF 5th Ave
ADT: 22215 SPEED: 45 ACTIVE HALF WIDTH (FT): 18
SITE CHARACTERISTICS: SOFT GRADE (PERCENT): .5
CNEL AT 50 FT FROM NEAR TRAVEL LANE CENTERLINE = 69.28
* * DISTANCE (FEET) FROM ROADWAY CENTERLINE TO CNEL * *

70 CNEL	65 CNEL	60 CNEL	55 CNEL
61.4	127.6	272.8	586.6

SR 49/108, EAST OF 5th Ave
ADT: 24835 SPEED: 45 ACTIVE HALF WIDTH (FT): 18
SITE CHARACTERISTICS: SOFT GRADE (PERCENT): .5
CNEL AT 50 FT FROM NEAR TRAVEL LANE CENTERLINE = 69.76
* * DISTANCE (FEET) FROM ROADWAY CENTERLINE TO CNEL * *

70 CNEL	65 CNEL	60 CNEL	55 CNEL
65.7	137.3	293.7	631.8

5th Ave, NORTH OF SR 49/108
ADT: 1440 SPEED: 35 ACTIVE HALF WIDTH (FT): 6
SITE CHARACTERISTICS: SOFT GRADE (PERCENT): .5
CNEL AT 50 FT FROM NEAR TRAVEL LANE CENTERLINE = 55.78
* * DISTANCE (FEET) FROM ROADWAY CENTERLINE TO CNEL * *

70 CNEL	65 CNEL	60 CNEL	55 CNEL
0.0	0.0	0.0	63.0

<u>YR 2035 WITH PROJECT</u>

JAMESTOWN RD, BETWEEN 5th Ave AND SR 49/108
ADT: 530 SPEED: 35 ACTIVE HALF WIDTH (FT): 6
SITE CHARACTERISTICS: SOFT GRADE (PERCENT): .5
CNEL AT 50 FT FROM NEAR TRAVEL LANE CENTERLINE = 51.44
* * DISTANCE (FEET) FROM ROADWAY CENTERLINE TO CNEL * *

70 CNEL	65 CNEL	60 CNEL	55 CNEL
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

SR 49/108, WEST OF 5th Ave
ADT: 24665 SPEED: 45 ACTIVE HALF WIDTH (FT): 18
SITE CHARACTERISTICS: SOFT GRADE (PERCENT): .5
CNEL AT 50 FT FROM NEAR TRAVEL LANE CENTERLINE = 69.73
* * DISTANCE (FEET) FROM ROADWAY CENTERLINE TO CNEL * *

70 CNEL	65 CNEL	60 CNEL	55 CNEL
65.4	136.7	292.4	628.9

SR 49/108, EAST OF 5th Ave
ADT: 24835 SPEED: 45 ACTIVE HALF WIDTH (FT): 18
SITE CHARACTERISTICS: SOFT GRADE (PERCENT): .5
CNEL AT 50 FT FROM NEAR TRAVEL LANE CENTERLINE = 69.76
* * DISTANCE (FEET) FROM ROADWAY CENTERLINE TO CNEL * *

70 CNEL	65 CNEL	60 CNEL	55 CNEL
65.7	137.3	293.7	631.8

5th Ave, NORTH OF SR 49/108
ADT: 3725 SPEED: 35 ACTIVE HALF WIDTH (FT): 6
SITE CHARACTERISTICS: SOFT GRADE (PERCENT): .5
CNEL AT 50 FT FROM NEAR TRAVEL LANE CENTERLINE = 59.90
* * DISTANCE (FEET) FROM ROADWAY CENTERLINE TO CNEL * *

70 CNEL	65 CNEL	60 CNEL	55 CNEL
0.0	0.0	55.2	118.3

APPENDIX B
NOISE MEASUREMENT SURVEY FORMS

AMBIENT NOISE MEASUREMENT SURVEY FORM	
DATE:	**11/31/2014**
LOCATION:	**JAMESTOWN, CA**
PROJECT:	**5TH AVENUE IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT**

NOISE MONITORING LOCATIONS

Locations are Approximate. Not to scale.

METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS

SKY:	CLEAR
WIND:	0-2 MPH
HUMIDITY:	65-75 %
TEMPERATURE:	40-55 F
SOUND LEVEL METER TYPE/MANUFACTURER/MODEL:	TYPE I, LARSON DAVIS MODEL 820
CALIBRATED PRIOR TO USE?:	YES

Location		Distance from Roadway Near-Travel-Lane Centerline (Feet)	Monitoring Period	Noise Levels (dBA)	
				L_{eq}	L_{max}
1	Jamestown Road, 5th Avenue and State Route 49	19	0703 - 0713	64.1	84.7
			1705-1715	64.2	81.4
2	Jamestown Road, North of 5th Avenue	19	0818-0828	67.1	80.3
			0940-1000	67.0	82.3
			1610-1620	66.4	82.1
3	State Route 49, East of 5th Avenue	75	0719-0734	66.2	74.1
			0840-0900	65.5	72.7
4	5th Avenue, North of SR 49	10	0630-0640	65.0	77.3
			1630-1640	65.9	77.3

Ambient noise measurements were conducted using a Larson Davis Laboratories, Type I, Model 820 integrating sound-level meter.

Appendix D: Initial Site Assessment

INITIAL SITE ASSESSMENT

Fifth Avenue Signalization Project
Tuolumne County, California

Prepared For:

Quincy Engineering, Inc.
11017 Cobblerock Drive, Suite 100
Rancho Cordova, California 95670

Prepared By:

Taber Consultants
3911 West Capitol Ave
West Sacramento, CA 95691

June 26, 2015
Project No. 1P2/303/069-4
Latitude 37.958406° N, Longitude -120.418217° W

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this Initial Site Assessment (ISA) is to identify Recognized Environmental Conditions (RECs). Recognized Environmental Conditions are potential or known hazardous materials, hazardous waste, and contamination in the project area. RECs may adversely affect bridge and roadway construction or project corridor right-of-way acquisition (if required) in keeping with the Caltrans Standard Environmental Reference Manual (SER) and in general conformance with the scope and limitations of the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) Practice E 1527-13. This ISA was conducted for a study area encompassing State Route (SR) 49/108, 5th Avenue, Jamestown Road, and the adjacent right-of-way and approaches as described in the Quincy Engineering, Inc. (QEI) May 28, 2015, Draft Project Description This ISA includes a summary of the site reconnaissance conducted on February 4, 2014, a review of environmental databases queried January 7, 2015, and a review of historical data sources.

Taber Consultants reviewed geologic mapping and conducted site reconnaissance in February 2015 to assess the potential of Naturally Occurring Asbestos (NOA) in the study area southeast of the intersection of 5th Avenue and SR 49/108. Green schist, a potentially NOA-containing rock type, is depicted on published mapping in the study area and was logged as the rock type 18475 5th Avenue (300±feet east of 5th Avenue in the southern portion of the study area). Two samples of soil and rock should be collected within the study area and analyzed using California Air Resources Board (CARB) Method 435 to assess whether NOA is present in the soil and bedrock within the study area.

Taber Consultants identified a REC with regard to Aerially Deposited Lead (ADL) in soils. Generally, ADL is a problem on roads which experienced significant roadway traffic, particularly areas where vehicles would be given to stopping and idling, i.e. a stop sign or very slow traffic. An ADL study along the proposed roadway improvements will be performed during the summer of 2015. Findings will be included in a separate ADL Study report.

Taber Consultants identified a REC with respect to a tetrachloroethene (PCE) release identified at 18475 5th Avenue (APN 003-040-10). Located approximately 400 feet southeast of the intersection of 5th Avenue and SR 49/108, a concrete waste oil underground storage tank (UST) was identified as the source of the PCE release. Although the PCE release source and parties responsible for the PCE cleanup have been identified, the lateral extent of the groundwater plume has not been delineated in the vicinity of the study area along 5th Avenue and SR 49/108. New right-of-way acquisition is not anticipated for the project in the PCE plume area, however the retaining wall at the intersection of 5th Avenue and SR 49/108 may be designed as spread footings (excavation to 5 feet bgs) or as piles that may encounter soil and/or groundwater impacted with PCE (approximately 15 feet bgs or deeper). Should the retaining wall design require excavation 15 feet bgs or deeper, a subsurface investigation should be conducted to assess whether PCE will pose a health and safety issue during construction.

Taber Consultants identified a REC with respect to the white and yellow traffic paint along SR 49/108, 5th Avenue, and Jamestown Road. The yellow traffic paint should be analyzed for lead and chromium, and the white traffic paint tested for lead, to assess whether the white and yellow traffic paint meets the criteria for hazardous waste established by the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC). A paint stripe study is anticipated to be completed as part of the ADL study. The ADL report will include results of the ADL study and appropriate handling recommendations for roadway striping.

Taber Consultants identified a REC within the proposed staging area near the northwest corner of the intersection of SR 49/108 and 5th Avenue (APN 003-031-08). Steel 55-gallon drums containing unknown wastes and debris were observed within the property identified as a potential staging area in the draft APE map. These drums should be removed from the site prior to using the property.

Based on the mining history of the area and the potential for soils to be impacted with metals to have been used as fill for roads adjacent to former mining areas, Taber Consultants identified a potential REC with respect to metal-impacted soils along 5th Avenue, Jamestown Road, and SR 49/108. Taber Consultants recommends a limited study concurrent with the proposed ADL study. Two soil samples should be collected, one from Jamestown Road and one from 5th Avenue. The samples should be analyzed for CAM 17 metals (antimony, arsenic, barium, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, cobalt, copper, lead, mercury, molybdenum, nickel, selenium, silver, thallium, vanadium, zinc) to assess if further study is required.

In summary, Taber Consultants recommends the following activities subsequent to approval of this report:

- Assess soil and rock for NOA;
- Assess ADL adjacent to the study area
- If the foundation design of the retaining wall piles at the 5th Avenue and SR 49/108 intersection are at 15 feet bgs or deeper, PCE in soil and/or groundwater should be assessed in the southeast quadrant of the study area;
- Assess lead and chromium in yellow and white traffic paint;
- Property owner should remove drummed material from the potential staging area; and
- Assess potential heavy metals in road fill soils.

Taber Consultants found direct evidence of spills or releases of petroleum hydrocarbons within the study area as discussed above. Although Taber Consultants reviewed the available historical documents and county documents, there are gaps in the historical record between the time Jamestown was established and the time when hazardous materials use, storage and disposal were regularly reported and recorded.

Draft Approved for Review April 5, 2015
Revised Draft Approved for Review May 28, 2105
Final Released June 26, 2015

Taber Consultants

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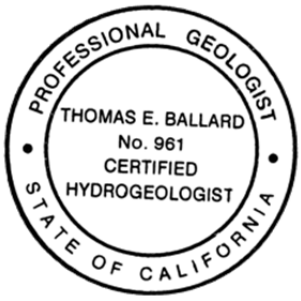

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Principal Hydrogeologist

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 INTRODUCTION 1
1.1 Study Purpose 1
1.2 Study Scope 1
2.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION 2
2.1 Project Location 2
2.2 Site Description 2
2.3 Project Description 3
2.4 Study Area 5
3.0 PHYSICAL SETTING AND SITE HISTORY 6
3.1 Geologic Conditions 6
3.2 Naturally Occurring Asbestos 6
3.3 Asbestos Containing Materials (ACM) 7
3.4 Aerially Deposited Lead 7
3.5 Groundwater 8
3.6 Site and Surrounding Property History 8
3.6.1 Historical Topographic Maps 8
3.6.2 Historical Aerial Photographs 9
3.6.3 Sanborn® Fire Insurance Maps 10
3.6.4 City Directories 10
3.6.5 Historical Mining in Jamestown 11
4.0 DATABASE SEARCH AND OTHER RECORDS REVIEW 13
4.1 Database Search Results 17
4.2 Properties Within The Study Area 17
4.2.1 Suburban Propane-Jamestown 17
4.2.2 5th Avenue and SR 49/108 Intersection 17
4.3 Properties Adjacent To The Study Area 17
4.3.1 Jamestown Car Wash 17
4.3.2 Ben's Auto and Muffler Service 17
4.3.3 Kelley Motors/Jamestown Motor Corp. DBA Sierra Motors (Kelley Motors) ... 18
4.3.4 Beacon Oil 19
4.3.5 Wildwood Creative Products 19
4.3.6 Booker Enterprises, LLC 19
4.3.7 California Highway Patrol/Sonora CHP Station 20
4.3.8 Orphan Sites 20
4.4 Tuolumne County File Review 21

5.0 SITE RECONNAISSANCE 22
5.1 Site Observations 22
5.2 Potential Hazardous Materials 22
6.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS 24
6.1 Conclusions 24
6.2 Recommendations 24
7.0 GENERAL CONDITIONS AND LIMITATIONS 26
7.1 General Conditions 26
7.2 Limitations 26

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Vicinity Map
Figure 2. Mining Vicinity Map
Figure 3. ISA Identified Parcels

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix A. Selected References
Appendix B. Study Area Photographs
Appendix C. Draft Project Description And Area Of Potential Effects Maps
Appendix D. Environmental Database Resources, Inc. (EDR) Reports

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Study Purpose

The following report summarizes an Initial Site Assessment (ISA) performed by this office for the project located on 5th Avenue, Jamestown Road and State Route 49/108 (SR 49/108) in Jamestown, California. This ISA was prepared in accordance with the agreement between Quincy Engineering, Inc. (QEI) and Taber Consultants to identify and report Recognized Environmental Conditions (RECs). Recognized Environmental Conditions are potential or known hazardous materials, hazardous waste, and contamination in the project area. Selected references are included in Appendix A. Study area photographs are included in Appendix B.

1.2 Study Scope

This ISA study included the following tasks:

- Contacting Environmental Data Resources, Inc. (EDR) to search federal, state, and local regulatory agency databases to determine whether areas of environmental concern exist on or near the study area. Search distances varied for different databases according to standard search radius criteria established in the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) Practice E 1527-13.
- Review of Tuolumne County Environmental Health Department documents and discussion with County representatives.
- Review of reasonably available literature regarding regional or local physical setting, including topography, geology and hydrogeology.
- Identification of obvious past uses of the study area and adjoining properties, including review of reasonably available reports, historical maps, and aerial photography.
- Reconnaissance of the study area, including driving and walking a traverse along the study area to make visual observations for evidence of current land uses, past uses, and potential areas of concern.
- Preparing this report that presents findings and professional opinions.

2.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Background information was taken from the Draft Project Description dated May 28, 2015, provided to Taber Consultants from QEI on June 15, 2015.

2.1 Project Location

The proposed Project is located along 5th Avenue, Jamestown Road, and SR 49/108 in Jamestown, Tuolumne County, California (Figure 1). Jamestown is an unincorporated community located in Tuolumne County approximately 107 miles southeast of Sacramento, 128 miles east of San Francisco, and 111 miles north of Fresno. The Project site is located in Township 1 North and Range 14 East, Section 10, of the Sonora U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute quadrangle map.

2.2 Site Description

The Project site encompasses 6.5± acres, of which the majority currently consists of paved surface (roadways) or altered through urbanization (residences and businesses); though small sections of the Project site also contain oak woodland, grassland, and riparian habitat adjacent to Woods Creek, which parallels portions of the northern and western Project site.

Vehicle access to the Project site is primarily provided by SR 49 and SR 108, which overlap for a short distance south of Sonora through Jamestown. State Route 49/108 includes a through-lane in each direction, plus a center left turn lane and marked turn lanes at crossroad intersections. Within the Project site there are intersections at 5th Avenue and SR 49/108, Jamestown Road and SR 49/108, and 5th Avenue and Jamestown Road. These intersections are characterized by skewed local road approaches that affect visibility and operations. All intersections within the Project site are currently stop controlled at the local roads.

5th Avenue is functionally classified as a Minor Collector.[1] The existing paved width of this road varies between 20 and 22 feet. The 5th Avenue intersection is stop sign controlled at Jamestown Road and the State Highway intersections.

Jamestown Road is classified as a Major Collector.[2] The existing pavement width varies from 22 to 24 feet. Jamestown Road is adjacent to the south bank of Woods Creek to its intersection with 5th Avenue. Existing land uses in the vicinity of the Project include a variety of open space, residential, and commercial uses.

---

[1] California Road System (CRS) Maps, 2014. http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/tsip/hseb/crs_map/09k.pdf
[2] *Ibid.*

2.3 Project Description

The proposed Project includes the following elements:

Improving the intersection of SR 49/108 and 5th Avenue by:

- Adding turn lanes on 5th Avenue in the north and south bound directions at the intersection;
- Installing a signal and standard intersection lighting;
- Widening SR 49/108 to accommodate a right turn pocket; and
- Re-striping roadway lines and markings.

Modifying the existing Jamestown Road and 5th Avenue intersection by:

- Realigning the intersection to provide a “through alignment” for westbound traffic on Jamestown Road to southbound 5th Avenue;
- Adding a stop sign on Jamestown Road; and
- Re-striping roadway lines and markings.

- Widen 5th Avenue to provide standard lanes and shoulders.
- Providing an overlay on Jamestown Road from the intersection at SR 49/108 to just south of the 5th Avenue intersection to improve roadway conditions.
- Relocating existing overhead utility lines and other infrastructure improvements.
- Possible partial acquisition of a parcel in the northeast corner of the Project site for right-of-way (ROW) and establishing temporary construction easements (TCE) on approximately four (4) additional parcels for driveway conforms, staging areas, and/or drainage improvements.
- Possible construction of retaining walls for site stabilization:
  - in the southeast quadrant of the 5th Avenue/SR 49/108 intersection;
  - in the southwest quadrant of the 5th Avenue/Jamestown Road intersection; and
  - at the east side of 5th Avenue near Jamestown Road.

The intersection of 5th Avenue and SR 49/108 will be signalized and standard intersection lighting will be installed. The existing intersection is controlled by stop signs at the 5th Avenue legs, while traffic flows freely on SR 49/108. The 5th Avenue legs of the intersection will be widened to include shared through/left turn lanes, and separate right turn lanes that will accommodate truck turns (Surface Transportation Assistance Act [STAA] truck design vehicle). State Route 49/108 will be restriped to provide left turn lanes and appropriate

turn lane lengths for storage. No widening is expected on SR 49/108 beyond the immediate intersection.

In order to meet the road standard for the anticipated traffic volumes, it is proposed to widen 5th Avenue between SR 49/108 and Jamestown Road. The roadway would be widened to 32 feet, including 12-foot lanes and 4-foot paved shoulders. Widening will occur on both sides of the existing roadbed. Retaining walls, and/or retaining curbs will be utilized to minimize impacts of cuts and fills on adjacent private properties.

South of SR 49/108, 5th Avenue will be widened to provide a right turn only lane, and to accommodate truck turn movements to/from SR 49/108. This will require a small retaining wall along the east edge of 5th Avenue to avoid impacts to the adjacent commercial property.

The intersection of 5th Avenue and Jamestown Road will also be reconstructed. Currently, 5th Avenue terminates and is stop sign controlled at Jamestown Road in a “T” configuration. It is proposed to realign the intersection so the east leg of Jamestown Road “T’s” into a reconfigured “through alignment” for the east leg of Jamestown Road and 5th Avenue (Figure 3). Jamestown Road, west of 5th Avenue, will be improved with an overlay applied to the road from the SR 49/108 intersection to just west of the intersection with 5th Avenue.

An overhead utility line running along 5th Avenue will need to be relocated. This could affect up to 12 utility poles which carry electric, phone and cable service lines. The poles are located at all four corners of the SR 49/108 intersection, as well as all along 5th Avenue and along Jamestown Road. Underground sewer and water lines located under the existing pavement on 5th Avenue may also be in conflict with construction, and if they cannot be protected in place, may require minor relocations or adjustments. North of SR 49/108, a storm drain system will be constructed along 5th Avenue to carry road runoff away from the intersection with SR 49/108, and will outlet near the Jamestown Road intersection, which would make its way to Woods Creek. Existing drainage system hardware at the intersection with the SR 49/108, within Caltrans’ ROW, may be modified slightly, with the goal of no additional runoff from the widened intersection contributing to the existing Caltrans storm drain systems.

South of SR 49/108, drainage runs in an open ditch along the east side of the road toward the west. The low point is in the southeast quadrant of the intersection, and it appears that the inlet at that location is clogged and causes localized flooding. With the intersection widening, the open ditch will be converted to a curb and gutter system, with inlets and culverts placed to keep the gutter spread from encroaching into the traveled way.

Improvements along Jamestown Road will be limited to those needed to reconfigure the intersection with 5th Avenue and to overlay the road with a new layer of asphalt. The elevation of Jamestown Road near the existing intersection with 5th Avenue will need to be raised two to four feet in order to meet the design speed.

Multiple driveways within the Project limits will also be reconstructed, as needed, to conform to the improved roadway.

All construction activities will occur in the same construction season, and will be staged to keep traffic open on affected roadways. Demolition activities will include miscellaneous debris and green waste removal associated with the widening of portions of 5th Avenue. Newly paved sections will require excavation of up to 2 to 3 feet. Utility poles requiring relocation will be mounted at depths of approximately 20 feet, and utility and drainage trenching will be at depths ranging from 6 to 8 feet.

Construction equipment and materials may be staged on two parcels located on the east and west sides of 5th Avenue, just north of SR 49/108.

Implementation of the proposed Project will potentially require the partial acquisition of a portion of a parcel located in the northeast corner of the Project site (APN 003-040-05) in order to accommodate new ROW. TCEs will also be required for approximately four to six parcels in order to accommodate driveway conforms, staging areas, and/or drainage improvements.

2.4 Study Area

The study area is depicted within the red boundary lines of the Study Area Map of the May 28, 2015 Draft Project Description and Area of Potential Effects maps provided by QEI. The study area includes 5th Avenue, SR 49/108, Jamestown Road, and the adjacent County right-of-way near these roads as indicated on the Study Area Map (Appendix C).

3.0 PHYSICAL SETTING AND SITE HISTORY

3.1 Geologic Conditions

Published geologic mapping[3] shows the study area underlain by green schist derived from basaltic and andesitic breccia, agglomerate, and tuff. The rocks are of uncertain, Pre-cretaceous age, but are generally more metamorphosed and deformed than nearby rocks of known Jurassic age (Eric, et al., 1955). Approximately 500 feet (ft) west of the study area is a queried fault in contact with Jurassic-aged phyllite derived from slate with foliations striking northwest and dipping approximately 70 to 85° to the northeast.

Within the immediate stream channel, surface materials are mapped as recent alluvium consisting of clay, silt, sand, gravel, cobble and boulder size materials.

In October 2007, Taber Consultants advanced four borings approximately 500 feet west of the study area for the then-proposed alignment for the replacement Rawhide Road Bridge. Alluvial materials described as loose to dense sandy gravel/gravelly sand with clay and silt to stiff sandy clay were encountered from ground surface to approximately 5.9±ft to 12.5±ft. Below alluvial materials, phyllite (intermediate grade metamorphic rock) was encountered to the total depth explored, 40.2±ft (elev. 1371.2±ft).

The Caltrans ARS Online Tool website (accessed February 18, 2015) identifies the nearest active fault as the Foothills Fault System –southern reach section (Bowie Flat Fault) 7.25±miles to the east of the study area.

Lithologies observed at the site during 2007 field activities were consistent with the referenced mapping. During site reconnaissance of the study area during February 2015, no evidence of significant geologic hazards (such as “large-scale” landslides, faulting, volcanoes, settlement, very soft soils, severe erosion, subsidence, etc.) was observed.

3.2 Naturally Occurring Asbestos

Taber Consultants reviewed the potential for Naturally Occurring Asbestos (NOA) in the study area by performing field reconnaissance and reviewing published geologic mapping (Department of Conservation Open-File Report 2000-019). Published geologic mapping discussed in Section 3.1 does not indicate ultramafic rocks are present within the study area, and is mapped as green schist, a rock type known to contain NOA (Heyn, et al., 1955).

In the MW-1 well logs included in the July 22, 2005 Groundwater Investigation Report prepared by American Geological Services, Inc. for Kelley Motors (18475 5th Avenue), located

[3] Eric, J. H., Stromquist, A.A., and Swimnney, C.M., *Geology and Mineral Deposits of Angels Camp and Sonora Quadrangles, Calaveras and Tuolumne Counties*, California Division of Mines and Geology, Special Report 41, Scale 1:24,000, 1955.

300±feet east of the southern end of study area on 5th Avenue, greenstone schist was interpreted from near ground surface to the total depth explored (~80 feet). Taber Consultants did not observe this rock type in outcrops or fragments in the study area during field investigation, but its presence cannot be precluded.

Taber Consultants recommends collecting two soil and rock samples and analyzing the samples with California Air Resources Board (CARB) Method 435 to assess whether NOA is present within the study area.

3.3 Asbestos Containing Materials (ACM)

Asbestos containing material (ACM), as defined in Section 1529, "Asbestos," of the Construction Safety Orders, Title 8, of the California Code of Regulations, can be present in construction materials such as bridge joint seals, bearing pads, shims, deck drains or other less obvious materials such as pipe conduits for utilities. Federal regulations require a Certified Asbestos Consultant (CAC) make definitive conclusions regarding the presence of ACM.

At this point in time, no demolition or renovation/modification of structures within the study area have been proposed. If a renovation/modification is proposed, under the federal asbestos National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants regulations (NESHAP, 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart M), incorporated into California air quality regulations by California Health and Safety Code Section 39658(b)(1) and in compliance with NESHAP regulations, notice must be provided to the California Air Resources Board. A Certified Asbestos Consultant (CAC) must make definitive conclusions regarding the presence of asbestos containing materials (ACM). Written notification to SJVAQMD of demolition or renovation operations on structures are required at least 10 business days prior to conducting the work, regardless of the presence or absence of ACM, and must include the CAC assessment.

3.4 Aerially Deposited Lead

Aerially deposited lead (ADL) is a concern in near surface soil adjacent to roadways where exhaust deposition from automobiles using leaded gasoline might have resulted in accumulation of significant lead concentrations. Generally, ADL is a problem on roads which experienced significant roadway traffic, particularly areas where vehicles would be given to stopping and idling, i.e. a stop sign or very slow traffic. According to historical topographic maps and historical aerial photographs (as discussed in Sections 3.6.1 and 3.6.2), the roads within the study area were used as major connectors in the past.

Taber Consultants anticipates the ADL study along the proposed roadway improvements and modifications will be performed in the summer of 2015. Those results will be included in an ADL Study Report provided under separate cover.

3.5 Groundwater

Three groundwater monitoring wells are located at 18475 5th Avenue (Kelley Motors), adjacent to the southeast portion of the study area. Groundwater levels have been reported to vary between 16 and 37.5 feet below ground surface. Groundwater monitoring indicated the gradient is approximately 0.05 feet/feet flowing to the west.

3.6 Site and Surrounding Property History

3.6.1 Historical Topographic Maps

Historical topographic maps were provided by EDR for the years 1897, 1948, 1949, 1973, and 1987. Topographic maps are included in Appendix D. Depictions of features on the topographic map are described within approximately one-mile of the study area.

The 1897 1:125,000-scale 30-Minute Series USGS Sonora Quadrangle topographic map depicts Jamestown as a developed community. To the northwest of Jamestown a perennial stream labeled Woods Creek is depicted trending approximately north-south. An unlabeled light-duty road (Rawhide Road) is depicted crossing over Woods Creek and intersecting with another unlabeled light-duty road (located near present day State Route 49) northwest of Jamestown. There are a few square buildings depicted around Woods Creek. A single track standard gauge railroad labeled Sierra Railroad is depicted trending approximately southwest to northeast through the south side of Jamestown (approximately 500 feet north of the study area). In Jamestown, another single track (also labeled Sierra Railroad) branches off to the northwest crossing over Woods Creek with a bridge to the northeast of Rawhide Road. The study area is sparsely developed.

The 1948 1:62,500-scale 15-Minute Series USGS Sonora Quadrangle topographic map depicts increased development in Jamestown. The light duty road northwest of Jamestown is now depicted as a secondary highway labeled State Route 49 (SR-49). A light-duty unlabeled road (5th Avenue) is depicted trending north-south through Jamestown and intersection with SR-49 to the north of Jamestown. The single track standard gauge railroad shown crossing over Woods Creek in the 1897 30-Minute Series USGS Sonora topographic map is no longer depicted. An intermittent stream labeled Peppermint Creek is depicted converging with Woods Creek just downstream from the Rawhide Road crossing over Woods Creek.

The 1949 1:24,000-scale 7.5-Minute Series USGS Sonora Quadrangle topographic map depicts Rawhide Road (unlabeled) as a secondary road intersecting SR-49 in approximately the same location as seen in the 1948 15-Minute Series USGS Sonora Quadrangle topographic map. 5th Avenue is now depicted as an unlabeled secondary highway. Additional development is depicted in Jamestown and along SR-49 and intersecting roads. No other significant changes in the study area are apparent.

The 1973 1:24,000-scale 7.5-Minute Series USGS Sonora Quadrangle topographic map is photorevised from the 1948 15-Minute Series USGS Sonora Quadrangle topographic map. It depicts an easterly realignment of SR-49 northeast of Jamestown and the Rawhide Road and SR-49 intersection. The new alignment of SR-49 appears to parallel Woods Creek more closely. The previous SR-49 alignment is now depicted as a light-duty road (Jamestown Road) which intersects with 5th Avenue (unlabeled), also depicted as light-duty. The new SR-49 alignment is approximately 670 feet south of the 5th Avenue and Jamestown Road intersection. Additional development is visible in the vicinity surrounding the study area. No significant changes in the study area are apparent.

The 1987 1:24,000-scale 7.5-Minute Series USGS Sonora Quadrangle topographic map is photorevised from the 1948 15-Minute Series USGS Sonora Quadrangle topographic map. It depicts an “S” shaped light-duty road (unlabeled) intersecting with 5th Avenue and Jamestown Road intersection. There are rectangular shaped buildings depicted along the “S” shaped road. There is increased development depicted in the vicinity surrounding the study area.

3.6.2 Historical Aerial Photographs

Aerial photographs were provided by EDR for the years 1946, 1954, 1969, 1984, 1993, 1998, 2005, 2009, 2010, and 2012. Aerial photographs are included in Appendix D.

In the 1946 aerial photograph SR-49 is depicted as a two lane road trending approximately southwest-northeast. Rawhide Road intersects with SR-49 southeast of the bridge over Woods Creek. 5th Avenue intersects with SR-49. Rawhide Road and 5th Avenue do not appear to be paved. There is development along SR-49, less development along 5th Avenue and no development along Rawhide Road.

In the 1954 aerial photograph, the easterly realignment of SR-49 is shown. SR-49 appears to be paved. Jamestown Road (previous alignment of SR-49) is shown intersecting the new alignment of SR-49 near Rawhide Road. To the northeast Jamestown Road is shown to intersect with 5th Avenue. Approximately 670 feet south of the intersection of 5th Avenue and Jamestown Road, 5th Avenue intersects with SR-49. There is increased development along the new and old alignment of SR-49 and to the northwest of the study area. Woods Creek appears to be more heavily vegetated.

In the 1969 aerial photograph there is increased development to the west, south, and east of the study area. Portions of 5th Avenue appear to be paved.

In the 1984 aerial photograph 5th Avenue appears to be paved. To the west of Rawhide Road and south of Jamestown Road development has increased, with the only undeveloped portion southeast of the intersection of 5th Avenue and SR 49.

In the1993, 1998, 2005, 2009, 2010 and 2012 there is increased development surrounding the study area, however there are no significant changes to the study area.

3.6.3 Sanborn® Fire Insurance Maps

Sanborn® Fire Insurance Maps were provided by EDR for the years 1898, 1908, and 1941.

The 1898, 1908, and 1941 Sanborn® Fire Insurance Maps are located outside of the study area.

3.6.4 City Directories

Taber Consultants reviewed the EDR-provided City Directory Abstract reported records from 1975 through 2013 at approximately five-year intervals on 5th Avenue, Jamestown Road, and SR 49/108. The City Directory query returned listings for the study area including residential, commercial, and business addresses. Commercial and business addresses returned likely to contain impacts to soil, groundwater, and soil vapor within the study area were as follows:

Street Number	Street	Business Name	Year
18434	Jamestown Road,	Bens Auto Rps & Mufflr, Ben's Auto Repair and Muffler, Ben's Auto Repair and Muffler Service	1990, 1992, 1995, 2008, 2013
18599	Jamestown Road	Ameracover, Ameracover Pool Enclosures Inc., Jamar Co, Precision Woodworking	1980, 1985, 1990, 1999, 2003, 2008
18475	US Highway 108, 5th Avenue	Kelley Motors, Inc., Sierra Motors	1980, 1985, 1990, 1995, 1999, 2003, 2008, 2013
	US Highway 108	Chucks Auto Repair	1980, 1985
18372	US Highway 108	Whistle Stop	1985, 1990
18572	US Highway 108	Bill Haramis Whlsle, Haramis Bill Beacon	1985
18365	US Highway 108	We Find it Auto Parts, Crown SLS Auto Parts, Carquest Auto Prts	1985, 1990
18566	Us Highway 108	Comet Propane, Kamps Propane, All About Auto Glass, B Bar Y traders	1992, 1995, 2003, 2008, 2013
18437	5th Avenue	Calif. St Hwy Patrol	1980, 1985, 1990
	5th Avenue	Ben's Auto Repair	1980
	5th Avenue	Paul Oil Co Inc	1985, 1990

Street Number	Street	Business Name	Year
18535	5th Avenue	Suburban Propane	1990, 1992, 1995, 1999, 2003, 2008, 2013
18595, 18425	5th Avenue	Sound Visual Products	1992, 1995, 1999

3.6.5 Historical Mining in Jamestown

In the 1955 Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Angels Camp and Sonora Quadrangles, the Mother Lode Belt is mapped trending northwest to southeast, with Jamestown plotted within the eastern edge of the Mother Lode Belt where the belt is approximately a mile wide. The Promotion Club of Jamestown's history states that gold was initially discovered in the area in 1848 in Woods Creek; however most of the gold in Jamestown was of lower grade gold embedded in quartz. When extraction methods to remove gold from quartz improved, Jamestown was a center of quartz-gold mining activity in the 1880s. Several hundred small mines (many abandoned between World War 1 and World War 2) were established in the area surrounding Jamestown. The Sierra Railway hub connected Jamestown to Sonora, Angels Camp, and Tuolumne City to bring in supplies for mining the quartz gold ore.

The Jamestown Mine (also noted as Sonora Mining Corporation in the EDR report) is located approximately 1 mile southwest of the intersection of Rawhide Road and SR 49/108. The 1998 Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board brought a lawsuit against Tuolumne County alleging that the County-owned property contributed to surface water pollution via runoff from the mine. The suit ended in 2006 when Tuolumne County entered a *Stipulated Judgment By and Between Plaintiffs and Landowner Defendants.*

In April 2014, Tuolumne County produced *Request for Proposal Seeking Development Proposals for the Former Jamestown Mine Property* (RFP). In the RFP, Tuolumne County includes the assessment of the environmental problems at the former Jamestown Mine by Shaw Environmental Inc., which states the issues at the site are primarily related to water quality, "… with increased levels of Total Dissolved Solids (phosphates, nitrates and salts), arsenic, manganese and others. Hard [sic] metals are not an issue."

Based on the distance from the study area, the environmental assessment of the Jamestown Mine by Shaw Environmental Inc., and the ongoing Waste Discharge Requirements in place by the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board, Taber Consultants considers the potential for impacts to soil and groundwater from the Jamestown Mine to be low.

The Dutch-App Group Mine is located approximately 2 miles south of Jamestown on the northwest slope of Quartz Mountain. Based on the distance from the study area, Taber Consultants considers the potential for impacts to soil and groundwater from the Dutch-App Group Mine to be low.

Although the particular mines discussed in the EDR Radius Report are not likely to impact soil and/or groundwater in the study area, historically Jamestown was the locus of transportation for the ores mined from the Mother Lode Belt. In 1955, the Geological Survey published a *Geologic map of the Sonora quadrangle, California*, of which the relevant portion is included in Figure 3. The map shows 17 open claims or mines in the upstream catchment from the study area.

In other communities within the Mother Lode Belt, mine tailings impacted by arsenic and other metals were used as fill for roads, embankment fill and other development. Records were not kept regarding use of mine tailings for these projects. When encountered, these impacted soils have caused hazardous materials concerns for worker health and safety. Based on the mining history of the area and the potential for impacts to soils within the study area, Taber Consultants recommends a limited study of soils within the study area. Two soil samples should be collected from the upper two feet of soil alongside Jamestown Road and 5th Avenue (one for each street). The soils should be analyzed for CAM 17 metals (antimony, arsenic, barium, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, cobalt, copper, lead, mercury, molybdenum, nickel, selenium, silver, thallium, vanadium, zinc).

4.0 DATABASE SEARCH AND OTHER RECORDS REVIEW

As part of the effort to identify sites with known releases of hazardous materials or petroleum products likely to affect the project corridor, and sites with potential for such releases, databases and site lists maintained by environmental regulatory agencies were searched for listed properties within close proximity to the project area. Each database was searched for listed sites within the ASTM standard search radius relative to the study area (Appendix D).

The following databases and site lists were searched:

Standard Environmental Records

Federal NPL site list

- NPL – National Priority List
- Proposed NPL -- Proposed National Priority List Sites
- NPL LIENS -- Federal Superfund Liens

Federal Delisted NPL site list

- Delisted NPL -- National Priority List Deletions

Federal CERCLIS list

- CERCLIS – Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System
- FEDERAL FACILITY -- Federal Facility Site Information listing

Federal CERCLIS NFRAP site List

- CERC-NFRAP -- CERCLIS No Further Remedial Action Planned

Federal RCRA CORRACTS facilities list

- CORRACTS – Corrective Action Report

Federal RCRA non-CORRACTS TSD facilities list

- RCRA TSDF – RCRA – Treatment, Storage and Disposal

Federal RCRA generators list

- RCRA-LQG – RCRA – Large Quantity Generators
- RCRA-SQG -- RCRA - Small Quantity Generators
- RCRA-CESQG -- RCRA - Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator

Federal institutional controls / engineering controls registries

- US ENG CONTROLS -- Engineering Controls Sites List
- US INST CONTROL -- Sites with Institutional Controls
- LUCIS -- Land Use Control Information System

Federal ERNS list

- ERNS -- Emergency Response Notification System

State- and tribal - equivalent NPL

- RESPONSE -- State Response Sites

State- and tribal – equivalent CIRCLIS

- ENVIROSTOR – EnviroStor Database

State and tribal landfill and/or solid waste disposal site lists

- SWF/LF Solid Waste Information System

State and tribal leaking storage tank lists

- LUST4 -- Geotracker's Leaking Underground Fuel Tank Report
- SLIC -- Statewide SLIC Cases
- INDIAN LUST -- Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

State and tribal registered storage tank lists

- UST -- Active UST Facilities
- AST -- Aboveground Petroleum Storage Tank Facilities
- INDIAN UST -- Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
- FEMA UST -- Underground Storage Tank Listing

State and tribal voluntary cleanup sites

- VCP -- Voluntary Cleanup Program Properties
- INDIAN VCP -- Voluntary Cleanup Priority Listing

<u>Additional Environmental Records</u>

Local Brownfield lists

- US BROWNFIELDS -- A Listing of Brownfields Sites

Local Lists of Landfill / Solid Waste Disposal Sites

- ODI -- Open Dump Inventory
- DEBRIS REGION 9 -- Torres Martinez Reservation Illegal Dump Site Locations
- WMUDS/SWAT -- Waste Management Unit Database
- SWRCY -- Recycler Database
- HAULERS -- Registered Waste Tire Haulers Listing
- INDIAN ODI -- Report on the Status of Open Dumps on Indian Lands

Local Lists of Hazardous waste / Contaminated Sites

- US CDL -- Clandestine Drug Labs
- HIST Cal-Sites -- Historic Calsites Database

- SCH -- School Property Evaluation Program
- Toxic Pits -- Toxic Pits Cleanup Act Sites
- CDL -- Clandestine Drug Labs
- US HIST CDL -- National Clandestine Laboratory Register

Local Lists of Registered Storage Tanks

- CA FID UST – Facility Inventory Database
- HIST UST – Hazardous Substance Storage Container Database
- SWEEPS UST – SWEEPS UST Listing

Local Land Records

- LIENS 2 -- CERCLA Lien Information
- LIENS -- Environmental Liens Listing
- DEED -- Deed Restriction Listing

Records of Emergency Release Reports

- HMIRS -- Hazardous Materials Information Reporting System
- CHMIRS -- California Hazardous Material Incident Report System
- LDS -- Land Disposal Sites Listing
- MCS -- Military Cleanup Sites Listing
- SPILLS 90 -- SPILLS 90 data from FirstSearch

Other Ascertainable Records

- RCRA NonGen / NLR -- RCRA - Non Generators / No Longer Regulated
- DOT OPS -- Incident and Accident Data
- DOD -- Department of Defense Sites
- FUDS -- Formerly Used Defense Sites
- CONSENT -- Superfund (CERCLA) Consent Decrees
- RODS -- Records of Decisions
- UMTRA -- Uranium Mill Tailings Sites
- US MINES -- Mines Master Index File
- TRIS -- Toxic Chemical Release Inventory System
- TSCA -- Toxic Substances Control Act
- FTTS -- FIFRA/ TSCA Tracking System - FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, & Rodenticide Act)/TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act)
- HIST FTTS -- FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System Administrative Case Listing
- SSTS -- Section 7 Tracking Systems
- ICIS -- Integrated Compliance Information System
- PADS – PCB Activity Database System
- MLTS -- Material Licensing Tracking System
- RADINFO -- Radiation Information Database
- FINDS -- Facility Index System/Facility Registry System

- RAATS -- RCRA Administrative Action Tracking System
- RMP -- Risk Management Plans
- CA BOND EXP. PLAN -- Bond Expenditure Plan
- NPDES -- NPDES Permits Listing
- UIC -- UIC Listing
- Cortese -- "Cortese" Hazardous Waste & Substances Sites List
- HIST CORTESE – Hazardous Waste & Substance Sites List
- CUPA -- CUPA Resources List
- Notify 65 -- Proposition 65 Records
- DRYCLEANERS -- Cleaner Facilities
- WIP -- Well Investigation Program Case List
- ENF -- Enforcement Action Listing
- HAZNET -- Facility and Manifest Data
- EMI -- Emissions Inventory Data
- INDIAN RESERV -- Indian Reservations
- SCRD DRYCLEANERS -- State Coalition for Remediation of Drycleaners Listing
- 2020 COR ACTION – 2020 Corrective Action Program List
- LEAD SMELTERS – Lead Smelter Sites
- WDS – Waste Discharge System
- PRP – Potentially responsible Parties
- US AIRS -- Aerometric Information Retrieval System Facility Subsystem
- PCB TRANSFORMER -- PCB Transformer Registration Database
- COAL ASH EPA -- Coal Combustion Residues Surface Impoundments List
- MWMP -- Medical Waste Management Program Listing
- COAL ASH DOE – Steam-Electric Plant Operation Data
- HWT -- Registered Hazardous Waste Transporter Database
- HWP -- EnviroStor Permitted Facilities Listing
- US FIN ASSUR -- Financial Assurance Information
- Financial Assurance -- Financial Assurance Information Listing
- PROC -- Certified Processors Database
- EPA WATCH LIST – EPA WATCH LIST

EDR High Risk Historical Records

- EDR MGP -- EDR Proprietary Manufactured Gas Plants
- EDR US Hist Auto Stat – EDR Historic Gas Stations
- EDR US Cleaners -- EDR Exclusive Historic Dry Cleaners

EDR Recovered Government Archives

- RGA LUST -- Recovered Government Archive Leaking Underground Storage Tank
- RGA LF -- Recovered Government Archive Solid Waste Facilities List

4.1 Database Search Results

A search of the above sources was performed by EDR. A copy of their report, including a more detailed description of each database searched, information retrieved, and a map of identified sites is attached as Appendix D.

Two (2) sites were identified within the study area and seven (7) sites adjacent to the study area were identified from the database search completed by EDR. The sites will be discussed below (Figure 3).

4.2 Properties Within The Study Area

4.2.1 Suburban Propane-Jamestown

Suburban Propane-Jamestown is located at 18535 5th Avenue (APN 003-040-11). This property is listed in the CUPA database because a small (1-5 chemicals) hazardous materials business plan is in place. This property is included as a staging area during construction of this project. Due to the small quantity of hazardous materials, this property poses a low potential for impacts on soil, groundwater, and soil vapor within the study area.

4.2.2 5th Avenue and SR 49/108 Intersection

The 5th Avenue and SR 49/108 Intersection is listed on the CDL database because it is a location where illegal drug lab equipment and materials were found in a vehicle or other mode of transport. No release to soil occurred. Due to the nature of this listing, the potential for impacts on soil, groundwater, and soil vapor within the study area are very low.

4.3 Properties Adjacent To The Study Area

4.3.1 Jamestown Car Wash

Jamestown Car Wash is located at 18440 Jamestown Road (APN 003-050-15), northwest of the study area, is listed on the HAZNET database which reports hazardous waste manifest data received each year by the DTSC. This location is reported to have unspecified oil-containing waste. Due to the small quantity of oil-containing waste this property poses a low potential for impacts on soil, groundwater, and soil vapor within the study area.

4.3.2 Ben’s Auto and Muffler Service

Ben’s Auto and Muffler Service is located at 18434 Jamestown Road (APN 003-050-16), northwest of the study area, is listed on the HAZNET and CUPA databases as a medium quantity hazardous waste generator with a business plan. The hazardous waste at this property is regulated to ensure proper disposal, therefore this property poses a low potential for impacts on soil, groundwater, and soil vapor within the study area.

4.3.3 Kelley Motors/Jamestown Motor Corp. DBA Sierra Motors (Kelley Motors)

Kelley Motors/Jamestown Motor Corp. DBA Sierra Motors (Kelley Motors) is located at 18475 5th Avenue (APN 003-040-10), immediately to the southeast of the intersection of 5th Avenue and SR 49/108, is listed on the RCRQ-SQG, HAZNET, CUPA Listings, FINDS, RGA LUST, and HIST UST databases.

Kelley Motors is listed under the RCRQ-SQG database as a small quantity hazardous waste generator and under CUPA as a large quantity hazardous waste generator. Kelley Motors is listed under the HAZNET database for generating oxygenated solvents (i.e. acetone, butanol, ethyl acetate, etc.), waste oil, and mixed oil, and it is listed under CUPA listings with an Above Ground Storage Tank (AST) and a hazardous materials business plan.

On the HIST UST database it is reported there were five (5) USTs present at this location that were installed in 1979. Three (3) tanks contained diesel, one (1) tank contained unleaded gasoline, and one (1) tank contained waste oil. A gasoline leak was discovered on June 6, 1995 and one (1) 3,000 gallon diesel and one (1) 3,000 gallon gasoline UST was removed. Fuel pumps and piping were also removed. A heating oil tank of unknown size was also removed. On June 9, 1995 one (1) 1,500 gallon two piece concrete waste oil UST was removed with approximately 100 gallons of waste oil present in the tank before removal.

The Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (CVRWQCB) is currently overseeing a leaking underground storage tank (LUST) cleanup action for petroleum hydrocarbons in groundwater at this property. In 2011 the consultants for the site prepared a No Further Action Request at the CVRWQCB's request. Petroleum hydrocarbon constituent concentrations are low, however due to the presence of chlorinated ethenes the case has not been closed to further regulatory action.

The concrete tank removed in June 1995 appears to have been the source of chlorinated ethenes, i.e., tetrachloroethene (PCE) release on this property. In addition to the PCE, degradation products trichloroethene (TCE) and isomers of dichloroethene (1,1-DCE, cis-1,2-DCE, and trans-1,2-DCE) have been detected near the former concrete tank location.

This property currently has three monitoring wells in close proximity to the original release. The reported groundwater gradient is approximately 0.05 foot per foot, with flow direction to the west. Under the oversight of the CVRWQCB, the responsible party has been tasked with determining the lateral extent of the PCE plume to the west and northwest, however discussions have been ongoing regarding monitoring well placement. One of the objectives identified by the CVRWQCB is to determine if PCE is being transported in bedrock fracture flow because green schist bedrock in the area of interest is very shallow or at the surface.

The source area of the plume is approximately 400 feet southeast of the 5th Avenue and SR 49/108 intersection, and approximately 320 feet due east from 5th Avenue. Although the

source area has been identified, the Kelley Motors PCE plume has been poorly delineated. It is unknown what impacts the plume may pose to Improvements at these locations (including street widening, sidewalks, and a retaining wall).

Foundation design for the retaining wall on 5th Avenue and SR 49/108 has not been completed. If piles for the retaining wall will be installed at 15 feet bgs or deeper, Taber Consultants recommends advancing two soil borings to groundwater (between 16 and 37.5 feet bgs) to sample soil and groundwater to assess the PCE impacts within the study area, if any. The soil borings should be located in the southeast corner of the 5th Avenue and SR 49/108 intersection and in the south portion of the study area where 5th Avenue improvements have been proposed.

4.3.4 Beacon Oil

Beacon Oil was located at 18566 SR 49/108 (APN 003-040-012-01), about 500 feet east of the study area along SR 49/108. This property is listed on the LUST, SWEEPS UST, HIST CORTESE, and CUPA Listings databases. This listing reports a gasoline LUST was discovered and was remediated by excavating impacted soils. This cleanup was closed to further regulatory activity February 9, 1999. Beacon Oil is no longer present at this location, however information for when the station was decommissioned was not available. Based on the distance from the study area and the nature of the release however, this property poses a low potential for impacts on soil, groundwater, and soil vapor within the study area.

4.3.5 Wildwood Creative Products

Wildwood Creative Products is located at 18599 Jamestown Road (APN 003-040-05) northeast of the study area. This property is listed on the CUPA Listings for a small (1-5 chemicals) hazardous materials business plan in place. Due to the small quantity of hazardous materials, this property poses a low potential for impacts on soil, groundwater, and soil vapor at the study area.

4.3.6 Booker Enterprises, LLC

Booker Enterprises, LLC is located at 18595 5th Ave #B (APN 003-040-05) north of the study area, is listed on the HAZNET database for the storage, bulking, and/or transfer off site of hazardous materials. Due to the nature of this listing it poses a low potential for impacts on soil, groundwater, and soil vapor at the study area.

4.3.7 California Highway Patrol/Sonora CHP Station

California Highway Patrol/Sonora CHP Station is located at 18437 5th Avenue (APN 003-040-07) south of the study area, is listed on the HIST UST, UST, SWEEPS UST, CUPA Listings, HIST CORTESE, and CHMIRS databases. A LUST was reported October 30, 1986 at this listing. Site assessment and remediation were done at this property and the case was closed.

On September 7, 2011 a Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E) pole-mounted transformer explosion that occurred that resulted in a substance release to the storm drain, therefore the location was listed in the CHMIRS database.

The Tuolumne County Environmental Division produced a letter by the Tuolumne County Community Resources Agency dated September 8, 2011, stating that approximately one gallon of non-polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) containing mineral oil was spilled to the ground surface. Less than one gallon of material entered a nearby storm drain. Remaining material affected the surrounding asphalt and nearby flower bed. The incident was reported to CALEMA by California Highway Patrol. A PG&E response crew responded to the incident and removed contaminated material from the flower bed and double washed the asphalt. At the time of the letter, a response crew had been contacted by PG&E to vacuum out the storm drain and perform a final wash of the affected asphalt. Analytical results were provided to the Tuolumne County Environmental Division demonstrating that the released oil was free of PCBs. Due to the site assessment by the County and PG&E, and rapid mitigation of the non-hazardous oil release, this listing poses a low potential for impacts on soil, groundwater, and soil vapor at the study area.

4.3.8 Orphan Sites

When the database search finds records that do not contain sufficient information for EDR to map the locations, the records are returned as Orphan Sites. The database search returned eight (8) orphans at individual locations.

Four (4) locations were located in Sonora. The remaining four (4) locations were in or near Jamestown with three (3) unique locations. Two (2) locations are mines and are located a mile or more outside of the study area. One (1) location was identified as Jamestown Shell Station located at 18223 Main Street, approximately 1,400 ft southwest from the study area. This property was listed because a 250-gallon and two 500-gallon leaded gas USTs were removed. This location was a soil-only cleanup that was remediated through soil excavation. The case was closed to further regulatory action June 9, 2014. Because of the distance of this property from the study area and the nature of the release, this property poses a low potential for impacts on soil, groundwater, and soil vapor at the study area.

4.4 Tuolumne County File Review

Ms. Amanda Kahn contacted Tuolumne County Environmental Health Department on January 14, 2015 and spoke with Ms. Sheilah Lillie, Senior Registered Environmental Health Specialist. Ms. Kahn requested county records for hazardous material spills or releases, or complaints regarding hazardous materials within the standard search radius of 5th Avenue, Jamestown Road, and SR 49/108. The records Ms. Lillie provided pertained to permitting for the storage and use of hazardous materials, permitted underground storage tanks (USTs), and previously removed USTs at Sierra Motors/Kelley Motors.

Ms. Kahn contacted Ms. Lillie on February 25, 2015 regarding the reported pole-mounted transformer release near the CHP Office on 5th Avenue. Ms. Lillie returned records documenting the spill and clean up (see Section 4.3.7).

5.0 SITE RECONNAISSANCE

5.1 Site Observations

Reconnaissance of the study area was performed on February 4, 2015 by staff geologist Ms. Amanda Kahn of Taber Consultants. The reconnaissance consisted of a walking and driving traverse along 5th Avenue, Jamestown Road, and SR 49/108. Ms. Kahn performed reconnaissance of the study area to make visual observations regarding current land uses, past uses, and existing conditions. These observations were intended to identify the presence, or likely presence, of hazardous substances or petroleum products in the study area or adjacent properties under conditions that could significantly affect the feasibility or cost of the proposed project.

Yellow and white road traffic paint was observed on SR 49/108, Jamestown Road and on 5th Avenue south of SR 49/108. No road traffic paint is present on 5th Avenue north of SR 49/108 between Jamestown Road.

A parcel at the northwest corner of SR 49/108 and 5th Avenue intersection (APN 003-031-08) has been identified as a proposed staging area. This parcel was undeveloped but was fenced off with temporary chain link fencing. Along the perimeter of the fence were approximately 15± uncovered, unlabeled 55-gallon steel drums with various quantities of material in them. The material included gravel, garbage and other unidentified items. The drums appeared to be supporting the temporary fencing. Inside of the fencing were three storage totes, wrapped materials on wooden pallets, timber support poles that appeared to have been treated, and approximately 1 ton boulders, along with other construction materials. A sign on the temporary fencing indicated the storage yard was for rent. There were two irregularly shaped concrete pads partially outside of the temporary fencing. No visible petroleum hydrocarbon staining, distressed vegetation or exposed vent pipes were observed within the concrete pads or surrounding area.

While walking a traverse along 5th Avenue, south of SR 49/108, Ms. Kahn observed Kelley Motors employees washing vehicles west within the parking area outside of their showroom. It was observed that soapy run-off from washing vehicles flowed to the west curb of their parking area, then flowed south into the drain.

5.2 Potential Hazardous Materials

Historically, lead-based paint was used for white traffic paint. Over time successive layers of road traffic paint were laid down, which could have given rise to concentrations of lead and chromium which can exceed the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) hazardous waste criteria. Similarly, yellow traffic paint could have concentrations of lead and chromium which exceed DTSC hazardous waste criteria.

Typical use of 55-gallon steel drums includes storage for hazardous waste to be transported to an appropriate disposal facility. At the time of site reconnaissance, it was

impossible to determine if potentially hazardous waste may have been contained within the drums found at the potential staging area near 5th Avenue.

No other indications of potentially hazardous materials were observed within the study area. Photos of the conditions observed by Ms. Kahn are included in Appendix B.

6.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Conclusions

Taber Consultants reviewed geologic mapping and conducted site reconnaissance and identified a potential Recognized Environmental Condition (REC) with respect to Naturally Occurring Asbestos (NOA). Green schist was logged as the rock type in MW-1 at the Kelley Motors Site (APN 003-040-10) located at 18475 5th Avenue, which is a rock type historically indicated to contain NOA.

An ADL study along the existing bridge alignment and roadway improvements will be performed at a later date. Those results will be included in an ADL Study Report provided under separate cover.

Taber Consultants is unaware at this time of any structures that will be demolished or renovated as part of the project, therefore asbestos containing materials (ACM) do not appear to be a concern within the study area.

Adjacent to the southeast corner of the intersection of 5th Avenue and SR 409/108, the Kelley Motors property had a historical petroleum hydrocarbon and PCE release. Based on the available data, the petroleum hydrocarbon release appears to be minor and does not appear to pose significant risk to soil and groundwater in the study area. The PCE release, however, has not been fully delineated to the southeast of the intersection of 5th Avenue and SR 409/108 or to the east of 5th Avenue near the southern extent of the study area.

Taber Consultants observed white and yellow road traffic paint. The white and yellow road striping paint is a potential REC because it could be considered hazardous waste by the DTSC with respect to lead and chromium.

Taber Consultants observed unidentified materials stored in 55-gallon drums within the property identified as a potential staging area for the project.

Jamestown was historically a center for Mother Lode Belt mining activity, both with respect to mining activity surrounding Jamestown and with respect to ore being transported to Jamestown en route to San Francisco for further processing. Within the Mother Lode Belt, projects for residential development, roadway and bridge projects have encountered metals-impacted soils which were used as fill for construction projects. Records regarding use of mine-tailing impacted fill are incomplete, therefore the risk of metals-impacted soils cannot be eliminated based on document review.

6.2 Recommendations

Two representative samples of soil and rock should be collected from the soil surface to bedrock within the study area and analyzed using California Air Resources Board (CARB) Method 435 to assess whether NOA is present in the soil and bedrock within the study area.

A petroleum hydrocarbon and PCE release REC has been identified at 18475 5th Avenue, the property southeast of the intersection of 5th Avenue and SR 49/108. The PCE plume has been poorly delineated at this location, although the responsible parties for cleanup have been identified. If excavation for the retaining walls is expected to reach 15 feet bgs or deeper, at least two soil borings should be advanced to assess PCE impacts (one southeast of the intersection of 5th Avenue and SR 49/108, and one near the southern portion of the study area to the east of 5th Avenue).

Taber Consultants identified a REC with regard to Aerially Deposited Lead (ADL) in soils. Generally, ADL is a problem on roads which experienced significant roadway traffic, particularly areas where vehicles would be given to stopping and idling, i.e. a stop sign or very slow traffic. An ADL study along the proposed roadway improvements will be performed at a later date. Findings will be included in a separate ADL Study report.

Taber Consultants identified a potential REC with respect to the white traffic paint along SR 49/108 and Rawhide Road. The white traffic paint should be sampled and analyzed for lead content to assess whether special handling is required during roadway modification. Similarly, the yellow traffic paint should be sampled and analyzed for lead and chromium content. A paint stripe study is anticipated to be completed as part of the ADL study. The ADL report will include results of the ADL study and appropriate handling recommendations for roadway striping.

Taber Consultants identified a potential REC with respect to metal-impacted soils along 5th Avenue, Jamestown Road, and SR 49/108 as a result of historical mining in the area. Taber Consultants recommends a limited study concurrent with the proposed ADL study. At least two soil samples should be collected, one from Jamestown Road and one from 5th Avenue. The samples should be analyzed for lead and other CAM 17 metals (antimony, arsenic, barium, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, cobalt, copper, mercury, molybdenum, nickel, selenium, silver, thallium, vanadium, and zinc) to assess if further study is required.

Taber Consultants found direct evidence of spills or releases of petroleum hydrocarbons or other materials releases within the study area as described above. Records regarding these petroleum hydrocarbon releases did not indicate significant potential to affect soil and groundwater within the study area, however, there are gaps in the historical record between the time Jamestown was established and the time when hazardous materials regulations required reporting of use, storage and disposal.

7.0 GENERAL CONDITIONS AND LIMITATIONS

7.1 General Conditions

The conclusions of this study are professional opinion based upon the indicated project criteria and the limited data described herein. Sampling and testing programs recommended in this report and construction activities may reveal conditions not identified by this limited study.

Geotechnical studies performed by this office were reviewed as part of this report, however no environmental sampling within this study area was conducted during the geotechnical study.

This report is intended only for the purpose, study area limits and project description indicated and assumes planning, design and construction in accordance with the latest applicable codes. Changes in study area conditions could occur at any time that might substantially alter the conclusions of this report. The database report and county database records search are static documents, i.e. although they are current as of the date queried, and over time spills or releases may occur that have environmental impacts on the project. The conclusions therefore should only be considered valid as of the dates of the data (study area reconnaissance, data base records, interviews, etc.) on which they are based.

A review by this office of any plans and specifications or other work product insofar as they rely upon or implement the content of this report, together with the opportunity to make supplemental evaluations as indicated there-from is considered an integral part and a condition of this study. Should there be significant change in the project, this office should be notified for supplemental evaluation as necessary or appropriate.

Opinions herein apply to current study area conditions and those reasonably foreseeable for the described development -- which includes appropriate operation and maintenance thereof. They cannot necessarily apply to study area changes occurring, made, or induced, of which this office is not aware and has not had opportunity to evaluate.

7.2 Limitations

This study was based on our understanding of the project limits and anticipated construction as described herein. Additional study at specific locations might be warranted if locations, depths, and/or nature of construction shown on final project plans differ from our current understanding.

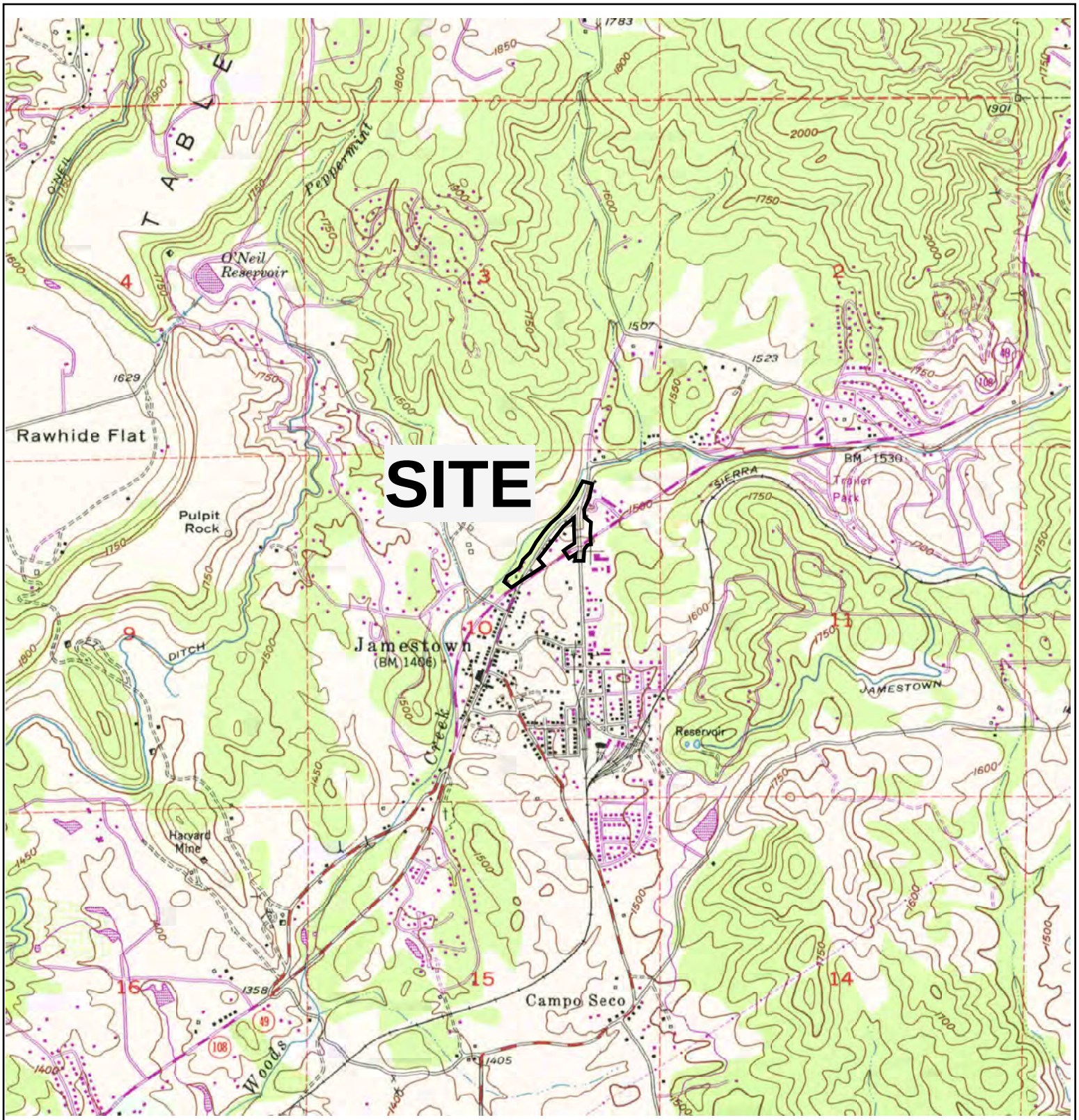
Our conclusions and recommendations are based on our interpretation of the information obtained during the course of this study from various sources. Some of the information might be inaccurate and some of the sources might be incomplete; additional and/or different conclusions and recommendations might have been drawn from more accurate or complete information.

Portions of the study area were on private property may not have been accessible for review, and buildings or vehicles might have prevented observation of evidence important to this study. Our reconnaissance was limited to general observations as described herein. There may, therefore, be evidence of the presence or likely presence of hazardous materials or petroleum products that was not observed.

The scope of our assessment did not include testing of air, surface water, soil or groundwater, or assessment for the presence of radon or other naturally occurring hazardous materials, assessment for lead in drinking water, physical hazards, or wetlands, nor did it include sampling air or groundwater.

The interpretations and/or conclusions contained in this report represent our professional opinions and are based in part on information supplied by the client and others. These opinions are based on currently available information and were developed in accordance with currently accepted geologic, hydrogeologic, and engineering practices in Tuolumne County, California, in 2015. Other than this, no warranty is implied or intended.

FIGURES



N

SCALE: 1:24,000

USGS "Sonora" QUADRANGLE 7.5 Minute Series (topographic) 1987

Taber
Since 1954

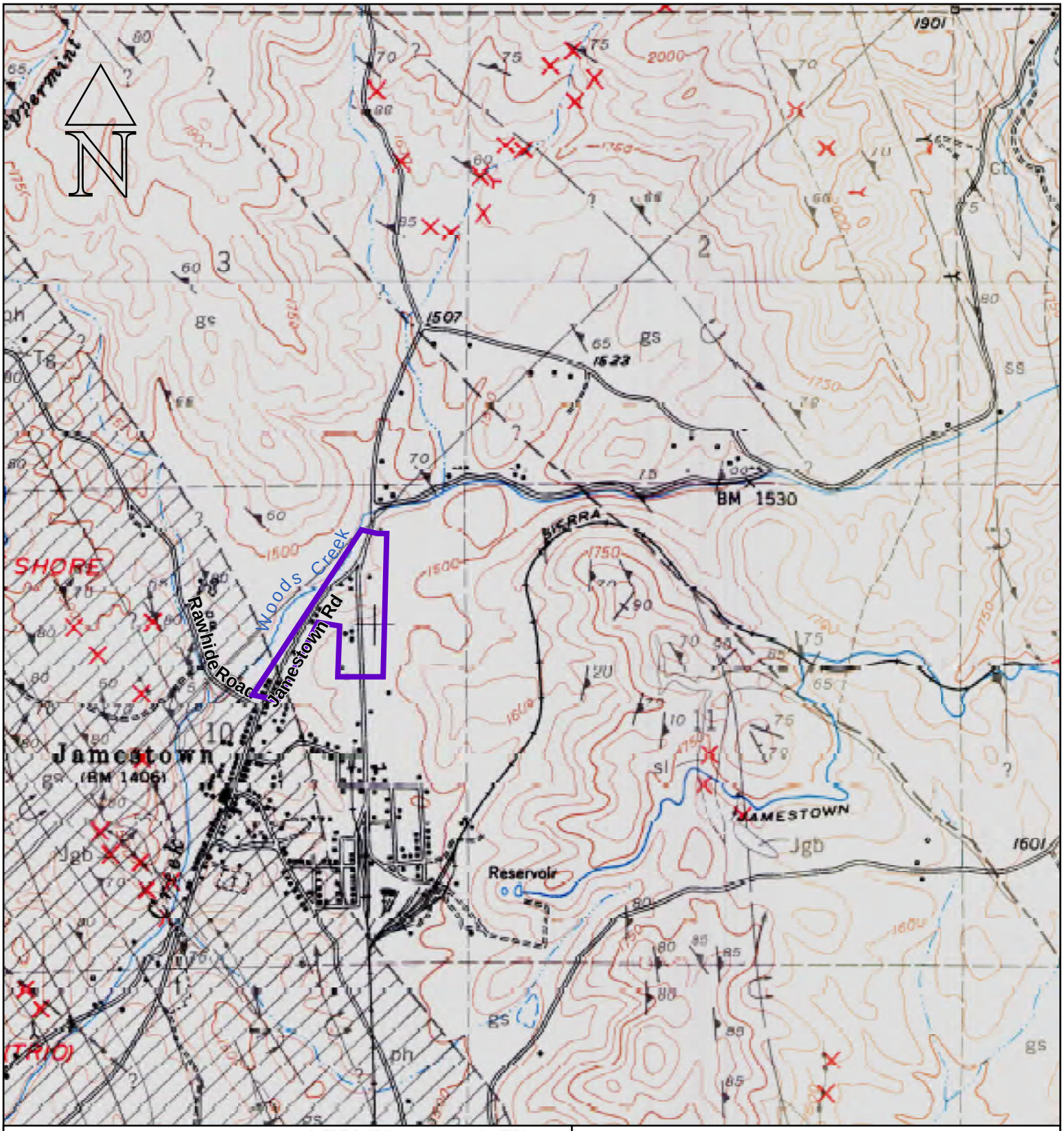
Taber Consultants
Engineers and Geologists
3911 West Capitol Avenue
West Sacramento, CA 95691-2116
916.371.1690 Fax 916.371.7265
www.taberconsultants.com

Quincy Engineering, Inc.

5th Avenue Signalization Project
Tuolumne County, California

Vicinity Map

1P2/303/069-4	February 2015	Figure - 1



EXPLANATION

Approximate Study Area

0 500 1000 1500 2000

Approximate Scale In Feet

Tertiary gravels, tuffs, and lavas

Indicates approximate position of Mother Lode belt

Gold mine or large open cut

Small shaft, prospect pit, quarry, or open cut (gold unless otherwise indicated)

Geological Survey (U.S.), & Heyl, G. R. (1955). *Geologic map of the Sonora quadrangle, California.* [San Francisco]: California Dept. of Natural Resources.

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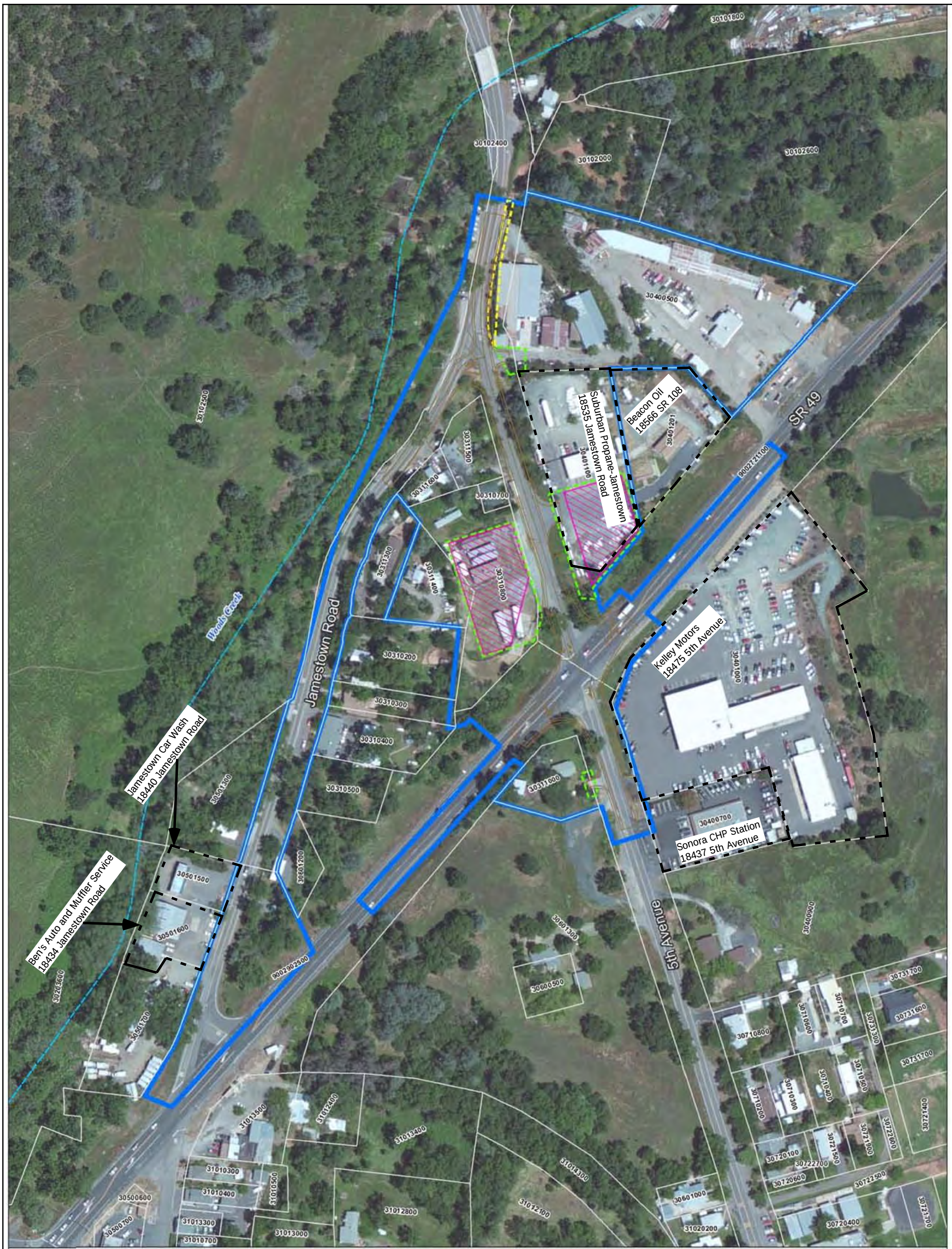
Quincy Engineering, Inc.

5th Avenue Signalization Project
Tuolumne County, California

Mining Vicinity Map

1P2/303/069-4	March 2015	Figure - 2



5TH AVENUE SIGNALIZATION PROJECT

Architectural Area of Potential Effects

Temporary Construction Easement

Proposed New Right of Way

Staging Area

Sites identified during Initial Site Assessment (ISA). See ISA for potential for impact to soil, soil vapor and groundwater.

12345678 Assessor's Parcel and Number

Project Design Elements

Woods Creek

AREA WEST ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.

Data Sources:
- Quincy Engineering Company 2014
- Tuolumne County Assessor's Parcel Data 2014
- ESRI Aerial Basemap, Accessed November 2014

Date: 6-12-15

0 200 400 feet

1 inch = 200 feet

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www.taberconsultants.com

Quincy Engineering, Inc.

Fifth Avenue Signalization Project
Tuolumne County, California

ISA Identified Parcels

1P2/303/069-4	May 2015	Figure - 3

APPENDIX A.

SELECTED REFERENCES

SELECTED REFERENCES

American Geological Services, Inc., April 15, 1996, *Initial Groundwater Investigation, Kelley Motors.*

Apex Envirotech, Inc., December 6, 2013, *Third Quarter 2013 Groundwater Monitoring report, Kelley Motors.*

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Environmental Data Resources, January 12, 2015, *EDR Aerial Photo Decade Package, Report.*

Environmental Data Resources, February 26, 2015, *EDR-City Directory Image Report.*

Environmental Data Resources, January 7, 2015, *Certified Sanborn® Map Report.*

Environmental Data Resources, January 7, 2015, *EDR Radius Map™ with GeoCheck®.*

Eric, J. H., Stromquist, A.A., and Swimnney, C.M., *Geology and Mineral Deposits of Angels Camp and Sonora Quadrangles, Calaveras and Tuolumne Counties*, California Division of Mines and Geology, Special Report 41, Scale 1:24,000, 1955.

Quincy Engineering, Inc., November 19, 2014, *Draft Project Description Study Area Map, Figure 3.*

Taber Consultants, July 10, 2006, *Preliminary Geotechnical Report Rawhide Road Bridge Replacement Project.*

Taber Consultants, October 26, 2007, *Draft Foundation Investigation Rawhide Road Bridge Replacement Project.*

APPENDIX B.

STUDY AREA PHOTOGRAPHS

STUDY AREA PHOTOGRAPHS

5th Avenue Signalization Project

Near intersection of SR 49/108 and 5th Avenue, facing north.

5th Avenue near Kelley Motors, facing north.

Intersection of SR 49/108 and 5th Avenue, facing south.

Intersection of SR 49/108 and 5th Avenue, facing northeast.

Photographs taken by A. Kahn on February 4, 2015

STUDY AREA PHOTOGRAPHS

5th Avenue Signalization Project

Proposed staging area near northwest corner of intersection SR 49/108 and 5th Avenue, facing west.

Proposed staging area near northwest corner of intersection SR 49/108 and 5th Avenue, facing west.

Concrete pads in proposed staging area, facing northeast.

Material within 55-gallon drums near perimeter of temporary fencing around proposed staging area.

Photographs taken by A. Kahn on February 4, 2015

STUDY AREA PHOTOGRAPHS

5th Avenue Signalization Project

Intersection of Jamestown Road and SR 49/108, facing northeast.

5th Avenue north of intersection of SR 49/108, facing north.

Intersection of Jamestown Road and 5th Avenue, facing south.

Jamestown Road between intersection of 5th Avenue and SR 49/108, facing southwest.

Photographs taken by A. Kahn on February 4, 2015

APPENDIX C.

DRAFT PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS MAPS

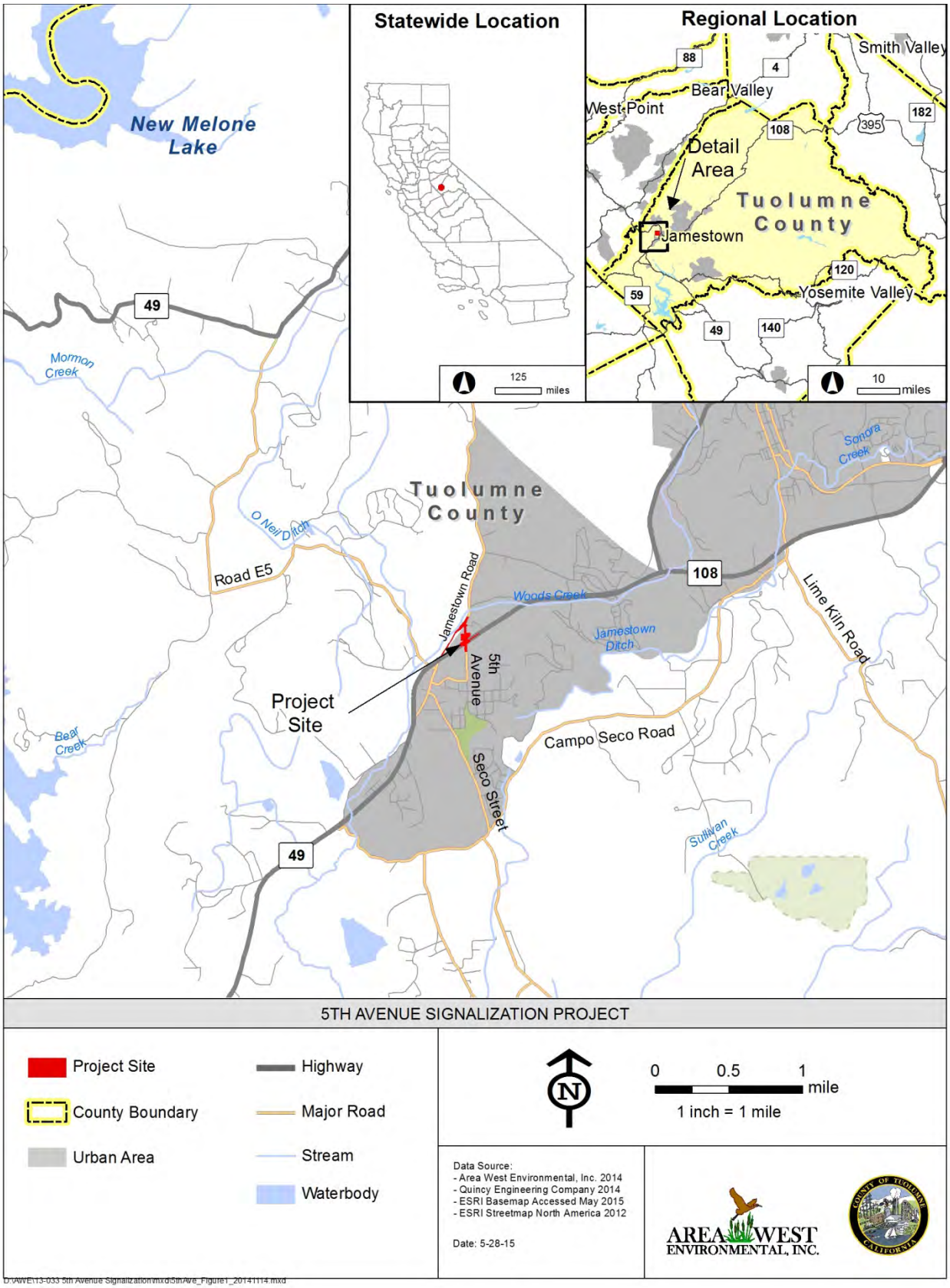
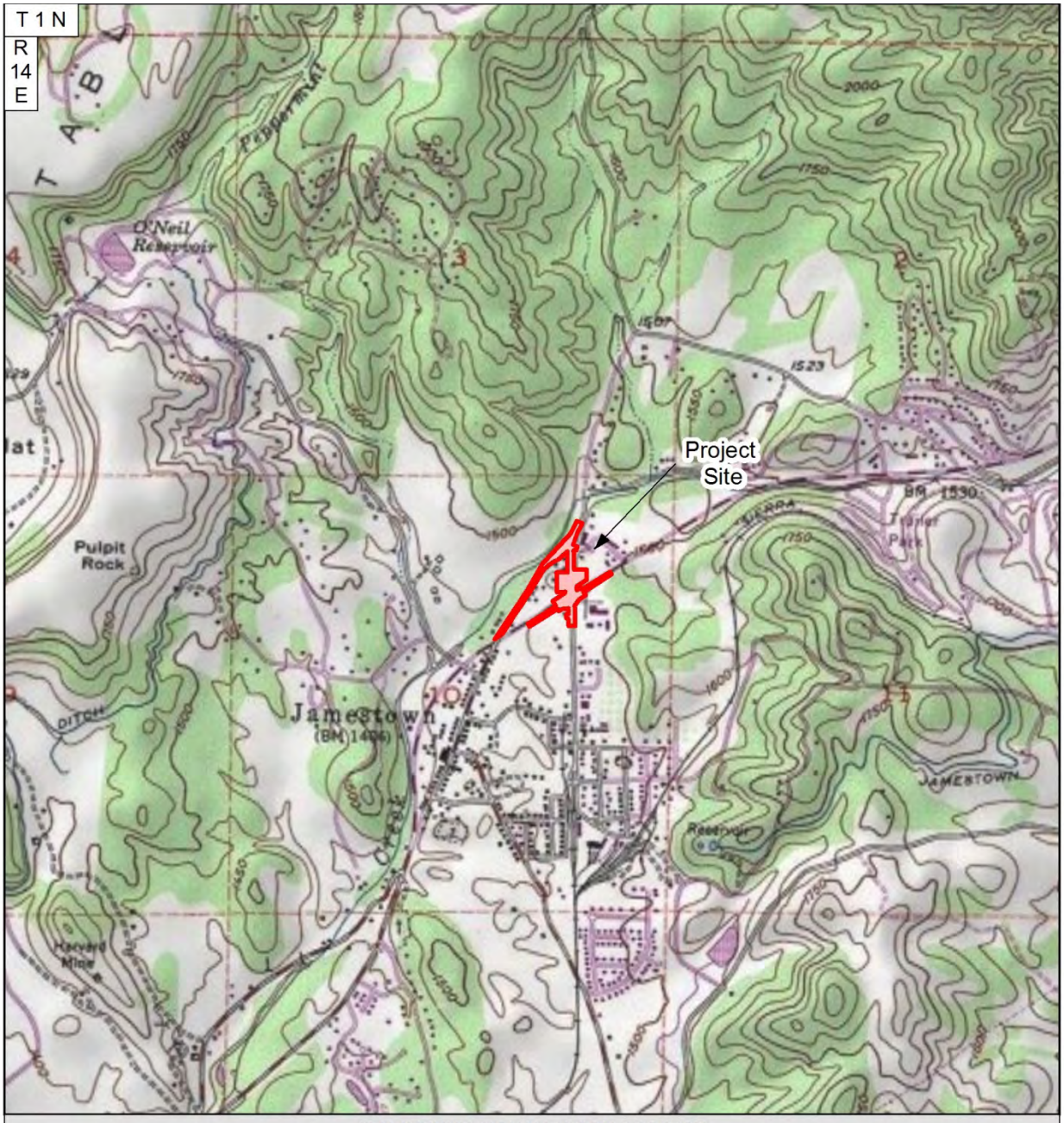


Figure 1. Regional Location



5TH AVENUE SIGNALIZATION PROJECT

Project Site

The project site is located in the Western area of the County of Tuolumne in the community of Jamestown. The site encompasses approximately 6.54 acres.

The project site is located on the Sonora USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle map; The project occurs within Township 1 North and Range 14 East, Section 10.

Center coordinates for the project site are:
WGS84 Latitude 37.958406, Longitude -120.418217.
UTM Zone 10 North NAD83 Northing 4204344.64816m, Easting 726820.492374m

N

0 2,000 4,000 feet

1 inch = 2,000 feet

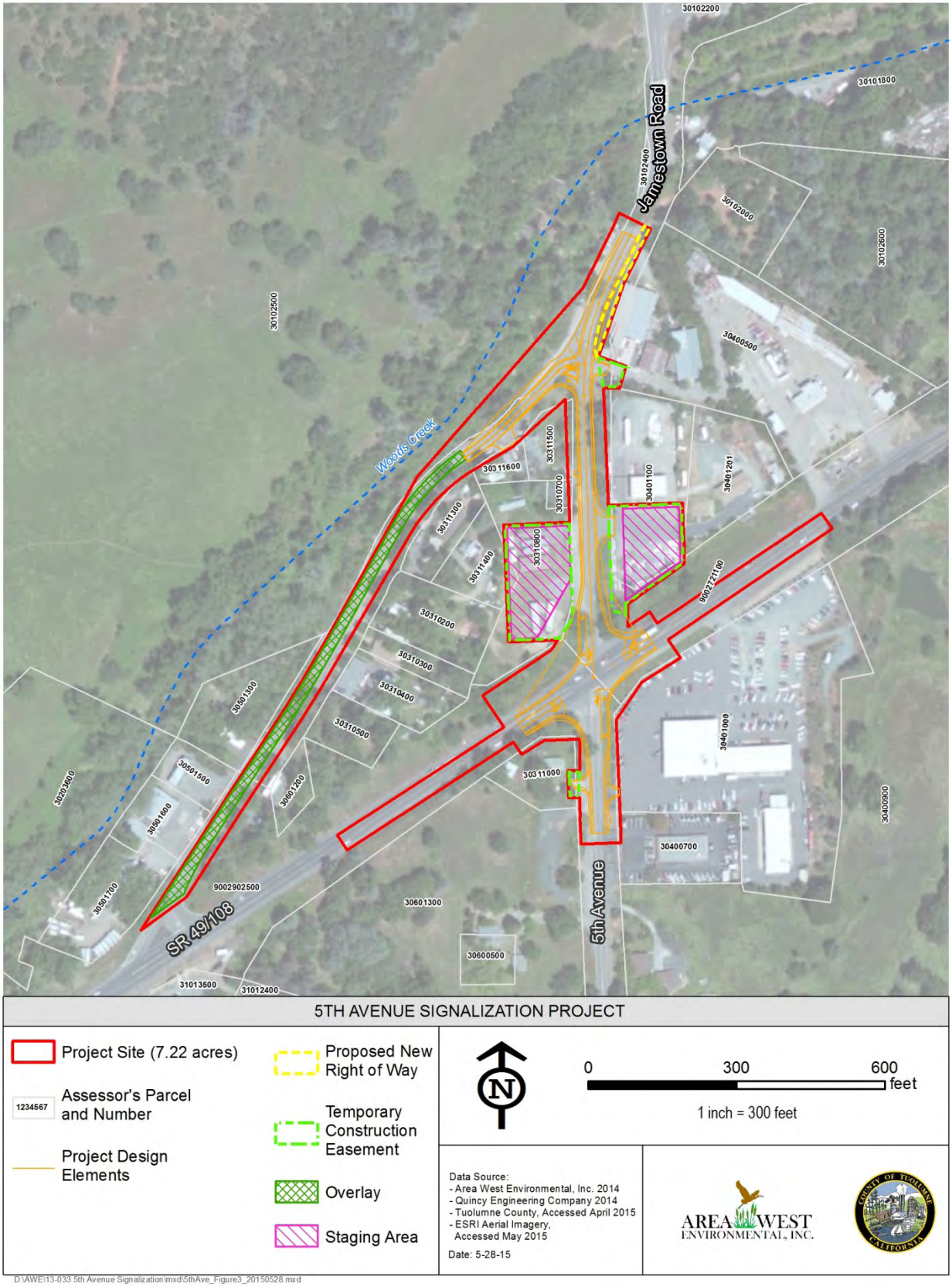
Data Source:
- Area West Environmental, Inc. 2014
- Quincy Engineering Company 2014
- ESRI ArcGIS Online, USGS and ©2013 National Geographic Society

Date: 5-28-15

AREA WEST ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.

D:\AWE\13-033 5th Avenue Signalization\mxd\5thAve_Figure2_20141114.mxd

Figure 2. Location of the Proposed Project



D:\AWE\13-033 5th Avenue Signalization\mxd\5thAve_Figure3_20150528.mxd

Figure 3. Proposed Project

5TH AVENUE SIGNALIZATION PROJECT

Archaeological Area of Potential Effects

Temporary Construction Easement

Proposed New Right of Way

Staging Area

12345678 Assessor's Parcel and Number

Project Design Elements

Woods Creek

0 200 400 feet

1 inch = 200 feet

AREA WEST ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.

Data Sources:
- Quincy Engineering Company 2014
- Tuolumne County Assessor's Parcel Data 2014
- ESRI Aerial Basemap, Accessed November 2014

Date: 6-12-15

D:\AWE\13-033 5th Avenue Signalization\mxd\5thAve_Archaeological_APE_20150611.mxd

5TH AVENUE SIGNALIZATION PROJECT

Architectural Area of Potential Effects

Temporary Construction Easement

Proposed New Right of Way

Staging Area

12345678 Assessor's Parcel and Number

Project Design Elements

Woods Creek

0 200 400 feet

1 inch = 200 feet

AREA WEST ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.

Data Sources:
- Quincy Engineering Company 2014
- Tuolumne County Assessor's Parcel Data 2014
- ESRI Aerial Basemap, Accessed November 2014

Date: 6-12-15

D:\AWE\13-033 5th Avenue Signalization\mxd\5thAve_Architectural_APE_20150612.mxd

APPENDIX D.

ENVIRONMENTAL DATABASE RESOUCES, INC. (EDR) REPORTS

Rawhide Rd Bridge and 5th Ave
Jamestown Rd. and Rawhide Rd.
Jamestown, CA 95327

Inquiry Number: 4175056.2s
January 07, 2015

The EDR Radius Map™ Report with GeoCheck®

EDR® Environmental Data Resources Inc

6 Armstrong Road, 4th floor
Shelton, CT 06484
Toll Free: 800.352.0050
www.edrnet.com

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION	PAGE
Executive Summary	ES1
Overview Map	2
Detail Map	3
Map Findings Summary	4
Map Findings	8
Orphan Summary	81
Government Records Searched/Data Currency Tracking	GR-1

GEOCHECK ADDENDUM

Physical Setting Source Addendum	A-1
Physical Setting Source Summary	A-2
Physical Setting Source Map	A-7
Physical Setting Source Map Findings	A-8
Physical Setting Source Records Searched	PSGR-1

Thank you for your business.
Please contact EDR at 1-800-352-0050
with any questions or comments.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A search of available environmental records was conducted by Environmental Data Resources, Inc (EDR). The report was designed to assist parties seeking to meet the search requirements of EPA's Standards and Practices for All Appropriate Inquiries (40 CFR Part 312), the ASTM Standard Practice for Environmental Site Assessments (E 1527-13) or custom requirements developed for the evaluation of environmental risk associated with a parcel of real estate.

TARGET PROPERTY INFORMATION

ADDRESS

JAMESTOWN RD. AND RAWHIDE RD.
TUOLUMNE County, CA 95327

COORDINATES

Latitude (North):	37.9576000 - 37˚ 57' 27.36''
Longitude (West):	120.4203000 - 120˚ 25' 13.08''
Universal Tranverse Mercator:	Zone 10
UTM X (Meters):	726645.6
UTM Y (Meters):	4204044.5
Elevation:	1442 ft. above sea level

USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP ASSOCIATED WITH TARGET PROPERTY

Target Property Map:	37120-H4 SONORA, CA
Most Recent Revision:	1987

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY IN THIS REPORT

Portions of Photo from:	20120627
Source:	USDA

TARGET PROPERTY SEARCH RESULTS

The target property was not listed in any of the databases searched by EDR.

DATABASES WITH NO MAPPED SITES

No mapped sites were found in EDR's search of available ("reasonably ascertainable ") government records either on the target property or within the search radius around the target property for the following databases:

STANDARD ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS

Federal NPL site list

NPL..... National Priority List

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Proposed NPL ..... Proposed National Priority List Sites
NPL LIENS ..... Federal Superfund Liens

Federal Delisted NPL site list

Delisted NPL ..... National Priority List Deletions

Federal CERCLIS list

CERCLIS ..... Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System
FEDERAL FACILITY ..... Federal Facility Site Information listing

Federal CERCLIS NFRAP site List

CERC-NFRAP ..... CERCLIS No Further Remedial Action Planned

Federal RCRA CORRACTS facilities list

CORRACTS ..... Corrective Action Report

Federal RCRA non-CORRACTS TSD facilities list

RCRA-TSDF ..... RCRA - Treatment, Storage and Disposal

Federal RCRA generators list

RCRA-LQG ..... RCRA - Large Quantity Generators
RCRA-CESQG ..... RCRA - Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator

Federal institutional controls / engineering controls registries

US ENG CONTROLS ..... Engineering Controls Sites List
US INST CONTROL ..... Sites with Institutional Controls
LUCIS ..... Land Use Control Information System

Federal ERNS list

ERNS ..... Emergency Response Notification System

State- and tribal - equivalent NPL

RESPONSE ..... State Response Sites

State- and tribal - equivalent CERCLIS

ENVIROSTOR ..... EnviroStor Database

State and tribal leaking storage tank lists

INDIAN LUST ..... Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

State and tribal registered storage tank lists

INDIAN UST ..... Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
FEMA UST ..... Underground Storage Tank Listing

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

State and tribal voluntary cleanup sites

INDIAN VCP ..... Voluntary Cleanup Priority Listing
VCP ..... Voluntary Cleanup Program Properties

ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS

Local Brownfield lists

US BROWNFIELDS ..... A Listing of Brownfields Sites

Local Lists of Landfill / Solid Waste Disposal Sites

DEBRIS REGION 9 ..... Torres Martinez Reservation Illegal Dump Site Locations
ODI ..... Open Dump Inventory
SWRCY ..... Recycler Database
HAULERS ..... Registered Waste Tire Haulers Listing
INDIAN ODI ..... Report on the Status of Open Dumps on Indian Lands
WMUDS/SWAT ..... Waste Management Unit Database

Local Lists of Hazardous waste / Contaminated Sites

US CDL ..... Clandestine Drug Labs
HIST Cal-Sites ..... Historical Calsites Database
SCH ..... School Property Evaluation Program
Toxic Pits ..... Toxic Pits Cleanup Act Sites
US HIST CDL ..... National Clandestine Laboratory Register

Local Lists of Registered Storage Tanks

CA FID UST ..... Facility Inventory Database

Local Land Records

LIENS 2 ..... CERCLA Lien Information
LIENS ..... Environmental Liens Listing
DEED ..... Deed Restriction Listing

Records of Emergency Release Reports

HMIRS ..... Hazardous Materials Information Reporting System
CHMIRS ..... California Hazardous Material Incident Report System
LDS ..... Land Disposal Sites Listing
MCS ..... Military Cleanup Sites Listing
SPILLS 90 ..... SPILLS 90 data from FirstSearch

Other Ascertainable Records

RCRA NonGen / NLR ..... RCRA - Non Generators / No Longer Regulated
DOT OPS ..... Incident and Accident Data
DOD ..... Department of Defense Sites
FUDS ..... Formerly Used Defense Sites
CONSENT ..... Superfund (CERCLA) Consent Decrees

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ROD	Records Of Decision
UMTRA	Uranium Mill Tailings Sites
TRIS	Toxic Chemical Release Inventory System
TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act
FTTS	FIFRA/ TSCA Tracking System - FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, & Rodenticide Act)/TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act)
HIST FTTS	FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System Administrative Case Listing
SSTS	Section 7 Tracking Systems
ICIS	Integrated Compliance Information System
PADS	PCB Activity Database System
MLTS	Material Licensing Tracking System
RADINFO	Radiation Information Database
RAATS	RCRA Administrative Action Tracking System
RMP	Risk Management Plans
CA BOND EXP. PLAN	Bond Expenditure Plan
UIC	UIC Listing
NPDES	NPDES Permits Listing
Cortese	"Cortese" Hazardous Waste & Substances Sites List
Notify 65	Proposition 65 Records
DRYCLEANERS	Cleaner Facilities
WIP	Well Investigation Program Case List
ENF	Enforcement Action Listing
EMI	Emissions Inventory Data
INDIAN RESERV	Indian Reservations
SCRD DRYCLEANERS	State Coalition for Remediation of Drycleaners Listing
COAL ASH EPA	Coal Combustion Residues Surface Impoundments List
PCB TRANSFORMER	PCB Transformer Registration Database
US FIN ASSUR	Financial Assurance Information
EPA WATCH LIST	EPA WATCH LIST
LEAD SMELTERS	Lead Smelter Sites
PRP	Potentially Responsible Parties
2020 COR ACTION	2020 Corrective Action Program List
COAL ASH DOE	Steam-Electric Plant Operation Data
US AIRS	Aerometric Information Retrieval System Facility Subsystem
WDS	Waste Discharge System
HWP	EnviroStor Permitted Facilities Listing
HWT	Registered Hazardous Waste Transporter Database
PROC	Certified Processors Database
Financial Assurance	Financial Assurance Information Listing
MWMP	Medical Waste Management Program Listing

EDR HIGH RISK HISTORICAL RECORDS

EDR Exclusive Records

EDR MGP	EDR Proprietary Manufactured Gas Plants
EDR US Hist Cleaners	EDR Exclusive Historic Dry Cleaners

EDR RECOVERED GOVERNMENT ARCHIVES

Exclusive Recovered Govt. Archives

RGA LF	Recovered Government Archive Solid Waste Facilities List

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

SURROUNDING SITES: SEARCH RESULTS

Surrounding sites were identified in the following databases.

Elevations have been determined from the USGS Digital Elevation Model and should be evaluated on a relative (not an absolute) basis. Relative elevation information between sites of close proximity should be field verified. Sites with an elevation equal to or higher than the target property have been differentiated below from sites with an elevation lower than the target property.
Page numbers and map identification numbers refer to the EDR Radius Map report where detailed data on individual sites can be reviewed.

Sites listed in ***bold italics*** are in multiple databases.

Unmappable (orphan) sites are not considered in the foregoing analysis.

STANDARD ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS

Federal RCRA generators list

RCRA-SQG: RCRAInfo is EPA's comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. The database includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Small quantity generators (SQGs) generate between 100 kg and 1,000 kg of hazardous waste per month.

A review of the RCRA-SQG list, as provided by EDR, and dated 06/10/2014 has revealed that there is 1 RCRA-SQG site within approximately 0.25 miles of the target property.

Equal/Higher Elevation	Address	Direction / Distance	Map ID	Page
KELLEY MOTORS	***18475 FIFTH AVE***	***0 - 1/8 (0.000 mi.)***	***D20***	***28***

State and tribal landfill and/or solid waste disposal site lists

SWF/LF: The Solid Waste Facilities/Landfill Sites records typically contain an inventory of solid waste disposal facilities or landfills in a particular state. The data come from the Integrated Waste Management Board's Solid Waste Information System (SWIS) database.

A review of the SWF/LF list, as provided by EDR, and dated 11/17/2014 has revealed that there is 1 SWF/LF site within approximately 0.5 miles of the target property.

Equal/Higher Elevation	Address	Direction / Distance	Map ID	Page
OLD JAMESTOWN COUNTY DUMP	DUE WEST OF JAMESTOWN LSSE	1/4 - 1/2 (0.463 mi.)	40	79

State and tribal leaking storage tank lists

LUST: The Leaking Underground Storage Tank Incident Reports contain an inventory of reported leaking underground storage tank incidents. The data come from the State Water Resources Control Board Leaking Underground Storage Tank Information System.

A review of the LUST list, as provided by EDR, and dated 12/12/2014 has revealed that there are 10

LUST sites within approximately 0.5 miles of the target property.

Equal/Higher Elevation	Address	Direction / Distance	Map ID	Page
BEACON OIL	***18566 108***	***0 - 1/8 (0.000 mi.)***	***10***	***13***
Status: Completed - Case Closed				
KELLEY MOTORS	***18475 5TH AVE***	***0 - 1/8 (0.000 mi.)***	***D16***	***19***
Status: Open - Site Assessment				
SONORA CHP STATION	***18437 5TH AVE***	***ESE 0 - 1/8 (0.016 mi.)***	***D25***	***43***
Status: Completed - Case Closed				
JAMESTOWN ROAD YARD	***18165 7TH AKA 18188***	***SE 1/4 - 1/2 (0.265 mi.)***	***38***	***73***
Status: Open - Site Assessment				

Lower Elevation	Address	Direction / Distance	Map ID	Page
JIMTOWN WHISTLESTOP	***18372 HIGHWAY 108***	***0 - 1/8 (0.000 mi.)***	***C18***	***27***
JIMTOWN WHISILE STOP	***18372 108***	***WSW 0 - 1/8 (0.008 mi.)***	***21***	***32***
Status: Open - Verification Monitoring				
JAMESTOWM STATION (SHELL)	***18223 MAIN ST***	***SSW 1/8 - 1/4 (0.134 mi.)***	***E27***	***47***
Status: Completed - Case Closed				
JAMESTOWM STATION (SHELL)	18223 MAIN ST	SSW 1/8 - 1/4 (0.134 mi.)	E28	50
MOTHER LODE COFFEE SHOP	18169 MAIN STREET	SSW 1/8 - 1/4 (0.228 mi.)	H35	53
Status: Completed - Case Closed				
CHIP'S CHEVRON SERVICE	***18151 108***	***SSW 1/4 - 1/2 (0.260 mi.)***	***37***	***64***
Status: Completed - Case Closed				

SLIC: SLIC Region comes from the California Regional Water Quality Control Board.

A review of the SLIC list, as provided by EDR, and dated 12/12/2014 has revealed that there are 2 SLIC sites within approximately 0.5 miles of the target property.

Equal/Higher Elevation	Address	Direction / Distance	Map ID	Page
WEST AMERICA BANK - COMMERICAL	18254 5TH AVE	SSE 1/8 - 1/4 (0.198 mi.)	33	52
Facility Status: Open - Inactive				
SIERRA RAILROAD COMPANY, CHINE	14101 PERRICONE ROAD	SE 1/4 - 1/2 (0.280 mi.)	39	79
Facility Status: Open - Inactive				

State and tribal registered storage tank lists

UST: The Underground Storage Tank database contains registered USTs. USTs are regulated under Subtitle I of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). The data come from the State Water Resources Control Board's Hazardous Substance Storage Container Database.

A review of the UST list, as provided by EDR, and dated 09/17/2014 has revealed that there is 1 UST site within approximately 0.25 miles of the target property.

Equal/Higher Elevation	Address	Direction / Distance	Map ID	Page
CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL	***18437 5TH AVE***	***ESE 0 - 1/8 (0.016 mi.)***	***D23***	***42***

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

AST: A listing of aboveground storage tank petroleum storage tank locations.

A review of the AST list, as provided by EDR, and dated 08/01/2009 has revealed that there is 1 AST site within approximately 0.25 miles of the target property.

Equal/Higher Elevation	Address	Direction / Distance	Map ID	Page
MOYLE EXCAVATION	10065B PULPIT ROCK RD	WSW 1/8 - 1/4 (0.184 mi.)	G32	51

ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS

Local Lists of Hazardous waste / Contaminated Sites

CDL: A listing of drug lab locations. Listing of a location in this database does not indicate that any illegal drug lab materials were or were not present there, and does not constitute a determination that the location either requires or does not require additional cleanup work.

A review of the CDL list, as provided by EDR, and dated 06/30/2014 has revealed that there is 1 CDL site within approximately 0.001 miles of the target property.

Equal/Higher Elevation	Address	Direction / Distance	Map ID	Page
Not reported	5TH AVE & HWY 108	0 - 1/8 (0.000 mi.)	B6	11

Local Lists of Registered Storage Tanks

HIST UST: Historical UST Registered Database.

A review of the HIST UST list, as provided by EDR, and dated 10/15/1990 has revealed that there are 6 HIST UST sites within approximately 0.25 miles of the target property.

Equal/Higher Elevation	Address	Direction / Distance	Map ID	Page
KELLEY MOTORS	***18475 FIFTH AVE***	***0 - 1/8 (0.000 mi.)***	***D20***	***28***
CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL	18437 5TH AVE	ESE 0 - 1/8 (0.016 mi.)	D22	41
CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL	***18437 5TH AVE***	***ESE 0 - 1/8 (0.016 mi.)***	***D23***	***42***
JAMESTOWN SCHOOL DISTRICT	5TH & WILLOW STREETS	SSE 1/8 - 1/4 (0.147 mi.)	F29	50
CHIP'S CHEVRON INC.	18151 STATE HIGHWAY 108	ENE 1/8 - 1/4 (0.216 mi.)	34	52

Lower Elevation	Address	Direction / Distance	Map ID	Page
JIMTOWN WHISTLE STOP	HWY 108 & RAWHIDE RD.	0 - 1/8 (0.000 mi.)	C11	15

SWEEPS UST: Statewide Environmental Evaluation and Planning System. This underground storage tank listing was updated and maintained by a company contacted by the SWRCB in the early 1990's. The listing is no longer updated or maintained. The local agency is the contact for more information on a site on the SWEEPS list.

A review of the SWEEPS UST list, as provided by EDR, and dated 06/01/1994 has revealed that there are 3 SWEEPS UST sites within approximately 0.25 miles of the target property.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Equal/Higher Elevation	Address	Direction / Distance	Map ID	Page
BEACON OIL	***18566 108***	***0 - 1/8 (0.000 mi.)***	***10***	***13***
CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL	***18437 5TH AVE***	***ESE 0 - 1/8 (0.016 mi.)***	***D23***	***42***

Lower Elevation	Address	Direction / Distance	Map ID	Page
THE BAIT BOX	***18138 MAIN ST***	***SSW 1/8 - 1/4 (0.246 mi.)***	***H36***	***62***

Other Ascertainable Records

US MINES: Mines Master Index File. The source of this database is the Dept. of Labor, Mine Safety and Health Administration.

A review of the US MINES list, as provided by EDR, and dated 08/05/2014 has revealed that there is 1 US MINES site within approximately 0.25 miles of the target property.

Lower Elevation	Address	Direction / Distance	Map ID	Page
FORD CONSTRUCTION COMPANY INC		SSW 0 - 1/8 (0.119 mi.)	E26	46

FINDS: The Facility Index System contains both facility information and "pointers" to other sources of information that contain more detail. These include: RCRIS; Permit Compliance System (PCS); Aerometric Information Retrieval System (AIRS); FATES (FIFRA [Federal Insecticide Fungicide Rodenticide Act] and TSCA Enforcement System, FTTS [FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System]; CERCLIS; DOCKET (Enforcement Docket used to manage and track information on civil judicial enforcement cases for all environmental statutes); Federal Underground Injection Control (FURS); Federal Reporting Data System (FRDS); Surface Impoundments (SIA); TSCA Chemicals in Commerce Information System (CICS); PADS; RCRA-J (medical waste transporters/disposers); TRIS; and TSCA. The source of this database is the U.S. EPA/NTIS.

A review of the FINDS list, as provided by EDR, and dated 08/16/2014 has revealed that there are 2 FINDS sites within approximately 0.001 miles of the target property.

Equal/Higher Elevation	Address	Direction / Distance	Map ID	Page
KELLEY MOTORS	18475 FIFTH AVE	0 - 1/8 (0.000 mi.)	D12	16
SIERRA MOTORS	18475 5TH AVE	0 - 1/8 (0.000 mi.)	D19	27

HIST CORTESE: The sites for the list are designated by the State Water Resource Control Board [LUST], the Integrated Waste Board [SWF/LS], and the Department of Toxic Substances Control [CALSITES]. This listing is no longer updated by the state agency.

A review of the HIST CORTESE list, as provided by EDR, and dated 04/01/2001 has revealed that there are 7 HIST CORTESE sites within approximately 0.5 miles of the target property.

Equal/Higher Elevation	Address	Direction / Distance	Map ID	Page
BEACON OIL	***18566 108***	***0 - 1/8 (0.000 mi.)***	***10***	***13***
KELLEY MOTORS	***18475 5TH AVE***	***0 - 1/8 (0.000 mi.)***	***D16***	***19***
SONORA CHP STATION	***18437 5TH AVE***	***ESE 0 - 1/8 (0.016 mi.)***	***D25***	***43***
JAMESTOWN ROAD YARD	***18165 7TH AKA 18188***	***SE 1/4 - 1/2 (0.265 mi.)***	***38***	***73***

Lower Elevation	Address	Direction / Distance	Map ID	Page
JIMTOWN WHISILE STOP	***18372 108***	***WSW 0 - 1/8 (0.008 mi.)***	***21***	***32***

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Lower Elevation	Address	Direction / Distance	Map ID	Page
JAMESTOWM STATION (SHELL)	***18223 MAIN ST***	***SSW 1/8 - 1/4 (0.134 mi.)***	***E27***	***47***
CHIP'S CHEVRON SERVICE	***18151 108***	***SSW 1/4 - 1/2 (0.260 mi.)***	***37***	***64***

CUPA Listings: A listing of sites included in the county's Certified Unified Program Agency database. California's Secretary for Environmental Protection established the unified hazardous materials and hazardous waste regulatory program as required by chapter 6.11 of the California Health and Safety Code. The Unified Program consolidates the administration, permits, inspections, and enforcement activities.

A review of the CUPA Listings list, as provided by EDR, has revealed that there are 9 CUPA Listings sites within approximately 0.25 miles of the target property.

Equal/Higher Elevation	Address	Direction / Distance	Map ID	Page
WILDEWOOD CREATIVE PRODUCTS	18599 JAMESTOWN RD	0 - 1/8 (0.000 mi.)	1	8
SUBURBAN PROPANE - JAMESTOWN	18535 FIFTH AVE	0 - 1/8 (0.000 mi.)	B8	12
BEACON OIL	***18566 108***	***0 - 1/8 (0.000 mi.)***	***10***	***13***
KELLEY MOTORS	***18475 FIFTH AVE***	***0 - 1/8 (0.000 mi.)***	***D20***	***28***
CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL	18437 FIFTH AVE	ESE 0 - 1/8 (0.016 mi.)	D24	43
PAUL OIL CO.	18304 FIFTH AVE	SSE 1/8 - 1/4 (0.166 mi.)	F30	51
MOYLE EXCAVATION INC.	10065-B PULPIT ROCK ROA	WSW 1/8 - 1/4 (0.184 mi.)	G31	51

Lower Elevation	Address	Direction / Distance	Map ID	Page
BEN'S AUTO AND MUFFLER SERVICE	18434 JAMESTOWN RD	0 - 1/8 (0.000 mi.)	A4	10
JIMTOWN WHISTLESTOP	***18372 HIGHWAY 108***	***0 - 1/8 (0.000 mi.)***	***C18***	***27***

HAZNET: The data is extracted from the copies of hazardous waste manifests received each year by the DTSC. The annual volume of manifests is typically 700,000-1,000,000 annually, representing approximately 350,000-500,000 shipments. Data from non-California manifests & continuation sheets are not included at the present time. Data are from the manifests submitted without correction, and therefore many contain some invalid values for data elements such as generator ID, TSD ID, waste category, & disposal method. The source is the Department of Toxic Substance Control is the agency

A review of the HAZNET list, as provided by EDR, and dated 12/31/2013 has revealed that there are 7 HAZNET sites within approximately 0.001 miles of the target property.

Equal/Higher Elevation	Address	Direction / Distance	Map ID	Page
BOOKER ENTERPRISES, LLC	18595 5TH AVE # B	0 - 1/8 (0.000 mi.)	2	8
KELLEY MOTORS, INC.	18475 5TH AVENUE	0 - 1/8 (0.000 mi.)	D13	16
JAMESTOWN MOTOR CORP DBA SIERR	18475 5TH AVE	0 - 1/8 (0.000 mi.)	D14	17
KELLEY MOTORS	***18475 FIFTH AVE***	***0 - 1/8 (0.000 mi.)***	***D20***	***28***

Lower Elevation	Address	Direction / Distance	Map ID	Page
BEN'S AUTO & MUFFLER SERVICE	18434 JAMESTOWN RD	0 - 1/8 (0.000 mi.)	A3	8
JAMESTOWN CARWASH	18434 JAMESTOWN RD	0 - 1/8 (0.000 mi.)	A5	10
JAMESTOWN CARWASH	18440 JAMESTOWN RD	0 - 1/8 (0.000 mi.)	A7	11

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

EDR HIGH RISK HISTORICAL RECORDS

EDR Exclusive Records

EDR US Hist Auto Stat: EDR has searched selected national collections of business directories and has collected listings of potential gas station/filling station/service station sites that were available to EDR researchers. EDR's review was limited to those categories of sources that might, in EDR's opinion, include gas station/filling station/service station establishments. The categories reviewed included, but were not limited to gas, gas station, gasoline station, filling station, auto, automobile repair, auto service station, service station, etc. This database falls within a category of information EDR classifies as "High Risk Historical Records", or HRHR. EDR's HRHR effort presents unique and sometimes proprietary data about past sites and operations that typically create environmental concerns, but may not show up in current government records searches.

A review of the EDR US Hist Auto Stat list, as provided by EDR, has revealed that there is 1 EDR US Hist Auto Stat site within approximately 0.25 miles of the target property.

Lower Elevation	Address	Direction / Distance	Map ID	Page
Not reported	18434 JAMESTOWN RD	0 - 1/8 (0.000 mi.)	A9	12

EDR RECOVERED GOVERNMENT ARCHIVES

Exclusive Recovered Govt. Archives

RGA LUST: The EDR Recovered Government Archive Leaking Underground Storage Tank database provides a list of LUST incidents derived from historical databases and includes many records that no longer appear in current government lists. Compiled from Records formerly available from the State Water Resources Control Board in California.

A review of the RGA LUST list, as provided by EDR, has revealed that there are 2 RGA LUST sites within approximately 0.001 miles of the target property.

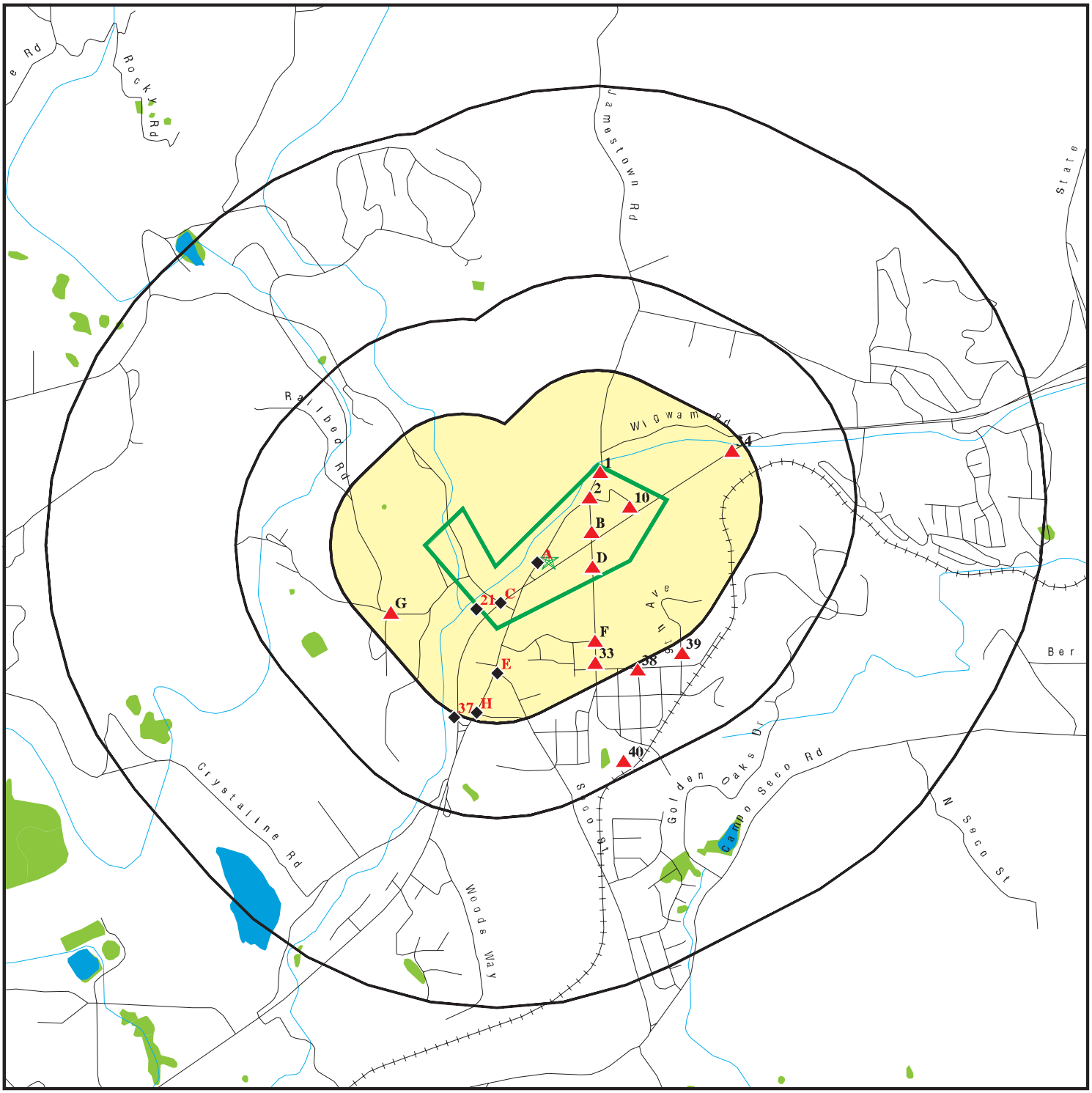
Equal/Higher Elevation	Address	Direction / Distance	Map ID	Page
KELLEY MOTORS	18475 5TH AVE	0 - 1/8 (0.000 mi.)	D15	18
KELLY MOTORS	18475 5TH AVE	0 - 1/8 (0.000 mi.)	D17	26

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Due to poor or inadequate address information, the following sites were not mapped. Count: 8 records.

Site Name	Database(s)
	CDL
	CDL
JAMESTOWN MINE	CERCLIS
SONORA MINING CORPORATION	SWF/LF
SHELL OIL COMPANY	ENVIROSTOR
DUTCH-APP GROUP MINE	ENVIROSTOR
ADAMS, REED LUMBER COMPANY	ENVIROSTOR
COWGILL PETROLEUM PRODUCERS	ENVIROSTOR

OVERVIEW MAP - 4175056.2S



Target Property

Sites at elevations higher than or equal to the target property

Sites at elevations lower than the target property

Manufactured Gas Plants

National Priority List Sites

Dept. Defense Sites

0 1/4 1/2 1 Miles

Indian Reservations BIA

Oil & Gas pipelines from USGS

100-year flood zone

500-year flood zone

National Wetland Inventory

Areas of Concern

This report includes Interactive Map Layers to display and/or hide map information. The legend includes only those icons for the default map view.

SITE NAME: Rawhide Rd Bridge and 5th Ave	CLIENT: Taber Consultants
ADDRESS: Jamestown Rd. and Rawhide Rd. Jamestown CA 95327	CONTACT: Sam Bold
LAT/LONG: 37.9576 / 120.4203	INQUIRY #: 4175056.2s
	DATE: January 07, 2015 1:12 pm

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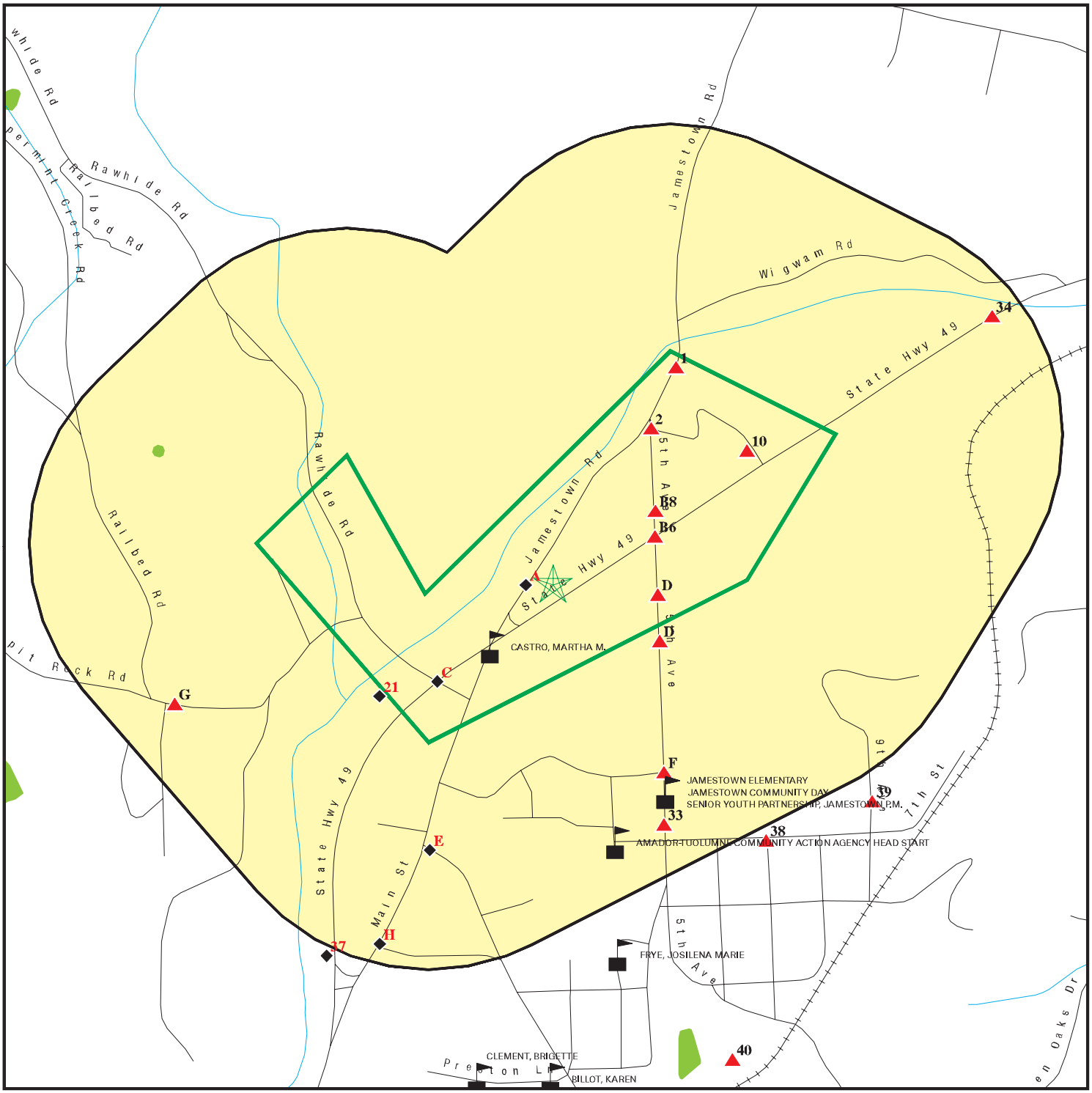
DETAIL MAP - 4175056.2S



0 1/8 1/4 1/2 Miles

Target Property

Sites at elevations higher than or equal to the target property

Sites at elevations lower than the target property

Manufactured Gas Plants

Sensitive Receptors

National Priority List Sites

Dept. Defense Sites

Indian Reservations BIA

Oil & Gas pipelines from USGS

100-year flood zone

500-year flood zone

National Wetland Inventory

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LAT/LONG: 37.9576 / 120.4203	DATE: January 07, 2015 1:13 pm

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MAP FINDINGS SUMMARY

Database	Search Distance (Miles)	Target Property	< 1/8	1/8 - 1/4	1/4 - 1/2	1/2 - 1	> 1	Total Plotted
STANDARD ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS								
Federal NPL site list								
NPL	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
Proposed NPL	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
NPL LIENS	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
Federal Delisted NPL site list								
Delisted NPL	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
Federal CERCLIS list								
CERCLIS	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
FEDERAL FACILITY	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
Federal CERCLIS NFRAP site List								
CERC-NFRAP	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
Federal RCRA CORRACTS facilities list								
CORRACTS	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
Federal RCRA non-CORRACTS TSD facilities list								
RCRA-TSDF	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
Federal RCRA generators list								
RCRA-LQG	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
RCRA-SQG	0.250		1	0	NR	NR	NR	1
RCRA-CESQG	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
Federal institutional controls / engineering controls registries								
US ENG CONTROLS	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
US INST CONTROL	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
LUCIS	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
Federal ERNS list								
ERNS	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
State- and tribal - equivalent NPL								
RESPONSE	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
State- and tribal - equivalent CERCLIS								
ENVIROSTOR	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
State and tribal landfill and/or solid waste disposal site lists								
SWF/LF	0.500		0	0	1	NR	NR	1
State and tribal leaking storage tank lists								
LUST	0.500		5	3	2	NR	NR	10

MAP FINDINGS SUMMARY

Database	Search Distance (Miles)	Target Property	< 1/8	1/8 - 1/4	1/4 - 1/2	1/2 - 1	> 1	Total Plotted
SLIC	0.500		0	1	1	NR	NR	2
INDIAN LUST	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
State and tribal registered storage tank lists								
UST	0.250		1	0	NR	NR	NR	1
AST	0.250		0	1	NR	NR	NR	1
INDIAN UST	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
FEMA UST	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
State and tribal voluntary cleanup sites								
INDIAN VCP	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
VCP	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS								
Local Brownfield lists								
US BROWNFIELDS	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
Local Lists of Landfill / Solid Waste Disposal Sites								
DEBRIS REGION 9	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
ODI	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
SWRCY	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
HAULERS	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
INDIAN ODI	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
WMUDS/SWAT	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
Local Lists of Hazardous waste / Contaminated Sites								
US CDL	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
HIST Cal-Sites	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
SCH	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
Toxic Pits	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
CDL	0.001		1	NR	NR	NR	NR	1
US HIST CDL	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
Local Lists of Registered Storage Tanks								
CA FID UST	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
HIST UST	0.250		4	2	NR	NR	NR	6
SWEEPS UST	0.250		2	1	NR	NR	NR	3
Local Land Records								
LIENS 2	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
LIENS	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
DEED	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
Records of Emergency Release Reports								
HMIRS	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
CHMIRS	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
LDS	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0

MAP FINDINGS SUMMARY

Database	Search Distance (Miles)	Target Property	< 1/8	1/8 - 1/4	1/4 - 1/2	1/2 - 1	> 1	Total Plotted
MCS	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
SPILLS 90	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
Other Ascertainable Records								
RCRA NonGen / NLR	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
DOT OPS	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
DOD	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
FUDS	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
CONSENT	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
ROD	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
UMTRA	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
US MINES	0.250		1	0	NR	NR	NR	1
TRIS	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
TSCA	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
FTTS	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
HIST FTTS	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
SSTS	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
ICIS	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
PADS	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
MLTS	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
RADINFO	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
FINDS	0.001		2	NR	NR	NR	NR	2
RAATS	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
RMP	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
CA BOND EXP. PLAN	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
UIC	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
NPDES	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
Cortese	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
HIST CORTESE	0.500		4	1	2	NR	NR	7
CUPA Listings	0.250		7	2	NR	NR	NR	9
Notify 65	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
DRYCLEANERS	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
WIP	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
ENF	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
HAZNET	0.001		7	NR	NR	NR	NR	7
EMI	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
INDIAN RESERV	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
SCRD DRYCLEANERS	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
COAL ASH EPA	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
PCB TRANSFORMER	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
US FIN ASSUR	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
EPA WATCH LIST	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
LEAD SMELTERS	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
PRP	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
2020 COR ACTION	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
COAL ASH DOE	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
US AIRS	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
WDS	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
HWP	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
HWT	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
PROC	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0

MAP FINDINGS SUMMARY

Database	Search Distance (Miles)	Target Property	< 1/8	1/8 - 1/4	1/4 - 1/2	1/2 - 1	> 1	Total Plotted
Financial Assurance	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
MWMP	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
EDR HIGH RISK HISTORICAL RECORDS								
EDR Exclusive Records								
EDR MGP	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
EDR US Hist Auto Stat	0.250		1	0	NR	NR	NR	1
EDR US Hist Cleaners	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
EDR RECOVERED GOVERNMENT ARCHIVES								
Exclusive Recovered Govt. Archives								
RGA LF	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
RGA LUST	0.001		2	NR	NR	NR	NR	2

NOTES:

TP = Target Property

NR = Not Requested at this Search Distance

Sites may be listed in more than one database

1 **WILDEWOOD CREATIVE PRODUCTS** **CUPA Listings** **S117332762**
18599 JAMESTOWN RD **N/A**
< 1/8 **JAMESTOWN, CA 95327**
1 ft.

Relative:
Higher

Actual:
1449 ft.

CUPA TUOLUMNE:

Facility ID:	FA0002177
Facility Status:	Haz-Mat Business Plan - Small 1-5 Chemicals
Mailing Address:	Not reported
Mailing City/State/Zip:	(none)
PE:	2110

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2 **BOOKER ENTERPRISES, LLC** **HAZNET** **S117304295**
18595 5TH AVE # B **N/A**
< 1/8 **JAMESTOWN, CA 95327**
1 ft.

Relative:
Higher

Actual:
1443 ft.

HAZNET:

envid:	S117304295
Year:	2013
GEPAID:	CAC002748617
Contact:	LINDA GANDOLFO, MANAGER
Telephone:	2099845055
Mailing Name:	Not reported
Mailing Address:	PO BOX 462
Mailing City,St,Zip:	JAMESTOWN, CA 953270462
Gen County:	Tuolumne
TSD EPA ID:	CAL000282598
TSD County:	Kern
Waste Category:	Not reported
Disposal Method:	Storage, Bulking, And/Or Transfer Off Site--No Treatment/Reovery (H010-H129) Or (H131-H135)
Tons:	0.1
Facility County:	Not reported

A3 **BEN'S AUTO & MUFFLER SERVICE** **HAZNET** **S113039155**
18434 JAMESTOWN RD **N/A**
< 1/8 **JAMESTOWN, CA 95327**
1 ft.

Site 1 of 5 in cluster A

Relative:
Lower

Actual:
1427 ft.

HAZNET:

envid:	S113039155
Year:	2013
GEPAID:	CAL000043748
Contact:	TERESA NELSON/OWNER
Telephone:	2099843242
Mailing Name:	Not reported
Mailing Address:	18434 JAMESTOWN RD
Mailing City,St,Zip:	JAMESTOWN, CA 953279607
Gen County:	Tuolumne
TSD EPA ID:	CAL000282598
TSD County:	Kern
Waste Category:	Not reported
Disposal Method:	Storage, Bulking, And/Or Transfer Off Site--No Treatment/Reovery (H010-H129) Or (H131-H135)
Tons:	0.1
Facility County:	Not reported

BEN'S AUTO & MUFFLER SERVICE (Continued) **S113039155**

envid: S113039155
Year: 2012
GEPAID: CAL000043748
Contact: TERESA NELSON/OWNER
Telephone: 2099843242
Mailing Name: Not reported
Mailing Address: 18434 JAMESTOWN RD
Mailing City,St,Zip: JAMESTOWN, CA 953279607
Gen County: Tuolumne
TSD EPA ID: CAL000282598
TSD County: Kern
Waste Category: Not reported
Disposal Method: Storage, Bulking, And/Or Transfer Off Site--No Treatment/Reovery (H010-H129) Or (H131-H135)
Tons: 0.1
Facility County: Tuolumne

envid: S113039155
Year: 2011
GEPAID: CAL000043748
Contact: TERESA NELSON/OWNER
Telephone: 2099843242
Mailing Name: Not reported
Mailing Address: 18434 JAMESTOWN RD
Mailing City,St,Zip: JAMESTOWN, CA 953279607
Gen County: Not reported
TSD EPA ID: WIR000029751
TSD County: Not reported
Waste Category: Unspecified oil-containing waste
Disposal Method: Not reported
Tons: 0.15
Facility County: Tuolumne

envid: S113039155
Year: 2009
GEPAID: CAL000043748
Contact: TERESA NELSON/OWNER
Telephone: 2099843242
Mailing Name: Not reported
Mailing Address: 18434 JAMESTOWN RD
Mailing City,St,Zip: JAMESTOWN, CA 953279607
Gen County: Not reported
TSD EPA ID: WIR000029751
TSD County: Not reported
Waste Category: Unspecified oil-containing waste
Disposal Method: Not reported
Tons: 0.15
Facility County: Tuolumne

envid: S113039155
Year: 2008
GEPAID: CAL000043748
Contact: TERESA NELSON/OWNER
Telephone: 2099843242
Mailing Name: Not reported
Mailing Address: 18434 JAMESTOWN RD
Mailing City,St,Zip: JAMESTOWN, CA 953279607

BEN'S AUTO & MUFFLER SERVICE (Continued) **S113039155**

Gen County:	Not reported
TSD EPA ID:	WIR000029751
TSD County:	Not reported
Waste Category:	Unspecified oil-containing waste
Disposal Method:	Not reported
Tons:	0.125
Facility County:	Tuolumne

Click this hyperlink while viewing on your computer to access
5 additional CA_HAZNET: record(s) in the EDR Site Report.

A4 **BEN'S AUTO AND MUFFLER SERVICE** **CUPA Listings** **S103952285**
18434 JAMESTOWN RD **N/A**
< 1/8 **JAMESTOWN, CA 95327**
1 ft.

Site 2 of 5 in cluster A

Relative:
Lower

Actual:
1427 ft.

CUPA TUOLUMNE:

Facility ID:	FA0002065
Facility Status:	Haz-Mat Business Plan - Small 1-5 Chemicals
Mailing Address:	18434 JAMESTOWN RD
Mailing City/State/Zip:	JAMESTOWN, CA 95327
PE:	2110

Facility ID:	FA0002065
Facility Status:	Hazardous Waste Medium Qty Gen w/ Bus Plan
Mailing Address:	18434 JAMESTOWN RD
Mailing City/State/Zip:	JAMESTOWN, CA 95327
PE:	2202

A5 **JAMESTOWN CARWASH** **HAZNET** **S112849915**
18434 JAMESTOWN RD **N/A**
< 1/8 **JAMESTOWN, CA 95327**
1 ft.

Site 3 of 5 in cluster A

Relative:
Lower

Actual:
1427 ft.

HAZNET:

envid:	S112849915
Year:	1994
GEPAID:	CAC000884360
Contact:	BEN VANDERZON
Telephone:	0000000000
Mailing Name:	Not reported
Mailing Address:	20495 JAMESTOWN RD
Mailing City,St,Zip:	SONORA, CA 953700000
Gen County:	Not reported
TSD EPA ID:	CAD083166728
TSD County:	Not reported
Waste Category:	Unspecified oil-containing waste
Disposal Method:	Recycler
Tons:	5.0040
Facility County:	Tuolumne

B6 **CDL** **S107535199**
N/A

< 1/8
1 ft.

5TH AVE & HWY 108
JAMESTOWN, CA 95327

Site 1 of 2 in cluster B

Relative:
Higher

Actual:
1455 ft.

CDL:

Facility ID:	200112154
Date:	12/28/2001
Lab Type:	Mobile Lab (M) - location where illegal drug lab equipment and materials were found in a vehicle or other mode of transport.

A7 **HAZNET** **S113086158**
N/A

< 1/8
1 ft.

JAMESTOWN CARWASH
18440 JAMESTOWN RD
JAMESTOWN, CA 95371

Site 4 of 5 in cluster A

Relative:
Lower

Actual:
1430 ft.

HAZNET:

envid:	S113086158
Year:	2003
GEPAID:	CAL000161391
Contact:	DAVID SCHELLER-OWNER
Telephone:	2095361295
Mailing Name:	Not reported
Mailing Address:	PO BOX 538
Mailing City,St,Zip:	JAMESTOWN, CA 953270000
Gen County:	Not reported
TSD EPA ID:	CAD059494310
TSD County:	Not reported
Waste Category:	Oil/water separation sludge
Disposal Method:	Transfer Station
Tons:	5.36
Facility County:	Tuolumne

envid:	S113086158
Year:	2000
GEPAID:	CAL000161391
Contact:	DAVID SCHELLER-OWNER
Telephone:	2095361295
Mailing Name:	Not reported
Mailing Address:	PO BOX 538
Mailing City,St,Zip:	JAMESTOWN, CA 953270000
Gen County:	Not reported
TSD EPA ID:	CAD059494310
TSD County:	Not reported
Waste Category:	Oil/water separation sludge
Disposal Method:	Transfer Station
Tons:	7.5
Facility County:	Tuolumne

envid:	S113086158
Year:	1997
GEPAID:	CAL000161391
Contact:	DAVID SCHELLER
Telephone:	2095361295
Mailing Name:	Not reported
Mailing Address:	PO BOX 538
Mailing City,St,Zip:	JAMESTOWN, CA 953270000
Gen County:	Not reported

JAMESTOWN CARWASH (Continued) **S113086158**

TSD EPA ID: NVD982358483
TSD County: Not reported
Waste Category: Unspecified oil-containing waste
Disposal Method: Recycler
Tons: 7.5060
Facility County: Tuolumne

B8 **SUBURBAN PROPANE - JAMESTOWN** **CUPA Listings** **S115780381**
18535 FIFTH AVE **N/A**
< 1/8 **JAMESTOWN, CA 95327**
1 ft.

Site 2 of 2 in cluster B

Relative: Higher

Actual: 1452 ft.

CUPA TUOLUMNE:
Facility ID: FA0001880
Facility Status: Haz-Mat Business Plan - Small 1-5 Chemicals
Mailing Address: PO BOX 517
Mailing City/State/Zip: JAMESTOWN, CA 95327
PE: 2110

A9 **EDR US Hist Auto Stat** **1015284135**
18434 JAMESTOWN RD **N/A**
< 1/8 **JAMESTOWN, CA 95327**
1 ft.

Site 5 of 5 in cluster A

Relative: Lower

Actual: 1427 ft.

EDR Historical Auto Stations:
Name: BENS AUTO & MUFFLER SERVICE
Year: 1999
Address: 18434 JAMESTOWN RD

Name: BENS AUTO & MUFFLER SERVICE
Year: 2000
Address: 18434 JAMESTOWN RD

Name: BENS AUTO REPAIR
Year: 2002
Address: 18434 JAMESTOWN RD

Name: BENS AUTO & MUFFLER SERVICE
Year: 2003
Address: 18434 JAMESTOWN RD

Name: BENS AUTO REPAIR & MUFFLER SERVICE
Year: 2006
Address: 18434 JAMESTOWN RD

Name: BENS AUTO REPAIR
Year: 2007
Address: 18434 JAMESTOWN RD

Name: BENS AUTO REPAIR & MUFFLER SERVICE
Year: 2008
Address: 18434 JAMESTOWN RD

Name: BENS AUTO REPAIR & MUFFLER SERVICE

(Continued) **1015284135**

Year: 2009
Address: 18434 JAMESTOWN RD

Name: BENS AUTO & MUFFLER SVC
Year: 2010
Address: 18434 JAMESTOWN RD

Name: BENS AUTO & MUFFLER SERVICE
Year: 2011
Address: 18434 JAMESTOWN RD

Name: BENS AUTO & MUFFLER SERVICE
Year: 2012
Address: 18434 JAMESTOWN RD

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10 **BEACON OIL** **HIST CORTESE** **S104163050**
18566 108 **LUST** **N/A**
< 1/8 **JAMESTOWN, CA 95327** **CUPA Listings**
1 ft. **SWEEPS UST**

Relative:
Higher

Actual:
1494 ft.

HIST CORTESE:
Region: CORTESE
Facility County Code: 55
Reg By: LTNKA
Reg Id: 550110

LUST:
Region: STATE
Global Id: T0610900086
Latitude: 37.958361
Longitude: -120.4183163
Case Type: LUST Cleanup Site
Status: Completed - Case Closed
Status Date: 02/09/1999
Lead Agency: TUOLUMNE COUNTY
Case Worker: SM
Local Agency: TUOLUMNE COUNTY
RB Case Number: 550110
LOC Case Number: Not reported
File Location: Not reported
Potential Media Affect: Soil
Potential Contaminants of Concern: Gasoline
Site History: Not reported

Click here to access the California GeoTracker records for this facility:

Contact:
Global Id: T0610900086
Contact Type: Regional Board Caseworker
Contact Name: PETER MINKEL
Organization Name: CENTRAL VALLEY RWQCB (REGION 5S)
Address: 11020 SUN CENTER DRIVE #200
City: RANCHO CORDOVA
Email: pminkel@waterboards.ca.gov
Phone Number: Not reported

Global Id: T0610900086
Contact Type: Local Agency Caseworker

BEACON OIL (Continued) **S104163050**

Contact Name: SYLVIA MIRELES
Organization Name: TUOLUMNE COUNTY
Address: 2 SOUTH GREEN STREET
City: SONORA
Email: smireles@co.tuolumne.ca.us
Phone Number: Not reported

Status History:
Global Id: T0610900086
Status: Open - Site Assessment
Status Date: 02/23/1995

Global Id: T0610900086
Status: Completed - Case Closed
Status Date: 02/09/1999

Global Id: T0610900086
Status: Open - Case Begin Date
Status Date: 02/23/1995

Regulatory Activities:
Global Id: T0610900086
Action Type: Other
Date: 02/23/1995
Action: Leak Discovery

Global Id: T0610900086
Action Type: Other
Date: 01/02/1965
Action: Leak Reported

Global Id: T0610900086
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 02/09/1999
Action: Closure/No Further Action Letter

LUST REG 5:
Region: 5
Status: Case Closed
Case Number: 550110
Case Type: Soil only
Substance: GASOLINE
Staff Initials: PGM
Lead Agency: Local
Program: LUST
MTBE Code: N/A

CUPA TUOLUMNE:
Facility ID: FA0001874
Facility Status: Haz-Mat Business Plan - Small 1-5 Chemicals
Mailing Address: 18877 MICROTRONICS WAY
Mailing City/State/Zip: SONORA, CA 95370
PE: 2110

BEACON OIL (Continued) **S104163050**

SWEEPS UST:

Status:	Active
Comp Number:	19706
Number:	2
Board Of Equalization:	Not reported
Referral Date:	07-29-93
Action Date:	07-29-93
Created Date:	07-09-93
Owner Tank Id:	Not reported
SWRCB Tank Id:	Not reported
Tank Status:	Not reported
Capacity:	Not reported
Active Date:	Not reported
Tank Use:	Not reported
STG:	Not reported
Content:	Not reported
Number Of Tanks:	Not reported

C11 **JIMTOWN WHISTLE STOP** **HIST UST** **U001605910**
HWY 108 & RAWHIDE RD. **N/A**
< 1/8 **JAMESTOWN, CA 95327**
1 ft.

Site 1 of 2 in cluster C

Relative:
Lower

Actual:
1412 ft.

HIST UST:

Region:	STATE
Facility ID:	00000048973
Facility Type:	Gas Station
Other Type:	Not reported
Contact Name:	DEALER
Telephone:	2099845554
Owner Name:	JAMES OLIVER ENTERPRISES, INC.
Owner Address:	HWY. 108 & RAWHIDE RD.
Owner City,St,Zip:	JAMESTOWN, CA 95327
Total Tanks:	0005
Tank Num:	001
Container Num:	1
Year Installed:	1981
Tank Capacity:	00012000
Tank Used for:	PRODUCT
Type of Fuel:	REGULAR
Container Construction Thickness:	Not reported
Leak Detection:	Stock Inventor
Tank Num:	002
Container Num:	2
Year Installed:	1977
Tank Capacity:	00004000
Tank Used for:	PRODUCT
Type of Fuel:	UNLEADED
Container Construction Thickness:	Not reported
Leak Detection:	Stock Inventor
Tank Num:	003
Container Num:	3
Year Installed:	Not reported

JIMTOWN WHISTLE STOP (Continued) **U001605910**

Tank Capacity:	00004000
Tank Used for:	PRODUCT
Type of Fuel:	UNLEADED
Container Construction Thickness:	Not reported
Leak Detection:	Stock Inventor

Tank Num:	004
Container Num:	4
Year Installed:	Not reported
Tank Capacity:	00004000
Tank Used for:	PRODUCT
Type of Fuel:	PREMIUM
Container Construction Thickness:	Not reported
Leak Detection:	Stock Inventor

Tank Num:	005
Container Num:	5
Year Installed:	Not reported
Tank Capacity:	00004000
Tank Used for:	PRODUCT
Type of Fuel:	DIESEL
Container Construction Thickness:	Not reported
Leak Detection:	Stock Inventor

D12 **KELLEY MOTORS** **FINDS** **1016187945**
18475 FIFTH AVE **N/A**
< 1/8 **JAMESTOWN, CA 95327**
1 ft.

Site 1 of 12 in cluster D

Relative: Higher

FINDS:

Registry ID: 110002748359

Actual: 1470 ft.

Environmental Interest/Information System
RCRAInfo is a national information system that supports the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) program through the tracking of events and activities related to facilities that generate, transport, and treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste. RCRAInfo allows RCRA program staff to track the notification, permit, compliance, and corrective action activities required under RCRA.

D13 **KELLEY MOTORS, INC.** **HAZNET** **S113077778**
18475 5TH AVENUE **N/A**
< 1/8 **JAMESTOWN, CA 95327**
1 ft.

Site 2 of 12 in cluster D

Relative: Higher

HAZNET:

envid:	S113077778
Year:	1995
GEPAID:	CAL000141973
Contact:	JOHN KELLEY
Telephone:	2099845272
Mailing Name:	Not reported

Actual: 1470 ft.

KELLEY MOTORS, INC. (Continued) **S113077778**

Mailing Address: 18475 5TH AVE
Mailing City,St,Zip: JAMESTOWN, CA 953279601
Gen County: Not reported
TSD EPA ID: CAD982524613
TSD County: Not reported
Waste Category: Photochemicals/photoprocessing waste
Disposal Method: Not reported
Tons: .0208
Facility County: Tuolumne

D14 **JAMESTOWN MOTOR CORP DBA SIERRA MOTORS** **HAZNET** **S113097350**
18475 5TH AVE **N/A**
< 1/8 **JAMESTOWN, CA 95327**
1 ft.

Site 3 of 12 in cluster D

Relative:
Higher

Actual:
1470 ft.

HAZNET:
envid: S113097350
Year: 2013
GEPAID: CAL000183485
Contact: STEVE LANE/SERVICE MGR
Telephone: 2099845272
Mailing Name: Not reported
Mailing Address: PO BOX 1879
Mailing City,St,Zip: JAMESTOWN, CA 953270000
Gen County: Tuolumne
TSD EPA ID: CAD097030993
TSD County: Los Angeles
Waste Category: Not reported
Disposal Method: Storage, Bulking, And/Or Transfer Off Site--No Treatment/Reovery (H010-H129) Or (H131-H135)
Tons: 0.15
Facility County: Not reported

envid: S113097350
Year: 2013
GEPAID: CAL000183485
Contact: STEVE LANE/SERVICE MGR
Telephone: 2099845272
Mailing Name: Not reported
Mailing Address: PO BOX 1879
Mailing City,St,Zip: JAMESTOWN, CA 953270000
Gen County: Tuolumne
TSD EPA ID: CAD982446882
TSD County: Fresno
Waste Category: Not reported
Disposal Method: Storage, Bulking, And/Or Transfer Off Site--No Treatment/Reovery (H010-H129) Or (H131-H135)
Tons: 1.52205
Facility County: Not reported

envid: S113097350
Year: 2013
GEPAID: CAL000183485
Contact: STEVE LANE/SERVICE MGR
Telephone: 2099845272
Mailing Name: Not reported
Mailing Address: PO BOX 1879

JAMESTOWN MOTOR CORP DBA SIERRA MOTORS (Continued) **S113097350**

Mailing City,St,Zip:	JAMESTOWN, CA 953270000
Gen County:	Tuolumne
TSD EPA ID:	CAT080012602
TSD County:	Solano
Waste Category:	Not reported
Disposal Method:	Storage, Bulking, And/Or Transfer Off Site--No Treatment/Reovery (H010-H129) Or (H131-H135)
Tons:	2.4603
Facility County:	Not reported

envid:	S113097350
Year:	2012
GEPAID:	CAL000183485
Contact:	STEVE LANE/SERVICE MGR
Telephone:	2099845272
Mailing Name:	Not reported
Mailing Address:	PO BOX 1879
Mailing City,St,Zip:	JAMESTOWN, CA 953270000
Gen County:	Tuolumne
TSD EPA ID:	CAD980887418
TSD County:	Alameda
Waste Category:	Not reported
Disposal Method:	Storage, Bulking, And/Or Transfer Off Site--No Treatment/Reovery (H010-H129) Or (H131-H135)
Tons:	0.125
Facility County:	Tuolumne

envid:	S113097350
Year:	2012
GEPAID:	CAL000183485
Contact:	STEVE LANE/SERVICE MGR
Telephone:	2099845272
Mailing Name:	Not reported
Mailing Address:	PO BOX 1879
Mailing City,St,Zip:	JAMESTOWN, CA 953270000
Gen County:	Tuolumne
TSD EPA ID:	CAD980887418
TSD County:	Alameda
Waste Category:	Not reported
Disposal Method:	Storage, Bulking, And/Or Transfer Off Site--No Treatment/Reovery (H010-H129) Or (H131-H135)
Tons:	0.738
Facility County:	Tuolumne

Click this hyperlink while viewing on your computer to access
34 additional CA_HAZNET: record(s) in the EDR Site Report.

D15 **KELLEY MOTORS** **RGA LUST** **S114639418**
18475 5TH AVE **N/A**
< 1/8 **JAMESTOWN, CA**
1 ft.

Site 4 of 12 in cluster D

Relative:
Higher

Actual:
1470 ft.

RGA LUST:

2012	KELLEY MOTORS	18475 5TH AVE
2011	KELLEY MOTORS	18475 5TH AVE
2010	KELLEY MOTORS	18475 5TH AVE
2009	KELLEY MOTORS	18475 5TH AVE

KELLEY MOTORS (Continued) **S114639418**

2008	KELLEY MOTORS	18475 5TH AVE
2007	KELLEY MOTORS	18475 5TH AVE

D16 **KELLEY MOTORS** **HIST CORTESE** **S102432155**
18475 5TH AVE **LUST** **N/A**
< 1/8 **JAMESTOWN, CA 95327**
1 ft.

Site 5 of 12 in cluster D

Relative:
Higher

Actual:
1470 ft.

HIST CORTESE:

Region:	CORTESE
Facility County Code:	55
Reg By:	LTNKA
Reg Id:	550114

LUST:

Region:	STATE
Global Id:	T0610900090
Latitude:	37.9577801676905
Longitude:	-120.416861772537
Case Type:	LUST Cleanup Site
Status:	Open - Site Assessment
Status Date:	12/09/2011
Lead Agency:	CENTRAL VALLEY RWQCB (REGION 5S)
Case Worker:	PGM
Local Agency:	TUOLUMNE COUNTY
RB Case Number:	550114
LOC Case Number:	Not reported
File Location:	Regional Board
Potential Media Affect:	Aquifer used for drinking water supply
Potential Contaminants of Concern:	Gasoline
Site History:	The case was opened following an unauthorized release from an underground storage tank system at the subject site. Corrective action is underway as directed by the CVRWQCB. Corrective action may consist of preliminary site investigation, planning and implementation of remedial action, verification monitoring, or a combination thereof. A summary of the site history is available by clicking on either the "Cleanup Status History", "Regulatory Activities" or the "Site Maps/Documents" tab. For a complete site history the case file at the CVRWQCB should be consulted.

Click here to access the California GeoTracker records for this facility:

Contact:

Global Id:	T0610900090
Contact Type:	Regional Board Caseworker
Contact Name:	PETER MINKEL
Organization Name:	CENTRAL VALLEY RWQCB (REGION 5S)
Address:	11020 SUN CENTER DRIVE #200
City:	RANCHO CORDOVA
Email:	pminkel@waterboards.ca.gov
Phone Number:	Not reported

Global Id:	T0610900090
Contact Type:	Local Agency Caseworker
Contact Name:	SYLVIA MIRELES
Organization Name:	TUOLUMNE COUNTY
Address:	2 SOUTH GREEN STREET

KELLEY MOTORS (Continued) **S102432155**

City: SONORA
Email: smireles@co.tuolumne.ca.us
Phone Number: Not reported

Status History:

Global Id: T0610900090
Status: Open - Site Assessment
Status Date: 06/12/1995

Global Id: T0610900090
Status: Open - Site Assessment
Status Date: 12/08/1995

Global Id: T0610900090
Status: Open - Site Assessment
Status Date: 12/09/2011

Global Id: T0610900090
Status: Open - Verification Monitoring
Status Date: 11/20/2006

Global Id: T0610900090
Status: Open - Verification Monitoring
Status Date: 04/06/2010

Global Id: T0610900090
Status: Open - Remediation
Status Date: 10/30/2009

Global Id: T0610900090
Status: Open - Case Begin Date
Status Date: 06/06/1995

Regulatory Activities:

Global Id: T0610900090
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 06/24/2008
Action: Staff Letter

Global Id: T0610900090
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 05/30/2008
Action: Other Workplan

Global Id: T0610900090
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 04/29/2014
Action: Staff Letter

Global Id: T0610900090
Action Type: Other
Date: 06/12/1995
Action: Leak Stopped

Global Id: T0610900090
Action Type: RESPONSE

KELLEY MOTORS (Continued) **S102432155**

Date: 01/30/2009
Action: Monitoring Report - Quarterly

Global Id: T0610900090
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 10/30/2008
Action: Monitoring Report - Quarterly

Global Id: T0610900090
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 10/30/2008
Action: Well Installation Workplan

Global Id: T0610900090
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 02/07/2007
Action: Technical Correspondence / Assistance / Other

Global Id: T0610900090
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 12/09/2010
Action: Staff Letter

Global Id: T0610900090
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 10/30/2013
Action: Monitoring Report - Semi-Annually

Global Id: T0610900090
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 10/14/2013
Action: Technical Correspondence / Assistance / Other

Global Id: T0610900090
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 12/20/2012
Action: Staff Letter

Global Id: T0610900090
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 01/16/2009
Action: Technical Correspondence / Assistance / Other

Global Id: T0610900090
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 11/30/2006
Action: Monitoring Report - Quarterly

Global Id: T0610900090
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 01/31/2007
Action: Monitoring Report - Quarterly

Global Id: T0610900090
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 08/30/2013
Action: Technical Correspondence / Assistance / Other

KELLEY MOTORS (Continued) **S102432155**

Global Id: T0610900090
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 01/15/2014
Action: Soil and Water Investigation Workplan - Addendum - Regulator Responded

Global Id: T0610900090
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 06/19/2009
Action: Technical Correspondence / Assistance / Other

Global Id: T0610900090
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 12/09/2011
Action: Staff Letter

Global Id: T0610900090
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 01/31/2007
Action: Other Workplan

Global Id: T0610900090
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 07/31/2007
Action: Other Workplan

Global Id: T0610900090
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 06/28/2007
Action: Other Workplan

Global Id: T0610900090
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 10/07/2011
Action: Request for Closure - Regulator Responded

Global Id: T0610900090
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 02/15/2012
Action: Monitoring Report - Semi-Annually - Regulator Responded

Global Id: T0610900090
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 06/14/2014
Action: Correspondence - Regulator Responded

Global Id: T0610900090
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 02/15/2007
Action: Technical Correspondence / Assistance / Other

Global Id: T0610900090
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 10/24/2006
Action: Verbal Communication

Global Id: T0610900090
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT

KELLEY MOTORS (Continued) **S102432155**

Date: 05/10/2006
Action: Site Visit / Inspection / Sampling

Global Id: T0610900090
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 07/30/2009
Action: Monitoring Report - Quarterly

Global Id: T0610900090
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 04/30/2011
Action: Monitoring Report - Semi-Annually

Global Id: T0610900090
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 07/22/2009
Action: Staff Letter

Global Id: T0610900090
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 04/30/2009
Action: Monitoring Report - Quarterly

Global Id: T0610900090
Action Type: REMEDIATION
Date: 06/06/1995
Action: Excavation

Global Id: T0610900090
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 06/12/1995
Action: Referral to Regional Board

Global Id: T0610900090
Action Type: Other
Date: 06/06/1995
Action: Leak Discovery

Global Id: T0610900090
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 10/30/2010
Action: Monitoring Report - Semi-Annually

Global Id: T0610900090
Action Type: REMEDIATION
Date: 06/09/1995
Action: Excavation

Global Id: T0610900090
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 07/30/2007
Action: Staff Letter

Global Id: T0610900090
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 08/02/2011
Action: Staff Letter

KELLEY MOTORS (Continued) **S102432155**

Global Id: T0610900090
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 08/15/2013
Action: Staff Letter

Global Id: T0610900090
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 09/04/2013
Action: Meeting

Global Id: T0610900090
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 02/20/2014
Action: Meeting

Global Id: T0610900090
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 07/25/2005
Action: Technical Correspondence / Assistance / Other

Global Id: T0610900090
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 07/08/2014
Action: Staff Letter

Global Id: T0610900090
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 06/20/2006
Action: Site Visit / Inspection / Sampling

Global Id: T0610900090
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 10/30/2009
Action: Monitoring Report - Semi-Annually

Global Id: T0610900090
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 05/04/2009
Action: Well Installation Report

Global Id: T0610900090
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 07/30/2008
Action: Other Report / Document

Global Id: T0610900090
Action Type: Other
Date: 06/12/1995
Action: Leak Reported

Global Id: T0610900090
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 12/04/2007
Action: Staff Letter

Global Id: T0610900090
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT

KELLEY MOTORS (Continued) **S102432155**

Date: 05/05/2009
Action: Technical Correspondence / Assistance / Other

Global Id: T0610900090
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 01/28/2014
Action: Staff Letter

Global Id: T0610900090
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 02/27/2014
Action: Verbal Enforcement

Global Id: T0610900090
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 03/07/2014
Action: Technical Correspondence / Assistance / Other

Global Id: T0610900090
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 04/30/2013
Action: Monitoring Report - Quarterly

Global Id: T0610900090
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 10/29/2008
Action: Staff Letter

Global Id: T0610900090
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 11/20/2006
Action: Staff Letter

Global Id: T0610900090
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 01/29/2007
Action: Staff Letter

Global Id: T0610900090
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 08/02/2011
Action: Verbal Enforcement

Global Id: T0610900090
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 01/30/2008
Action: Other Report / Document

Global Id: T0610900090
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 04/30/2008
Action: Other Report / Document

Global Id: T0610900090
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 11/30/2007
Action: Other Report / Document

KELLEY MOTORS (Continued) **S102432155**

Global Id:	T0610900090
Action Type:	ENFORCEMENT
Date:	04/04/2012
Action:	Staff Letter
Global Id:	T0610900090
Action Type:	RESPONSE
Date:	04/30/2010
Action:	Monitoring Report - Semi-Annually
Global Id:	T0610900090
Action Type:	ENFORCEMENT
Date:	06/17/2013
Action:	Technical Correspondence / Assistance / Other
Global Id:	T0610900090
Action Type:	RESPONSE
Date:	10/05/2012
Action:	Other Report / Document

LUST REG 5:

Region:	5
Status:	Preliminary site assessment workplan submitted
Case Number:	550114
Case Type:	Drinking Water Aquifer affected
Substance:	GASOLINE
Staff Initials:	PGM
Lead Agency:	Regional
Program:	LUST
MTBE Code:	N/A

D17 **KELLY MOTORS** **RGA LUST** **S114639450**
18475 5TH AVE **N/A**
< 1/8 **JAMESTOWN, CA**
1 ft.

Site 6 of 12 in cluster D

Relative: Higher

Actual: 1470 ft.

RGA LUST:

2006	KELLY MOTORS	18475 5TH AVE
2005	KELLY MOTORS	18475 5TH AVE
2003	KELLY MOTORS	18475 5TH AVE
2002	KELLY MOTORS	18475 5TH AVE
2001	KELLY MOTORS	18475 5TH AVE
2000	KELLY MOTORS	18475 5TH AVE
1998	KELLY MOTORS	18475 5TH AVE
1997	KELLY MOTORS	18475 5TH AVE
1996	KELLY MOTORS	18475 5TH AVE
1995	KELLY MOTORS	18475 5TH AVE

C18 **JIMTOWN WHISTLESTOP** **LUST** **S101305521**
18372 HIGHWAY 108 **CUPA Listings** **N/A**
< 1/8 **JAMESTOWN, CA 95327**
1 ft.

Site 2 of 2 in cluster C

Relative:
Lower

Actual:
1411 ft.

LUST REG 5:

Region:	5
Status:	Pollution Characterization
Case Number:	550058
Case Type:	Drinking Water Aquifer affected
Substance:	GASOLINE
Staff Initials:	PGM
Lead Agency:	Regional
Program:	LUST
MTBE Code:	5

CUPA TUOLUMNE:

Facility ID:	FA0001848
Facility Status:	Haz-Mat Business Plan - Small 1-5 Chemicals
Mailing Address:	1020 WINDING CREEK RD #100
Mailing City/State/Zip:	ROSEVILLE, CA 95678
PE:	2110

Facility ID:	FA0001848
Facility Status:	Underground Storage Tank Annual
Mailing Address:	1020 WINDING CREEK RD #100
Mailing City/State/Zip:	ROSEVILLE, CA 95678
PE:	2310

Facility ID:	FA0001848
Facility Status:	CESQG with Business Plan
Mailing Address:	1020 WINDING CREEK RD #100
Mailing City/State/Zip:	ROSEVILLE, CA 95678
PE:	2201

D19 **SIERRA MOTORS** **FINDS** **1016712576**
18475 5TH AVE **N/A**
< 1/8 **JAMESTOWN, CA 95327**
1 ft.

Site 7 of 12 in cluster D

Relative:
Higher

Actual:
1470 ft.

FINDS:

Registry ID: 110057034114

Environmental Interest/Information System
STATE MASTER

D20	**KELLEY MOTORS**	**RCRA-SQG**	**1000283395**
	18475 FIFTH AVE	**HIST UST**	**CAD981678758**
< 1/8	**JAMESTOWN, CA 95327**	**CUPA Listings**	
1 ft.		**HAZNET**	

Site 8 of 12 in cluster D

Relative: Higher

Actual: 1470 ft.

RCRA-SQG:

Date form received by agency:	10/10/1986
Facility name:	KELLEY MOTORS
Facility address:	18475 FIFTH AVE JAMESTOWN, CA 95327
EPA ID:	CAD981678758
Contact:	ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGER
Contact address:	18475 FIFTH AVE JAMESTOWN, CA 95327
Contact country:	US
Contact telephone:	(415) 555-1212
Contact email:	Not reported
EPA Region:	09
Classification:	Small Small Quantity Generator
Description:	Handler: generates more than 100 and less than 1000 kg of hazardous waste during any calendar month and accumulates less than 6000 kg of hazardous waste at any time; or generates 100 kg or less of hazardous waste during any calendar month, and accumulates more than 1000 kg of hazardous waste at any time

Owner/Operator Summary:

Owner/operator name:	JOHN E KELLEY
Owner/operator address:	NOT REQUIRED NOT REQUIRED, ME 99999
Owner/operator country:	Not reported
Owner/operator telephone:	(415) 555-1212
Legal status:	Private
Owner/Operator Type:	Owner
Owner/Op start date:	Not reported
Owner/Op end date:	Not reported
Owner/operator name:	NOT REQUIRED
Owner/operator address:	NOT REQUIRED NOT REQUIRED, ME 99999
Owner/operator country:	Not reported
Owner/operator telephone:	(415) 555-1212
Legal status:	Private
Owner/Operator Type:	Operator
Owner/Op start date:	Not reported
Owner/Op end date:	Not reported

Handler Activities Summary:

U.S. importer of hazardous waste:	No
Mixed waste (haz. and radioactive):	No
Recycler of hazardous waste:	No
Transporter of hazardous waste:	No
Treater, storer or disposer of HW:	No
Underground injection activity:	No
On-site burner exemption:	No
Furnace exemption:	No
Used oil fuel burner:	No
Used oil processor:	No

KELLEY MOTORS (Continued) **1000283395**

User oil refiner: No
Used oil fuel marketer to burner: No
Used oil Specification marketer: No
Used oil transfer facility: No
Used oil transporter: No

Violation Status: No violations found

HIST UST:
Region: STATE
Facility ID: 00000051755
Facility Type: Other
Other Type: Not reported
Contact Name: JOHN E. KELLEY
Telephone: 2099845272
Owner Name: KELLEY MOTORS INC.
Owner Address: 18475 5TH AVE.
Owner City,St,Zip: JAMESTOWN, CA 95327
Total Tanks: 0005

Tank Num: 001
Container Num: #1
Year Installed: 1979
Tank Capacity: 00003000
Tank Used for: PRODUCT
Type of Fuel: UNLEADED
Container Construction Thickness: Not reported
Leak Detection: Stock Inventor

Tank Num: 002
Container Num: #2
Year Installed: 1979
Tank Capacity: 00000000
Tank Used for: PRODUCT
Type of Fuel: DIESEL
Container Construction Thickness: Not reported
Leak Detection: Stock Inventor

Tank Num: 003
Container Num: #3
Year Installed: 1979
Tank Capacity: 00001000
Tank Used for: PRODUCT
Type of Fuel: DIESEL
Container Construction Thickness: Not reported
Leak Detection: Stock Inventor

Tank Num: 004
Container Num: #4
Year Installed: 1979
Tank Capacity: 00000000
Tank Used for: WASTE
Type of Fuel: WASTE OIL
Container Construction Thickness: Not reported
Leak Detection: Not reported

Tank Num: 005
Container Num: #5

KELLEY MOTORS (Continued) **1000283395**

Year Installed: 1979
Tank Capacity: 00000000
Tank Used for: WASTE
Type of Fuel: DIESEL
Container Construction Thickness: Not reported
Leak Detection: Not reported

CUPA TUOLUMNE:
Facility ID: FA0001891
Facility Status: Haz-Mat Business Plan - Medium 6-12 Chemicals
Mailing Address: PO BOX 1879
Mailing City/State/Zip: JAMESTOWN, CA 95327
PE: 2111

Facility ID: FA0001891
Facility Status: AST >660 gal/<10,000 gallons
Mailing Address: PO BOX 1879
Mailing City/State/Zip: JAMESTOWN, CA 95327
PE: 2401

Facility ID: FA0001891
Facility Status: Hazardous Waste Large Qty Gen w Bus Plan
Mailing Address: PO BOX 1879
Mailing City/State/Zip: JAMESTOWN, CA 95327
PE: 2203

HAZNET:
envid: 1000283395
Year: 2002
GEPAID: CAD981678758
Contact: MARUN HELDSTAB B/S MGR
Telephone: 2099845272
Mailing Name: Not reported
Mailing Address: PO BOX 3908
Mailing City,St,Zip: SONORA, CA 953700000
Gen County: Not reported
TSD EPA ID: CA0000084517
TSD County: Not reported
Waste Category: Not reported
Disposal Method: Transfer Station
Tons: 0
Facility County: Tuolumne

envid: 1000283395
Year: 2002
GEPAID: CAD981678758
Contact: MARUN HELDSTAB B/S MGR
Telephone: 2099845272
Mailing Name: Not reported
Mailing Address: PO BOX 3908
Mailing City,St,Zip: SONORA, CA 953700000
Gen County: Not reported
TSD EPA ID: CA0000084517
TSD County: Not reported
Waste Category: Oxygenated solvents (acetone, butanol, ethyl acetate, etc.)
Disposal Method: Transfer Station

KELLEY MOTORS (Continued) **1000283395**

Tons: 0.01
Facility County: Tuolumne

envid: 1000283395
Year: 2002
GEPAID: CAD981678758
Contact: MARUN HELDSTAB B/S MGR
Telephone: 2099845272
Mailing Name: Not reported
Mailing Address: PO BOX 3908
Mailing City,St,Zip: SONORA, CA 953700000
Gen County: Not reported
TSD EPA ID: CAD980887418
TSD County: Not reported
Waste Category: Waste oil and mixed oil
Disposal Method: Recycler
Tons: 1.66
Facility County: Tuolumne

envid: 1000283395
Year: 2001
GEPAID: CAD981678758
Contact: MARUN HELDSTAB B/S MGR
Telephone: 2099845272
Mailing Name: Not reported
Mailing Address: PO BOX 3908
Mailing City,St,Zip: SONORA, CA 953700000
Gen County: Not reported
TSD EPA ID: CA0000084517
TSD County: Not reported
Waste Category: Oxygenated solvents (acetone, butanol, ethyl acetate, etc.)
Disposal Method: Transfer Station
Tons: 0.37
Facility County: Tuolumne

envid: 1000283395
Year: 2001
GEPAID: CAD981678758
Contact: MARUN HELDSTAB B/S MGR
Telephone: 2099845272
Mailing Name: Not reported
Mailing Address: PO BOX 3908
Mailing City,St,Zip: SONORA, CA 953700000
Gen County: Not reported
TSD EPA ID: CA0000084517
TSD County: Not reported
Waste Category: Oxygenated solvents (acetone, butanol, ethyl acetate, etc.)
Disposal Method: Not reported
Tons: 0.07
Facility County: Tuolumne

Click this hyperlink while viewing on your computer to access
31 additional CA_HAZNET: record(s) in the EDR Site Report.

21 WSW < 1/8 0.008 mi. 40 ft. | **JIMTOWN WHISILE STOP**
18372 108
JAMESTOWN, CA 95327 | **HIST CORTESE**
LUST | **S104163052**
N/A

Relative: Lower

Actual: 1405 ft.

HIST CORTESE:

Region:	CORTESE
Facility County Code:	55
Reg By:	LTNKA
Reg Id:	550058

LUST:

Region:	STATE
Global Id:	T0610900041
Latitude:	37.955786634
Longitude:	-120.423794713
Case Type:	LUST Cleanup Site
Status:	Open - Verification Monitoring
Status Date:	10/01/2009
Lead Agency:	CENTRAL VALLEY RWQCB (REGION 5S)
Case Worker:	PGM
Local Agency:	TUOLUMNE COUNTY
RB Case Number:	550058
LOC Case Number:	Not reported
File Location:	Not reported
Potential Media Affect:	Aquifer used for drinking water supply
Potential Contaminants of Concern:	Gasoline
Site History:	The case was opened following an unauthorized release from an underground storage tank system at the subject site. Corrective action is underway as directed by the CVRWQCB. Corrective action may consist of preliminary site investigation, planning and implementation of remedial action, verification monitoring, or a combination thereof. A summary of the site history is available by clicking on either the "Cleanup Status History", "Regulatory Activities" or the "Site Maps/Documents" tab. For a complete site history the case file at the CVRWQCB should be consulted.

Click here to access the California GeoTracker records for this facility:

Contact:

Global Id:	T0610900041
Contact Type:	Regional Board Caseworker
Contact Name:	PETER MINKEL
Organization Name:	CENTRAL VALLEY RWQCB (REGION 5S)
Address:	11020 SUN CENTER DRIVE #200
City:	RANCHO CORDOVA
Email:	pminkel@waterboards.ca.gov
Phone Number:	Not reported

Global Id:	T0610900041
Contact Type:	Local Agency Caseworker
Contact Name:	SYLVIA MIRELES
Organization Name:	TUOLUMNE COUNTY
Address:	2 SOUTH GREEN STREET
City:	SONORA
Email:	smireles@co.tuolumne.ca.us
Phone Number:	Not reported

JIMTOWN WHISILE STOP (Continued) **S104163052**

Status History:

Global Id:	T0610900041
Status:	Open - Site Assessment
Status Date:	04/17/2001
Global Id:	T0610900041
Status:	Open - Remediation
Status Date:	10/01/1999
Global Id:	T0610900041
Status:	Open - Verification Monitoring
Status Date:	08/13/1991
Global Id:	T0610900041
Status:	Open - Case Begin Date
Status Date:	02/21/1991
Global Id:	T0610900041
Status:	Open - Verification Monitoring
Status Date:	10/01/2009
Global Id:	T0610900041
Status:	Open - Site Assessment
Status Date:	02/22/1991
Global Id:	T0610900041
Status:	Open - Site Assessment
Status Date:	03/01/1994

Regulatory Activities:

Global Id:	T0610900041
Action Type:	RESPONSE
Date:	10/15/2005
Action:	Monitoring Report - Quarterly
Global Id:	T0610900041
Action Type:	RESPONSE
Date:	04/30/2006
Action:	Monitoring Report - Quarterly
Global Id:	T0610900041
Action Type:	RESPONSE
Date:	07/30/2006
Action:	Monitoring Report - Quarterly
Global Id:	T0610900041
Action Type:	ENFORCEMENT
Date:	05/18/2012
Action:	Technical Correspondence / Assistance / Other
Global Id:	T0610900041
Action Type:	RESPONSE
Date:	04/30/2013
Action:	Monitoring Report - Quarterly
Global Id:	T0610900041

JIMTOWN WHISILE STOP (Continued) **S104163052**

Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 07/15/2004
Action: Monitoring Report - Quarterly

Global Id: T0610900041
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 07/07/2011
Action: Site Visit / Inspection / Sampling

Global Id: T0610900041
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 08/08/2007
Action: Clean Up Fund - 5-Year Review Summary

Global Id: T0610900041
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 08/19/2014
Action: Staff Letter

Global Id: T0610900041
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 05/03/2011
Action: Staff Letter

Global Id: T0610900041
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 02/17/2009
Action: Monitoring Report - Quarterly

Global Id: T0610900041
Action Type: Other
Date: 02/26/1991
Action: Leak Stopped

Global Id: T0610900041
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 09/29/2009
Action: Technical Correspondence / Assistance / Other

Global Id: T0610900041
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 07/30/2014
Action: Monitoring Report - Quarterly

Global Id: T0610900041
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 09/07/2010
Action: Clean Up Fund - 5-Year Review Summary

Global Id: T0610900041
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 10/30/2009
Action: Other Report / Document

Global Id: T0610900041
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 10/30/2007

JIMTOWN WHISILE STOP (Continued) **S104163052**

Action: Other Report / Document

Global Id: T0610900041
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 01/30/2008
Action: Other Report / Document

Global Id: T0610900041
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 04/30/2008
Action: Other Report / Document

Global Id: T0610900041
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 04/15/2005
Action: Monitoring Report - Quarterly

Global Id: T0610900041
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 07/30/2007
Action: Other Report / Document

Global Id: T0610900041
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 07/15/2005
Action: Monitoring Report - Quarterly

Global Id: T0610900041
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 04/30/2014
Action: Monitoring Report - Quarterly

Global Id: T0610900041
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 10/31/2013
Action: Soil Vapor Intrusion Investigation Report - Regulator Responded

Global Id: T0610900041
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 10/31/2012
Action: Monitoring Report - Quarterly - Regulator Responded

Global Id: T0610900041
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 08/30/2013
Action: Correspondence - Regulator Responded

Global Id: T0610900041
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 11/22/2010
Action: Clean Up Fund - Letter to RP

Global Id: T0610900041
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 02/28/2011
Action: Staff Letter

JIMTOWN WHISILE STOP (Continued) **S104163052**

Global Id: T0610900041
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 06/21/2011
Action: Technical Correspondence / Assistance / Other

Global Id: T0610900041
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 09/14/2011
Action: Clean Up Fund - 5-Year Review Summary

Global Id: T0610900041
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 01/31/2007
Action: Monitoring Report - Quarterly

Global Id: T0610900041
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 02/15/2003
Action: Monitoring Report - Quarterly

Global Id: T0610900041
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 10/15/2003
Action: Monitoring Report - Quarterly

Global Id: T0610900041
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 01/15/2004
Action: Monitoring Report - Quarterly

Global Id: T0610900041
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 01/27/2011
Action: Technical Correspondence / Assistance / Other

Global Id: T0610900041
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 02/15/2006
Action: Monitoring Report - Quarterly

Global Id: T0610900041
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 01/30/2014
Action: Monitoring Report - Quarterly

Global Id: T0610900041
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 01/31/2011
Action: Other Workplan - Regulator Responded

Global Id: T0610900041
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 04/30/2011
Action: Interim Remedial Action Plan - Regulator Responded

Global Id: T0610900041
Action Type: RESPONSE

JIMTOWN WHISILE STOP (Continued) **S104163052**

Date: 10/30/2011
Action: Interim Remedial Action Report - Regulator Responded

Global Id: T0610900041
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 07/21/2014
Action: Correspondence - Regulator Responded

Global Id: T0610900041
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 07/22/2009
Action: Staff Letter

Global Id: T0610900041
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 07/15/2003
Action: Monitoring Report - Quarterly

Global Id: T0610900041
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 07/30/2008
Action: Other Report / Document

Global Id: T0610900041
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 06/30/2008
Action: Other Workplan

Global Id: T0610900041
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 10/30/2008
Action: Monitoring Report - Quarterly

Global Id: T0610900041
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 03/16/2009
Action: Technical Correspondence / Assistance / Other

Global Id: T0610900041
Action Type: Other
Date: 02/22/1991
Action: Leak Discovery

Global Id: T0610900041
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 09/22/2008
Action: Clean Up Fund - 5-Year Review Summary

Global Id: T0610900041
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 10/15/2002
Action: Monitoring Report - Quarterly

Global Id: T0610900041
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 08/23/2011
Action: Technical Correspondence / Assistance / Other

JIMTOWN WHISILE STOP (Continued) **S104163052**

Global Id: T0610900041
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 08/14/2013
Action: Staff Letter

Global Id: T0610900041
Action Type: REMEDIATION
Date: 02/22/1991
Action: Other (Use Description Field)

Global Id: T0610900041
Action Type: REMEDIATION
Date: 08/01/1997
Action: Excavation

Global Id: T0610900041
Action Type: REMEDIATION
Date: 07/01/2011
Action: In Situ Physical/Chemical Treatment (other than SVE)

Global Id: T0610900041
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 07/02/2002
Action: Staff Letter

Global Id: T0610900041
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 01/28/2013
Action: Staff Letter

Global Id: T0610900041
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 06/20/2011
Action: Technical Correspondence / Assistance / Other

Global Id: T0610900041
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 12/04/2013
Action: Staff Letter

Global Id: T0610900041
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 04/15/2004
Action: Monitoring Report - Quarterly

Global Id: T0610900041
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 05/31/2002
Action: CAP/RAP - Other Report

Global Id: T0610900041
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 05/31/2002
Action: Interim Remedial Action Plan

Global Id: T0610900041
Action Type: RESPONSE

JIMTOWN WHISILE STOP (Continued) **S104163052**

Date: 10/31/2006
Action: Monitoring Report - Quarterly

Global Id: T0610900041
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 11/22/2011
Action: Staff Letter

Global Id: T0610900041
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 01/20/2012
Action: Verbal Enforcement

Global Id: T0610900041
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 06/10/2008
Action: Staff Letter

Global Id: T0610900041
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 08/10/2007
Action: Clean Up Fund - 5-Year Review Summary

Global Id: T0610900041
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 04/30/2009
Action: Monitoring Report - Quarterly

Global Id: T0610900041
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 10/30/2010
Action: Monitoring Report - Semi-Annually

Global Id: T0610900041
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 10/30/2004
Action: Monitoring Report - Quarterly

Global Id: T0610900041
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 01/15/2005
Action: Monitoring Report - Quarterly

Global Id: T0610900041
Action Type: Other
Date: 02/26/1991
Action: Leak Reported

Global Id: T0610900041
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 10/30/2011
Action: Monitoring Report - Semi-Annually

Global Id: T0610900041
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 07/30/2012
Action: Monitoring Report - Quarterly

JIMTOWN WHISILE STOP (Continued) **S104163052**

Global Id: T0610900041
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 10/29/2004
Action: Staff Letter

Global Id: T0610900041
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 04/12/2002
Action: Staff Letter

Global Id: T0610900041
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 03/11/2008
Action: Staff Letter

Global Id: T0610900041
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 08/05/2010
Action: Verbal Enforcement

Global Id: T0610900041
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 12/11/2000
Action: Technical Correspondence / Assistance / Other

Global Id: T0610900041
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 04/11/2014
Action: Staff Letter

Global Id: T0610900041
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 01/28/1998
Action: Technical Correspondence / Assistance / Other

Global Id: T0610900041
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 09/22/2009
Action: Clean Up Fund - 5-Year Review Summary

Global Id: T0610900041
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 04/01/2003
Action: Monitoring Report - Quarterly

Global Id: T0610900041
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 01/31/2013
Action: Monitoring Report - Quarterly

Global Id: T0610900041
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 09/03/2013
Action: Fact Sheets - Public Participation

Global Id: T0610900041
Action Type: RESPONSE

JIMTOWN WHISILE STOP (Continued) **S104163052**

Date:	10/31/2013
Action:	Monitoring Report - Semi-Annually
Global Id:	T0610900041
Action Type:	ENFORCEMENT
Date:	10/08/2002
Action:	File review
Global Id:	T0610900041
Action Type:	ENFORCEMENT
Date:	11/25/2008
Action:	Staff Letter
Global Id:	T0610900041
Action Type:	ENFORCEMENT
Date:	09/14/2007
Action:	Staff Letter
Global Id:	T0610900041
Action Type:	RESPONSE
Date:	04/30/2007
Action:	Monitoring Report - Quarterly
Global Id:	T0610900041
Action Type:	RESPONSE
Date:	04/30/2012
Action:	Monitoring Report - Quarterly
Global Id:	T0610900041
Action Type:	RESPONSE
Date:	02/28/2012
Action:	Soil Vapor Intrusion Investigation Report

D22 **CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL** **HIST UST** **U001605903**
ESE **18437 5TH AVE** **N/A**
< 1/8 **JAMESTOWN, CA 95327**
0.016 mi.
85 ft. **Site 9 of 12 in cluster D**

Relative:
Higher

Actual:
1473 ft.

HIST UST:

Region:	STATE
Facility ID:	00000017962
Facility Type:	Other
Other Type:	CHP
Contact Name:	Not reported
Telephone:	2099843944
Owner Name:	CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL
Owner Address:	P.O. BOX 898
Owner City,St,Zip:	SACRAMENTO, CA 95804
Total Tanks:	0001
Tank Num:	001
Container Num:	425-1
Year Installed:	1979
Tank Capacity:	00012000
Tank Used for:	PRODUCT
Type of Fuel:	UNLEADED

CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL (Continued) **U001605903**

Container Construction Thickness: Not reported
Leak Detection: Visual, Stock Inventor

D23 **CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL** **UST** **U001605904**
ESE **18437 5TH AVE** **HIST UST** **N/A**
< 1/8 **JAMESTOWN, CA 95327** **SWEEPS UST**
0.016 mi.
85 ft. **Site 10 of 12 in cluster D**

Relative:
Higher

Actual:
1473 ft.

UST:
Facility ID: 17962
Permitting Agency: TUOLUMNE COUNTY
Latitude: 37.958719
Longitude: -120.416288

HIST UST:
Region: STATE
Facility ID: 00000035418
Facility Type: Other
Other Type: CHP
Contact Name: Not reported
Telephone: 9163225310
Owner Name: CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL
Owner Address: P.O. BOX 898
Owner City,St,Zip: SACRAMENTO, CA 95804
Total Tanks: 0001

Tank Num: 001
Container Num: 425-2
Year Installed: Not reported
Tank Capacity: 00000000
Tank Used for: WASTE
Type of Fuel: Not reported
Container Construction Thickness: Not reported
Leak Detection: None

SWEEPS UST:
Status: Active
Comp Number: 17962
Number: 6
Board Of Equalization: 44-000236
Referral Date: 08-09-92
Action Date: 08-09-92
Created Date: 12-31-88
Owner Tank Id: 425-1
SWRCB Tank Id: 55-000-017962-000001
Tank Status: A
Capacity: 12000
Active Date: 09-04-90
Tank Use: M.V. FUEL
STG: P
Content: REG UNLEADED
Number Of Tanks: 1

D24 ESE < 1/8 0.016 mi. 85 ft. | **CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL** | **CUPA Listings** | **S112445220** | **N/A**
18437 FIFTH AVE
JAMESTOWN, CA 95327

Site 11 of 12 in cluster D

Relative: Higher

Actual: 1473 ft.

CUPA TUOLUMNE:

Facility ID:	FA0001524
Facility Status:	Haz-Mat Business Plan - Small 1-5 Chemicals
Mailing Address:	18437 FIFTH AVE
Mailing City/State/Zip:	JAMESTOWN, CA 95327
PE:	2110

Facility ID:	FA0001524
Facility Status:	CESQG with Business Plan
Mailing Address:	18437 FIFTH AVE
Mailing City/State/Zip:	JAMESTOWN, CA 95327
PE:	2201

Facility ID:	FA0001524
Facility Status:	Underground Storage Tank Annual
Mailing Address:	18437 FIFTH AVE
Mailing City/State/Zip:	JAMESTOWN, CA 95327
PE:	2310

D25 ESE < 1/8 0.016 mi. 85 ft. | **SONORA CHP STATION** | **HIST CORTESE** | **S103954280**
18437 5TH AVE | **LUST** | **N/A**
JAMESTOWN, CA 95327 | **CHMIRS**

Site 12 of 12 in cluster D

Relative: Higher

Actual: 1473 ft.

HIST CORTESE:

Region:	CORTESE
Facility County Code:	55
Reg By:	LTNKA
Reg Id:	550010

LUST:

Region:	STATE
Global Id:	T0610900010
Latitude:	37.957369
Longitude:	-120.41764
Case Type:	LUST Cleanup Site
Status:	Completed - Case Closed
Status Date:	03/19/1996
Lead Agency:	TUOLUMNE COUNTY
Case Worker:	SM
Local Agency:	TUOLUMNE COUNTY
RB Case Number:	550010
LOC Case Number:	Not reported
File Location:	Not reported
Potential Media Affect:	Soil
Potential Contaminants of Concern:	Gasoline
Site History:	Not reported

Click here to access the California GeoTracker records for this facility:

Contact:

Global Id:	T0610900010
Contact Type:	Regional Board Caseworker

SONORA CHP STATION (Continued) **S103954280**

Contact Name: PETER MINKEL
Organization Name: CENTRAL VALLEY RWQCB (REGION 5S)
Address: 11020 SUN CENTER DRIVE #200
City: RANCHO CORDOVA
Email: pminkel@waterboards.ca.gov
Phone Number: Not reported

Global Id: T0610900010
Contact Type: Local Agency Caseworker
Contact Name: SYLVIA MIRELES
Organization Name: TUOLUMNE COUNTY
Address: 2 SOUTH GREEN STREET
City: SONORA
Email: smireles@co.tuolumne.ca.us
Phone Number: Not reported

Status History:
Global Id: T0610900010
Status: Open - Case Begin Date
Status Date: 10/30/1986

Global Id: T0610900010
Status: Completed - Case Closed
Status Date: 03/19/1996

Global Id: T0610900010
Status: Open - Site Assessment
Status Date: 10/30/1986

Regulatory Activities:
Global Id: T0610900010
Action Type: Other
Date: 10/30/1986
Action: Leak Reported

LUST REG 5:
Region: 5
Status: Case Closed
Case Number: 550010
Case Type: Soil only
Substance: GASOLINE
Staff Initials: PGM
Lead Agency: Local
Program: LUST
MTBE Code: N/A

CHMIRS:
OES Incident Number: 11-5326
OES notification: 09/08/2011
OES Date: Not reported
OES Time: Not reported
Incident Date: Not reported
Date Completed: Not reported
Property Use: Not reported

SONORA CHP STATION (Continued) **S103954280**

Agency Id Number:	Not reported
Agency Incident Number:	Not reported
Time Notified:	Not reported
Time Completed:	Not reported
Surrounding Area:	Not reported
Estimated Temperature:	Not reported
Property Management:	Not reported
More Than Two Substances Involved?:	Not reported
Resp Agncy Personel # Of Decontaminated:	Not reported
Responding Agency Personel # Of Injuries:	Not reported
Responding Agency Personel # Of Fatalities:	Not reported
Others Number Of Decontaminated:	Not reported
Others Number Of Injuries:	Not reported
Others Number Of Fatalities:	Not reported
Vehicle Make/year:	Not reported
Vehicle License Number:	Not reported
Vehicle State:	Not reported
Vehicle Id Number:	Not reported
CA DOT PUC/ICC Number:	Not reported
Company Name:	Not reported
Reporting Officer Name/ID:	Not reported
Report Date:	Not reported
Facility Telephone:	Not reported
Waterway Involved:	Yes
Waterway:	Storm Drain
Spill Site:	Other
Cleanup By:	Unknown
Containment:	Not reported
What Happened:	Not reported
Type:	Not reported
Measure:	Unknown
Other:	Not reported
Date/Time:	1645
Year:	2011
Agency:	CHP Merced
Incident Date:	9/7/2011
Admin Agency:	Tuolumne County Environmental Division
Amount:	Not reported
Contained:	No
Site Type:	Storm Drain
E Date:	Not reported
Substance:	Mineral Oil Unknown PCB
Quantity Released:	Unknown
Unknown:	Not reported
Substance #2:	Not reported
Substance #3:	Not reported
Evacuations:	Not reported
Number of Injuries:	Not reported
Number of Fatalities:	Not reported
#1 Pipeline:	Not reported
#2 Pipeline:	Not reported
#3 Pipeline:	Not reported
#1 Vessel >= 300 Tons:	Not reported
#2 Vessel >= 300 Tons:	Not reported
#3 Vessel >= 300 Tons:	Not reported
Evacs:	Not reported
Injuries:	Not reported

SONORA CHP STATION (Continued) **S103954280**

Fatals: Not reported
Comments: Not reported
Description: Caller states a pole-top transformed exploded releasing substance to the storm drain.

E26 SSW < 1/8 0.119 mi. 626 ft. **FORD CONSTRUCTION COMPANY INC** **US MINES** **1016469132** **N/A**

SAN JOAQUIN (County), CA

Site 1 of 3 in cluster E

Relative: Lower

Actual: 1425 ft.

US MINES:
Mine ID: 0405758
SIC code(s): 144600 000000 000000 000000 000000 000000
Entity name: PORTABLE OPERATION PLANT #1
Company: FORD CONSTRUCTION COMPANY INC
State FIPS code: CA
County FIPS code: SAN JOAQUIN
Status: 4
Status date: 20091117
Operation Class: non-Coal Mining
Number of shops: 0
Number of plants: 0
Latitude: 37 57 11
Longitude: 120 25 21

Violations Details:
Violation Number: 6443358
Date Issued: 07/30/2009
Mine Status: Abandoned
Status Date: 11/17/2009
Action Type: 104(a)
Date Abated: 07/30/2009
Citation/Order: Citation
Sig and Sub Designation: N
Proposed Penalty: 100.00
Paid Penalty: 100.00
Assessment Status code: Closed
Assess. Case Status code: Proposed
Assessment Amount: 100.00
Year: 2009

Violation Number: 6442700
Date Issued: 07/08/2008
Mine Status: Abandoned
Status Date: 11/17/2009
Action Type: 104(a)
Date Abated: 07/08/2008
Citation/Order: Citation
Sig and Sub Designation: N
Proposed Penalty: 100.00
Paid Penalty: 100.00
Assessment Status code: Closed
Assess. Case Status code: Proposed
Assessment Amount: 100.00
Year: 2008

FORD CONSTRUCTION COMPANY INC (Continued) **1016469132**

Violation Number:	6442698
Date Issued:	07/08/2008
Mine Status:	Abandoned
Status Date:	11/17/2009
Action Type:	104(a)
Date Abated:	07/08/2008
Citation/Order:	Citation
Sig and Sub Designation:	N
Proposed Penalty:	Not reported
Paid Penalty:	Not reported
Assessment Status code:	Not reported
Assess. Case Status code:	Not reported
Assessment Amount:	Not reported
Year:	2008

Violation Number:	6442699
Date Issued:	07/08/2008
Mine Status:	Abandoned
Status Date:	11/17/2009
Action Type:	104(a)
Date Abated:	07/08/2008
Citation/Order:	Citation
Sig and Sub Designation:	N
Proposed Penalty:	100.00
Paid Penalty:	100.00
Assessment Status code:	Closed
Assess. Case Status code:	Proposed
Assessment Amount:	100.00
Year:	2008

E27 **JAMESTOWM STATION (SHELL)** **HIST CORTESE** **S103951911**
SSW **18223 MAIN ST** **LUST** **N/A**
1/8-1/4 **JAMESTOWN, CA 95327**
0.134 mi.
709 ft. **Site 2 of 3 in cluster E**

Relative:
Lower

Actual:
1421 ft.

HIST CORTESE:

Region:	CORTESE
Facility County Code:	55
Reg By:	LTNKA
Reg Id:	550142

LUST:

Region:	STATE
Global Id:	T0610900118
Latitude:	37.9533921
Longitude:	-120.4227865
Case Type:	LUST Cleanup Site
Status:	Completed - Case Closed
Status Date:	05/14/2004
Lead Agency:	CENTRAL VALLEY RWQCB (REGION 5S)
Case Worker:	PGM
Local Agency:	TUOLUMNE COUNTY
RB Case Number:	550142
LOC Case Number:	Not reported
File Location:	Not reported
Potential Media Affect:	Aquifer used for drinking water supply

JAMESTOWM STATION (SHELL) (Continued) **S103951911**

Potential Contaminants of Concern: Gasoline
Site History: Not reported

Click here to access the California GeoTracker records for this facility:

Contact:

Global Id: T0610900118
Contact Type: Regional Board Caseworker
Contact Name: PETER MINKEL
Organization Name: CENTRAL VALLEY RWQCB (REGION 5S)
Address: 11020 SUN CENTER DRIVE #200
City: RANCHO CORDOVA
Email: pminkel@waterboards.ca.gov
Phone Number: Not reported

Global Id: T0610900118
Contact Type: Local Agency Caseworker
Contact Name: SYLVIA MIRELES
Organization Name: TUOLUMNE COUNTY
Address: 2 SOUTH GREEN STREET
City: SONORA
Email: smireles@co.tuolumne.ca.us
Phone Number: Not reported

Status History:

Global Id: T0610900118
Status: Completed - Case Closed
Status Date: 05/14/2004

Global Id: T0610900118
Status: Open - Case Begin Date
Status Date: 11/10/1998

Global Id: T0610900118
Status: Open - Site Assessment
Status Date: 11/10/1998

Global Id: T0610900118
Status: Open - Site Assessment
Status Date: 11/29/1999

Regulatory Activities:

Global Id: T0610900118
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 09/17/2003
Action: Staff Letter

Global Id: T0610900118
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 11/04/2003
Action: Staff Letter

Global Id: T0610900118
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 05/14/2004
Action: Closure/No Further Action Letter

JAMESTOWM STATION (SHELL) (Continued) **S103951911**

Global Id: T0610900118
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 10/30/2002
Action: Monitoring Report - Quarterly

Global Id: T0610900118
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 12/30/2003
Action: Other Workplan

Global Id: T0610900118
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 12/30/2003
Action: Request for Closure

Global Id: T0610900118
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 10/30/2003
Action: Monitoring Report - Quarterly

Global Id: T0610900118
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 04/30/2003
Action: Monitoring Report - Quarterly

Global Id: T0610900118
Action Type: REMEDIATION
Date: 11/01/1998
Action: Excavation

Global Id: T0610900118
Action Type: Other
Date: 11/10/1998
Action: Leak Discovery

Global Id: T0610900118
Action Type: REMEDIATION
Date: 11/01/1998
Action: Excavation

Global Id: T0610900118
Action Type: Other
Date: 11/30/1998
Action: Leak Reported

Global Id: T0610900118
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 09/13/2000
Action: Staff Letter

Global Id: T0610900118
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 07/31/2001
Action: Staff Letter

Global Id: T0610900118
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT

JAMESTOWM STATION (SHELL) (Continued) **S103951911**

Date: 12/01/2000
Action: Staff Letter

Global Id: T0610900118
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 08/03/2000
Action: Staff Letter

E28 SSW 1/8-1/4 0.134 mi. 709 ft. **JAMESTOWM STATION (SHELL)** **LUST** **S103480332**
18223 MAIN ST **N/A**
JAMESTOWN, CA 95327

Site 3 of 3 in cluster E

Relative: Lower

Actual: 1421 ft.

LUST REG 5:
Region: 5
Status: Case Closed
Case Number: 550142
Case Type: Drinking Water Aquifer affected
Substance: GASOLINE
Staff Initials: PGM
Lead Agency: Regional
Program: LUST
MTBE Code: 2

F29 SSE 1/8-1/4 0.147 mi. 776 ft. **JAMESTOWN SCHOOL DISTRICT** **HIST UST** **U001605909**
5TH & WILLOW STREETS **N/A**
JAMESTOWN, CA 95327

Site 1 of 2 in cluster F

Relative: Higher

Actual: 1472 ft.

HIST UST:
Region: STATE
Facility ID: 00000066019
Facility Type: Other
Other Type: ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Contact Name: Not reported
Telephone: 2099845217
Owner Name: JAMESTOWN SCHOOL DISTRICT
Owner Address: 5TH & WILLOW STREETS
Owner City,St,Zip: JAMESTOWN, CA 95327
Total Tanks: 0001

Tank Num: 001
Container Num: #01
Year Installed: Not reported
Tank Capacity: 00000500
Tank Used for: WASTE
Type of Fuel: 2
Container Construction Thickness: X
Leak Detection: None

F30
SSE
1/8-1/4
0.166 mi.
875 ft.

PAUL OIL CO.
18304 FIFTH AVE
JAMESTOWN, CA 95327

CUPA Listings **S112445277**
N/A

Site 2 of 2 in cluster F

Relative:
Higher

Actual:
1470 ft.

CUPA TUOLUMNE:

Facility ID:	FA0001878
Facility Status:	Haz-Mat Business Plan - Small 1-5 Chemicals
Mailing Address:	PO BOX 248
Mailing City/State/Zip:	OAKDALE, CA 95361
PE:	2110

Facility ID:	FA0001878
Facility Status:	AboveGround Storage Tank Annual
Mailing Address:	PO BOX 248
Mailing City/State/Zip:	OAKDALE, CA 95361
PE:	2410

G31
WSW
1/8-1/4
0.184 mi.
969 ft.

MOYLE EXCAVATION INC.
10065-B PULPIT ROCK ROAD
JAMESTOWN, CA 95327

CUPA Listings **S112445273**
N/A

Site 1 of 2 in cluster G

Relative:
Higher

Actual:
1466 ft.

CUPA TUOLUMNE:

Facility ID:	FA0001710
Facility Status:	Haz-Mat Business Plan - Small 1-5 Chemicals
Mailing Address:	PO BOX 498
Mailing City/State/Zip:	JAMESTOWN, CA 95327
PE:	2110

Facility ID:	FA0001710
Facility Status:	CESQG with Business Plan
Mailing Address:	PO BOX 498
Mailing City/State/Zip:	JAMESTOWN, CA 95327
PE:	2201

Facility ID:	FA0001710
Facility Status:	AST >660 gal/<10,000 gallons
Mailing Address:	PO BOX 498
Mailing City/State/Zip:	JAMESTOWN, CA 95327
PE:	2401

G32
WSW
1/8-1/4
0.184 mi.
969 ft.

MOYLE EXCAVATION
10065B PULPIT ROCK RD
JAMESTOWN, CA 95327

AST **A100345909**
N/A

Site 2 of 2 in cluster G

Relative:
Higher

Actual:
1466 ft.

AST:

Certified Unified Program Agencies:	Tuolumne
Owner:	Moyle Excavation
Total Gallons:	4,000

33 SSE 1/8-1/4 0.198 mi. 1046 ft. | **WEST AMERICA BANK - COMMERICAL PROPERTY**
18254 5TH AVE
JAMESTOWN, CA | **SLIC** | **S105689066**
N/A

Relative: Higher

Actual: 1470 ft.

SLIC:

Region:	STATE
Facility Status:	**Open - Inactive**
Status Date:	01/02/2000
Global Id:	SLT5S3163352
Lead Agency:	CENTRAL VALLEY RWQCB (REGION 5S)
Lead Agency Case Number:	Not reported
Latitude:	37.958436
Longitude:	-120.417288
Case Type:	Cleanup Program Site
Case Worker:	ZZZ
Local Agency:	Not reported
RB Case Number:	SLT5S316
File Location:	Not reported
Potential Media Affected:	Other Groundwater (uses other than drinking water), Under Investigation
Potential Contaminants of Concern:	Diesel, Gasoline
Site History:	Not reported

Click here to access the California GeoTracker records for this facility:

SLIC REG 5:

Region:	5
Facility Status:	RI
Unit:	Facility is a Spill or site
Pollutant:	BREX, TPH - d, g
Lead Agency:	Not reported
Date Filed:	12/03/99
Report Date:	10/24/97
Date Added:	Not reported
Date Closed:	Not reported

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34 ENE 1/8-1/4 0.216 mi. 1140 ft. | **CHIP'S CHEVRON INC.**
18151 STATE HIGHWAY 108
JAMESTOWN, CA 95327 | **HIST UST** | **U001605906**
N/A

Relative: Higher

Actual: 1488 ft.

HIST UST:

Region:	STATE
Facility ID:	00000009489
Facility Type:	Gas Station
Other Type:	Not reported
Contact Name:	CECIL R. SOOTER
Telephone:	2099845245
Owner Name:	TT CHIAPPELLI
Owner Address:	18427 5TH AVE
Owner City,St,Zip:	JAMESTOWN, CA 95327
Total Tanks:	0004
Tank Num:	001
Container Num:	2
Year Installed:	1983

CHIP'S CHEVRON INC. (Continued) **U001605906**

Tank Capacity: 00010000
Tank Used for: PRODUCT
Type of Fuel: UNLEADED
Container Construction Thickness: Not reported
Leak Detection: Stock Inventor

Tank Num: 002
Container Num: 1
Year Installed: 1983
Tank Capacity: 00010000
Tank Used for: PRODUCT
Type of Fuel: REGULAR
Container Construction Thickness: Not reported
Leak Detection: Stock Inventor

Tank Num: 003
Container Num: 3
Year Installed: Not reported
Tank Capacity: 00007500
Tank Used for: PRODUCT
Type of Fuel: PREMIUM
Container Construction Thickness: Not reported
Leak Detection: Stock Inventor

Tank Num: 004
Container Num: 4
Year Installed: Not reported
Tank Capacity: 00000500
Tank Used for: WASTE
Type of Fuel: WASTE OIL
Container Construction Thickness: Not reported
Leak Detection: Stock Inventor

H35 **MOTHER LODE COFFEE SHOP** **LUST** **S105790873**
SSW **18169 MAIN STREET** **N/A**
1/8-1/4 **JAMESTOWN, CA 95327**
0.228 mi.
1205 ft. **Site 1 of 2 in cluster H**

Relative:
Lower

Actual:
1411 ft.

LUST:
Region: STATE
Global Id: T0610912389
Latitude: 37.952417
Longitude: -120.423106
Case Type: LUST Cleanup Site
Status: Completed - Case Closed
Status Date: 06/24/2013
Lead Agency: CENTRAL VALLEY RWQCB (REGION 5S)
Case Worker: PGM
Local Agency: TUOLUMNE COUNTY
RB Case Number: 550159
LOC Case Number: Not reported
File Location: Not reported
Potential Media Affect: Other Groundwater (uses other than drinking water)
Potential Contaminants of Concern: Gasoline
Site History: The case was opened following an unauthorized release from an underground storage tank system at the subject site. Corrective action is underway as directed by the CVRWQCB. Corrective action may

MOTHER LODE COFFEE SHOP (Continued) **S105790873**

consist of preliminary site investigation, planning and implementation of remedial action, verification monitoring, or a combination thereof. A summary of the site history is available by clicking on either the "Cleanup Status History", "Regulatory Activities" or the "Site Maps/Documents" tab. For a complete site history the case file at the CVRWQCB should be consulted.

Click here to access the California GeoTracker records for this facility:

Contact:

Global Id:	T0610912389
Contact Type:	Local Agency Caseworker
Contact Name:	MICHAEL MCGEE
Organization Name:	TUOLUMNE COUNTY
Address:	2 SOUTH GREEN STREET
City:	SONORA
Email:	Not reported
Phone Number:	Not reported

Global Id:	T0610912389
Contact Type:	Regional Board Caseworker
Contact Name:	PETER MINKEL
Organization Name:	CENTRAL VALLEY RWQCB (REGION 5S)
Address:	11020 SUN CENTER DRIVE #200
City:	RANCHO CORDOVA
Email:	pminkel@waterboards.ca.gov
Phone Number:	Not reported

Status History:

Global Id:	T0610912389
Status:	Open - Case Begin Date
Status Date:	01/22/2003

Global Id:	T0610912389
Status:	Open - Site Assessment
Status Date:	03/04/2003

Global Id:	T0610912389
Status:	Open - Eligible for Closure
Status Date:	03/26/2013

Global Id:	T0610912389
Status:	Open - Site Assessment
Status Date:	03/07/2006

Global Id:	T0610912389
Status:	Completed - Case Closed
Status Date:	06/24/2013

Global Id:	T0610912389
Status:	Open - Verification Monitoring
Status Date:	12/05/2008

Global Id:	T0610912389
Status:	Open - Remediation
Status Date:	09/03/2004

MOTHER LODE COFFEE SHOP (Continued) **S105790873**

Global Id: T0610912389
Status: Open - Remediation
Status Date: 09/08/2004

Regulatory Activities:

Global Id: T0610912389
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 08/17/2007
Action: Staff Letter

Global Id: T0610912389
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 01/30/2008
Action: Other Report / Document

Global Id: T0610912389
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 01/31/2007
Action: Other Report / Document

Global Id: T0610912389
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 09/05/2004
Action: Corrective Action Plan / Remedial Action Plan

Global Id: T0610912389
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 01/31/2006
Action: Monitoring Report - Quarterly

Global Id: T0610912389
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 11/30/2010
Action: Soil and Water Investigation Workplan - Addendum

Global Id: T0610912389
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 02/28/2012
Action: Monitoring Report - Other

Global Id: T0610912389
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 05/15/2012
Action: Other Workplan

Global Id: T0610912389
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 04/30/2012
Action: Monitoring Report - Annually

Global Id: T0610912389
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 06/24/2013
Action: Other Report / Document

Global Id: T0610912389
Action Type: RESPONSE

MOTHER LODE COFFEE SHOP (Continued) **S105790873**

Date: 12/30/2005
Action: Other Report / Document

Global Id: T0610912389
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 04/30/2013
Action: Monitoring Report - Annually

Global Id: T0610912389
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 02/22/2011
Action: Technical Correspondence / Assistance / Other

Global Id: T0610912389
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 06/14/2011
Action: Meeting

Global Id: T0610912389
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 08/24/2010
Action: Staff Letter

Global Id: T0610912389
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 10/30/2009
Action: Other Report / Document

Global Id: T0610912389
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 08/03/2009
Action: Staff Letter

Global Id: T0610912389
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 03/27/2009
Action: Technical Correspondence / Assistance / Other

Global Id: T0610912389
Action Type: Other
Date: 03/04/2003
Action: Leak Stopped

Global Id: T0610912389
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 07/30/2008
Action: Other Workplan

Global Id: T0610912389
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 01/30/2009
Action: Monitoring Report - Semi-Annually

Global Id: T0610912389
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 07/07/2011
Action: Site Visit / Inspection / Sampling

MOTHER LODE COFFEE SHOP (Continued) **S105790873**

Global Id: T0610912389
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 11/18/2008
Action: Meeting

Global Id: T0610912389
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 11/15/2005
Action: Soil and Water Investigation Report

Global Id: T0610912389
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 06/08/2012
Action: Staff Letter

Global Id: T0610912389
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 04/15/2013
Action: Well Destruction Workplan - Regulator Responded

Global Id: T0610912389
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 04/30/2007
Action: Monitoring Report - Quarterly

Global Id: T0610912389
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 11/24/2009
Action: Staff Letter

Global Id: T0610912389
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 01/31/2007
Action: Other Workplan

Global Id: T0610912389
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 12/30/2010
Action: Interim Remedial Action Plan - Regulator Responded

Global Id: T0610912389
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 04/15/2011
Action: Request for Closure - Regulator Responded

Global Id: T0610912389
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 08/30/2011
Action: Other Workplan - Regulator Responded

Global Id: T0610912389
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 12/16/2005
Action: Staff Letter

Global Id: T0610912389
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT

MOTHER LODE COFFEE SHOP (Continued) **S105790873**

Date: 09/07/2004
Action: Staff Letter

Global Id: T0610912389
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 03/30/2011
Action: Sensitive Receptor Survey Report

Global Id: T0610912389
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 06/24/2013
Action: Closure/No Further Action Letter

Global Id: T0610912389
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 11/30/2008
Action: Risk Assessment Report

Global Id: T0610912389
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 07/30/2008
Action: Monitoring Report - Quarterly

Global Id: T0610912389
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 10/30/2008
Action: Monitoring Report - Quarterly

Global Id: T0610912389
Action Type: REMEDIATION
Date: 01/22/2003
Action: Excavation

Global Id: T0610912389
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 08/05/2008
Action: Staff Letter

Global Id: T0610912389
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 12/18/2008
Action: Staff Letter

Global Id: T0610912389
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 12/12/2008
Action: Staff Letter

Global Id: T0610912389
Action Type: Other
Date: 01/22/2003
Action: Leak Discovery

Global Id: T0610912389
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 12/16/2010
Action: Technical Correspondence / Assistance / Other

MOTHER LODE COFFEE SHOP (Continued) **S105790873**

Global Id: T0610912389
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 04/29/2011
Action: Staff Letter

Global Id: T0610912389
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 03/26/2013
Action: Staff Letter

Global Id: T0610912389
Action Type: REMEDIATION
Date: 08/23/2005
Action: Excavation

Global Id: T0610912389
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 04/29/2008
Action: Staff Letter

Global Id: T0610912389
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 10/20/2011
Action: Staff Letter

Global Id: T0610912389
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 03/15/2006
Action: Soil and Water Investigation Workplan

Global Id: T0610912389
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 12/03/2012
Action: Staff Letter

Global Id: T0610912389
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 08/30/2011
Action: Other Report / Document

Global Id: T0610912389
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 04/30/2007
Action: Other Report / Document

Global Id: T0610912389
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 08/15/2007
Action: Other Report / Document

Global Id: T0610912389
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 10/31/2007
Action: Other Report / Document

Global Id: T0610912389
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT

MOTHER LODE COFFEE SHOP (Continued) **S105790873**

Date: 08/18/2005
Action: Site Visit / Inspection / Sampling

Global Id: T0610912389
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 12/14/2006
Action: Verbal Communication

Global Id: T0610912389
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 03/02/2004
Action: Staff Letter

Global Id: T0610912389
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 04/30/2009
Action: Monitoring Report - Annually

Global Id: T0610912389
Action Type: Other
Date: 03/06/2003
Action: Leak Reported

Global Id: T0610912389
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 06/15/2009
Action: Other Workplan

Global Id: T0610912389
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 07/30/2011
Action: Monitoring Report - Annually

Global Id: T0610912389
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 10/31/2006
Action: Staff Letter

Global Id: T0610912389
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 12/14/2007
Action: Staff Letter

Global Id: T0610912389
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 10/26/2010
Action: Technical Correspondence / Assistance / Other

Global Id: T0610912389
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 01/24/2013
Action: Fact Sheets - Public Participation

Global Id: T0610912389
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 05/31/2013
Action: Well Destruction Report

MOTHER LODE COFFEE SHOP (Continued) **S105790873**

Global Id: T0610912389
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 11/04/2008
Action: Verbal Enforcement

Global Id: T0610912389
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 04/24/2007
Action: Staff Letter

Global Id: T0610912389
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 04/30/2008
Action: Monitoring Report - Quarterly

Global Id: T0610912389
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 10/31/2006
Action: Well Installation Report

Global Id: T0610912389
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 04/12/2012
Action: Staff Letter

Global Id: T0610912389
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 04/26/2013
Action: Staff Letter

Global Id: T0610912389
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 07/31/2007
Action: Monitoring Report - Quarterly

Global Id: T0610912389
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 02/26/2010
Action: Request for Closure

Global Id: T0610912389
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 07/15/2012
Action: Soil Vapor Intrusion Investigation Report

Global Id: T0610912389
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 06/06/2006
Action: Verbal Communication

Global Id: T0610912389
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 01/23/2007
Action: Staff Letter

Global Id: T0610912389
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT

MOTHER LODE COFFEE SHOP (Continued) **S105790873**

Date: 03/22/2006
Action: Staff Letter

LUST REG 5:
Region: 5
Status: Pollution Characterization
Case Number: 550159
Case Type: Other ground water affected
Substance: GASOLINE
Staff Initials: PGM
Lead Agency: Regional
Program: LUST
MTBE Code: N/A

H36 **THE BAIT BOX** **SWEEPS UST** **S105654865**
SSW **18138 MAIN ST** **CHMIRS** **N/A**
1/8-1/4 **JAMESTOWN, CA 95327**
0.246 mi.
1301 ft. **Site 2 of 2 in cluster H**

Relative:
Lower

Actual:
1407 ft.

SWEEPS UST:
Status: Active
Comp Number: 50147
Number: 2
Board Of Equalization: Not reported
Referral Date: 08-04-93
Action Date: 08-04-93
Created Date: 10-02-90
Owner Tank Id: 1
SWRCB Tank Id: 55-000-050147-000001
Tank Status: A
Capacity: 10000
Active Date: 10-02-90
Tank Use: M.V. FUEL
STG: P
Content: REG UNLEADED
Number Of Tanks: 3

Status: Active
Comp Number: 50147
Number: 2
Board Of Equalization: Not reported
Referral Date: 08-04-93
Action Date: 08-04-93
Created Date: 10-02-90
Owner Tank Id: 2
SWRCB Tank Id: 55-000-050147-000002
Tank Status: A
Capacity: 10000
Active Date: 10-02-90
Tank Use: M.V. FUEL
STG: P
Content: REG UNLEADED
Number Of Tanks: Not reported

Status: Active

THE BAIT BOX (Continued) **S105654865**

Comp Number:	50147
Number:	2
Board Of Equalization:	Not reported
Referral Date:	08-04-93
Action Date:	08-04-93
Created Date:	10-02-90
Owner Tank Id:	3
SWRCB Tank Id:	55-000-050147-000003
Tank Status:	A
Capacity:	10000
Active Date:	10-02-90
Tank Use:	M.V. FUEL
STG:	P
Content:	LEADED
Number Of Tanks:	Not reported

CHMIRS:

OES Incident Number:	98-3706
OES notification:	08/13/1998
OES Date:	Not reported
OES Time:	Not reported
Incident Date:	Not reported
Date Completed:	**Not reported**
Property Use:	Not reported
Agency Id Number:	Not reported
Agency Incident Number:	Not reported
Time Notified:	Not reported
Time Completed:	Not reported
Surrounding Area:	Not reported
Estimated Temperature:	Not reported
Property Management:	Not reported
More Than Two Substances Involved?:	Not reported
Resp Agncy Personel # Of Decontaminated:	Not reported
Responding Agency Personel # Of Injuries:	Not reported
Responding Agency Personel # Of Fatalities:	Not reported
Others Number Of Decontaminated:	Not reported
Others Number Of Injuries:	Not reported
Others Number Of Fatalities:	Not reported
Vehicle Make/year:	Not reported
Vehicle License Number:	Not reported
Vehicle State:	Not reported
Vehicle Id Number:	Not reported
CA DOT PUC/ICC Number:	Not reported
Company Name:	Not reported
Reporting Officer Name/ID:	Not reported
Report Date:	Not reported
Facility Telephone:	Not reported
Waterway Involved:	No
Waterway:	Not reported
Spill Site:	Not reported
Cleanup By:	Reporting Party
Containment:	Not reported
What Happened:	Not reported
Type:	Not reported
Measure:	Not reported
Other:	Not reported
Date/Time:	Not reported

THE BAIT BOX (Continued) **S105654865**

Year:	1998
Agency:	PG&E
Incident Date:	8/12/199812:00:00 AM
Admin Agency:	Not reported
Amount:	Not reported
Contained:	Yes
Site Type:	Utilities/Substation
E Date:	Not reported
Substance:	Transformer Mineral Oil, non-PCB
Gallons:	100
Unknown:	0
Substance #2:	Not reported
Substance #3:	Not reported
Evacuations:	0
Number of Injuries:	0
Number of Fatalities:	0
#1 Pipeline:	Not reported
#2 Pipeline:	Not reported
#3 Pipeline:	Not reported
#1 Vessel >= 300 Tons:	Not reported
#2 Vessel >= 300 Tons:	Not reported
#3 Vessel >= 300 Tons:	Not reported
Evacs:	Not reported
Injuries:	Not reported
Fatals:	Not reported
Comments:	Not reported
Description:	A subsurface transformer failed. Fully contained in concrete vault.

37
SSW
1/4-1/2
0.260 mi.
1374 ft.

CHIP'S CHEVRON SERVICE
18151 108
JAMESTOWN, CA 95327

HIST CORTESE **S104163051**
LUST **N/A**
CUPA Listings

Relative:
Lower

Actual:
1384 ft.

HIST CORTESE:

Region:	CORTESE
Facility County Code:	55
Reg By:	LTNKA
Reg Id:	550103

LUST:

Region:	STATE
Global Id:	T0610900079
Latitude:	37.9521672055619
Longitude:	-120.424275398254
Case Type:	LUST Cleanup Site
Status:	Completed - Case Closed
Status Date:	08/26/2009
Lead Agency:	CENTRAL VALLEY RWQCB (REGION 5S)
Case Worker:	PGM
Local Agency:	TUOLUMNE COUNTY
RB Case Number:	550103
LOC Case Number:	Not reported
File Location:	Not reported
Potential Media Affect:	Aquifer used for drinking water supply
Potential Contaminants of Concern:	Gasoline
Site History:	Not reported

CHIP'S CHEVRON SERVICE (Continued) **S104163051**

Click here to access the California GeoTracker records for this facility:

Contact:

Global Id:	T0610900079
Contact Type:	Regional Board Caseworker
Contact Name:	PETER MINKEL
Organization Name:	CENTRAL VALLEY RWQCB (REGION 5S)
Address:	11020 SUN CENTER DRIVE #200
City:	RANCHO CORDOVA
Email:	pminkel@waterboards.ca.gov
Phone Number:	Not reported

Global Id:	T0610900079
Contact Type:	Local Agency Caseworker
Contact Name:	SYLVIA MIRELES
Organization Name:	TUOLUMNE COUNTY
Address:	2 SOUTH GREEN STREET
City:	SONORA
Email:	smireles@co.tuolumne.ca.us
Phone Number:	Not reported

Status History:

Global Id:	T0610900079
Status:	Open - Site Assessment
Status Date:	06/24/1994

Global Id:	T0610900079
Status:	Open - Site Assessment
Status Date:	12/02/1999

Global Id:	T0610900079
Status:	Completed - Case Closed
Status Date:	08/26/2009

Global Id:	T0610900079
Status:	Open - Remediation
Status Date:	07/02/2009

Global Id:	T0610900079
Status:	Open - Case Begin Date
Status Date:	04/28/1994

Regulatory Activities:

Global Id:	T0610900079
Action Type:	ENFORCEMENT
Date:	01/06/2006
Action:	Staff Letter

Global Id:	T0610900079
Action Type:	ENFORCEMENT
Date:	10/15/2002
Action:	File review

Global Id:	T0610900079
Action Type:	ENFORCEMENT
Date:	12/14/2004

CHIP'S CHEVRON SERVICE (Continued) **S104163051**

Action: Staff Letter

Global Id: T0610900079
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 01/05/2004
Action: Staff Letter

Global Id: T0610900079
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 02/18/2003
Action: Staff Letter

Global Id: T0610900079
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 01/31/2007
Action: Monitoring Report - Quarterly

Global Id: T0610900079
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 02/15/2003
Action: Interim Remedial Action Plan

Global Id: T0610900079
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 04/15/2003
Action: Monitoring Report - Quarterly

Global Id: T0610900079
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 10/15/2005
Action: Monitoring Report - Quarterly

Global Id: T0610900079
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 06/15/2009
Action: Well Destruction Workplan

Global Id: T0610900079
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 03/30/2005
Action: Monitoring Report - Quarterly

Global Id: T0610900079
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 07/31/2007
Action: Other Report / Document

Global Id: T0610900079
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 09/30/2004
Action: Monitoring Report - Quarterly

Global Id: T0610900079
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 10/30/2007
Action: Other Report / Document

CHIP'S CHEVRON SERVICE (Continued) **S104163051**

Global Id: T0610900079
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 12/30/2008
Action: Technical Correspondence / Assistance / Other

Global Id: T0610900079
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 01/30/2009
Action: Monitoring Report - Quarterly

Global Id: T0610900079
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 10/31/2006
Action: Monitoring Report - Quarterly

Global Id: T0610900079
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 01/15/2006
Action: Monitoring Report - Quarterly

Global Id: T0610900079
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 05/08/2006
Action: Notification - Public Notice of Case Closure

Global Id: T0610900079
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 11/15/2007
Action: Staff Letter

Global Id: T0610900079
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 05/08/2006
Action: Staff Letter

Global Id: T0610900079
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 06/23/2009
Action: Site Visit / Inspection / Sampling

Global Id: T0610900079
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 10/30/2008
Action: Monitoring Report - Quarterly

Global Id: T0610900079
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 12/30/2003
Action: Monitoring Report - Quarterly

Global Id: T0610900079
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 06/30/2002
Action: Monitoring Report - Quarterly

Global Id: T0610900079
Action Type: RESPONSE

CHIP'S CHEVRON SERVICE (Continued) **S104163051**

Date: 04/30/2008
Action: Monitoring Report - Quarterly

Global Id: T0610900079
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 04/30/2008
Action: Monitoring Report - Quarterly

Global Id: T0610900079
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 03/13/2009
Action: Other Report / Document

Global Id: T0610900079
Action Type: REMEDIATION
Date: 05/22/2003
Action: In Situ Physical/Chemical Treatment (other than SVE)

Global Id: T0610900079
Action Type: REMEDIATION
Date: 08/13/2003
Action: In Situ Physical/Chemical Treatment (other than SVE)

Global Id: T0610900079
Action Type: REMEDIATION
Date: 03/29/2008
Action: In Situ Physical/Chemical Treatment (other than SVE)

Global Id: T0610900079
Action Type: REMEDIATION
Date: 11/20/2008
Action: In Situ Physical/Chemical Treatment (other than SVE)

Global Id: T0610900079
Action Type: REMEDIATION
Date: 05/22/2007
Action: In Situ Physical/Chemical Treatment (other than SVE)

Global Id: T0610900079
Action Type: REMEDIATION
Date: 02/15/2006
Action: In Situ Physical/Chemical Treatment (other than SVE)

Global Id: T0610900079
Action Type: REMEDIATION
Date: 11/13/1998
Action: Excavation

Global Id: T0610900079
Action Type: REMEDIATION
Date: 11/03/2004
Action: In Situ Physical/Chemical Treatment (other than SVE)

Global Id: T0610900079
Action Type: REMEDIATION
Date: 05/10/2005
Action: In Situ Physical/Chemical Treatment (other than SVE)

CHIP'S CHEVRON SERVICE (Continued) **S104163051**

Global Id: T0610900079
Action Type: REMEDIATION
Date: 05/16/2006
Action: In Situ Physical/Chemical Treatment (other than SVE)

Global Id: T0610900079
Action Type: REMEDIATION
Date: 02/15/2005
Action: In Situ Physical/Chemical Treatment (other than SVE)

Global Id: T0610900079
Action Type: REMEDIATION
Date: 08/09/2005
Action: In Situ Physical/Chemical Treatment (other than SVE)

Global Id: T0610900079
Action Type: REMEDIATION
Date: 08/10/2004
Action: In Situ Physical/Chemical Treatment (other than SVE)

Global Id: T0610900079
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 03/09/2009
Action: Technical Correspondence / Assistance / Other

Global Id: T0610900079
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 05/28/2009
Action: Verbal Enforcement

Global Id: T0610900079
Action Type: Other
Date: 04/28/1994
Action: Leak Discovery

Global Id: T0610900079
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 04/30/2006
Action: Monitoring Report - Quarterly

Global Id: T0610900079
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 07/31/2006
Action: Monitoring Report - Quarterly

Global Id: T0610900079
Action Type: REMEDIATION
Date: 08/21/2007
Action: In Situ Physical/Chemical Treatment (other than SVE)

Global Id: T0610900079
Action Type: REMEDIATION
Date: 02/24/2004
Action: In Situ Physical/Chemical Treatment (other than SVE)

Global Id: T0610900079
Action Type: REMEDIATION

CHIP'S CHEVRON SERVICE (Continued) **S104163051**

Date: 11/08/2005
Action: In Situ Physical/Chemical Treatment (other than SVE)

Global Id: T0610900079
Action Type: REMEDIATION
Date: 05/27/2004
Action: In Situ Physical/Chemical Treatment (other than SVE)

Global Id: T0610900079
Action Type: REMEDIATION
Date: 11/28/2007
Action: In Situ Physical/Chemical Treatment (other than SVE)

Global Id: T0610900079
Action Type: REMEDIATION
Date: 11/27/2006
Action: In Situ Physical/Chemical Treatment (other than SVE)

Global Id: T0610900079
Action Type: REMEDIATION
Date: 08/26/2008
Action: In Situ Physical/Chemical Treatment (other than SVE)

Global Id: T0610900079
Action Type: REMEDIATION
Date: 02/14/2008
Action: In Situ Physical/Chemical Treatment (other than SVE)

Global Id: T0610900079
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 04/30/2008
Action: Staff Letter

Global Id: T0610900079
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 02/26/2008
Action: Site Visit / Inspection / Sampling

Global Id: T0610900079
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 06/16/2009
Action: Staff Letter

Global Id: T0610900079
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 05/30/2000
Action: Staff Letter

Global Id: T0610900079
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 03/26/2001
Action: Staff Letter

Global Id: T0610900079
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 07/12/2000
Action: Staff Letter

CHIP'S CHEVRON SERVICE (Continued) **S104163051**

Global Id: T0610900079
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 12/24/2002
Action: Staff Letter

Global Id: T0610900079
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 03/30/2002
Action: Monitoring Report - Quarterly

Global Id: T0610900079
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 09/30/2002
Action: Monitoring Report - Quarterly

Global Id: T0610900079
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 07/15/2005
Action: Monitoring Report - Quarterly

Global Id: T0610900079
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 12/30/2004
Action: Monitoring Report - Quarterly

Global Id: T0610900079
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 01/30/2008
Action: Other Report / Document

Global Id: T0610900079
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 04/30/2008
Action: Other Workplan

Global Id: T0610900079
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 04/30/2007
Action: Monitoring Report - Quarterly

Global Id: T0610900079
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 03/30/2004
Action: Monitoring Report - Quarterly

Global Id: T0610900079
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 02/15/2009
Action: Risk Assessment Report

Global Id: T0610900079
Action Type: Other
Date: 06/24/1994
Action: Leak Reported

Global Id: T0610900079
Action Type: RESPONSE

CHIP'S CHEVRON SERVICE (Continued) **S104163051**

Date: 06/30/2004
Action: Monitoring Report - Quarterly

Global Id: T0610900079
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 08/04/2006
Action: Verbal Enforcement

Global Id: T0610900079
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 05/05/2009
Action: Staff Letter

Global Id: T0610900079
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 08/20/2009
Action: Closure/No Further Action Letter

Global Id: T0610900079
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 07/15/2003
Action: Monitoring Report - Quarterly

Global Id: T0610900079
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 10/15/2003
Action: Monitoring Report - Quarterly

Global Id: T0610900079
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 01/15/2004
Action: Monitoring Report - Quarterly

Global Id: T0610900079
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 08/03/2006
Action: Staff Letter

Global Id: T0610900079
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 11/14/2007
Action: Verbal Communication

LUST REG 5:
Region: 5
Status: Preliminary site assessment underway
Case Number: 550103
Case Type: Drinking Water Aquifer affected
Substance: GASOLINE
Staff Initials: PGM
Lead Agency: Regional
Program: LUST
MTBE Code: 5

CUPA TUOLUMNE:

CHIP'S CHEVRON SERVICE (Continued) **S104163051**

Facility ID: FA0002168
Facility Status: Haz-Mat Business Plan - Small 1-5 Chemicals
Mailing Address: 18151 HWY 108
Mailing City/State/Zip: JAMESTOWN, CA 95327
PE: 2110

Facility ID: FA0002168
Facility Status: Underground Storage Tank Annual
Mailing Address: 18151 HWY 108
Mailing City/State/Zip: JAMESTOWN, CA 95327
PE: 2310

Facility ID: FA0002168
Facility Status: CESQG with Business Plan
Mailing Address: 18151 HWY 108
Mailing City/State/Zip: JAMESTOWN, CA 95327
PE: 2201

38
SE
1/4-1/2
0.265 mi.
1398 ft.

JAMESTOWN ROAD YARD
18165 7TH AKA 18188
JAMESTOWN, CA 93227

HIST CORTESE **S102431871**
LUST **N/A**

Relative:
Higher

Actual:
1498 ft.

HIST CORTESE:
Region: CORTESE
Facility County Code: 55
Reg By: LTNKA
Reg Id: 550081

LUST:
Region: STATE
Global Id: T0610900061
Latitude: 37.9529370569447
Longitude: -120.415477752686
Case Type: LUST Cleanup Site
Status: Open - Site Assessment
Status Date: 01/29/2013
Lead Agency: CENTRAL VALLEY RWQCB (REGION 5S)
Case Worker: PGM
Local Agency: TUOLUMNE COUNTY
RB Case Number: 550081
LOC Case Number: Not reported
File Location: Regional Board
Potential Media Affect: Aquifer used for drinking water supply
Potential Contaminants of Concern: Gasoline
Site History: The case was opened following an unauthorized release from an underground storage tank system at the subject site. Corrective action is underway as directed by the CVRWQCB. Corrective action may consist of preliminary site investigation, planning and implementation of remedial action, verification monitoring, or a combination thereof. A summary of the site history is available by clicking on either the "Cleanup Status History", "Regulatory Activities" or the "Site Maps/Documents" tab. For a complete site history the case file at the CVRWQCB should be consulted.

JAMESTOWN ROAD YARD (Continued) **S102431871**

Click here to access the California GeoTracker records for this facility:

Contact:

Global Id:	T0610900061
Contact Type:	Regional Board Caseworker
Contact Name:	PETER MINKEL
Organization Name:	CENTRAL VALLEY RWQCB (REGION 5S)
Address:	11020 SUN CENTER DRIVE #200
City:	RANCHO CORDOVA
Email:	pminkel@waterboards.ca.gov
Phone Number:	Not reported

Global Id:	T0610900061
Contact Type:	Local Agency Caseworker
Contact Name:	SYLVIA MIRELES
Organization Name:	TUOLUMNE COUNTY
Address:	2 SOUTH GREEN STREET
City:	SONORA
Email:	smireles@co.tuolumne.ca.us
Phone Number:	Not reported

Status History:

Global Id:	T0610900061
Status:	Open - Site Assessment
Status Date:	03/20/1995

Global Id:	T0610900061
Status:	Open - Site Assessment
Status Date:	10/17/2006

Global Id:	T0610900061
Status:	Open - Site Assessment
Status Date:	01/29/2013

Global Id:	T0610900061
Status:	Open - Case Begin Date
Status Date:	02/22/1993

Global Id:	T0610900061
Status:	Open - Verification Monitoring
Status Date:	10/20/2003

Global Id:	T0610900061
Status:	Open - Verification Monitoring
Status Date:	10/01/2009

Global Id:	T0610900061
Status:	Open - Site Assessment
Status Date:	02/22/1993

Regulatory Activities:

Global Id:	T0610900061
Action Type:	RESPONSE
Date:	10/30/2002
Action:	Monitoring Report - Quarterly

JAMESTOWN ROAD YARD (Continued) **S102431871**

Global Id: T0610900061
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 04/18/2014
Action: Staff Letter

Global Id: T0610900061
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 04/02/2009
Action: Staff Letter

Global Id: T0610900061
Action Type: Other
Date: 02/24/1993
Action: Leak Stopped

Global Id: T0610900061
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 03/22/1988
Action: Technical Correspondence / Assistance / Other

Global Id: T0610900061
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 10/24/2006
Action: Verbal Communication

Global Id: T0610900061
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 01/29/2013
Action: Staff Letter

Global Id: T0610900061
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 07/30/2009
Action: Monitoring Report - Semi-Annually

Global Id: T0610900061
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 04/30/2005
Action: Monitoring Report - Quarterly

Global Id: T0610900061
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 07/30/2012
Action: Monitoring Report - Annually - Regulator Responded

Global Id: T0610900061
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 07/10/2008
Action: Staff Letter

Global Id: T0610900061
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 06/06/2006
Action: Verbal Communication

Global Id: T0610900061
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT

JAMESTOWN ROAD YARD (Continued) **S102431871**

Date: 08/15/2011
Action: Technical Correspondence / Assistance / Other

Global Id: T0610900061
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 06/25/2010
Action: Technical Correspondence / Assistance / Other

Global Id: T0610900061
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 04/30/2003
Action: Monitoring Report - Quarterly

Global Id: T0610900061
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 09/03/2009
Action: Staff Letter

Global Id: T0610900061
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 07/30/2008
Action: Monitoring Report - Semi-Annually

Global Id: T0610900061
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 09/27/2013
Action: Staff Letter

Global Id: T0610900061
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 01/30/2009
Action: Monitoring Report - Semi-Annually

Global Id: T0610900061
Action Type: REMEDIATION
Date: 11/05/1987
Action: Pump & Treat (P&T) Groundwater

Global Id: T0610900061
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 02/15/2008
Action: Staff Letter

Global Id: T0610900061
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 01/06/2009
Action: Staff Letter

Global Id: T0610900061
Action Type: Other
Date: 02/22/1993
Action: Leak Discovery

Global Id: T0610900061
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 04/02/2013
Action: Technical Correspondence / Assistance / Other

JAMESTOWN ROAD YARD (Continued) **S102431871**

Global Id: T0610900061
Action Type: REMEDIATION
Date: 02/25/1993
Action: Excavation

Global Id: T0610900061
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 12/15/1993
Action: Technical Correspondence / Assistance / Other

Global Id: T0610900061
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 06/29/1994
Action: Technical Correspondence / Assistance / Other

Global Id: T0610900061
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 07/30/2010
Action: Monitoring Report - Other

Global Id: T0610900061
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 10/30/2004
Action: Monitoring Report - Quarterly

Global Id: T0610900061
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 10/31/2006
Action: Soil and Water Investigation Workplan

Global Id: T0610900061
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 02/14/2012
Action: Staff Letter

Global Id: T0610900061
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 01/30/2008
Action: Other Report / Document

Global Id: T0610900061
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 10/30/2003
Action: Monitoring Report - Quarterly

Global Id: T0610900061
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 10/23/2006
Action: Staff Letter

Global Id: T0610900061
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 03/15/2009
Action: Well Installation Workplan

Global Id: T0610900061
Action Type: RESPONSE

JAMESTOWN ROAD YARD (Continued) **S102431871**

Date: 04/30/2004
Action: Monitoring Report - Quarterly

Global Id: T0610900061
Action Type: Other
Date: 02/24/1993
Action: Leak Reported

Global Id: T0610900061
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 01/05/2009
Action: Risk Assessment Report

Global Id: T0610900061
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 07/30/2011
Action: Monitoring Report - Semi-Annually

Global Id: T0610900061
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 02/24/2006
Action: * Verbal Communication

Global Id: T0610900061
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 07/23/2009
Action: Staff Letter

Global Id: T0610900061
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 06/30/2007
Action: Monitoring Report - Quarterly

Global Id: T0610900061
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 10/30/2005
Action: Monitoring Report - Quarterly

Global Id: T0610900061
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 09/03/2014
Action: Technical Correspondence / Assistance / Other

LUST REG 5:
Region: 5
Status: Pollution Characterization
Case Number: 550081
Case Type: Drinking Water Aquifer affected
Substance: GASOLINE
Staff Initials: PGM
Lead Agency: Regional
Program: LUST
MTBE Code: 1

39 SE 1/4-1/2 0.280 mi. 1477 ft. | **SIERRA RAILROAD COMPANY, CHINESE STATION**
14101 PERRICONE ROAD
JAMESTOWN, CA | **SLIC** | **S106230576**
N/A

Relative: Higher

Actual: 1536 ft.

SLIC:

Region:	STATE
Facility Status:	**Open - Inactive**
Status Date:	12/02/2000
Global Id:	SL0610988375
Lead Agency:	CENTRAL VALLEY RWQCB (REGION 5S)
Lead Agency Case Number:	Not reported
Latitude:	37.9541123205575
Longitude:	-120.413863672474
Case Type:	Cleanup Program Site
Case Worker:	ZZZ
Local Agency:	Not reported
RB Case Number:	SLT5S813
File Location:	Not reported
Potential Media Affected:	Under Investigation
Potential Contaminants of Concern:	Diesel
Site History:	Not reported

Click here to access the California GeoTracker records for this facility:

SLIC REG 5:

Region:	5
Facility Status:	Preliminary Assessment
Unit:	Facility is a Spill or site
Pollutant:	TPH-d
Lead Agency:	Not reported
Date Filed:	12/05/00
Report Date:	02/21/01
Date Added:	Not reported
Date Closed:	Not reported

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40 SSE 1/4-1/2 0.463 mi. 2443 ft. | **OLD JAMESTOWN COUNTY DUMP**
DUE WEST OF JAMESTOWN LANDFILL, ON E SID
JAMESTOWN, CA | **SWF/LF** | **S105247972**
N/A

Relative: Higher

Actual: 1487 ft.

SWF/LF (SWIS):

Region:	STATE
Facility ID:	55-CR-0010
Lat/Long:	37.9500000 / -120.41667
Owner Name:	County Of Tuolumne
Owner Telephone:	2095335588
Owner Address:	Not reported
Owner Address2:	2 South Green Street
Owner City,St,Zip:	Sonora, CA 95370
Operational Status:	Closed
Operator:	Not reported
Operator Phone:	Not reported
Operator Address:	Not reported
Operator Address2:	Not reported
Operator City,St,Zip:	Not reported
Permit Date:	Not reported

OLD JAMESTOWN COUNTY DUMP (Continued) **S105247972**

Permit Status:	Not reported
Permitted Acreage:	0
Activity:	Solid Waste Disposal Site
Regulation Status:	Pre-regulations
Landuse Name:	Not reported
GIS Source:	Place
Category:	Disposal
Unit Number:	01
Inspection Frequency:	Annual
Accepted Waste:	Not reported
Closure Date:	Not reported
Closure Type:	Not reported
Disposal Acreage:	0
SWIS Num:	55-CR-0010
Waste Discharge Requirement Num:	Not reported
Program Type:	Not reported
Permitted Throughput with Units:	Not reported
Actual Throughput with Units:	Not reported
Permitted Capacity with Units:	Not reported
Remaining Capacity:	Not reported
Remaining Capacity with Units:	Not reported
Lat/Long:	37.9500000 / -120.41667

Count: 8 records.

ORPHAN SUMMARY

City	EDR ID	Site Name	Site Address	Zip	Database(s)
JAMESTOWN	1006812600	JAMESTOWN MINE	HIGHWAY 108		CERCLIS
JAMESTOWN	S101482846	SHELL OIL COMPANY	5TH AVENUE	95327	ENVIROSTOR
JAMESTOWN	S100186524	DUTCH-APP GROUP MINE	QUARTZ MTN, 2 MI SOUTH OF JAME	95327	ENVIROSTOR
JAMESTOWN	S117040540	SONORA MINING CORPORATION	1 MI SW JAMESTOWN		SWF/LF
SONORA	S107538718		HIGHWAY 108 AT STOCKTON ROAD	95370	CDL
SONORA	S107530450		19950 HWY 108	95370	CDL
SONORA	S101482836	ADAMS, REED LUMBER COMPANY	EAST ON HIGHWAY 108 ON OLD MON	95370	ENVIROSTOR
SONORA	S100190920	COWGILL PETROLEUM PRODUCERS	EAST ON HIGHWAY 108 ON ROGERS	95370	ENVIROSTOR

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

To maintain currency of the following federal and state databases, EDR contacts the appropriate governmental agency on a monthly or quarterly basis, as required.

Number of Days to Update: Provides confirmation that EDR is reporting records that have been updated within 90 days from the date the government agency made the information available to the public.

STANDARD ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS

Federal NPL site list

NPL: National Priority List

National Priorities List (Superfund). The NPL is a subset of CERCLIS and identifies over 1,200 sites for priority cleanup under the Superfund Program. NPL sites may encompass relatively large areas. As such, EDR provides polygon coverage for over 1,000 NPL site boundaries produced by EPA's Environmental Photographic Interpretation Center (EPIC) and regional EPA offices.

Date of Government Version: 09/29/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/08/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/17/2014
Number of Days to Update: 40

Source: EPA
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 10/08/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/19/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

NPL Site Boundaries

Sources:

EPA's Environmental Photographic Interpretation Center (EPIC)
Telephone: 202-564-7333

EPA Region 1
Telephone 617-918-1143

EPA Region 6
Telephone: 214-655-6659

EPA Region 3
Telephone 215-814-5418

EPA Region 7
Telephone: 913-551-7247

EPA Region 4
Telephone 404-562-8033

EPA Region 8
Telephone: 303-312-6774

EPA Region 5
Telephone 312-886-6686

EPA Region 9
Telephone: 415-947-4246

EPA Region 10
Telephone 206-553-8665

Proposed NPL: Proposed National Priority List Sites

A site that has been proposed for listing on the National Priorities List through the issuance of a proposed rule in the Federal Register. EPA then accepts public comments on the site, responds to the comments, and places on the NPL those sites that continue to meet the requirements for listing.

Date of Government Version: 09/29/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/08/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/17/2014
Number of Days to Update: 40

Source: EPA
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 10/08/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/19/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

NPL LIENS: Federal Superfund Liens

Federal Superfund Liens. Under the authority granted the USEPA by CERCLA of 1980, the USEPA has the authority to file liens against real property in order to recover remedial action expenditures or when the property owner received notification of potential liability. USEPA compiles a listing of filed notices of Superfund Liens.

Date of Government Version: 10/15/1991
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/02/1994
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/30/1994
Number of Days to Update: 56

Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-564-4267
Last EDR Contact: 08/15/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/28/2011
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

Federal Delisted NPL site list

DELISTED NPL: National Priority List Deletions

The National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) establishes the criteria that the EPA uses to delete sites from the NPL. In accordance with 40 CFR 300.425.(e), sites may be deleted from the NPL where no further response is appropriate.

Date of Government Version: 09/29/2014	Source: EPA
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/08/2014	Telephone: N/A
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/17/2014	Last EDR Contact: 10/08/2014
Number of Days to Update: 40	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/19/2015
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Federal CERCLIS list

CERCLIS: Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System

CERCLIS contains data on potentially hazardous waste sites that have been reported to the USEPA by states, municipalities, private companies and private persons, pursuant to Section 103 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). CERCLIS contains sites which are either proposed to or on the National Priorities List (NPL) and sites which are in the screening and assessment phase for possible inclusion on the NPL.

Date of Government Version: 10/25/2013	Source: EPA
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/11/2013	Telephone: 703-412-9810
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/13/2014	Last EDR Contact: 11/24/2014
Number of Days to Update: 94	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/09/2015
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

FEDERAL FACILITY: Federal Facility Site Information listing

A listing of National Priority List (NPL) and Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) sites found in the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Information System (CERCLIS) Database where EPA Federal Facilities Restoration and Reuse Office is involved in cleanup activities.

Date of Government Version: 07/21/2014	Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/07/2014	Telephone: 703-603-8704
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/20/2014	Last EDR Contact: 10/07/2014
Number of Days to Update: 13	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/19/2015
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

Federal CERCLIS NFRAP site List

CERCLIS-NFRAP: CERCLIS No Further Remedial Action Planned

Archived sites are sites that have been removed and archived from the inventory of CERCLIS sites. Archived status indicates that, to the best of EPA's knowledge, assessment at a site has been completed and that EPA has determined no further steps will be taken to list this site on the National Priorities List (NPL), unless information indicates this decision was not appropriate or other considerations require a recommendation for listing at a later time. This decision does not necessarily mean that there is no hazard associated with a given site; it only means that, based upon available information, the location is not judged to be a potential NPL site.

Date of Government Version: 10/25/2013	Source: EPA
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/11/2013	Telephone: 703-412-9810
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/13/2014	Last EDR Contact: 11/24/2014
Number of Days to Update: 94	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/09/2015
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Federal RCRA CORRACTS facilities list

CORRACTS: Corrective Action Report

CORRACTS identifies hazardous waste handlers with RCRA corrective action activity.

Date of Government Version: 06/10/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/02/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/18/2014
Number of Days to Update: 78

Source: EPA
Telephone: 800-424-9346
Last EDR Contact: 12/29/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/13/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Federal RCRA non-CORRACTS TSD facilities list

RCRA-TSDF: RCRA - Treatment, Storage and Disposal

RCRAInfo is EPA's comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. The database includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Transporters are individuals or entities that move hazardous waste from the generator offsite to a facility that can recycle, treat, store, or dispose of the waste. TSDFs treat, store, or dispose of the waste.

Date of Government Version: 06/10/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/02/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/18/2014
Number of Days to Update: 78

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: (415) 495-8895
Last EDR Contact: 12/29/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/13/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Federal RCRA generators list

RCRA-LQG: RCRA - Large Quantity Generators

RCRAInfo is EPA's comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. The database includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Large quantity generators (LQGs) generate over 1,000 kilograms (kg) of hazardous waste, or over 1 kg of acutely hazardous waste per month.

Date of Government Version: 06/10/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/02/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/18/2014
Number of Days to Update: 78

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: (415) 495-8895
Last EDR Contact: 12/29/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/13/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

RCRA-SQG: RCRA - Small Quantity Generators

RCRAInfo is EPA's comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. The database includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Small quantity generators (SQGs) generate between 100 kg and 1,000 kg of hazardous waste per month.

Date of Government Version: 06/10/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/02/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/18/2014
Number of Days to Update: 78

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: (415) 495-8895
Last EDR Contact: 12/29/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/13/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

RCRA-CESQG: RCRA - Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generators

RCRAInfo is EPA's comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. The database includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Conditionally exempt small quantity generators (CESQGs) generate less than 100 kg of hazardous waste, or less than 1 kg of acutely hazardous waste per month.

Date of Government Version: 06/10/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/02/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/18/2014
Number of Days to Update: 78

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: (415) 495-8895
Last EDR Contact: 12/29/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/13/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

Federal institutional controls / engineering controls registries

US ENG CONTROLS: Engineering Controls Sites List

A listing of sites with engineering controls in place. Engineering controls include various forms of caps, building foundations, liners, and treatment methods to create pathway elimination for regulated substances to enter environmental media or effect human health.

Date of Government Version: 09/18/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/19/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/20/2014
Number of Days to Update: 31

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 703-603-0695
Last EDR Contact: 12/03/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/16/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

US INST CONTROL: Sites with Institutional Controls

A listing of sites with institutional controls in place. Institutional controls include administrative measures, such as groundwater use restrictions, construction restrictions, property use restrictions, and post remediation care requirements intended to prevent exposure to contaminants remaining on site. Deed restrictions are generally required as part of the institutional controls.

Date of Government Version: 09/18/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/19/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/20/2014
Number of Days to Update: 31

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 703-603-0695
Last EDR Contact: 12/03/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/16/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

LUCIS: Land Use Control Information System

LUCIS contains records of land use control information pertaining to the former Navy Base Realignment and Closure properties.

Date of Government Version: 08/29/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/09/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/20/2014
Number of Days to Update: 11

Source: Department of the Navy
Telephone: 843-820-7326
Last EDR Contact: 11/17/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/02/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

Federal ERNS list

ERNS: Emergency Response Notification System

Emergency Response Notification System. ERNS records and stores information on reported releases of oil and hazardous substances.

Date of Government Version: 09/29/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/30/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/06/2014
Number of Days to Update: 37

Source: National Response Center, United States Coast Guard
Telephone: 202-267-2180
Last EDR Contact: 12/29/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/13/2015
Data Release Frequency: Annually

State- and tribal - equivalent NPL

RESPONSE: State Response Sites

Identifies confirmed release sites where DTSC is involved in remediation, either in a lead or oversight capacity. These confirmed release sites are generally high-priority and high potential risk.

Date of Government Version: 11/03/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/04/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/12/2014
Number of Days to Update: 38

Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control
Telephone: 916-323-3400
Last EDR Contact: 11/04/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/16/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

State- and tribal - equivalent CERCLIS

ENVIROSTOR: EnviroStor Database

The Department of Toxic Substances Control's (DTSC's) Site Mitigation and Brownfields Reuse Program's (SMBRP's) EnviroStor database identifes 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 the information that 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.

Date of Government Version: 11/03/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/04/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/12/2014
Number of Days to Update: 38

Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control
Telephone: 916-323-3400
Last EDR Contact: 11/04/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/16/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

State and tribal landfill and/or solid waste disposal site lists

SWF/LF (SWIS): Solid Waste Information System

Active, Closed and Inactive Landfills. SWF/LF records typically contain an inve ntory of solid waste disposal facilities or landfills. These may be active or i nactive facilities or open dumps that failed to meet RCRA Section 4004 criteria for solid waste landfills or disposal sites.

Date of Government Version: 11/17/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/19/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/24/2014
Number of Days to Update: 35

Source: Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery
Telephone: 916-341-6320
Last EDR Contact: 11/19/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/02/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

State and tribal leaking storage tank lists

LUST REG 4: Underground Storage Tank Leak List

Los Angeles, Ventura counties. For more current information, please refer to the State Water Resources Control Board's LUST database.

Date of Government Version: 09/07/2004
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/07/2004
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/12/2004
Number of Days to Update: 35

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board Los Angeles Region (4)
Telephone: 213-576-6710
Last EDR Contact: 09/06/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/19/2011
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

LUST REG 5: Leaking Underground Storage Tank Database

Leaking Underground Storage Tank locations. Alameda, Alpine, Amador, Butte, Colusa, Contra Costa, Calveras, El Dorado, Fresno, Glenn, Kern, Kings, Lake, Lassen, Madera, Mariposa, Merced, Modoc, Napa, Nevada, Placer, Plumas, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Shasta, Solano, Stanislaus, Sutter, Tehama, Tulare, Tuolumne, Yolo, Yuba counties.

Date of Government Version: 07/01/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/22/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/31/2008
Number of Days to Update: 9

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board Central Valley Region (5)
Telephone: 916-464-4834
Last EDR Contact: 07/01/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/17/2011
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

LUST REG 6L: Leaking Underground Storage Tank Case Listing

For more current information, please refer to the State Water Resources Control Board's LUST database.

Date of Government Version: 09/09/2003
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/10/2003
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/07/2003
Number of Days to Update: 27

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board Lahontan Region (6)
Telephone: 530-542-5572
Last EDR Contact: 09/12/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/26/2011
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

LUST REG 6V: Leaking Underground Storage Tank Case Listing
Leaking Underground Storage Tank locations. Inyo, Kern, Los Angeles, Mono, San Bernardino counties.

Date of Government Version: 06/07/2005
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/07/2005
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/29/2005
Number of Days to Update: 22

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board Victorville Branch Office (6)
Telephone: 760-241-7365
Last EDR Contact: 09/12/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/26/2011
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

LUST REG 7: Leaking Underground Storage Tank Case Listing
Leaking Underground Storage Tank locations. Imperial, Riverside, San Diego, Santa Barbara counties.

Date of Government Version: 02/26/2004
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/26/2004
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/24/2004
Number of Days to Update: 27

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board Colorado River Basin Region (7)
Telephone: 760-776-8943
Last EDR Contact: 08/01/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/14/2011
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

LUST REG 3: Leaking Underground Storage Tank Database
Leaking Underground Storage Tank locations. Monterey, San Benito, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz counties.

Date of Government Version: 05/19/2003
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/19/2003
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/02/2003
Number of Days to Update: 14

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board Central Coast Region (3)
Telephone: 805-542-4786
Last EDR Contact: 07/18/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/31/2011
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

LUST REG 2: Fuel Leak List
Leaking Underground Storage Tank locations. Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Napa, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Solano, Sonoma counties.

Date of Government Version: 09/30/2004
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/20/2004
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/19/2004
Number of Days to Update: 30

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board San Francisco Bay Region (2)
Telephone: 510-622-2433
Last EDR Contact: 09/19/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/02/2012
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

LUST: Geotracker's Leaking Underground Fuel Tank Report
Leaking Underground Storage Tank Incident Reports. LUST records contain an inventory of reported leaking underground storage tank incidents. Not all states maintain these records, and the information stored varies by state. For more information on a particular leaking underground storage tank sites, please contact the appropriate regulatory agency.

Date of Government Version: 12/12/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/15/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/05/2015
Number of Days to Update: 21

Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: see region list
Last EDR Contact: 12/15/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/30/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

LUST REG 1: Active Toxic Site Investigation
Del Norte, Humboldt, Lake, Mendocino, Modoc, Siskiyou, Sonoma, Trinity counties. For more current information, please refer to the State Water Resources Control Board's LUST database.

Date of Government Version: 02/01/2001
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/28/2001
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/29/2001
Number of Days to Update: 29

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board North Coast (1)
Telephone: 707-570-3769
Last EDR Contact: 08/01/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/14/2011
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

LUST REG 9: Leaking Underground Storage Tank Report
Orange, Riverside, San Diego counties. For more current information, please refer to the State Water Resources Control Board's LUST database.

Date of Government Version: 03/01/2001
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/23/2001
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/21/2001
Number of Days to Update: 28

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board San Diego Region (9)
Telephone: 858-637-5595
Last EDR Contact: 09/26/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/09/2012
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

LUST REG 8: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks
California Regional Water Quality Control Board Santa Ana Region (8). For more current information, please refer to the State Water Resources Control Board's LUST database.

Date of Government Version: 02/14/2005
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/15/2005
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/28/2005
Number of Days to Update: 41

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board Santa Ana Region (8)
Telephone: 909-782-4496
Last EDR Contact: 08/15/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/28/2011
Data Release Frequency: Varies

SLIC: Statewide SLIC Cases
The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations and Cleanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.

Date of Government Version: 12/12/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/15/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/05/2015
Number of Days to Update: 21

Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: 866-480-1028
Last EDR Contact: 12/15/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/30/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

SLIC REG 1: Active Toxic Site Investigations
The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations and Cleanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.

Date of Government Version: 04/03/2003
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/07/2003
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/25/2003
Number of Days to Update: 18

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board, North Coast Region (1)
Telephone: 707-576-2220
Last EDR Contact: 08/01/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/14/2011
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

SLIC REG 2: Spills, Leaks, Investigation & Cleanup Cost Recovery Listing
The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations and Cleanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.

Date of Government Version: 09/30/2004
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/20/2004
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/19/2004
Number of Days to Update: 30

Source: Regional Water Quality Control Board San Francisco Bay Region (2)
Telephone: 510-286-0457
Last EDR Contact: 09/19/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/02/2012
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

SLIC REG 3: Spills, Leaks, Investigation & Cleanup Cost Recovery Listing
The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations and Cleanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.

Date of Government Version: 05/18/2006
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/18/2006
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/15/2006
Number of Days to Update: 28

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board Central Coast Region (3)
Telephone: 805-549-3147
Last EDR Contact: 07/18/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/31/2011
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

SLIC REG 4: Spills, Leaks, Investigation & Cleanup Cost Recovery Listing
The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations and Cleanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.

Date of Government Version: 11/17/2004
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/18/2004
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/04/2005
Number of Days to Update: 47

Source: Region Water Quality Control Board Los Angeles Region (4)
Telephone: 213-576-6600
Last EDR Contact: 07/01/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/17/2011
Data Release Frequency: Varies

SLIC REG 5: Spills, Leaks, Investigation & Cleanup Cost Recovery Listing
The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations and Cleanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.

Date of Government Version: 04/01/2005
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/05/2005
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/21/2005
Number of Days to Update: 16

Source: Regional Water Quality Control Board Central Valley Region (5)
Telephone: 916-464-3291
Last EDR Contact: 09/12/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/26/2011
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

SLIC REG 6V: Spills, Leaks, Investigation & Cleanup Cost Recovery Listing
The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations and Cleanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.

Date of Government Version: 05/24/2005
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/25/2005
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/16/2005
Number of Days to Update: 22

Source: Regional Water Quality Control Board, Victorville Branch
Telephone: 619-241-6583
Last EDR Contact: 08/15/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/28/2011
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

SLIC REG 6L: SLIC Sites
The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations and Cleanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.

Date of Government Version: 09/07/2004
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/07/2004
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/12/2004
Number of Days to Update: 35

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Lahontan Region
Telephone: 530-542-5574
Last EDR Contact: 08/15/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/28/2011
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

SLIC REG 7: SLIC List
The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations and Cleanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.

Date of Government Version: 11/24/2004
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/29/2004
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/04/2005
Number of Days to Update: 36

Source: California Regional Quality Control Board, Colorado River Basin Region
Telephone: 760-346-7491
Last EDR Contact: 08/01/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/14/2011
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

SLIC REG 8: Spills, Leaks, Investigation & Cleanup Cost Recovery Listing
The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations and Cleanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.

Date of Government Version: 04/03/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/03/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/14/2008
Number of Days to Update: 11

Source: California Region Water Quality Control Board Santa Ana Region (8)
Telephone: 951-782-3298
Last EDR Contact: 09/12/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/26/2011
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

SLIC REG 9: Spills, Leaks, Investigation & Cleanup Cost Recovery Listing
The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations and Cleanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.

Date of Government Version: 09/10/2007
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/11/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/28/2007
Number of Days to Update: 17

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board San Diego Region (9)
Telephone: 858-467-2980
Last EDR Contact: 08/08/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/21/2011
Data Release Frequency: Annually

INDIAN LUST R8: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
LUSTs on Indian land in Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah and Wyoming.

Date of Government Version: 11/04/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/07/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/17/2014
Number of Days to Update: 10

Source: EPA Region 8
Telephone: 303-312-6271
Last EDR Contact: 10/27/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/09/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

INDIAN LUST R7: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
LUSTs on Indian land in Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska

Date of Government Version: 05/22/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/22/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/18/2014
Number of Days to Update: 27

Source: EPA Region 7
Telephone: 913-551-7003
Last EDR Contact: 10/27/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/09/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN LUST R6: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
LUSTs on Indian land in New Mexico and Oklahoma.

Date of Government Version: 10/06/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/29/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/17/2014
Number of Days to Update: 19

Source: EPA Region 6
Telephone: 214-665-6597
Last EDR Contact: 10/27/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/09/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN LUST R4: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
LUSTs on Indian land in Florida, Mississippi and North Carolina.

Date of Government Version: 07/30/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/12/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/22/2014
Number of Days to Update: 10

Source: EPA Region 4
Telephone: 404-562-8677
Last EDR Contact: 10/27/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/09/2015
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

INDIAN LUST R1: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
A listing of leaking underground storage tank locations on Indian Land.

Date of Government Version: 02/01/2013
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/01/2013
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/01/2013
Number of Days to Update: 184

Source: EPA Region 1
Telephone: 617-918-1313
Last EDR Contact: 10/31/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/09/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN LUST R9: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
LUSTs on Indian land in Arizona, California, New Mexico and Nevada

Date of Government Version: 03/01/2013
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/01/2013
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/12/2013
Number of Days to Update: 42

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 415-972-3372
Last EDR Contact: 10/27/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/09/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

INDIAN LUST R10: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
LUSTs on Indian land in Alaska, Idaho, Oregon and Washington.

Date of Government Version: 05/20/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/10/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/22/2014
Number of Days to Update: 73

Source: EPA Region 10
Telephone: 206-553-2857
Last EDR Contact: 10/27/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/09/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

INDIAN LUST R5: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
Leaking underground storage tanks located on Indian Land in Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin.

Date of Government Version: 11/03/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/05/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/17/2014
Number of Days to Update: 12

Source: EPA, Region 5
Telephone: 312-886-7439
Last EDR Contact: 10/27/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/09/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

State and tribal registered storage tank lists

UST: Active UST Facilities
Active UST facilities gathered from the local regulatory agencies

Date of Government Version: 09/17/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/17/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/24/2014
Number of Days to Update: 37

Source: SWRCB
Telephone: 916-341-5851
Last EDR Contact: 12/15/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/30/2015
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

AST: Aboveground Petroleum Storage Tank Facilities
A listing of aboveground storage tank petroleum storage tank locations.

Date of Government Version: 08/01/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/10/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/01/2009
Number of Days to Update: 21

Source: California Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 916-327-5092
Last EDR Contact: 12/23/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/13/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

INDIAN UST R1: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
The Indian Underground Storage Tank (UST) database provides information about underground storage tanks on Indian land in EPA Region 1 (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont and ten Tribal Nations).

Date of Government Version: 02/01/2013
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/01/2013
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/27/2014
Number of Days to Update: 271

Source: EPA, Region 1
Telephone: 617-918-1313
Last EDR Contact: 10/31/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/09/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN UST R5: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
The Indian Underground Storage Tank (UST) database provides information about underground storage tanks on Indian land in EPA Region 5 (Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin and Tribal Nations).

Date of Government Version: 11/03/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/05/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/17/2014
Number of Days to Update: 12

Source: EPA Region 5
Telephone: 312-886-6136
Last EDR Contact: 10/27/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/09/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN UST R6: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

The Indian Underground Storage Tank (UST) database provides information about underground storage tanks on Indian land in EPA Region 6 (Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Texas and 65 Tribes).

Date of Government Version: 10/06/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/29/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/06/2014
Number of Days to Update: 8

Source: EPA Region 6
Telephone: 214-665-7591
Last EDR Contact: 10/27/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/09/2015
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

INDIAN UST R7: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

The Indian Underground Storage Tank (UST) database provides information about underground storage tanks on Indian land in EPA Region 7 (Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and 9 Tribal Nations).

Date of Government Version: 08/20/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/22/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/18/2014
Number of Days to Update: 27

Source: EPA Region 7
Telephone: 913-551-7003
Last EDR Contact: 10/27/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/09/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN UST R8: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

The Indian Underground Storage Tank (UST) database provides information about underground storage tanks on Indian land in EPA Region 8 (Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming and 27 Tribal Nations).

Date of Government Version: 11/04/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/07/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/17/2014
Number of Days to Update: 10

Source: EPA Region 8
Telephone: 303-312-6137
Last EDR Contact: 10/27/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/09/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

INDIAN UST R9: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

The Indian Underground Storage Tank (UST) database provides information about underground storage tanks on Indian land in EPA Region 9 (Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada, the Pacific Islands, and Tribal Nations).

Date of Government Version: 08/14/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/15/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/22/2014
Number of Days to Update: 7

Source: EPA Region 9
Telephone: 415-972-3368
Last EDR Contact: 10/27/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/09/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

INDIAN UST R10: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

The Indian Underground Storage Tank (UST) database provides information about underground storage tanks on Indian land in EPA Region 10 (Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, and Tribal Nations).

Date of Government Version: 05/20/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/10/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/15/2014
Number of Days to Update: 66

Source: EPA Region 10
Telephone: 206-553-2857
Last EDR Contact: 10/27/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/09/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

INDIAN UST R4: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

The Indian Underground Storage Tank (UST) database provides information about underground storage tanks on Indian land in EPA Region 4 (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Tribal Nations)

Date of Government Version: 07/30/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/12/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/22/2014
Number of Days to Update: 10

Source: EPA Region 4
Telephone: 404-562-9424
Last EDR Contact: 10/27/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/09/2015
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

FEMA UST: Underground Storage Tank Listing
A listing of all FEMA owned underground storage tanks.

Date of Government Version: 01/01/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/16/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/12/2010
Number of Days to Update: 55

Source: FEMA
Telephone: 202-646-5797
Last EDR Contact: 10/10/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/26/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

State and tribal voluntary cleanup sites

INDIAN VCP R7: Voluntary Cleanup Priority Lisitng
A listing of voluntary cleanup priority sites located on Indian Land located in Region 7.

Date of Government Version: 03/20/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/22/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/19/2008
Number of Days to Update: 27

Source: EPA, Region 7
Telephone: 913-551-7365
Last EDR Contact: 04/20/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/20/2009
Data Release Frequency: Varies

VCP: Voluntary Cleanup Program Properties
Contains low threat level properties with either confirmed or unconfirmed releases and the project proponents have request that DTSC oversee investigation and/or cleanup activities and have agreed to provide coverage for DTSC's costs.

Date of Government Version: 11/03/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/04/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/12/2014
Number of Days to Update: 38

Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control
Telephone: 916-323-3400
Last EDR Contact: 11/04/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/16/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

INDIAN VCP R1: Voluntary Cleanup Priority Listing
A listing of voluntary cleanup priority sites located on Indian Land located in Region 1.

Date of Government Version: 09/29/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/01/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/06/2014
Number of Days to Update: 36

Source: EPA, Region 1
Telephone: 617-918-1102
Last EDR Contact: 12/31/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/13/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS

Local Brownfield lists

US BROWNFIELDS: A Listing of Brownfields Sites
Brownfields are real property, the expansion, redevelopment, or reuse of which may be complicated by the presence or potential presence of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant. Cleaning up and reinvesting in these properties takes development pressures off of undeveloped, open land, and both improves and protects the environment. Assessment, Cleanup and Redevelopment Exchange System (ACRES) stores information reported by EPA Brownfields grant recipients on brownfields properties assessed or cleaned up with grant funding as well as information on Targeted Brownfields Assessments performed by EPA Regions. A listing of ACRES Brownfield sites is obtained from Cleanups in My Community. Cleanups in My Community provides information on Brownfields properties for which information is reported back to EPA, as well as areas served by Brownfields grant programs.

Date of Government Version: 09/22/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/23/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/20/2014
Number of Days to Update: 27

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-566-2777
Last EDR Contact: 12/22/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/06/2015
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

Local Lists of Landfill / Solid Waste Disposal Sites

ODI: Open Dump Inventory
An open dump is defined as a disposal facility that does not comply with one or more of the Part 257 or Part 258 Subtitle D Criteria.

Date of Government Version: 06/30/1985
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/09/2004
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/17/2004
Number of Days to Update: 39

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 800-424-9346
Last EDR Contact: 06/09/2004
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

DEBRIS REGION 9: Torres Martinez Reservation Illegal Dump Site Locations
A listing of illegal dump sites location on the Torres Martinez Indian Reservation located in eastern Riverside County and northern Imperial County, California.

Date of Government Version: 01/12/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/07/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/21/2009
Number of Days to Update: 137

Source: EPA, Region 9
Telephone: 415-947-4219
Last EDR Contact: 10/24/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/09/2015
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

SWRCY: Recycler Database
A listing of recycling facilities in California.

Date of Government Version: 09/16/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/17/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/23/2014
Number of Days to Update: 36

Source: Department of Conservation
Telephone: 916-323-3836
Last EDR Contact: 12/15/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/30/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

HAULERS: Registered Waste Tire Haulers Listing
A listing of registered waste tire haulers.

Date of Government Version: 09/08/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/09/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/22/2014
Number of Days to Update: 43

Source: Integrated Waste Management Board
Telephone: 916-341-6422
Last EDR Contact: 11/12/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/02/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN ODI: Report on the Status of Open Dumps on Indian Lands
Location of open dumps on Indian land.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/1998
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/03/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/24/2008
Number of Days to Update: 52

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 703-308-8245
Last EDR Contact: 10/29/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/16/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

WMUDS/SWAT: Waste Management Unit Database
Waste Management Unit Database System. WMUDS is used by the State Water Resources Control Board staff and the Regional Water Quality Control Boards for program tracking and inventory of waste management units. WMUDS is composed of the following databases: Facility Information, Scheduled Inspections Information, Waste Management Unit Information, SWAT Program Information, SWAT Report Summary Information, SWAT Report Summary Data, Chapter 15 (formerly Subchapter 15) Information, Chapter 15 Monitoring Parameters, TPCA Program Information, RCRA Program Information, Closure Information, and Interested Parties Information.

Date of Government Version: 04/01/2000
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/10/2000
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/10/2000
Number of Days to Update: 30

Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: 916-227-4448
Last EDR Contact: 11/05/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/23/2015
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

Local Lists of Hazardous waste / Contaminated Sites

US CDL: Clandestine Drug Labs

A listing of clandestine drug lab locations. The U.S. Department of Justice ("the Department") provides this web site as a public service. It contains addresses of some locations where law enforcement agencies reported they found chemicals or other items that indicated the presence of either clandestine drug laboratories or dumpsites. In most cases, the source of the entries is not the Department, and the Department has not verified the entry and does not guarantee its accuracy. Members of the public must verify the accuracy of all entries by, for example, contacting local law enforcement and local health departments.

Date of Government Version: 07/25/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/09/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/20/2014
Number of Days to Update: 41

Source: Drug Enforcement Administration
Telephone: 202-307-1000
Last EDR Contact: 11/25/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/16/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

HIST CAL-SITES: Calsites Database

The Calsites database contains potential or confirmed hazardous substance release properties. In 1996, California EPA reevaluated and significantly reduced the number of sites in the Calsites database. No longer updated by the state agency. It has been replaced by ENVIROSTOR.

Date of Government Version: 08/08/2005
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/03/2006
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/24/2006
Number of Days to Update: 21

Source: Department of Toxic Substance Control
Telephone: 916-323-3400
Last EDR Contact: 02/23/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/25/2009
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

SCH: School Property Evaluation Program

This category contains proposed and existing school sites that are being evaluated by DTSC for possible hazardous materials contamination. In some cases, these properties may be listed in the CalSites category depending on the level of threat to public health and safety or the environment they pose.

Date of Government Version: 11/03/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/04/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/12/2014
Number of Days to Update: 38

Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control
Telephone: 916-323-3400
Last EDR Contact: 11/04/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/16/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

TOXIC PITS: Toxic Pits Cleanup Act Sites

Toxic PITS Cleanup Act Sites. TOXIC PITS identifies sites suspected of containing hazardous substances where cleanup has not yet been completed.

Date of Government Version: 07/01/1995
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/30/1995
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/26/1995
Number of Days to Update: 27

Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: 916-227-4364
Last EDR Contact: 01/26/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/27/2009
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

CDL: Clandestine Drug Labs

A listing of drug lab locations. Listing of a location in this database does not indicate that any illegal drug lab materials were or were not present there, and does not constitute a determination that the location either requires or does not require additional cleanup work.

Date of Government Version: 06/30/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/02/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/24/2014
Number of Days to Update: 22

Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control
Telephone: 916-255-6504
Last EDR Contact: 10/10/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/19/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

US HIST CDL: National Clandestine Laboratory Register

A listing of clandestine drug lab locations. The U.S. Department of Justice ("the Department") provides this web site as a public service. It contains addresses of some locations where law enforcement agencies reported they found chemicals or other items that indicated the presence of either clandestine drug laboratories or dumpsites. In most cases, the source of the entries is not the Department, and the Department has not verified the entry and does not guarantee its accuracy. Members of the public must verify the accuracy of all entries by, for example, contacting local law enforcement and local health departments.

Date of Government Version: 07/25/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/09/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/20/2014
Number of Days to Update: 41

Source: Drug Enforcement Administration
Telephone: 202-307-1000
Last EDR Contact: 11/25/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/16/2015
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

Local Lists of Registered Storage Tanks

CA FID UST: Facility Inventory Database

The Facility Inventory Database (FID) contains a historical listing of active and inactive underground storage tank locations from the State Water Resource Control Board. Refer to local/county source for current data.

Date of Government Version: 10/31/1994
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/05/1995
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/29/1995
Number of Days to Update: 24

Source: California Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 916-341-5851
Last EDR Contact: 12/28/1998
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

UST MENDOCINO: Mendocino County UST Database

A listing of underground storage tank locations in Mendocino County.

Date of Government Version: 09/23/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/23/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/01/2009
Number of Days to Update: 8

Source: Department of Public Health
Telephone: 707-463-4466
Last EDR Contact: 12/24/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/16/2015
Data Release Frequency: Annually

HIST UST: Hazardous Substance Storage Container Database

The Hazardous Substance Storage Container Database is a historical listing of UST sites. Refer to local/county source for current data.

Date of Government Version: 10/15/1990
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/25/1991
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/12/1991
Number of Days to Update: 18

Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: 916-341-5851
Last EDR Contact: 07/26/2001
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

SWEEPS UST: SWEEPS UST Listing

Statewide Environmental Evaluation and Planning System. This underground storage tank listing was updated and maintained by a company contacted by the SWRCB in the early 1990's. The listing is no longer updated or maintained. The local agency is the contact for more information on a site on the SWEEPS list.

Date of Government Version: 06/01/1994
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/07/2005
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/11/2005
Number of Days to Update: 35

Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 06/03/2005
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

Local Land Records

LIENS 2: CERCLA Lien Information

A Federal CERCLA ('Superfund') lien can exist by operation of law at any site or property at which EPA has spent Superfund monies. These monies are spent to investigate and address releases and threatened releases of contamination. CERCLIS provides information as to the identity of these sites and properties.

Date of Government Version: 02/18/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/18/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/24/2014
Number of Days to Update: 37

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-564-6023
Last EDR Contact: 10/27/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/09/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

LIENS: Environmental Liens Listing

A listing of property locations with environmental liens for California where DTSC is a lien holder.

Date of Government Version: 10/02/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/03/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/20/2014
Number of Days to Update: 48

Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control
Telephone: 916-323-3400
Last EDR Contact: 12/05/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/23/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

DEED: Deed Restriction Listing

Site Mitigation and Brownfields Reuse Program Facility Sites with Deed Restrictions & Hazardous Waste Management Program Facility Sites with Deed / Land Use Restriction. The DTSC Site Mitigation and Brownfields Reuse Program (SMBRP) list includes sites cleaned up under the program's oversight and generally does not include current or former hazardous waste facilities that required a hazardous waste facility permit. The list represents deed restrictions that are active. Some sites have multiple deed restrictions. The DTSC Hazardous Waste Management Program (HWMP) has developed a list of current or former hazardous waste facilities that have a recorded land use restriction at the local county recorder's office. The land use restrictions on this list were required by the DTSC HWMP as a result of the presence of hazardous substances that remain on site after the facility (or part of the facility) has been closed or cleaned up. The types of land use restriction include deed notice, deed restriction, or a land use restriction that binds current and future owners.

Date of Government Version: 09/08/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/10/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/22/2014
Number of Days to Update: 42

Source: DTSC and SWRCB
Telephone: 916-323-3400
Last EDR Contact: 12/09/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/23/2015
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

Records of Emergency Release Reports

HMIRS: Hazardous Materials Information Reporting System

Hazardous Materials Incident Report System. HMIRS contains hazardous material spill incidents reported to DOT.

Date of Government Version: 09/30/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/01/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/06/2014
Number of Days to Update: 36

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation
Telephone: 202-366-4555
Last EDR Contact: 12/30/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/13/2015
Data Release Frequency: Annually

CHMIRS: California Hazardous Material Incident Report System

California Hazardous Material Incident Reporting System. CHMIRS contains information on reported hazardous material incidents (accidental releases or spills).

Date of Government Version: 10/27/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/29/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/10/2014
Number of Days to Update: 42

Source: Office of Emergency Services
Telephone: 916-845-8400
Last EDR Contact: 10/29/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/09/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

LDS: Land Disposal Sites Listing

The Land Disposal program regulates of waste discharge to land for treatment, storage and disposal in waste management units.

Date of Government Version: 12/12/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/15/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/05/2015
Number of Days to Update: 21

Source: State Water Qualilty Control Board
Telephone: 866-480-1028
Last EDR Contact: 12/15/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/30/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

MCS: Military Cleanup Sites Listing

The State Water Resources Control Board and nine Regional Water Quality Control Boards partner with the Department of Defense (DoD) through the Defense and State Memorandum of Agreement (DSMOA) to oversee the investigation and remediation of water quality issues at military facilities.

Date of Government Version: 12/12/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/15/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/05/2015
Number of Days to Update: 21

Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: 866-480-1028
Last EDR Contact: 12/15/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/30/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

SPILLS 90: SPILLS90 data from FirstSearch

Spills 90 includes those spill and release records available exclusively from FirstSearch databases. Typically, they may include chemical, oil and/or hazardous substance spills recorded after 1990. Duplicate records that are already included in EDR incident and release records are not included in Spills 90.

Date of Government Version: 06/06/2012
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/03/2013
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/22/2013
Number of Days to Update: 50

Source: FirstSearch
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 01/03/2013
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

Other Ascertainable Records

RCRA NonGen / NLR: RCRA - Non Generators

RCRAInfo is EPA's comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. The database includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Non-Generators do not presently generate hazardous waste.

Date of Government Version: 06/10/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/02/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/18/2014
Number of Days to Update: 78

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: (415) 495-8895
Last EDR Contact: 12/29/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/13/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

DOT OPS: Incident and Accident Data

Department of Transporation, Office of Pipeline Safety Incident and Accident data.

Date of Government Version: 07/31/2012
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/07/2012
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/18/2012
Number of Days to Update: 42

Source: Department of Transporation, Office of Pipeline Safety
Telephone: 202-366-4595
Last EDR Contact: 11/04/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/16/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

DOD: Department of Defense Sites

This data set consists of federally owned or administered lands, administered by the Department of Defense, that have any area equal to or greater than 640 acres of the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2005
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/10/2006
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/11/2007
Number of Days to Update: 62

Source: USGS
Telephone: 888-275-8747
Last EDR Contact: 11/07/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/26/2015
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

FUDS: Formerly Used Defense Sites

The listing includes locations of Formerly Used Defense Sites properties where the US Army Corps of Engineers is actively working or will take necessary cleanup actions.

Date of Government Version: 06/06/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/10/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/18/2014
Number of Days to Update: 8

Source: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Telephone: 202-528-4285
Last EDR Contact: 12/12/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/23/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

CONSENT: Superfund (CERCLA) Consent Decrees

Major legal settlements that establish responsibility and standards for cleanup at NPL (Superfund) sites. Released periodically by United States District Courts after settlement by parties to litigation matters.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2013
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/24/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/24/2014
Number of Days to Update: 31

Source: Department of Justice, Consent Decree Library
Telephone: Varies
Last EDR Contact: 12/24/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/13/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

ROD: Records Of Decision

Record of Decision. ROD documents mandate a permanent remedy at an NPL (Superfund) site containing technical and health information to aid in the cleanup.

Date of Government Version: 11/25/2013
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/12/2013
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/24/2014
Number of Days to Update: 74

Source: EPA
Telephone: 703-416-0223
Last EDR Contact: 12/12/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/23/2015
Data Release Frequency: Annually

UMTRA: Uranium Mill Tailings Sites

Uranium ore was mined by private companies for federal government use in national defense programs. When the mills shut down, large piles of the sand-like material (mill tailings) remain after uranium has been extracted from the ore. Levels of human exposure to radioactive materials from the piles are low; however, in some cases tailings were used as construction materials before the potential health hazards of the tailings were recognized.

Date of Government Version: 09/14/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/07/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/01/2012
Number of Days to Update: 146

Source: Department of Energy
Telephone: 505-845-0011
Last EDR Contact: 11/26/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/09/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

US MINES: Mines Master Index File

Contains all mine identification numbers issued for mines active or opened since 1971. The data also includes violation information.

Date of Government Version: 08/05/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/04/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/17/2014
Number of Days to Update: 74

Source: Department of Labor, Mine Safety and Health Administration
Telephone: 303-231-5959
Last EDR Contact: 12/30/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/16/2015
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

TRIS: Toxic Chemical Release Inventory System

Toxic Release Inventory System. TRIS identifies facilities which release toxic chemicals to the air, water and land in reportable quantities under SARA Title III Section 313.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2011
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/31/2013
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/13/2013
Number of Days to Update: 44

Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-566-0250
Last EDR Contact: 11/26/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/09/2015
Data Release Frequency: Annually

TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act

Toxic Substances Control Act. TSCA identifies manufacturers and importers of chemical substances included on the TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory list. It includes data on the production volume of these substances by plant site.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2006
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/29/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/02/2010
Number of Days to Update: 64

Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-260-5521
Last EDR Contact: 12/22/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/06/2015
Data Release Frequency: Every 4 Years

FTTS: FIFRA/ TSCA Tracking System - FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, & Rodenticide Act)/TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act)
FTTS tracks administrative cases and pesticide enforcement actions and compliance activities related to FIFRA, TSCA and EPCRA (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act). To maintain currency, EDR contacts the Agency on a quarterly basis.

Date of Government Version: 04/09/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/16/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/11/2009
Number of Days to Update: 25

Source: EPA/Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances
Telephone: 202-566-1667
Last EDR Contact: 11/19/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/09/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

FTTS INSP: FIFRA/ TSCA Tracking System - FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, & Rodenticide Act)/TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act)
A listing of FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System (FTTS) inspections and enforcements.

Date of Government Version: 04/09/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/16/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/11/2009
Number of Days to Update: 25

Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-566-1667
Last EDR Contact: 11/19/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/09/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

HIST FTTS: FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System Administrative Case Listing
A complete administrative case listing from the FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System (FTTS) for all ten EPA regions. The information was obtained from the National Compliance Database (NCDB). NCDB supports the implementation of FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act) and TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act). Some EPA regions are now closing out records. Because of that, and the fact that some EPA regions are not providing EPA Headquarters with updated records, it was decided to create a HIST FTTS database. It included records that may not be included in the newer FTTS database updates. This database is no longer updated.

Date of Government Version: 10/19/2006
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/01/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/10/2007
Number of Days to Update: 40

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-564-2501
Last EDR Contact: 12/17/2007
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/17/2008
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

HIST FTTS INSP: FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System Inspection & Enforcement Case Listing
A complete inspection and enforcement case listing from the FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System (FTTS) for all ten EPA regions. The information was obtained from the National Compliance Database (NCDB). NCDB supports the implementation of FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act) and TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act). Some EPA regions are now closing out records. Because of that, and the fact that some EPA regions are not providing EPA Headquarters with updated records, it was decided to create a HIST FTTS database. It included records that may not be included in the newer FTTS database updates. This database is no longer updated.

Date of Government Version: 10/19/2006
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/01/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/10/2007
Number of Days to Update: 40

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-564-2501
Last EDR Contact: 12/17/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/17/2008
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

SSTS: Section 7 Tracking Systems
Section 7 of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, as amended (92 Stat. 829) requires all registered pesticide-producing establishments to submit a report to the Environmental Protection Agency by March 1st each year. Each establishment must report the types and amounts of pesticides, active ingredients and devices being produced, and those having been produced and sold or distributed in the past year.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/10/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/25/2011
Number of Days to Update: 77

Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-564-4203
Last EDR Contact: 10/27/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/09/2015
Data Release Frequency: Annually

ICIS: Integrated Compliance Information System

The Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS) supports the information needs of the national enforcement and compliance program as well as the unique needs of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program.

Date of Government Version: 07/31/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/29/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/06/2014
Number of Days to Update: 8

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-564-5088
Last EDR Contact: 10/10/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/26/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

PADS: PCB Activity Database System

PCB Activity Database. PADS Identifies generators, transporters, commercial storers and/or brokers and disposers of PCB's who are required to notify the EPA of such activities.

Date of Government Version: 07/01/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/15/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/17/2014
Number of Days to Update: 33

Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-566-0500
Last EDR Contact: 10/15/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/26/2015
Data Release Frequency: Annually

MLTS: Material Licensing Tracking System

MLTS is maintained by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and contains a list of approximately 8,100 sites which possess or use radioactive materials and which are subject to NRC licensing requirements. To maintain currency, EDR contacts the Agency on a quarterly basis.

Date of Government Version: 07/22/2013
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/02/2013
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/01/2013
Number of Days to Update: 91

Source: Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Telephone: 301-415-7169
Last EDR Contact: 12/04/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/23/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

RADINFO: Radiation Information Database

The Radiation Information Database (RADINFO) contains information about facilities that are regulated by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations for radiation and radioactivity.

Date of Government Version: 10/07/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/08/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/20/2014
Number of Days to Update: 12

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-343-9775
Last EDR Contact: 10/08/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/19/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

FINDS: Facility Index System/Facility Registry System

Facility Index System. FINDS contains both facility information and 'pointers' to other sources that contain more detail. EDR includes the following FINDS databases in this 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 (PCB Activity Data System).

Date of Government Version: 08/16/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/10/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/20/2014
Number of Days to Update: 40

Source: EPA
Telephone: (415) 947-8000
Last EDR Contact: 12/09/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/23/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

RAATS: RCRA Administrative Action Tracking System

RCRA Administration Action Tracking System. RAATS contains records based on enforcement actions issued under RCRA pertaining to major violators and includes administrative and civil actions brought by the EPA. For administration actions after September 30, 1995, data entry in the RAATS database was discontinued. EPA will retain a copy of the database for historical records. It was necessary to terminate RAATS because a decrease in agency resources made it impossible to continue to update the information contained in the database.

Date of Government Version: 04/17/1995
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/03/1995
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/07/1995
Number of Days to Update: 35

Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-564-4104
Last EDR Contact: 06/02/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/01/2008
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

RMP: Risk Management Plans

When Congress passed the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, it required EPA to publish regulations and guidance for chemical accident prevention at facilities using extremely hazardous substances. The Risk Management Program Rule (RMP Rule) was written to implement Section 112(r) of these amendments. The rule, which built upon existing industry codes and standards, requires companies of all sizes that use certain flammable and toxic substances to develop a Risk Management Program, which includes a(n): Hazard assessment that details the potential effects of an accidental release, an accident history of the last five years, and an evaluation of worst-case and alternative accidental releases; Prevention program that includes safety precautions and maintenance, monitoring, and employee training measures; and Emergency response program that spells out emergency health care, employee training measures and procedures for informing the public and response agencies (e.g the fire department) should an accident occur.

Date of Government Version: 08/01/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/12/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/06/2014
Number of Days to Update: 86

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-564-8600
Last EDR Contact: 10/27/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/09/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

BRS: Biennial Reporting System

The Biennial Reporting System is a national system administered by the EPA that collects data on the generation and management of hazardous waste. BRS captures detailed data from two groups: Large Quantity Generators (LQG) and Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2011
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/26/2013
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/19/2013
Number of Days to Update: 52

Source: EPA/NTIS
Telephone: 800-424-9346
Last EDR Contact: 11/26/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/09/2015
Data Release Frequency: Biennially

CA BOND EXP. PLAN: Bond Expenditure Plan

Department of Health Services developed a site-specific expenditure plan as the basis for an appropriation of Hazardous Substance Cleanup Bond Act funds. It is not updated.

Date of Government Version: 01/01/1989
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/27/1994
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/02/1994
Number of Days to Update: 6

Source: Department of Health Services
Telephone: 916-255-2118
Last EDR Contact: 05/31/1994
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

UIC: UIC Listing

A listing of wells identified as underground injection wells, in the California Oil and Gas Wells database.

Date of Government Version: 07/14/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/17/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/23/2014
Number of Days to Update: 36

Source: Deaprtment of Conservation
Telephone: 916-445-2408
Last EDR Contact: 12/15/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/30/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

NPDES: NPDES Permits Listing
A listing of NPDES permits, including stormwater.

Date of Government Version: 11/17/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/19/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/29/2014
Number of Days to Update: 40

Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: 916-445-9379
Last EDR Contact: 11/19/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/02/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

CORTESE: "Cortese" Hazardous Waste & Substances Sites List
The sites for the list are designated by the State Water Resource Control Board (LUST), the Integrated Waste Board (SWF/LS), and the Department of Toxic Substances Control (Cal-Sites).

Date of Government Version: 09/29/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/30/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/19/2014
Number of Days to Update: 50

Source: CAL EPA/Office of Emergency Information
Telephone: 916-323-3400
Last EDR Contact: 12/29/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/13/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

HIST CORTESE: Hazardous Waste & Substance Site List
The sites for the list are designated by the State Water Resource Control Board [LUST], the Integrated Waste Board [SWF/LS], and the Department of Toxic Substances Control [CALSITES]. This listing is no longer updated by the state agency.

Date of Government Version: 04/01/2001
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/22/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/08/2009
Number of Days to Update: 76

Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control
Telephone: 916-323-3400
Last EDR Contact: 01/22/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

NOTIFY 65: Proposition 65 Records
Listings of all Proposition 65 incidents reported to counties by the State Water Resources Control Board and the Regional Water Quality Control Board. This database is no longer updated by the reporting agency.

Date of Government Version: 10/21/1993
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/01/1993
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/19/1993
Number of Days to Update: 18

Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: 916-445-3846
Last EDR Contact: 12/18/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/06/2015
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

DRYCLEANERS: Cleaner Facilities
A list of drycleaner related facilities that have EPA ID numbers. These are facilities with certain SIC codes: power laundries, family and commercial; garment pressing and cleaner's agents; linen supply; coin-operated laundries and cleaning; drycleaning plants, except rugs; carpet and upholster cleaning; industrial launderers; laundry and garment services.

Date of Government Version: 06/28/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/03/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/21/2014
Number of Days to Update: 49

Source: Department of Toxic Substance Control
Telephone: 916-327-4498
Last EDR Contact: 12/22/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/23/2015
Data Release Frequency: Annually

WIP: Well Investigation Program Case List
Well Investigation Program case in the San Gabriel and San Fernando Valley area.

Date of Government Version: 07/03/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/21/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/03/2009
Number of Days to Update: 13

Source: Los Angeles Water Quality Control Board
Telephone: 213-576-6726
Last EDR Contact: 12/23/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/13/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

ENF: Enforcement Action Listing

A listing of Water Board Enforcement Actions. Formal is everything except Oral/Verbal Communication, Notice of Violation, Expedited Payment Letter, and Staff Enforcement Letter.

Date of Government Version: 11/10/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/12/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/12/2014
Number of Days to Update: 30

Source: State Water Resoruces Control Board
Telephone: 916-445-9379
Last EDR Contact: 11/07/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/09/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

HAZNET: Facility and Manifest Data

Facility and Manifest Data. The data is extracted from the copies of hazardous waste manifests received each year by the DTSC. The annual volume of manifests is typically 700,000 - 1,000,000 annually, representing approximately 350,000 - 500,000 shipments. Data are from the manifests submitted without correction, and therefore many contain some invalid values for data elements such as generator ID, TSD ID, waste category, and disposal method.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2013
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/15/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/19/2014
Number of Days to Update: 35

Source: California Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 916-255-1136
Last EDR Contact: 10/15/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/26/2015
Data Release Frequency: Annually

EMI: Emissions Inventory Data

Toxics and criteria pollutant emissions data collected by the ARB and local air pollution agencies.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2012
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/25/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/28/2014
Number of Days to Update: 34

Source: California Air Resources Board
Telephone: 916-322-2990
Last EDR Contact: 12/24/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/06/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN RESERV: Indian Reservations

This map layer portrays Indian administered lands of the United States that have any area equal to or greater than 640 acres.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2005
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/08/2006
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/11/2007
Number of Days to Update: 34

Source: USGS
Telephone: 202-208-3710
Last EDR Contact: 11/07/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/26/2015
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

SCRD DRYCLEANERS: State Coalition for Remediation of Drycleaners Listing

The State Coalition for Remediation of Drycleaners was established in 1998, with support from the U.S. EPA Office of Superfund Remediation and Technology Innovation. It is comprised of representatives of states with established drycleaner remediation programs. Currently the member states are Alabama, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, North Carolina, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Wisconsin.

Date of Government Version: 03/07/2011
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/09/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/02/2011
Number of Days to Update: 54

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 615-532-8599
Last EDR Contact: 11/18/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/02/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

WDS: Waste Discharge System

Sites which have been issued waste discharge requirements.

Date of Government Version: 06/19/2007
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/20/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/29/2007
Number of Days to Update: 9

Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: 916-341-5227
Last EDR Contact: 11/19/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/09/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

2020 COR ACTION: 2020 Corrective Action Program List

The EPA has set ambitious goals for the RCRA Corrective Action program by creating the 2020 Corrective Action Universe. This RCRA cleanup baseline includes facilities expected to need corrective action. The 2020 universe contains a wide variety of sites. Some properties are heavily contaminated while others were contaminated but have since been cleaned up. Still others have not been fully investigated yet, and may require little or no remediation. Inclusion in the 2020 Universe does not necessarily imply failure on the part of a facility to meet its RCRA obligations.

Date of Government Version: 11/11/2011
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/18/2012
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/25/2012
Number of Days to Update: 7

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 703-308-4044
Last EDR Contact: 11/14/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/23/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

PRP: Potentially Responsible Parties

A listing of verified Potentially Responsible Parties

Date of Government Version: 10/25/2013
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/17/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/20/2014
Number of Days to Update: 3

Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-564-6023
Last EDR Contact: 12/29/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/13/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

EPA WATCH LIST: EPA WATCH LIST

EPA maintains a "Watch List" to facilitate dialogue between EPA, state and local environmental agencies on enforcement matters relating to facilities with alleged violations identified as either significant or high priority. Being on the Watch List does not mean that the facility has actually violated the law only that an investigation by EPA or a state or local environmental agency has led those organizations to allege that an unproven violation has in fact occurred. Being on the Watch List does not represent a higher level of concern regarding the alleged violations that were detected, but instead indicates cases requiring additional dialogue between EPA, state and local agencies - primarily because of the length of time the alleged violation has gone unaddressed or unresolved.

Date of Government Version: 08/30/2013
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/21/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/17/2014
Number of Days to Update: 88

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 617-520-3000
Last EDR Contact: 11/14/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/23/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

PROC: Certified Processors Database

A listing of certified processors.

Date of Government Version: 09/16/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/17/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/23/2014
Number of Days to Update: 36

Source: Department of Conservation
Telephone: 916-323-3836
Last EDR Contact: 12/15/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/30/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

US FIN ASSUR: Financial Assurance Information

All owners and operators of facilities that treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste are required to provide proof that they will have sufficient funds to pay for the clean up, closure, and post-closure care of their facilities.

Date of Government Version: 09/04/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/04/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/20/2014
Number of Days to Update: 46

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-566-1917
Last EDR Contact: 11/11/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/02/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

HWP: EnviroStor Permitted Facilities Listing

Detailed information on permitted hazardous waste facilities and corrective action ("cleanups") tracked in EnviroStor.

Date of Government Version: 11/24/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/25/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/30/2014
Number of Days to Update: 35

Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control
Telephone: 916-323-3400
Last EDR Contact: 11/25/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/09/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

HWT: Registered Hazardous Waste Transporter Database

A listing of hazardous waste transporters. In California, unless specifically exempted, it is unlawful for any person to transport hazardous wastes unless the person holds a valid registration issued by DTSC. A hazardous waste transporter registration is valid for one year and is assigned a unique registration number.

Date of Government Version: 10/14/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/15/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/19/2014
Number of Days to Update: 35

Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control
Telephone: 916-440-7145
Last EDR Contact: 10/15/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/26/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

COAL ASH DOE: Sleam-Electric Plan Operation Data

A listing of power plants that store ash in surface ponds.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2005
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/07/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/22/2009
Number of Days to Update: 76

Source: Department of Energy
Telephone: 202-586-8719
Last EDR Contact: 10/17/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/26/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

MWMP: Medical Waste Management Program Listing

The Medical Waste Management Program (MWMP) ensures the proper handling and disposal of medical waste by permitting and inspecting medical waste Offsite Treatment Facilities (PDF) and Transfer Stations (PDF) throughout the state. MWMP also oversees all Medical Waste Transporters.

Date of Government Version: 08/20/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/10/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/23/2014
Number of Days to Update: 43

Source: Department of Public Health
Telephone: 916-558-1784
Last EDR Contact: 12/09/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/23/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

COAL ASH EPA: Coal Combustion Residues Surface Impoundments List

A listing of coal combustion residues surface impoundments with high hazard potential ratings.

Date of Government Version: 07/01/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/10/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/20/2014
Number of Days to Update: 40

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 12/12/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/23/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

Financial Assurance 1: Financial Assurance Information Listing

Financial Assurance information

Date of Government Version: 10/28/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/30/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/10/2014
Number of Days to Update: 41

Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control
Telephone: 916-255-3628
Last EDR Contact: 10/27/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/09/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

Financial Assurance 2: Financial Assurance Information Listing

A listing of financial assurance information for solid waste facilities. Financial assurance is intended to ensure that resources are available to pay for the cost of closure, post-closure care, and corrective measures if the owner or operator of a regulated facility is unable or unwilling to pay.

Date of Government Version: 11/17/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/18/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/29/2014
Number of Days to Update: 41

Source: California Integrated Waste Management Board
Telephone: 916-341-6066
Last EDR Contact: 11/26/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/02/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

PCB TRANSFORMER: PCB Transformer Registration Database
The database of PCB transformer registrations that includes all PCB registration submittals.

Date of Government Version: 02/01/2011
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/19/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/10/2012
Number of Days to Update: 83

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-566-0517
Last EDR Contact: 10/31/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/09/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

US AIRS MINOR: Air Facility System Data
A listing of minor source facilities.

Date of Government Version: 10/16/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/31/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/17/2014
Number of Days to Update: 17

Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-564-2496
Last EDR Contact: 12/23/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/13/2015
Data Release Frequency: Annually

US AIRS (AFS): Aerometric Information Retrieval System Facility Subsystem (AFS)
The database is a sub-system of Aerometric Information Retrieval System (AIRS). AFS contains compliance data on air pollution point sources regulated by the U.S. EPA and/or state and local air regulatory agencies. This information comes from source reports by various stationary sources of air pollution, such as electric power plants, steel mills, factories, and universities, and provides information about the air pollutants they produce. Action, air program, air program pollutant, and general level plant data. It is used to track emissions and compliance data from industrial plants.

Date of Government Version: 10/16/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/31/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/17/2014
Number of Days to Update: 17

Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-564-2496
Last EDR Contact: 12/23/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/13/2015
Data Release Frequency: Annually

FEDLAND: Federal and Indian Lands
Federally and Indian administrated lands of the United States. Lands included are administrated by: Army Corps of Engineers, Bureau of Reclamation, National Wild and Scenic River, National Wildlife Refuge, Public Domain Land, Wilderness, Wilderness Study Area, Wildlife Management Area, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Land Management, Department of Justice, Forest Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2005
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/06/2006
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/11/2007
Number of Days to Update: 339

Source: U.S. Geological Survey
Telephone: 888-275-8747
Last EDR Contact: 11/07/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/26/2015
Data Release Frequency: N/A

LEAD SMELTER 2: Lead Smelter Sites
A list of several hundred sites in the U.S. where secondary lead smelting was done from 1931and 1964. These sites may pose a threat to public health through ingestion or inhalation of contaminated soil or dust

Date of Government Version: 04/05/2001
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/27/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/02/2010
Number of Days to Update: 36

Source: American Journal of Public Health
Telephone: 703-305-6451
Last EDR Contact: 12/02/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

LEAD SMELTER 1: Lead Smelter Sites
A listing of former lead smelter site locations.

Date of Government Version: 06/04/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/12/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/28/2014
Number of Days to Update: 46

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 703-603-8787
Last EDR Contact: 01/05/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/20/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

EDR HIGH RISK HISTORICAL RECORDS

EDR Exclusive Records

EDR MGP: EDR Proprietary Manufactured Gas Plants
The EDR Proprietary Manufactured Gas Plant Database includes records of coal gas plants (manufactured gas plants) compiled by EDR's researchers. Manufactured gas sites were used in the United States from the 1800's to 1950's to produce a gas that could be distributed and used as fuel. These plants used whale oil, rosin, coal, or a mixture of coal, oil, and water that also produced a significant amount of waste. Many of the byproducts of the gas production, such as coal tar (oily waste containing volatile and non-volatile chemicals), sludges, oils and other compounds are potentially hazardous to human health and the environment. The byproduct from this process was frequently disposed of directly at the plant site and can remain or spread slowly, serving as a continuous source of soil and groundwater contamination.

Date of Government Version: N/A
Date Data Arrived at EDR: N/A
Date Made Active in Reports: N/A
Number of Days to Update: N/A

Source: EDR, Inc.
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: N/A
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

EDR US Hist Auto Stat: EDR Exclusive Historic Gas Stations
EDR has searched selected national collections of business directories and has collected listings of potential gas station/filling station/service station sites that were available to EDR researchers. EDR's review was limited to those categories of sources that might, in EDR's opinion, include gas station/filling station/service station establishments. The categories reviewed included, but were not limited to gas, gas station, gasoline station, filling station, auto, automobile repair, auto service station, service station, etc. This database falls within a category of information EDR classifies as "High Risk Historical Records", or HRHR. EDR's HRHR effort presents unique and sometimes proprietary data about past sites and operations that typically create environmental concerns, but may not show up in current government records searches.

Date of Government Version: N/A
Date Data Arrived at EDR: N/A
Date Made Active in Reports: N/A
Number of Days to Update: N/A

Source: EDR, Inc.
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: N/A
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: Varies

EDR US Hist Cleaners: EDR Exclusive Historic Dry Cleaners
EDR has searched selected national collections of business directories and has collected listings of potential dry cleaner sites that were available to EDR researchers. EDR's review was limited to those categories of sources that might, in EDR's opinion, include dry cleaning establishments. The categories reviewed included, but were not limited to dry cleaners, cleaners, laundry, laundromat, cleaning/laundry, wash & dry etc. This database falls within a category of information EDR classifies as "High Risk Historical Records", or HRHR. EDR's HRHR effort presents unique and sometimes proprietary data about past sites and operations that typically create environmental concerns, but may not show up in current government records searches.

Date of Government Version: N/A
Date Data Arrived at EDR: N/A
Date Made Active in Reports: N/A
Number of Days to Update: N/A

Source: EDR, Inc.
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: N/A
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: Varies

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

EDR RECOVERED GOVERNMENT ARCHIVES

Exclusive Recovered Govt. Archives

RGA LUST: Recovered Government Archive Leaking Underground Storage Tank
The EDR Recovered Government Archive Leaking Underground Storage Tank database provides a list of LUST incidents derived from historical databases and includes many records that no longer appear in current government lists. Compiled from Records formerly available from the State Water Resources Control Board in California.

Date of Government Version: N/A
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/01/2013
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/30/2013
Number of Days to Update: 182

Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 06/01/2012
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: Varies

RGA LF: Recovered Government Archive Solid Waste Facilities List
The EDR Recovered Government Archive Landfill database provides a list of landfills derived from historical databases and includes many records that no longer appear in current government lists. Compiled from Records formerly available from the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery in California.

Date of Government Version: N/A
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/01/2013
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/13/2014
Number of Days to Update: 196

Source: Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 06/01/2012
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: Varies

COUNTY RECORDS

ALAMEDA COUNTY:

Contaminated Sites
A listing of contaminated sites overseen by the Toxic Release Program (oil and groundwater contamination from chemical releases and spills) and the Leaking Underground Storage Tank Program (soil and ground water contamination from leaking petroleum USTs).

Date of Government Version: 10/21/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/07/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/12/2014
Number of Days to Update: 35

Source: Alameda County Environmental Health Services
Telephone: 510-567-6700
Last EDR Contact: 12/29/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/13/2015
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

Underground Tanks
Underground storage tank sites located in Alameda county.

Date of Government Version: 10/21/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/07/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/15/2014
Number of Days to Update: 38

Source: Alameda County Environmental Health Services
Telephone: 510-567-6700
Last EDR Contact: 12/29/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/13/2015
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

AMADOR COUNTY:

CUPA Facility List
Cupa Facility List

Date of Government Version: 09/08/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/09/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/24/2014
Number of Days to Update: 15

Source: Amador County Environmental Health
Telephone: 209-223-6439
Last EDR Contact: 12/05/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/23/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

BUTTE COUNTY:

CUPA Facility Listing
Cupa facility list.

Date of Government Version: 08/01/2013
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/02/2013
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/22/2013
Number of Days to Update: 20

Source: Public Health Department
Telephone: 530-538-7149
Last EDR Contact: 11/06/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/26/2015
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

CALVERAS COUNTY:

CUPA Facility Listing
Cupa Facility Listing

Date of Government Version: 10/06/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/07/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/19/2014
Number of Days to Update: 43

Source: Calveras County Environmental Health
Telephone: 209-754-6399
Last EDR Contact: 12/29/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/13/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

COLUSA COUNTY:

CUPA Facility List
Cupa facility list.

Date of Government Version: 06/11/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/13/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/07/2014
Number of Days to Update: 24

Source: Health & Human Services
Telephone: 530-458-0396
Last EDR Contact: 11/07/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/23/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY:

Site List
List includes sites from the underground tank, hazardous waste generator and business plan/2185 programs.

Date of Government Version: 11/17/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/19/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/06/2015
Number of Days to Update: 48

Source: Contra Costa Health Services Department
Telephone: 925-646-2286
Last EDR Contact: 11/03/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/16/2015
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

DEL NORTE COUNTY:

CUPA Facility List
Cupa Facility list

Date of Government Version: 11/03/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/04/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/12/2014
Number of Days to Update: 38

Source: Del Norte County Environmental Health Division
Telephone: 707-465-0426
Last EDR Contact: 11/03/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/16/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

EL DORADO COUNTY:

CUPA Facility List
CUPA facility list.

Date of Government Version: 11/19/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/21/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/29/2014
Number of Days to Update: 38

Source: El Dorado County Environmental Management Department
Telephone: 530-621-6623
Last EDR Contact: 11/03/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/16/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

FRESNO COUNTY:

CUPA Resources List
Certified Unified Program Agency. CUPA's are responsible for implementing a unified hazardous materials and hazardous waste management regulatory program. The agency provides oversight of businesses that deal with hazardous materials, operate underground storage tanks or aboveground storage tanks.

Date of Government Version: 09/30/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/14/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/19/2014
Number of Days to Update: 36

Source: Dept. of Community Health
Telephone: 559-445-3271
Last EDR Contact: 01/05/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/20/2015
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

HUMBOLDT COUNTY:

CUPA Facility List
CUPA facility list.

Date of Government Version: 09/10/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/11/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/25/2014
Number of Days to Update: 14

Source: Humboldt County Environmental Health
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 11/26/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/09/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

IMPERIAL COUNTY:

CUPA Facility List
Cupa facility list.

Date of Government Version: 11/03/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/04/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/12/2014
Number of Days to Update: 38

Source: San Diego Border Field Office
Telephone: 760-339-2777
Last EDR Contact: 10/27/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/09/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INYO COUNTY:

CUPA Facility List
Cupa facility list.

Date of Government Version: 09/10/2013
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/11/2013
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/14/2013
Number of Days to Update: 33

Source: Inyo County Environmental Health Services
Telephone: 760-878-0238
Last EDR Contact: 11/19/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/09/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

KERN COUNTY:

Underground Storage Tank Sites & Tank Listing
Kern County Sites and Tanks Listing.

Date of Government Version: 07/22/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/12/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/19/2014
Number of Days to Update: 37

Source: Kern County Environment Health Services Department
Telephone: 661-862-8700
Last EDR Contact: 11/05/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/23/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

KINGS COUNTY:

CUPA Facility List
A listing of sites included in the county's Certified Unified Program Agency database. California's Secretary for Environmental Protection established the unified hazardous materials and hazardous waste regulatory program as required by chapter 6.11 of the California Health and Safety Code. The Unified Program consolidates the administration, permits, inspections, and enforcement activities.

Date of Government Version: 11/21/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/25/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/30/2014
Number of Days to Update: 35

Source: Kings County Department of Public Health
Telephone: 559-584-1411
Last EDR Contact: 11/21/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/09/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

LAKE COUNTY:

CUPA Facility List
Cupa facility list

Date of Government Version: 10/20/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/21/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/05/2015
Number of Days to Update: 76

Source: Lake County Environmental Health
Telephone: 707-263-1164
Last EDR Contact: 10/20/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/02/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

LOS ANGELES COUNTY:

San Gabriel Valley Areas of Concern
San Gabriel Valley areas where VOC contamination is at or above the MCL as designated by region 9 EPA office.

Date of Government Version: 03/30/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/31/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/23/2009
Number of Days to Update: 206

Source: EPA Region 9
Telephone: 415-972-3178
Last EDR Contact: 12/18/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/06/2015
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

HMS: Street Number List
Industrial Waste and Underground Storage Tank Sites.

Date of Government Version: 03/31/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/06/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/17/2014
Number of Days to Update: 41

Source: Department of Public Works
Telephone: 626-458-3517
Last EDR Contact: 10/14/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/26/2015
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

List of Solid Waste Facilities
Solid Waste Facilities in Los Angeles County.

Date of Government Version: 10/20/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/22/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/12/2014
Number of Days to Update: 51

Source: La County Department of Public Works
Telephone: 818-458-5185
Last EDR Contact: 10/22/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/02/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

City of Los Angeles Landfills

Landfills owned and maintained by the City of Los Angeles.

Date of Government Version: 03/05/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/10/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/08/2009
Number of Days to Update: 29

Source: Engineering & Construction Division
Telephone: 213-473-7869
Last EDR Contact: 10/17/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/02/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

Site Mitigation List

Industrial sites that have had some sort of spill or complaint.

Date of Government Version: 01/07/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/25/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/25/2014
Number of Days to Update: 28

Source: Community Health Services
Telephone: 323-890-7806
Last EDR Contact: 10/17/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/02/2015
Data Release Frequency: Annually

City of El Segundo Underground Storage Tank

Underground storage tank sites located in El Segundo city.

Date of Government Version: 10/20/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/22/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/15/2014
Number of Days to Update: 54

Source: City of El Segundo Fire Department
Telephone: 310-524-2236
Last EDR Contact: 10/20/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/02/2015
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

City of Long Beach Underground Storage Tank

Underground storage tank sites located in the city of Long Beach.

Date of Government Version: 07/28/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/28/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/20/2014
Number of Days to Update: 23

Source: City of Long Beach Fire Department
Telephone: 562-570-2563
Last EDR Contact: 10/27/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/09/2015
Data Release Frequency: Annually

City of Torrance Underground Storage Tank

Underground storage tank sites located in the city of Torrance.

Date of Government Version: 01/13/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/27/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/28/2014
Number of Days to Update: 32

Source: City of Torrance Fire Department
Telephone: 310-618-2973
Last EDR Contact: 10/10/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/26/2015
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

MADERA COUNTY:

CUPA Facility List

A listing of sites included in the county's Certified Unified Program Agency database. California's Secretary for Environmental Protection established the unified hazardous materials and hazardous waste regulatory program as required by chapter 6.11 of the California Health and Safety Code. The Unified Program consolidates the administration, permits, inspections, and enforcement activities.

Date of Government Version: 10/02/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/03/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/20/2014
Number of Days to Update: 48

Source: Madera County Environmental Health
Telephone: 559-675-7823
Last EDR Contact: 11/26/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/09/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

MARIN COUNTY:

Underground Storage Tank Sites
Currently permitted USTs in Marin County.

Date of Government Version: 10/08/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/22/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/15/2014
Number of Days to Update: 54

Source: Public Works Department Waste Management
Telephone: 415-499-6647
Last EDR Contact: 01/05/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/20/2015
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

MERCED COUNTY:

CUPA Facility List
CUPA facility list.

Date of Government Version: 11/25/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/26/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/29/2014
Number of Days to Update: 33

Source: Merced County Environmental Health
Telephone: 209-381-1094
Last EDR Contact: 11/21/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/09/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

MONO COUNTY:

CUPA Facility List
CUPA Facility List

Date of Government Version: 09/02/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/05/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/24/2014
Number of Days to Update: 19

Source: Mono County Health Department
Telephone: 760-932-5580
Last EDR Contact: 11/26/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/16/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

MONTEREY COUNTY:

CUPA Facility Listing
CUPA Program listing from the Environmental Health Division.

Date of Government Version: 06/09/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/11/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/09/2014
Number of Days to Update: 28

Source: Monterey County Health Department
Telephone: 831-796-1297
Last EDR Contact: 11/26/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/09/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

NAPA COUNTY:

Sites With Reported Contamination
A listing of leaking underground storage tank sites located in Napa county.

Date of Government Version: 12/05/2011
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/06/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/07/2012
Number of Days to Update: 63

Source: Napa County Department of Environmental Management
Telephone: 707-253-4269
Last EDR Contact: 11/25/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/16/2015
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

Closed and Operating Underground Storage Tank Sites
Underground storage tank sites located in Napa county.

Date of Government Version: 01/15/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/16/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/08/2008
Number of Days to Update: 23

Source: Napa County Department of Environmental Management
Telephone: 707-253-4269
Last EDR Contact: 11/25/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/16/2015
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

NEVADA COUNTY:

CUPA Facility List
CUPA facility list.

Date of Government Version: 09/16/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/18/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/25/2014
Number of Days to Update: 7

Source: Community Development Agency
Telephone: 530-265-1467
Last EDR Contact: 12/15/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/16/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

ORANGE COUNTY:

List of Industrial Site Cleanups
Petroleum and non-petroleum spills.

Date of Government Version: 11/01/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/12/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/12/2014
Number of Days to Update: 30

Source: Health Care Agency
Telephone: 714-834-3446
Last EDR Contact: 11/05/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/23/2015
Data Release Frequency: Annually

List of Underground Storage Tank Cleanups
Orange County Underground Storage Tank Cleanups (LUST).

Date of Government Version: 11/01/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/12/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/12/2014
Number of Days to Update: 30

Source: Health Care Agency
Telephone: 714-834-3446
Last EDR Contact: 11/05/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/23/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

List of Underground Storage Tank Facilities
Orange County Underground Storage Tank Facilities (UST).

Date of Government Version: 11/01/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/10/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/15/2014
Number of Days to Update: 35

Source: Health Care Agency
Telephone: 714-834-3446
Last EDR Contact: 11/10/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/23/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

PLACER COUNTY:

Master List of Facilities
List includes aboveground tanks, underground tanks and cleanup sites.

Date of Government Version: 09/22/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/23/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/21/2014
Number of Days to Update: 59

Source: Placer County Health and Human Services
Telephone: 530-745-2363
Last EDR Contact: 12/05/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/23/2015
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

RIVERSIDE COUNTY:

Listing of Underground Tank Cleanup Sites
Riverside County Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Sites (LUST).

Date of Government Version: 10/08/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/10/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/20/2014
Number of Days to Update: 41

Source: Department of Environmental Health
Telephone: 951-358-5055
Last EDR Contact: 12/22/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/05/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Underground Storage Tank Tank List
Underground storage tank sites located in Riverside county.

Date of Government Version: 10/08/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/10/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/25/2014
Number of Days to Update: 46

Source: Department of Environmental Health
Telephone: 951-358-5055
Last EDR Contact: 12/22/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/06/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

SACRAMENTO COUNTY:

Toxic Site Clean-Up List
List of sites where unauthorized releases of potentially hazardous materials have occurred.

Date of Government Version: 02/06/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/08/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/29/2014
Number of Days to Update: 21

Source: Sacramento County Environmental Management
Telephone: 916-875-8406
Last EDR Contact: 10/06/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/19/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Master Hazardous Materials Facility List
Any business that has hazardous materials on site - hazardous material storage sites, underground storage tanks, waste generators.

Date of Government Version: 10/21/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/28/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/15/2014
Number of Days to Update: 48

Source: Sacramento County Environmental Management
Telephone: 916-875-8406
Last EDR Contact: 01/05/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/20/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY:

Hazardous Material Permits
This listing includes underground storage tanks, medical waste handlers/generators, hazardous materials handlers, hazardous waste generators, and waste oil generators/handlers.

Date of Government Version: 08/06/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/07/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/30/2014
Number of Days to Update: 54

Source: San Bernardino County Fire Department Hazardous Materials Division
Telephone: 909-387-3041
Last EDR Contact: 11/10/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/23/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

SAN DIEGO COUNTY:

Hazardous Materials Management Division Database

The database includes: HE58 - This report contains the business name, site address, business phone number, establishment 'H' permit number, type of permit, and the business status. HE17 - In addition to providing the same information provided in the HE58 listing, HE17 provides inspection dates, violations received by the establishment, hazardous waste generated, the quantity, method of storage, treatment/disposal of waste and the hauler, and information on underground storage tanks. Unauthorized Release List - Includes a summary of environmental contamination cases in San Diego County (underground tank cases, non-tank cases, groundwater contamination, and soil contamination are included.)

Date of Government Version: 09/23/2013
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/24/2013
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/17/2013
Number of Days to Update: 23

Source: Hazardous Materials Management Division
Telephone: 619-338-2268
Last EDR Contact: 12/04/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/23/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Solid Waste Facilities

San Diego County Solid Waste Facilities.

Date of Government Version: 10/31/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/21/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/29/2014
Number of Days to Update: 38

Source: Department of Health Services
Telephone: 619-338-2209
Last EDR Contact: 10/27/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/09/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

Environmental Case Listing

The listing contains all underground tank release cases and projects pertaining to properties contaminated with hazardous substances that are actively under review by the Site Assessment and Mitigation Program.

Date of Government Version: 03/23/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/15/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/09/2010
Number of Days to Update: 24

Source: San Diego County Department of Environmental Health
Telephone: 619-338-2371
Last EDR Contact: 12/04/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/23/2015
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY:

Local Oversite Facilities

A listing of leaking underground storage tank sites located in San Francisco county.

Date of Government Version: 09/19/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/19/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/29/2008
Number of Days to Update: 10

Source: Department Of Public Health San Francisco County
Telephone: 415-252-3920
Last EDR Contact: 11/05/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/23/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Underground Storage Tank Information

Underground storage tank sites located in San Francisco county.

Date of Government Version: 11/29/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/10/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/15/2011
Number of Days to Update: 5

Source: Department of Public Health
Telephone: 415-252-3920
Last EDR Contact: 11/05/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/23/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY:

San Joaquin Co. UST
A listing of underground storage tank locations in San Joaquin county.

Date of Government Version: 06/20/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/23/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/11/2014
Number of Days to Update: 18

Source: Environmental Health Department
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 01/05/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/06/2015
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY:

CUPA Facility List
Cupa Facility List.

Date of Government Version: 11/21/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/24/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/30/2014
Number of Days to Update: 36

Source: San Luis Obispo County Public Health Department
Telephone: 805-781-5596
Last EDR Contact: 11/21/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/09/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

SAN MATEO COUNTY:

Business Inventory
List includes Hazardous Materials Business Plan, hazardous waste generators, and underground storage tanks.

Date of Government Version: 10/06/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/10/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/19/2014
Number of Days to Update: 40

Source: San Mateo County Environmental Health Services Division
Telephone: 650-363-1921
Last EDR Contact: 12/15/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/30/2015
Data Release Frequency: Annually

Fuel Leak List
A listing of leaking underground storage tank sites located in San Mateo county.

Date of Government Version: 09/15/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/16/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/22/2014
Number of Days to Update: 36

Source: San Mateo County Environmental Health Services Division
Telephone: 650-363-1921
Last EDR Contact: 12/11/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/30/2015
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY:

CUPA Facility Listing
CUPA Program Listing from the Environmental Health Services division.

Date of Government Version: 09/08/2011
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/09/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/07/2011
Number of Days to Update: 28

Source: Santa Barbara County Public Health Department
Telephone: 805-686-8167
Last EDR Contact: 11/19/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/09/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

SANTA CLARA COUNTY:

Cupa Facility List
Cupa facility list

Date of Government Version: 11/25/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/26/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/30/2014
Number of Days to Update: 34

Source: Department of Environmental Health
Telephone: 408-918-1973
Last EDR Contact: 11/21/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/09/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

HIST LUST - Fuel Leak Site Activity Report

A listing of open and closed leaking underground storage tanks. This listing is no longer updated by the county. Leaking underground storage tanks are now handled by the Department of Environmental Health.

Date of Government Version: 03/29/2005
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/30/2005
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/21/2005
Number of Days to Update: 22

Source: Santa Clara Valley Water District
Telephone: 408-265-2600
Last EDR Contact: 03/23/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/22/2009
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

LOP Listing

A listing of leaking underground storage tanks located in Santa Clara county.

Date of Government Version: 03/03/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/05/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/18/2014
Number of Days to Update: 13

Source: Department of Environmental Health
Telephone: 408-918-3417
Last EDR Contact: 11/25/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/16/2015
Data Release Frequency: Annually

Hazardous Material Facilities

Hazardous material facilities, including underground storage tank sites.

Date of Government Version: 11/10/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/10/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/15/2014
Number of Days to Update: 35

Source: City of San Jose Fire Department
Telephone: 408-535-7694
Last EDR Contact: 11/07/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/23/2015
Data Release Frequency: Annually

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY:

CUPA Facility List

CUPA facility listing.

Date of Government Version: 11/24/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/25/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/31/2014
Number of Days to Update: 36

Source: Santa Cruz County Environmental Health
Telephone: 831-464-2761
Last EDR Contact: 11/21/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/09/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

SHASTA COUNTY:

CUPA Facility List

Cupa Facility List.

Date of Government Version: 09/16/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/18/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/22/2014
Number of Days to Update: 34

Source: Shasta County Department of Resource Management
Telephone: 530-225-5789
Last EDR Contact: 11/26/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/09/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

SOLANO COUNTY:

Leaking Underground Storage Tanks
A listing of leaking underground storage tank sites located in Solano county.

Date of Government Version: 11/17/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/24/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/05/2015
Number of Days to Update: 42

Source: Solano County Department of Environmental Management
Telephone: 707-784-6770
Last EDR Contact: 12/11/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/30/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Underground Storage Tanks
Underground storage tank sites located in Solano county.

Date of Government Version: 06/19/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/26/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/25/2014
Number of Days to Update: 29

Source: Solano County Department of Environmental Management
Telephone: 707-784-6770
Last EDR Contact: 12/11/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/30/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

SONOMA COUNTY:

Cupa Facility List
Cupa Facility list

Date of Government Version: 09/30/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/02/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/20/2014
Number of Days to Update: 49

Source: County of Sonoma Fire & Emergency Services Department
Telephone: 707-565-1174
Last EDR Contact: 12/29/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/13/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

Leaking Underground Storage Tank Sites
A listing of leaking underground storage tank sites located in Sonoma county.

Date of Government Version: 10/01/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/03/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/20/2014
Number of Days to Update: 48

Source: Department of Health Services
Telephone: 707-565-6565
Last EDR Contact: 12/29/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/13/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

SUTTER COUNTY:

Underground Storage Tanks
Underground storage tank sites located in Sutter county.

Date of Government Version: 09/08/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/09/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/24/2014
Number of Days to Update: 45

Source: Sutter County Department of Agriculture
Telephone: 530-822-7500
Last EDR Contact: 12/05/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/23/2015
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

TUOLUMNE COUNTY:

CUPA Facility List
Cupa facility list

Date of Government Version: 10/28/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/29/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/12/2014
Number of Days to Update: 44

Source: Divison of Environmental Health
Telephone: 209-533-5633
Last EDR Contact: 10/27/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/09/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

VENTURA COUNTY:

Business Plan, Hazardous Waste Producers, and Operating Underground Tanks

The BWT list indicates by site address whether the Environmental Health Division has Business Plan (B), Waste Producer (W), and/or Underground Tank (T) information.

Date of Government Version: 10/29/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/24/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/29/2014
Number of Days to Update: 35

Source: Ventura County Environmental Health Division
Telephone: 805-654-2813
Last EDR Contact: 11/17/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/02/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Inventory of Illegal Abandoned and Inactive Sites

Ventura County Inventory of Closed, Illegal Abandoned, and Inactive Sites.

Date of Government Version: 12/01/2011
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/01/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/19/2012
Number of Days to Update: 49

Source: Environmental Health Division
Telephone: 805-654-2813
Last EDR Contact: 01/05/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/20/2015
Data Release Frequency: Annually

Listing of Underground Tank Cleanup Sites

Ventura County Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Sites (LUST).

Date of Government Version: 05/29/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/24/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/31/2008
Number of Days to Update: 37

Source: Environmental Health Division
Telephone: 805-654-2813
Last EDR Contact: 11/17/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/02/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Medical Waste Program List

To protect public health and safety and the environment from potential exposure to disease causing agents, the Environmental Health Division Medical Waste Program regulates the generation, handling, storage, treatment and disposal of medical waste throughout the County.

Date of Government Version: 09/26/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/29/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/12/2014
Number of Days to Update: 44

Source: Ventura County Resource Management Agency
Telephone: 805-654-2813
Last EDR Contact: 10/27/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/09/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Underground Tank Closed Sites List

Ventura County Operating Underground Storage Tank Sites (UST)/Underground Tank Closed Sites List.

Date of Government Version: 08/26/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/17/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/28/2014
Number of Days to Update: 41

Source: Environmental Health Division
Telephone: 805-654-2813
Last EDR Contact: 12/15/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/30/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

YOLO COUNTY:

Underground Storage Tank Comprehensive Facility Report

Underground storage tank sites located in Yolo county.

Date of Government Version: 09/23/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/30/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/25/2014
Number of Days to Update: 56

Source: Yolo County Department of Health
Telephone: 530-666-8646
Last EDR Contact: 12/18/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/06/2015
Data Release Frequency: Annually

YUBA COUNTY:

CUPA Facility List
CUPA facility listing for Yuba County.

Date of Government Version: 11/17/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/18/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/30/2014
Number of Days to Update: 42

Source: Yuba County Environmental Health Department
Telephone: 530-749-7523
Last EDR Contact: 11/17/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/16/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

OTHER DATABASE(S)

Depending on the geographic area covered by this report, the data provided in these specialty databases may or may not be complete. For example, the existence of wetlands information data in a specific report does not mean that all wetlands in the area covered by the report are included. Moreover, the absence of any reported wetlands information does not necessarily mean that wetlands do not exist in the area covered by the report.

CT MANIFEST: Hazardous Waste Manifest Data
Facility and manifest data. Manifest is a document that lists and tracks hazardous waste from the generator through transporters to a tsd facility.

Date of Government Version: 07/30/2013
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/19/2013
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/03/2013
Number of Days to Update: 45

Source: Department of Energy & Environmental Protection
Telephone: 860-424-3375
Last EDR Contact: 11/17/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/02/2015
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

NJ MANIFEST: Manifest Information
Hazardous waste manifest information.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2011
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/19/2012
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/28/2012
Number of Days to Update: 40

Source: Department of Environmental Protection
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 10/10/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/26/2015
Data Release Frequency: Annually

NY MANIFEST: Facility and Manifest Data
Manifest is a document that lists and tracks hazardous waste from the generator through transporters to a TSD facility.

Date of Government Version: 11/01/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/05/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/24/2014
Number of Days to Update: 19

Source: Department of Environmental Conservation
Telephone: 518-402-8651
Last EDR Contact: 11/05/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/16/2015
Data Release Frequency: Annually

PA MANIFEST: Manifest Information
Hazardous waste manifest information.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2013
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/21/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/25/2014
Number of Days to Update: 35

Source: Department of Environmental Protection
Telephone: 717-783-8990
Last EDR Contact: 10/20/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/02/2015
Data Release Frequency: Annually

RI MANIFEST: Manifest information
Hazardous waste manifest information

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2013
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/15/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/13/2014
Number of Days to Update: 29

Source: Department of Environmental Management
Telephone: 401-222-2797
Last EDR Contact: 11/26/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/09/2015
Data Release Frequency: Annually

WI MANIFEST: Manifest Information
Hazardous waste manifest information.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2013
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/20/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/07/2014
Number of Days to Update: 48

Source: Department of Natural Resources
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 12/12/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/30/2015
Data Release Frequency: Annually

Oil/Gas Pipelines: This data was obtained by EDR from the USGS in 1994. It is referred to by USGS as GeoData Digital Line Graphs from 1:100,000-Scale Maps. It was extracted from the transportation category including some oil, but primarily gas pipelines.

Sensitive Receptors: There are individuals deemed sensitive receptors due to their fragile immune systems and special sensitivity to environmental discharges. These sensitive receptors typically include the elderly, the sick, and children. While the location of all sensitive receptors cannot be determined, EDR indicates those buildings and facilities - schools, daycares, hospitals, medical centers, and nursing homes - where individuals who are sensitive receptors are likely to be located.

AHA Hospitals:
Source: American Hospital Association, Inc.
Telephone: 312-280-5991
The database includes a listing of hospitals based on the American Hospital Association's annual survey of hospitals.

Medical Centers: Provider of Services Listing
Source: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services
Telephone: 410-786-3000
A listing of hospitals with Medicare provider number, produced by Centers of Medicare & Medicaid Services, a federal agency within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Nursing Homes
Source: National Institutes of Health
Telephone: 301-594-6248
Information on Medicare and Medicaid certified nursing homes in the United States.

Public Schools
Source: National Center for Education Statistics
Telephone: 202-502-7300
The National Center for Education Statistics' primary database on elementary and secondary public education in the United States. It is a comprehensive, annual, national statistical database of all public elementary and secondary schools and school districts, which contains data that are comparable across all states.

Private Schools
Source: National Center for Education Statistics
Telephone: 202-502-7300
The National Center for Education Statistics' primary database on private school locations in the United States.

Daycare Centers: Licensed Facilities
Source: Department of Social Services
Telephone: 916-657-4041

Flood Zone Data: This data, available in select counties across the country, was obtained by EDR in 2003 & 2011 from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Data depicts 100-year and 500-year flood zones as defined by FEMA.

NWI: National Wetlands Inventory. This data, available in select counties across the country, was obtained by EDR in 2002, 2005 and 2010 from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Scanned Digital USGS 7.5' Topographic Map (DRG)
Source: United States Geologic Survey
A digital raster graphic (DRG) is a scanned image of a U.S. Geological Survey topographic map. The map images are made by scanning published paper maps on high-resolution scanners. The raster image is georeferenced and fit to the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) projection.

STREET AND ADDRESS INFORMATION

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GEOCHECK ®- PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE ADDENDUM

TARGET PROPERTY ADDRESS

RAWHIDE RD BRIDGE AND 5TH AVE
JAMESTOWN RD. AND RAWHIDE RD.
JAMESTOWN, CA 95327

TARGET PROPERTY COORDINATES

Latitude (North):	37.9576 - 37˚ 57' 27.36''
Longitude (West):	120.4203 - 120˚ 25' 13.08''
Universal Tranverse Mercator:	Zone 10
UTM X (Meters):	726645.6
UTM Y (Meters):	4204044.5
Elevation:	1442 ft. above sea level

USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

Target Property Map:	37120-H4 SONORA, CA
Most Recent Revision:	1987

EDR's GeoCheck Physical Setting Source Addendum is provided to assist the environmental professional in forming an opinion about the impact of potential contaminant migration.

Assessment of the impact of contaminant migration generally has two principal investigative components:

1. Groundwater flow direction, and
2. Groundwater flow velocity.

Groundwater flow direction may be impacted by surface topography, hydrology, hydrogeology, characteristics of the soil, and nearby wells. Groundwater flow velocity is generally impacted by the nature of the geologic strata.

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE SUMMARY

GROUNDWATER FLOW DIRECTION INFORMATION

Groundwater flow direction for a particular site is best determined by a qualified environmental professional using site-specific well data. If such data is not reasonably ascertainable, it may be necessary to rely on other sources of information, such as surface topographic information, hydrologic information, hydrogeologic data collected on nearby properties, and regional groundwater flow information (from deep aquifers).

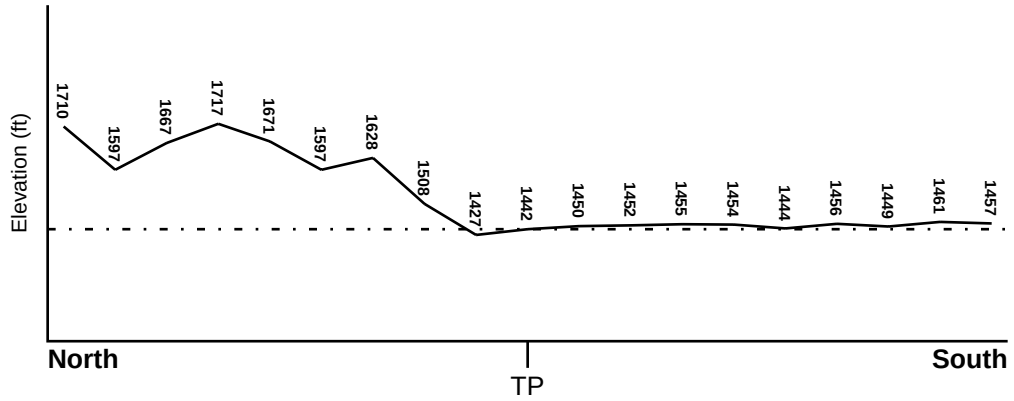
TOPOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

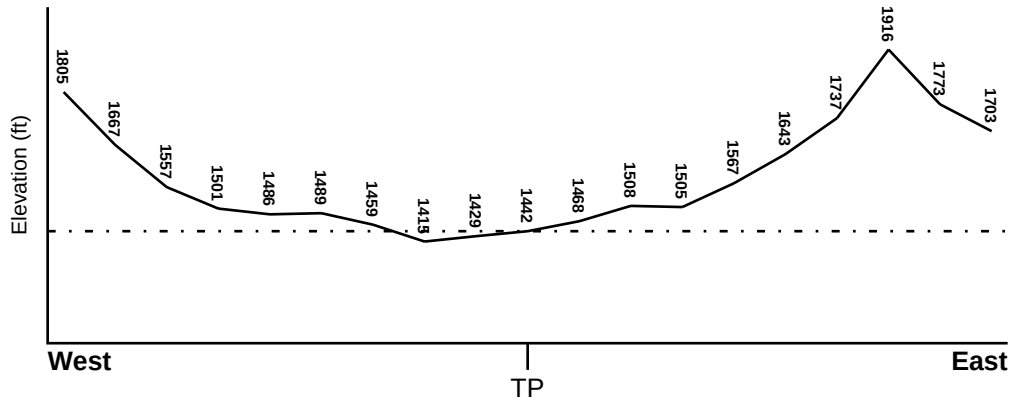
Surface topography may be indicative of the direction of surficial groundwater flow. This information can be used to assist the environmental professional in forming an opinion about the impact of nearby contaminated properties or, should contamination exist on the target property, what downgradient sites might be impacted.

TARGET PROPERTY TOPOGRAPHY

General Topographic Gradient: General SW

SURROUNDING TOPOGRAPHY: ELEVATION PROFILES





Target Property Elevation: 1442 ft.

0 1/2 1 Miles

Source: Topography has been determined from the USGS 7.5' Digital Elevation Model and should be evaluated on a relative (not an absolute) basis. Relative elevation information between sites of close proximity should be field verified.

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE SUMMARY

HYDROLOGIC INFORMATION

Surface water can act as a hydrologic barrier to groundwater flow. Such hydrologic information can be used to assist the environmental professional in forming an opinion about the impact of nearby contaminated properties or, should contamination exist on the target property, what downgradient sites might be impacted.

Refer to the Physical Setting Source Map following this summary for hydrologic information (major waterways and bodies of water).

FEMA FLOOD ZONE

Target Property County	FEMA Flood Electronic Data
TUOLUMNE, CA	YES - refer to the Overview Map and Detail Map

Flood Plain Panel at Target Property: 06109C - FEMA DFIRM Flood data

Additional Panels in search area: Not Reported

NATIONAL WETLAND INVENTORY

NWI Quad at Target Property	NWI Electronic Data Coverage
SONORA	YES - refer to the Overview Map and Detail Map

HYDROGEOLOGIC INFORMATION

Hydrogeologic information obtained by installation of wells on a specific site can often be an indicator of groundwater flow direction in the immediate area. Such hydrogeologic information can be used to assist the environmental professional in forming an opinion about the impact of nearby contaminated properties or, should contamination exist on the target property, what downgradient sites might be impacted.

Site-Specific Hydrogeological Data*:

Search Radius: 1.25 miles
Status: Not found

AQUIFLOW®

Search Radius: 1.000 Mile.

EDR has developed the AQUIFLOW Information System to provide data on the general direction of groundwater flow at specific points. EDR has reviewed reports submitted by environmental professionals to regulatory authorities at select sites and has extracted the date of the report, groundwater flow direction as determined hydrogeologically, and the depth to water table.

MAP ID	LOCATION FROM TP	GENERAL DIRECTION GROUNDWATER FLOW
1	0 - 1/8 Mile East	NW
2	1/4 - 1/2 Mile SSW	W
3	1/4 - 1/2 Mile SE	Not Reported

For additional site information, refer to Physical Setting Source Map Findings.

* ©1996 Site−specific hydrogeological data gathered by CERCLIS Alerts, Inc., Bainbridge Island, WA. All rights reserved. All of the information and opinions presented are those of the cited EPA report(s), which were completed under a Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Information System (CERCLIS) investigation.

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE SUMMARY

GROUNDWATER FLOW VELOCITY INFORMATION

Groundwater flow velocity information for a particular site is best determined by a qualified environmental professional using site specific geologic and soil strata data. If such data are not reasonably ascertainable, it may be necessary to rely on other sources of information, including geologic age identification, rock stratigraphic unit and soil characteristics data collected on nearby properties and regional soil information. In general, contaminant plumes move more quickly through sandy-gravelly types of soils than silty-clayey types of soils.

GEOLOGIC INFORMATION IN GENERAL AREA OF TARGET PROPERTY

Geologic information can be used by the environmental professional in forming an opinion about the relative speed at which contaminant migration may be occurring.

ROCK STRATIGRAPHIC UNIT

Era:	Paleozoic
System:	Pennsylvanian
Series:	Upper Paleozoic
Code:	uPze *(decoded above as Era, System & Series)*

GEOLOGIC AGE IDENTIFICATION

Category: Eugeosynclinal Deposits

Geologic Age and Rock Stratigraphic Unit Source: P.G. Schruben, R.E. Arndt and W.J. Bawiec, Geology of the Conterminous U.S. at 1:2,500,000 Scale - a digital representation of the 1974 P.B. King and H.M. Beikman Map, USGS Digital Data Series DDS - 11 (1994).

DOMINANT SOIL COMPOSITION IN GENERAL AREA OF TARGET PROPERTY

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Soil Conservation Service (SCS) leads the National Cooperative Soil Survey (NCSS) and is responsible for collecting, storing, maintaining and distributing soil survey information for privately owned lands in the United States. A soil map in a soil survey is a representation of soil patterns in a landscape. Soil maps for STATSGO are compiled by generalizing more detailed (SSURGO) soil survey maps. The following information is based on Soil Conservation Service STATSGO data.

Soil Component Name:	AUBURN
Soil Surface Texture:	silt loam
Hydrologic Group:	Class D - Very slow infiltration rates. Soils are clayey, have a high water table, or are shallow to an impervious layer.
Soil Drainage Class:	Well drained. Soils have intermediate water holding capacity. Depth to water table is more than 6 feet.

Hydric Status: Soil does not meet the requirements for a hydric soil.

Corrosion Potential - Uncoated Steel:	MODERATE
Depth to Bedrock Min:	> 10 inches
Depth to Bedrock Max:	> 28 inches

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE SUMMARY

Soil Layer Information							
	Boundary			Classification			
Layer	Upper	Lower	Soil Texture Class	AASHTO Group	Unified Soil	Permeability Rate (in/hr)	Soil Reaction (pH)
1	0 inches	14 inches	silt loam	Silt-Clay Materials (more than 35 pct. passing No. 200), Silty Soils.	FINE-GRAINED SOILS, Silts and Clays (liquid limit less than 50%), silt.	Max: 2.00 Min: 0.60	Max: 7.30 Min: 5.60
2	14 inches	18 inches	unweathered bedrock	Not reported	Not reported	Max: 0.00 Min: 0.00	Max: 0.00 Min: 0.00

OTHER SOIL TYPES IN AREA

Based on Soil Conservation Service STATSGO data, the following additional subordinant soil types may appear within the general area of target property.

Soil Surface Textures: gravelly - silt loam
unweathered bedrock
stony - loam
gravelly - loam
loam
sandy loam

Surficial Soil Types: gravelly - silt loam
unweathered bedrock
stony - loam
gravelly - loam
loam
sandy loam

Shallow Soil Types: clay loam

Deeper Soil Types: weathered bedrock
stratified
sandy clay loam

LOCAL / REGIONAL WATER AGENCY RECORDS

EDR Local/Regional Water Agency records provide water well information to assist the environmental professional in assessing sources that may impact ground water flow direction, and in forming an opinion about the impact of contaminant migration on nearby drinking water wells.

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE SUMMARY

WELL SEARCH DISTANCE INFORMATION

DATABASE	SEARCH DISTANCE (miles)
Federal USGS	1.000
Federal FRDS PWS	Nearest PWS within 0.001 miles
State Database	1.000

FEDERAL USGS WELL INFORMATION

MAP ID	WELL ID	LOCATION FROM TP
No Wells Found		

FEDERAL FRDS PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM INFORMATION

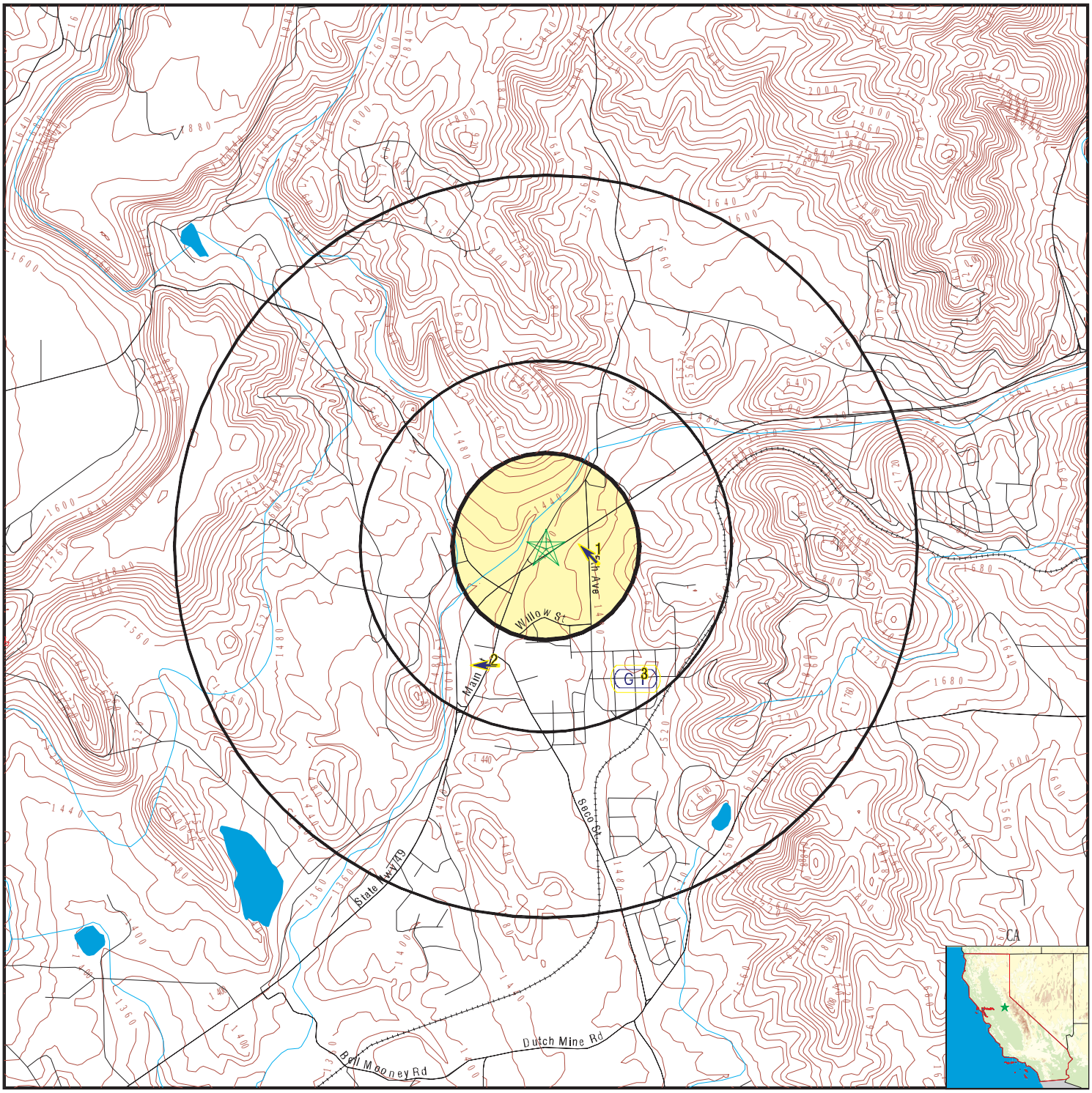
MAP ID	WELL ID	LOCATION FROM TP
No PWS System Found		

Note: PWS System location is not always the same as well location.

STATE DATABASE WELL INFORMATION

MAP ID	WELL ID	LOCATION FROM TP
No Wells Found		

PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE MAP - 4175056.2s



County Boundary
Major Roads
Contour Lines
Earthquake Fault Lines
Earthquake epicenter, Richter 5 or greater
Water Wells
Public Water Supply Wells
Cluster of Multiple Icons

0 1/4 1/2 1 Miles

Groundwater Flow Direction
GI Indeterminate Groundwater Flow at Location
GV Groundwater Flow Varies at Location
HD Closest Hydrogeological Data
Oil, gas or related wells

N

SITE NAME:	Rawhide Rd Bridge and 5th Ave	CLIENT:	Taber Consultants
ADDRESS:	Jamestown Rd. and Rawhide Rd. Jamestown CA 95327	CONTACT:	Sam Bold
		INQUIRY #:	4175056.2s
LAT/LONG:	37.9576 / 120.4203	DATE:	January 07, 2015 1:13 pm

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GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE MAP FINDINGS

Map ID Direction Distance Elevation			Database	EDR ID Number
1 **East** **0 - 1/8 Mile** **Higher**	Site ID: Groundwater Flow: Shallow Water Depth: Deep Water Depth: Average Water Depth: Date:	550010 NW 34.97 44.60 Not Reported 11/22/1989	**AQUIFLOW**	**68649**
2 **SSW** **1/4 - 1/2 Mile** **Lower**	Site ID: Groundwater Flow: Shallow Water Depth: Deep Water Depth: Average Water Depth: Date:	550142 W 7.59 10.03 Not Reported 06/02/1999	**AQUIFLOW**	**68708**
3 **SE** **1/4 - 1/2 Mile** **Higher**	Site ID: Groundwater Flow: Shallow Water Depth: Deep Water Depth: Average Water Depth: Date:	550081 Not Reported 7.4 11 Not Reported 03/27/1998	**AQUIFLOW**	**68696**

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE MAP FINDINGS
RADON

AREA RADON INFORMATION

State Database: CA Radon

Radon Test Results

Zipcode	Num Tests	> 4 pCi/L
95327	68	18

Federal EPA Radon Zone for TUOLUMNE County: 2

Note: Zone 1 indoor average level > 4 pCi/L.
: Zone 2 indoor average level >= 2 pCi/L and <= 4 pCi/L.
: Zone 3 indoor average level < 2 pCi/L.

Federal Area Radon Information for Zip Code: 95327

Number of sites tested: 6

Area	Average Activity	% <4 pCi/L	% 4-20 pCi/L	% >20 pCi/L
Living Area - 1st Floor	1.417 pCi/L	100%	0%	0%
Living Area - 2nd Floor	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported
Basement	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported

PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE RECORDS SEARCHED

TOPOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

USGS 7.5' Digital Elevation Model (DEM)
Source: United States Geologic Survey
EDR acquired the USGS 7.5' Digital Elevation Model in 2002 and updated it in 2006. The 7.5 minute DEM corresponds to the USGS 1:24,000- and 1:25,000-scale topographic quadrangle maps. The DEM provides elevation data with consistent elevation units and projection.

Scanned Digital USGS 7.5' Topographic Map (DRG)
Source: United States Geologic Survey
A digital raster graphic (DRG) is a scanned image of a U.S. Geological Survey topographic map. The map images are made by scanning published paper maps on high-resolution scanners. The raster image is georeferenced and fit to the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) projection.

HYDROLOGIC INFORMATION

Flood Zone Data: This data, available in select counties across the country, was obtained by EDR in 2003 & 2011 from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Data depicts 100-year and 500-year flood zones as defined by FEMA.

NWI: National Wetlands Inventory. This data, available in select counties across the country, was obtained by EDR in 2002, 2005 and 2010 from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

HYDROGEOLOGIC INFORMATION

AQUIFLOW[R] Information System
Source: EDR proprietary database of groundwater flow information
EDR has developed the AQUIFLOW Information System (AIS) to provide data on the general direction of groundwater flow at specific points. EDR has reviewed reports submitted to regulatory authorities at select sites and has extracted the date of the report, hydrogeologically determined groundwater flow direction and depth to water table information.

GEOLOGIC INFORMATION

Geologic Age and Rock Stratigraphic Unit
Source: P.G. Schruben, R.E. Arndt and W.J. Bawiec, Geology of the Conterminous U.S. at 1:2,500,000 Scale - A digital representation of the 1974 P.B. King and H.M. Beikman Map, USGS Digital Data Series DDS - 11 (1994).

STATSGO: State Soil Geographic Database
Source: Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Services
The U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) leads the national Conservation Soil Survey (NCSS) and is responsible for collecting, storing, maintaining and distributing soil survey information for privately owned lands in the United States. A soil map in a soil survey is a representation of soil patterns in a landscape. Soil maps for STATSGO are compiled by generalizing more detailed (SSURGO) soil survey maps.

SSURGO: Soil Survey Geographic Database
Source: Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Services (NRCS)
Telephone: 800-672-5559
SSURGO is the most detailed level of mapping done by the Natural Resources Conservation Services, mapping scales generally range from 1:12,000 to 1:63,360. Field mapping methods using national standards are used to construct the soil maps in the Soil Survey Geographic (SSURGO) database. SSURGO digitizing duplicates the original soil survey maps. This level of mapping is designed for use by landowners, townships and county natural resource planning and management.

PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE RECORDS SEARCHED

LOCAL / REGIONAL WATER AGENCY RECORDS

FEDERAL WATER WELLS

PWS: Public Water Systems
Source: EPA/Office of Drinking Water
Telephone: 202-564-3750
Public Water System data from the Federal Reporting Data System. A PWS is any water system which provides water to at least 25 people for at least 60 days annually. PWSs provide water from wells, rivers and other sources.

PWS ENF: Public Water Systems Violation and Enforcement Data
Source: EPA/Office of Drinking Water
Telephone: 202-564-3750
Violation and Enforcement data for Public Water Systems from the Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS) after August 1995. Prior to August 1995, the data came from the Federal Reporting Data System (FRDS).

USGS Water Wells: USGS National Water Inventory System (NWIS)
This database contains descriptive information on sites where the USGS collects or has collected data on surface water and/or groundwater. The groundwater data includes information on wells, springs, and other sources of groundwater.

STATE RECORDS

Water Well Database
Source: Department of Water Resources
Telephone: 916-651-9648

California Drinking Water Quality Database
Source: Department of Public Health
Telephone: 916-324-2319
The database includes all drinking water compliance and special studies monitoring for the state of California since 1984. It consists of over 3,200,000 individual analyses along with well and water system information.

OTHER STATE DATABASE INFORMATION

California Oil and Gas Well Locations
Source: Department of Conservation
Telephone: 916-323-1779
Oil and Gas well locations in the state.

RADON

State Database: CA Radon
Source: Department of Health Services
Telephone: 916-324-2208
Radon Database for California

Area Radon Information
Source: USGS
Telephone: 703-356-4020
The National Radon Database has been developed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and is a compilation of the EPA/State Residential Radon Survey and the National Residential Radon Survey. The study covers the years 1986 - 1992. Where necessary data has been supplemented by information collected at private sources such as universities and research institutions.

EPA Radon Zones
Source: EPA
Telephone: 703-356-4020
Sections 307 & 309 of IRAA directed EPA to list and identify areas of U.S. with the potential for elevated indoor radon levels.

PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE RECORDS SEARCHED

OTHER

Airport Landing Facilities: Private and public use landing facilities
Source: Federal Aviation Administration, 800-457-6656

Epicenters: World earthquake epicenters, Richter 5 or greater
Source: Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

California Earthquake Fault Lines: The fault lines displayed on EDR's Topographic map are digitized quaternary fault lines, prepared in 1975 by the United State Geological Survey. Additional information (also from 1975) regarding activity at specific fault lines comes from California's Preliminary Fault Activity Map prepared by the California Division of Mines and Geology.

STREET AND ADDRESS INFORMATION

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Rawhide Rd Bridge and 5th Ave
Jamestown Rd. and Rawhide Rd.
Jamestown, CA 95327

Inquiry Number: 4175056.4
January 07, 2015

EDR Historical Topographic Map Report

6 Armstrong Road, 4th Floor
Shelton, Connecticut 06484
Toll Free: 800.352.0050
www.edrnet.com

EDR Historical Topographic Map Report

Environmental Data Resources, Inc.s (EDR) Historical Topographic Map Report is designed to assist professionals in evaluating potential liability on a target property resulting from past activities. EDRs Historical Topographic Map Report includes a search of a collection of public and private color historical topographic maps, dating back to the early 1900s.

Thank you for your business.
Please contact EDR at 1-800-352-0050
with any questions or comments.

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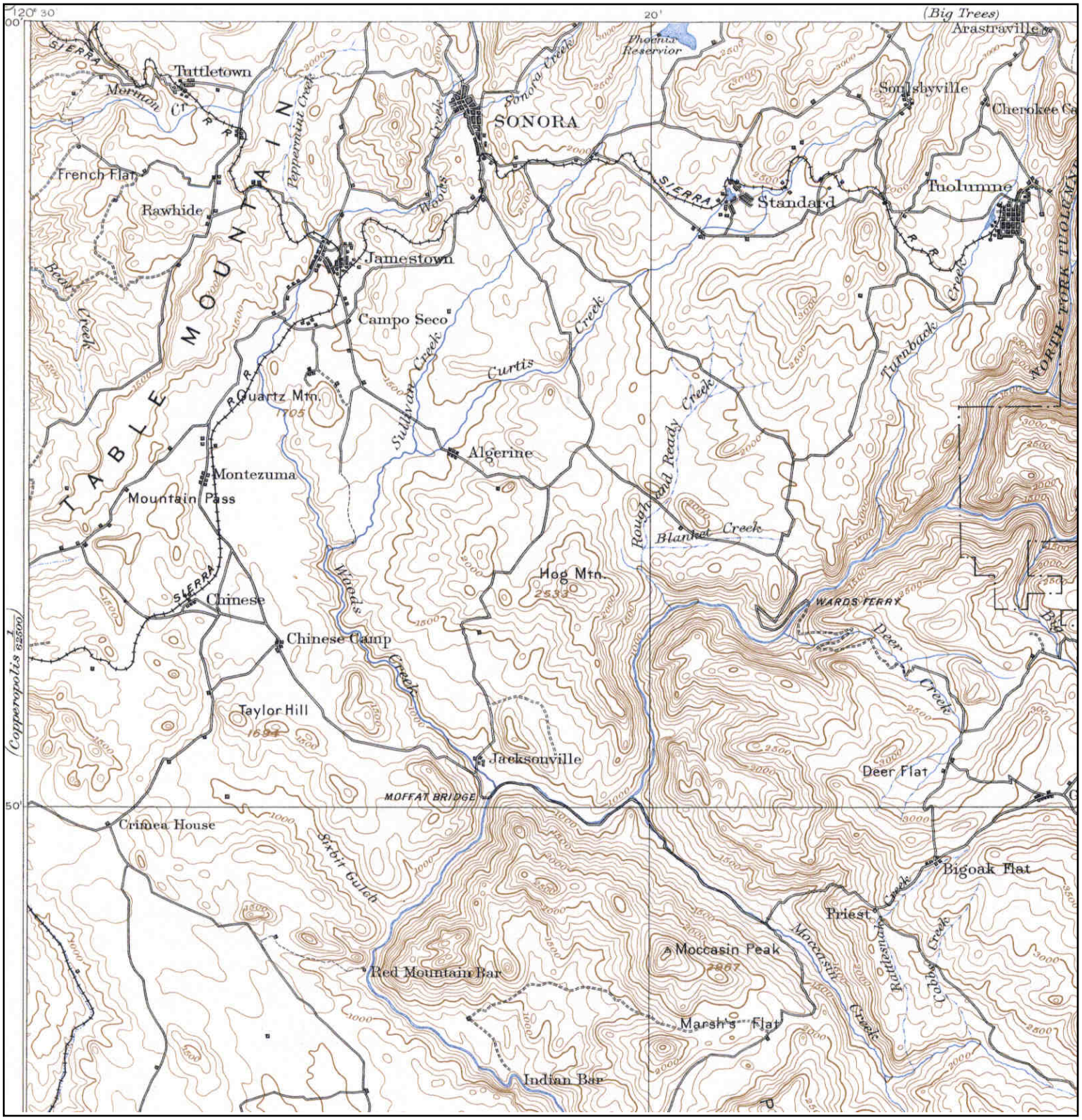
Historical Topographic Map

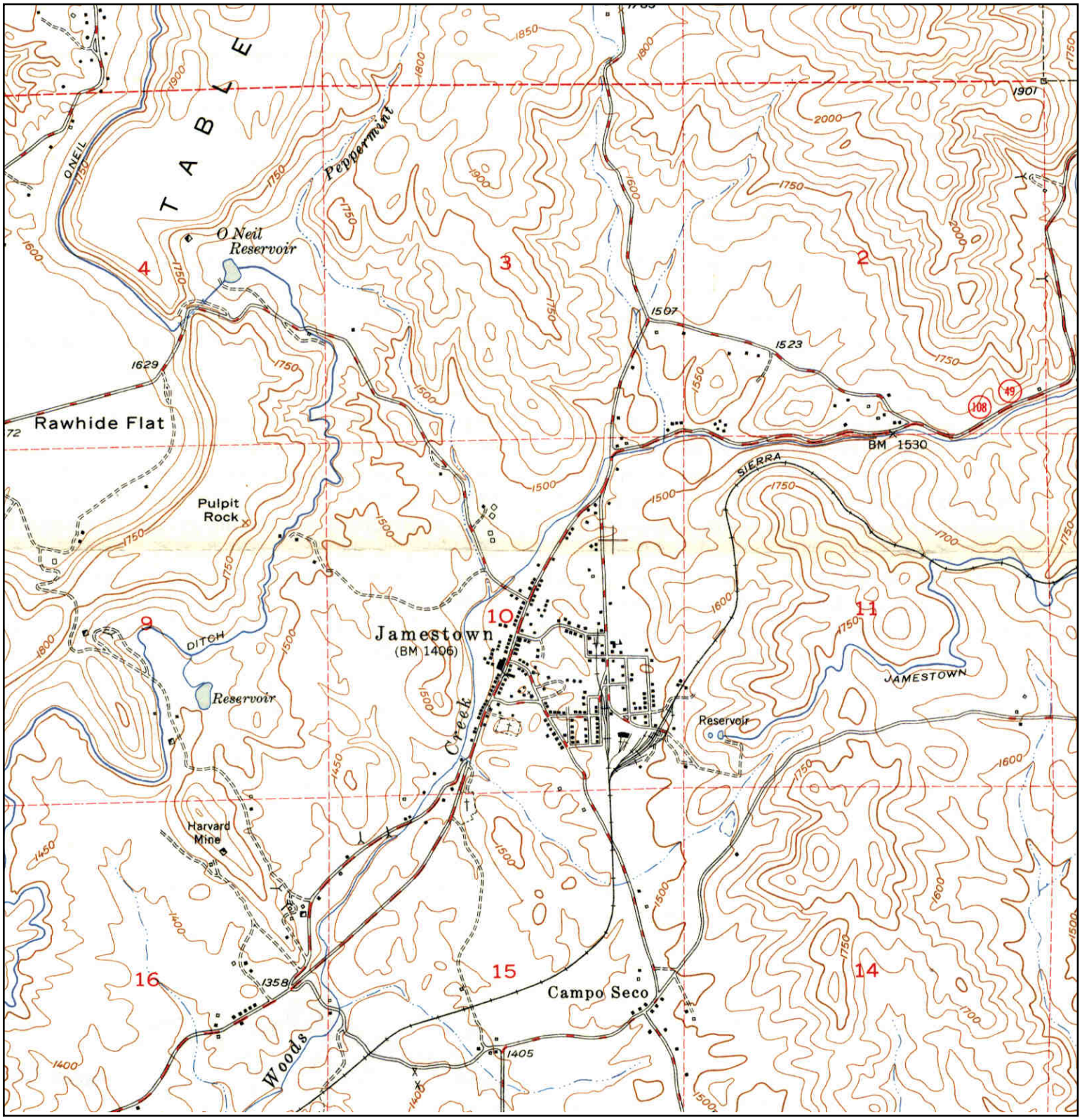


N	TARGET QUAD NAME: SONORA MAP YEAR: 1897 SERIES: 30 SCALE: 1:125000	SITE NAME: Rawhide Rd Bridge and 5th Ave ADDRESS: Jamestown Rd. and Rawhide Rd. Jamestown, CA 95327 LAT/LONG: 37.9576 / -120.4203	CLIENT: Taber Consultants CONTACT: Sam Bold INQUIRY#: 4175056.4 RESEARCH DATE: 01/07/2015

Historical Topographic Map

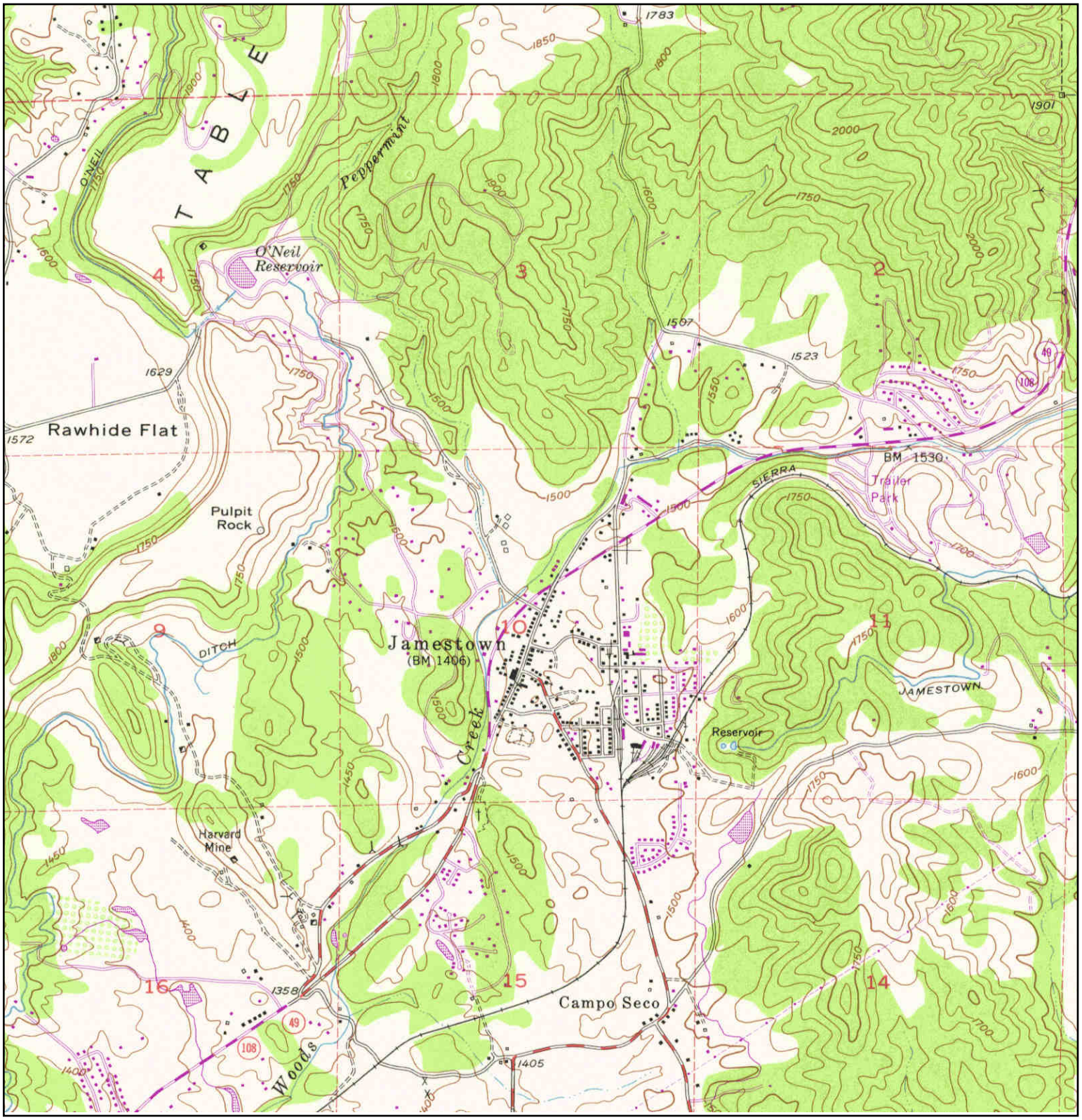
N	TARGET QUAD NAME: SONORA MAP YEAR: 1948 SERIES: 15 SCALE: 1:62500	SITE NAME: Rawhide Rd Bridge and 5th Ave ADDRESS: Jamestown Rd. and Rawhide Rd. Jamestown, CA 95327 LAT/LONG: 37.9576 / -120.4203	CLIENT: Taber Consultants CONTACT: Sam Bold INQUIRY#: 4175056.4 RESEARCH DATE: 01/07/2015

Historical Topographic Map



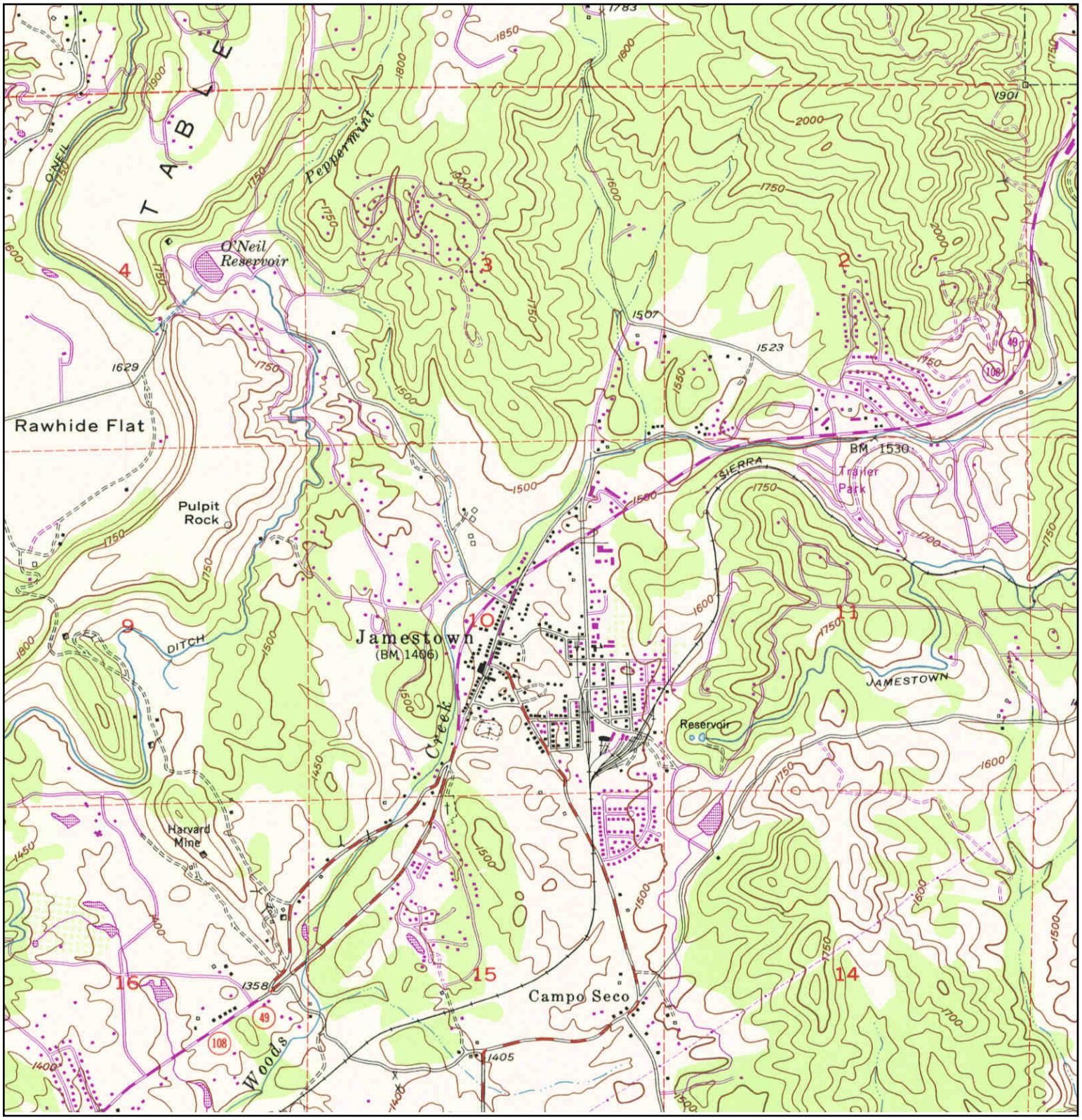
N	TARGET QUAD NAME: SONORA MAP YEAR: 1949 SERIES: 7.5 SCALE: 1:24000	SITE NAME: Rawhide Rd Bridge and 5th Ave ADDRESS: Jamestown Rd. and Rawhide Rd. Jamestown, CA 95327 LAT/LONG: 37.9576 / -120.4203	CLIENT: Taber Consultants CONTACT: Sam Bold INQUIRY#: 4175056.4 RESEARCH DATE: 01/07/2015

Historical Topographic Map



N	TARGET QUAD NAME: SONORA MAP YEAR: 1973 PHOTOREVISED FROM :1948 SERIES: 7.5 SCALE: 1:24000	SITE NAME: Rawhide Rd Bridge and 5th Ave ADDRESS: Jamestown Rd. and Rawhide Rd. Jamestown, CA 95327 LAT/LONG: 37.9576 / -120.4203	CLIENT: Taber Consultants CONTACT: Sam Bold INQUIRY#: 4175056.4 RESEARCH DATE: 01/07/2015

Historical Topographic Map



N	TARGET QUAD NAME: SONORA MAP YEAR: 1987 PHOTOREVISED FROM :1948 SERIES: 7.5 SCALE: 1:24000	SITE NAME: Rawhide Rd Bridge and 5th Ave ADDRESS: Jamestown Rd. and Rawhide Rd. Jamestown, CA 95327 LAT/LONG: 37.9576 / -120.4203	CLIENT: Taber Consultants CONTACT: Sam Bold INQUIRY#: 4175056.4 RESEARCH DATE: 01/07/2015

Rawhide Rd Bridge and 5th Ave
Jamestown Rd. and Rawhide Rd.
Jamestown, CA 95327

Inquiry Number: 4175056.9
January 12, 2015

The EDR Aerial Photo Decade Package

6 Armstrong Road, 4th Floor
Shelton, Connecticut 06484
Toll Free: 800.352.0050
www.edrnet.com

EDR Aerial Photo Decade Package

Environmental Data Resources, Inc. (EDR) Aerial Photo Decade Package is a screening tool designed to assist environmental professionals in evaluating potential liability on a target property resulting from past activities. EDR's professional researchers provide digitally reproduced historical aerial photographs, and when available, provide one photo per decade.

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Date EDR Searched Historical Sources:

Aerial Photography January 12, 2015

Target Property:

Jamestown Rd. and Rawhide Rd.

Jamestown, CA 95327

Year	***Scale***	***Details***	***Source***
1946	Aerial Photograph. Scale: 1"=500'	Flight Year: 1946	USGS
1954	Aerial Photograph. Scale: 1"=500'	Flight Year: 1954	Army
1969	Aerial Photograph. Scale: 1"=500'	Flight Year: 1969	NASA
1984	Aerial Photograph. Scale: 1"=500'	Flight Year: 1984	USGS
1993	Aerial Photograph. Scale: 1"=500'	Flight Year: 1993	USGS
1998	Aerial Photograph. Scale: 1"=500'	/DOQQ - acquisition dates: 1998	USGS/DOQQ
2005	Aerial Photograph. Scale: 1"=500'	Flight Year: 2005	USDA/NAIP
2009	Aerial Photograph. Scale: 1"=500'	Flight Year: 2009	USDA/NAIP
2010	Aerial Photograph. Scale: 1"=500'	Flight Year: 2010	USDA/NAIP
2012	Aerial Photograph. Scale: 1"=500'	Flight Year: 2012	USDA/NAIP

INQUIRY #: 4175056.9
YEAR: 1946
= 500'
N
EDR

INQUIRY #: 4175056.9
YEAR: 1954
= 500'
N
EDR

INQUIRY #: 4175056.9
YEAR: 1969
= 500'
N
EDR

INQUIRY #: 4175056.9
YEAR: 1984
= 500'
N
EDR

INQUIRY #: 4175056.9
YEAR: 1993
= 500'
N
EDR

INQUIRY #: 4175056.9
YEAR: 1998
= 500'
N
EDR

INQUIRY #: 4175056.9
YEAR: 2005
= 500'
N
EDR

INQUIRY #: 4175056.9
YEAR: 2009
= 500'
N
EDR

INQUIRY #: 4175056.9
YEAR: 2010
= 500'
N
EDR

INQUIRY #: 4175056.9
YEAR: 2012
= 500'
N
EDR

Portions of the study area were on private property may not have been accessible for review, and buildings or vehicles might have prevented observation of evidence important to this study. Our reconnaissance was limited to general observations as described herein. There may, therefore, be evidence of the presence or likely presence of hazardous materials or petroleum products that was not observed.

The scope of our assessment did not include testing of air, surface water, soil or groundwater, or assessment for the presence of radon or other naturally occurring hazardous materials, assessment for lead in drinking water, physical hazards, or wetlands, nor did it include sampling air or groundwater.

The interpretations and/or conclusions contained in this report represent our professional opinions and are based in part on information supplied by the client and others. These opinions are based on currently available information and were developed in accordance with currently accepted geologic, hydrogeologic, and engineering practices in Tuolumne County, California, in 2015. Other than this, no warranty is implied or intended.