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5.8 HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Would the project:		Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless APMs Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a.	Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c.	Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e.	For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f.	For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g.	Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

5.8.1 Introduction

This section of the PEA describes the existing conditions and the potential impacts related to hazards or hazardous materials associated with the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Proposed Project. Potential impacts relating to hazards and hazardous materials would be less than significant.

5.8.2 Methodology

5.8.2.1 Hazardous Materials and Wastes Database Search

An Environmental Data Resources, Inc. (EDR) database search was conducted for the Proposed Project site, alignment and surrounding area. The EDR data search included more than 60 different federal and state environmental data tracking sites that provide listings of sites with records of hazardous material handling or releases to the environment. The EDR data search report for the Proposed Project area indicates whether there are known sites with past or ongoing hazardous materials releases that could affect or be affected by the Proposed Project. The EDR report has been included as Appendix 5.8-A.

In addition, a review of State databases was performed to supplement the data provided in the EDR data search. The additional databases include:

- The Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) EnviroStor website with records of federal Superfund sites, State response sites, voluntary cleanup sites and corrective actions (DTSC 2015).
- The State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) GeoTracker website with records of leaking underground storage tanks, land disposal sites, and other cleanup sites.

5.8.2.2 Emergency Preparedness, Response and Evacuation Plans

Emergency planning and response documents from the City of San Diego and County of San Diego were reviewed to determine if they could affect or be affected by the Proposed Project. These included the San Diego County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (MJHMP) and high fire hazard severity zone maps published by the City of San Diego Fire-Rescue Department.

The *City of San Diego General Plan* and *County of San Diego General Plan* were reviewed for goals, objectives, and policies relevant to hazards and hazardous materials considerations for the Proposed Project.

5.8.3 Existing Conditions

5.8.3.1 Regulatory Background

The following section provides an overview of pertinent federal, state and local hazardous materials and safety regulations applicable to the Proposed Project.

Federal

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

The federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) established a program administered by the EPA for the regulation of the generation, transportation, treatment, storage, and disposal of hazardous waste. RCRA was amended in 1984 by the Hazardous and Solid Waste Act (HSWA), which affirmed and extended the "cradle to grave" system of regulating hazardous wastes. The use of certain techniques for the disposal of some hazardous wastes was

specifically prohibited by HSWA. Individual states may implement hazardous waste programs under RCRA with USEPA approval.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), which is commonly referred to as “Superfund,” is a federal statute enacted in 1980 to address abandoned sites with hazardous waste disposal and/or contamination (42 U.S.C. 9601, et seq.). CERCLA was amended in 1986 by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) and by the Small Business Liability Relief and Brownfields Revitalization Act of 2002. CERCLA establishes prohibitions and requirements concerning closed and abandoned hazardous waste sites; establishes liability of persons responsible for releases of hazardous waste at these sites; and establishes a trust fund to provide for cleanup when no responsible party can be identified. The trust fund is funded largely by a tax on the chemical and petroleum industries. CERCLA also provides federal jurisdiction to respond directly to releases or impending releases of hazardous substances that may endanger public health or the environment.

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)

The Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 contain specific requirements that ensure worker safety in the presence of certain hazardous substances, such as lead and asbestos.

OSHA regulations (29 CFR, Part 1910, Subpart H) are intended to create a safe workplace. They include procedures and standards for safe handling, storage, operation, remediation, and emergency response activities involving hazardous materials and waste. Section 1910.1200 (Hazard Communication) contains requirements for training and communicating hazards to workers engaging in the handling of hazardous materials. Section 1910.1000 (Air Contaminants) contains standards for safe worker exposure to toxic and hazardous air contaminants. Section 1910.120 (Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response) contains requirements for worker training programs, medical surveillance for workers engaging in handling hazardous materials or wastes and hazardous material, and waste site emergency and remediation planning, for those who are engaged in one of the following operations as specified by Sections 1910.120(a)(1)(i-v) and 1926.65(a)(1)(i-v):

- Clean-up operations required by a governmental body, whether federal, state, local, or other, involving hazardous substances, that are conducted at uncontrolled hazardous waste sites;
- Corrective actions involving clean-up operations at sites covered by RCRA, as amended (42 U.S.C. 6901, et seq.);
- Voluntary clean-up operations at sites recognized by a federal, state, local, or other governmental body as uncontrolled hazardous waste sites;
- Operations involving hazardous wastes that are conducted at treatment, storage, and disposal facilities regulated by Title 40 CFR Parts 264 and 265 pursuant to RCRA, or by agencies authorized under agreement with EPA to implement RCRA regulations; or
- Emergency response operations for releases of, or substantial threats of releases of, hazardous substances regardless of the location of the hazard.

State*California Health and Safety Code, Section 25501*

Section 25501(n) of the California Health and Safety Code provides the following definition:

(1) “Hazardous material” means a material listed in paragraph (2) that, because of its quantity, concentration, or physical or chemical characteristics, poses a significant present or potential hazard to human health and safety or to the environment if released into the workplace or the environment, or a material specified in an ordinance adopted pursuant to paragraph (3).

(2) Hazardous materials include all of the following:

(A) A substance or product for which the manufacturer or producer is required to prepare a material safety data sheet pursuant to the Hazardous Substances Information and Training Act (Chapter 2.5 (commencing with Section 6360) of Part 1 of Division 5 of the Labor Code) or pursuant to any applicable federal law or regulation.

(B) A substance listed as a radioactive material in Appendix B of Part 30 (commencing with Section 30.1) of Title 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations, as maintained and updated by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

(C) A substance listed pursuant to Title 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

(D) A substance listed in Section 339 of Title 8 of the California Code of Regulations.

(E) A material listed as a hazardous waste, as defined by Sections 25115, 25117, and 25316.

(3) The governing body of a unified program agency may adopt an ordinance that provides that, within the jurisdiction of the unified program agency, a material not listed in paragraph (2) is a hazardous material for purposes of this article if a handler has a reasonable basis for believing that the material would be injurious to the health and safety of persons or harmful to the environment if released into the workplace or the environment, and requests the governing body of the unified program agency to adopt that ordinance, or if the governing body of the unified program agency has a reasonable basis for believing that the material would be injurious to the health and safety of persons or harmful to the environment if released into the workplace or the environment. The handler or the unified program agency shall notify the secretary no later than 30 days after the date an ordinance is adopted pursuant to this paragraph.

California Hazardous Waste Control Law

The California HWCL is codified at California Health and Safety Code Chapter 6.5 and administered by the CalEPA to regulate hazardous wastes within the State of California. Both the HWCL and the federal hazardous waste regulations under RCRA apply in California and the HWCL is equally or more stringent than hazardous waste regulations under the RCRA. For the purposes of these laws, a material is a “waste” when it is first generated and determined to no longer have a practical use. It is a hazardous waste if it is a “waste” with hazardous properties. The DTSC is the primary agency in charge of enforcing both the federal and state hazardous

waste laws in California. The DTSC regulates hazardous waste and pursues avenues of reducing hazardous waste generation in California.

California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 22, Division 4.5

CCR, Title 22, Division 4.5 regulates the management of hazardous waste in California pursuant to the HWCL. According to CCR Title 22 Division 4.5 (Chapter 11 Article 3), wastes having a characteristic of toxicity, ignitability, corrosivity or reactivity must be managed as hazardous waste in accordance with CCR Title 22 Division 4.5 unless they are otherwise exempted. CCR Title 22 Division 4.5 Chapter 11, Appendix X, lists 791 chemicals and approximately 300 common materials that, when disposed of, are hazardous waste. CCR Title 22 Division 4.5 Chapter 12 identifies detailed requirements for generators of hazardous waste including specific criteria for storing the waste to prevent release to the environment, labeling of waste containers, packaging and placarding for transportation, safety and training for workers managing hazardous waste, and generator recordkeeping. CCR Title 22 Division 4.5 Chapter 13 identifies detailed requirements for transporters of hazardous waste and other chapters identify specific requirements for treatment storage and disposal destination facilities that are permitted to receive hazardous waste. Collectively, the CCR Title 22 Division 4.5 Chapters provide a “cradle-to-grave” system for safe management of hazardous waste.

If soil affected by a hazardous material is excavated from a construction site it must be managed as a hazardous waste in accordance with CCR Title 22 Division 4.5 if the toxic, ignitable, corrosive or reactive thresholds parameters in Title 22 Division 4.5 are met. Remediation (cleanup and safe removal/disposal) of hazardous wastes found at a site is required if excavation of these materials is performed; it may also be required if certain other activities are proposed. If soil or groundwater at an impacted site exceeds health- and safety-based regulatory thresholds, then remediation of the site may be required by jurisdictional agencies. Cleanup requirements are determined on a case-by-case basis by jurisdictional agencies in accordance with regulations, procedures and policies within their jurisdiction.

California Occupational Safety and Health Administration

The California Occupational Safety and Health Administration (Cal/OSHA) is the primary agency responsible for worker safety in the handling and use of chemical products in the workplace. Cal/OSHA standards are generally more stringent than federal OSHA regulations, although Cal/OSHA has adopted and implements all of the federal standards within the state of California. The employer is required to monitor worker exposure to listed hazardous substances and notify workers of exposure (8 CCR Sections 337-340). The regulations specify requirements for employee training, availability of safety equipment, accident prevention programs, and hazardous substance exposure warnings. Cal/OSHA regulations also regulate safe exposure to hazardous materials in hazardous material remediation and hazardous waste operations (8 CCR 5192) and require employers to communicate hazards to workers (8 CCR 5194). Similar to the federal OSHA, Cal/OSHA contains requirements to prevent worker exposure to certain types of hazardous substances in the work place, such as asbestos and lead.

Hazardous Materials Disclosure Programs

The Unified Program administered by the State of California consolidates, coordinates, and makes consistent the administrative requirements, permits, inspections, and enforcement activities for the state’s environmental and emergency management programs, which include Hazardous Materials Release Response Plans and Inventories (business plans), the California Accidental Release Prevention Program, and the Underground Storage Tank Program. The Unified Program is implemented at the local government level by Certified Unified Program Agencies (CUPAs).

California Public Utilities Commission

CPUC originally adopted General Order 95 in 1941. General Order 95 governs the design, construction, and maintenance of overhead electrical lines. Rule 31.1 of General Order 95 generally requires that overhead electrical lines be designed, constructed, and maintained in accordance with accepted good practices for the given conditions known at the time. Rule 35 of General Order 95 establishes requirements for tree trimming.

On January 18, 2012, after a three-year rulemaking to review measures to reduce fire hazards associated with overhead power lines and communication facilities, the CPUC issued D.12-01-032, which adopted significant revisions to General Order 95, Overhead Electric Line Construction, and General Order 165 Inspection Requirements for Electric Distribution and Transmission Facilities. Phase I and Phase II revisions to the General Orders addressed vegetation management practices, inspection cycles, corrective maintenance timeframes and other fire reduction measures in fire threat zones.

Local

Because the CPUC has exclusive jurisdiction over the siting, design, and construction of the Proposed Project, the Proposed Project is not subject to local discretionary land use regulations. The following discussion of the local regulations relating to hazards and hazardous materials is provided for informational purposes. As outlined in the following subsections, the construction and operation of the Proposed Project will not conflict with any environmental plans, policies, or regulations related to hazards and hazardous materials.

County of San Diego

The County of San Diego Hazardous Materials Division is the certified local CUPA for the Proposed Project region, regulating hazardous material business plans, hazardous waste and tiered permitting, underground storage tanks, above ground petroleum tanks and risk management.

The *County of San Diego General Plan* includes goals for public safety and emergency response and policies for implementation of those goals. The General Plan does not include any goals or policies requiring specific actions or thresholds for the Proposed Project, and the Proposed Project does not conflict with any aspect of the General Plan related to safety. The Proposed Project would be complementary to General Plan Safety Element Policy S-1.3 to “support efforts and programs that reduce the risk of natural and manmade hazards” by replacement of some

wood structures with steel structures and by adherence to current design standards for all proposed facilities.

City of San Diego

The City of San Diego Fire-Rescue Department is responsible for the preparation, maintenance and execution of fire preparedness and management plans for the City, and is a participating jurisdiction in disaster preparedness under the San Diego County MJHMP described further in Section 5.8.3.2, Emergency Response and Evacuation Plans.

The *City of San Diego General Plan*, Public Facilities, Services and Safety Element includes a strategic framework, goals, objectives and actions for disaster preparedness and hazard mitigation. The General Plan identifies goals and policies intended to allow for the efficient and adequate provision of public services and facilities, as well as to reduce the potential for hazardous or emergency situations to occur.

SDG&E Standards, Plans and Procedures

SDG&E's Electric Standard Practice 113.1 (Wildland Fire Prevention and Fire Safety)

SDG&E's *Electric Standard Practice 113.1* constitutes SDG&E's wildland fire prevention and fire safety standards for all activities, including construction activities such as those included as part of the Proposed Project. The purpose of *Electric Standard Practice 113.1* is to formalize standard operating procedures that would, among other things: improve SDG&E's ability to prevent the ignition of any fire; set standards for tools and equipment to assist with rapid response to small fires; incorporate federal, state and local requirements into standard business practices; establish "Red Flag Warning" restrictions; set criteria for when a formal fire plan is required; and establish a template and requirements for formal fire plans.

SDG&E Fire Prevention Plan

The *SDG&E Fire Prevention Plan* was prepared in compliance with CPUC Commission Decision 12-01-032 (Fire Safety Order) and provides "a comprehensive inventory of the organizational and operational activities that SDG&E undertakes in order to address the risk of fire in the SDG&E service territory."

SDG&E undertakes and implements numerous fire prevention and safety programs, procedures, and protocols and the *SDG&E Fire Prevention Plan* includes descriptions of SDG&E fire prevention and safety procedures and programs including, but not limited to, the following:

- Fire threat and risk area mapping;
- Operational practices to reduce the risk of fires;
- Fire prevention outreach and training programs;
- Field practice guidelines;
- Advanced vegetation management;
- Fire Potential Index; and

- Fire-hardening practices, including:
 - Design standards
 - Construction standards
 - Facility inspection
 - Oversight of activities in rural areas
 - Wood-to-Steel Projects

As part of SDG&E’s fire threat and risk mapping program, SDG&E utilizes a network of approximately 145 weather stations to monitor for high risk weather conditions, such as extreme winds.

5.8.3.2 Emergency Response and Evacuation Plans

State

The State Emergency Plan outlines the emergency management system for use during all emergencies within the State of California. The State Emergency Plan is developed, maintained, and implemented by the California Office of Emergency Services (OES). The State Emergency Plan defines the “policies, concepts, and general protocols” for the proper implementation of the California Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS). The SEMS is an emergency management protocol that agencies within the State of California must follow during multi-agency response efforts whenever state agencies are involved.

San Diego County

The San Diego County OES coordinates the County-wide response effort in the event of a disaster situation. San Diego County OES is responsible for notifying appropriate agencies in the event of a disaster, as well as coordinating all responding agencies. The Unified Disaster Council is the governing body of San Diego County OES, and is chaired by the Chair of the San Diego County Board of Supervisors, and includes representatives from the 18 incorporated cities of the County. OES serves as staff to the Unified Disaster Council and acts as a liaison between the incorporated cities, the State Office of Emergency Services and Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), as well as non-governmental agencies such as the American Red Cross.

The San Diego County OES implements the San Diego County MJHMP. The MJHMP identifies hazards that could potentially affect any or all portions of the County as well as measures for the prevention and minimization of such hazards. The MJHMP was prepared in accordance with the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000. The preparation of the MJHMP qualifies the County for post-disaster funds from the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program.

City of San Diego

City of San Diego Fire-Rescue Department oversees emergency management within the City. The Department is tasked with:

- Coordination of major emergency (disaster) mitigation
- Preparedness
- Response
- Disaster recovery processes through cooperative efforts

The City of San Diego Fire-Rescue Department also participates in disaster preparedness through the San Diego County MJHMP. Mutual aid, response, and emergency management are available from State government agencies where appropriate or by direct request of the local agency.

5.8.3.3 Hazardous Materials Setting

Hazardous materials would be used and stored during construction, operation, and maintenance of the Proposed Project. The following subsections describe the typical hazardous materials utilized during construction, operation, and maintenance and the hazardous materials potentially present along the Proposed Project alignment including existing wastes and materials (hazardous materials sites).

Hazardous Materials Utilized during Construction

Construction activities would involve the periodic and routine transport and use of several common hazardous materials such as hydrocarbon fuels, lubricating oils, internal combustion engine oils, transmission fluid, hydraulic fluid, and cartridges containing primer for ignition and nitrocellulose propellant for gas production in the event that blasting is necessary.

Hazardous Materials Utilized During Operation and Maintenance

Operation and maintenance of the Proposed Project would not be substantially different from existing operation and maintenance practices and activities that SDG&E currently performs on existing facilities in the Proposed Project area. Operation and maintenance of the Proposed Project would be subject to the same laws and regulations governing the handling and disposal of hazardous materials. All relevant local, state and federal regulations would be followed.

Hazardous Materials Sites near the Proposed Project

Table 5.8-1, Hazardous Materials Sites Adjacent to the Proposed Project, lists the known hazardous materials release sites in the Proposed Project area. These sites were determined from State agency database searches of the area surrounding the Proposed Project. Appendix 5.8-A contains specific details about the individual databases searched. Identified sites are shown in Figure 5.8-1.

There are no sites with known hazardous materials releases or contamination on the Proposed Project site. Table 5.8-1, Hazardous Materials Sites Adjacent to the Proposed Project, lists the closest known hazardous materials release sites in the Proposed Project area. These sites were

determined from the EDR database search (as well as searches using state-maintained online databases) of the Proposed Project area (see Appendix 5.8-A). The EDR data search included more than 60 different federal and state environmental data tracking sites that provide listings of sites with records of hazardous material handling or releases to the environment. Many of the lists that are included in the database search are not indicative of hazardous materials releases, but several of the lists specifically identify known past or present hazardous materials release sites and known waste disposal sites.

As shown in Table 5.8-1, four sites occur in proximity to the Proposed Project which indicate a past or present hazardous materials release or contamination. An additional 13 sites located within 0.25 mile of the Proposed Project indicate the use, storage, and/or transport of hazardous materials or wastes. These sites are further described in Appendix 5.8-A, but are not discussed here as there is little, if any, potential threat to the Proposed Project from these sites.

As shown in the descriptions in Table 5.8-1, there are no hazardous materials releases or existing contamination sites in the immediate vicinity of the Proposed Project. The closest site with documented release or contamination is located approximately 650 feet south of the Proposed Project. This site is also the closest active site to the Proposed Project. All of the sites listed in Table 5.8-1 could be considered to be part of the “Cortese List”.

Table 5.8-1: Hazardous Materials Release or Contamination Sites within ¼ Mile of the Proposed Project

Map ID ^a	Site Name/ Site Address	Separation Distance/ Closest Project Structure	Hazardous Materials Database	Description
1	Symcoat Metal Processing 10840 Thornmint Road, San Diego, CA 92127	Approximately 650 feet south of the 69kV reconductor alignment (Structure E22)	SLIC, San Diego Co. HMMD	Open Case – Site Assessment Elevated concentrations of nickel found in the 2014 Preliminary Endangerment Assessment. Nickel-affected soils have been removed to concentrations below an established 2,000 mg/kg cleanup threshold. A work plan has been approved for final measures for affected concrete.
2	Northrop Grumman Systems Corporation 16710 Via Del Campo CT, San Diego, CA 92127	Approximately 1,270 feet south of Rancho Bernardo Substation	CHMIRS, San Diego Co. HMMD, Envirostor	Overflow of painting tank to treatment plant to sewage line; Active permits: propane, diesel fuel
3	Alcoa Electrical Packaging 16750 Via Del Campo CT, San Diego, CA 92127	Approximately 1,000 feet south of Rancho Bernardo Substation	SLIC, San Diego Co. SAM	Soil affected by gasoline spill. Case opened 12/8/1999 and closed 1/25/2000 with Cleanup complete.
4	TRW – Avionics Systems Division 15120 Innovation Drive, San Diego, CA 92128	Approximately 800 feet south of the Rancho Carmel Substation	SLIC	Contamination not specified. Leak discovery and beginning dated 1/9/1991. Leak reported 2/27/1991 Case Closed.
<p><u>Notes:</u> ^a Refer to Figure 5.8-1 for site locations. Sources: <i>Environmental Data Resources, Inc., 2015; DTSC, 2015; SWRCB, 2015.</i></p>				

5.8.3.4 Hazards Setting

Existing Electric Substations and Transmission and Power Line Facilities

The Proposed Project would expand the existing Artesian Substation, reconductor an existing (double-circuit) overhead power line, replace existing wood power line structures with new steel structures as needed, remove some existing power line structures from service, install two new underground getaways near the Artesian and Bernardo Substations, and include minor modifications within the existing Bernardo and Rancho Carmel Substations' footprints. Proposed Project facilities would be located entirely within land owned by SDG&E, existing roads (within franchise position), or existing SDG&E ROWs where similar facilities already exist. These existing facilities constitute the baseline from which potential hazard and hazardous materials impacts are evaluated.

Fire Hazards

Most of the Proposed Project would occur within developed areas; but some portions lie adjacent to undeveloped land with potential for wildland fires, including lands north and south of the Artesian Substation, north of the Bernardo Substation, , and land surrounding the Carmel Valley Road Staging Yard. The City of San Diego has mapped areas in the western portion of the Proposed Project area and around the Bernardo Substation as having Very High Fire Hazard Severity (City of San Diego, 2015). The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection has mapped some areas near the Proposed Project outside City of San Diego limits to be within a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone (CalFire, 2007). These maps are general in nature. These mapped Very High Fire Severity areas are shown in Figure 5.8-2, Very High Fire Hazard Zone Map. Substantial portions of the nearby areas mapped as having Very High Fire Hazard Severity have been graded and developed since maps were produced but some undeveloped areas still occur on or close to the Proposed Project footprint. Fire hazard designations are based in part on extreme weather conditions (which do not occur all the time) and the status of the fire threat would vary based on the local, site specific conditions. Therefore, even though the Proposed Project may be located in mapped high fire threat areas, an actual fire threat depends upon the local weather conditions. SDG&E has developed operating protocols and safety standards that minimize the risk of wildland fires during SDG&E construction activities. Specifically, wildland fire prevention during construction would be governed internally within SDG&E through implementation of SDG&E's *Electric Standard Practice 113.1 (Wildland Fire Prevention and Fire Safety)* as previously discussed in Section 5.8.3.1.

5.8.3.5 Schools Setting

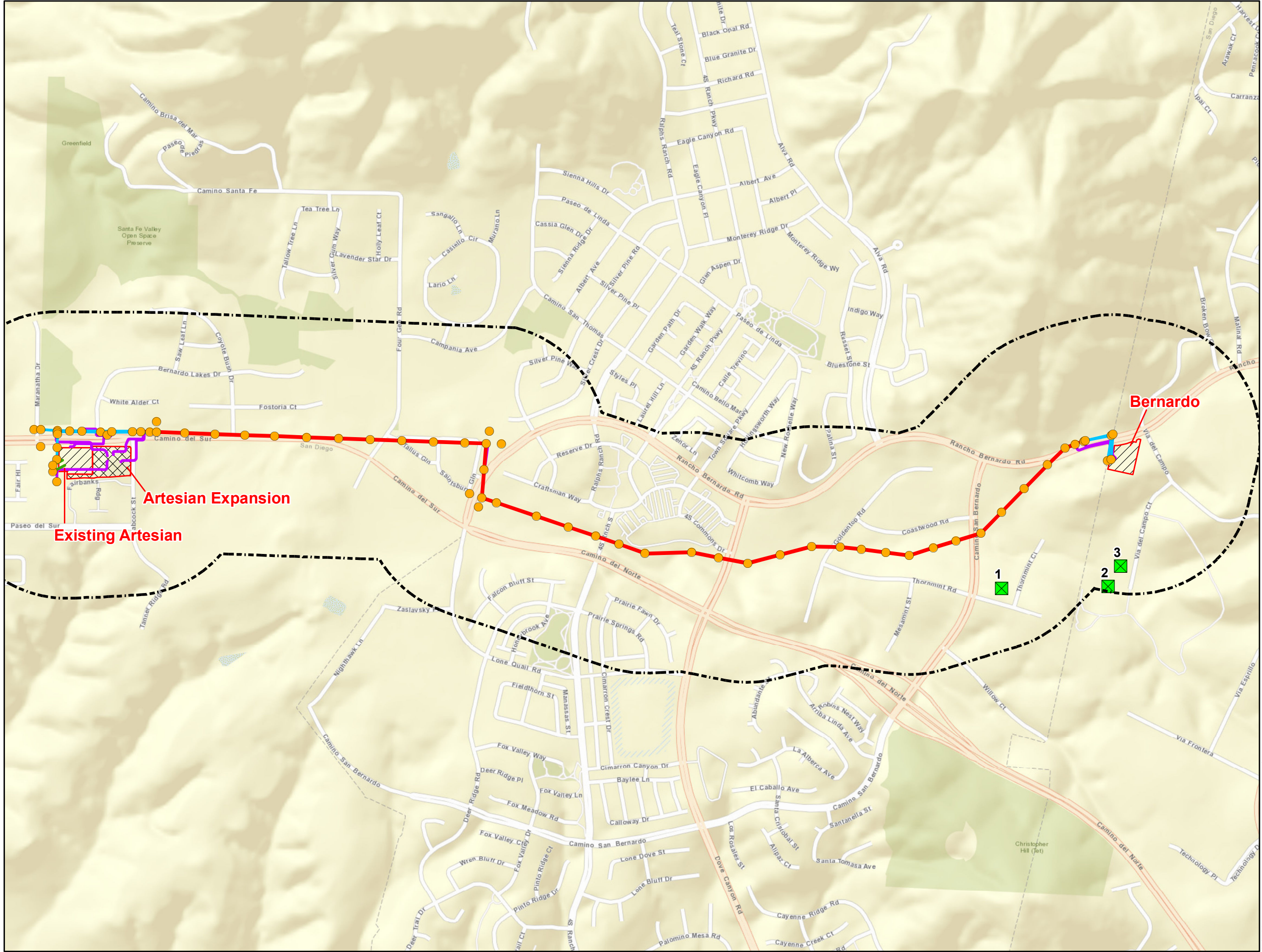
Five schools are located within 0.25 mile of the Proposed Project (refer to Figure 5.10-1). The closest is the Maranatha Christian School on the northwest corner of Camino Del Sur and Maranatha Drive, approximately 0.1 mile away from the closest Proposed Project work area. Other schools within 0.25 mile include Maranatha Christian Schools Preschool, approximately 0.1 mile distant; Design 39 Campus, approximately 0.2 mile distant; Del Norte High School, approximately 0.2 mile distant; and Kinderhouse Montessori School approximately 0.2 mile distant.

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Artesian 230kV Substation Expansion Project

Proposed Project Hazardous Waste Sites Map


Figure 5.8-1




- Project Features**
- Project Structure
 - 69kV Reconductor
 - New 230kV Loop-in
 - Remove from Service
 - New 69kV Underground Getaway
 - Artesian Expansion Area
 - Other Project Areas
 - Quarter-Mile Buffer
- Regulatory Listings**
- Hazardous Waste Site

*No listings found within Camel Valley Staging Yard's vicinity

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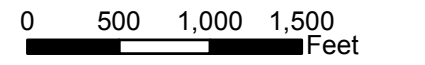


8/9/2016



A Sempra Energy utility

0 500 1,000 1,500 Feet





Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, USGS, Intermap, increment P Corp., NRCAN, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri (Thailand), MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community Content may not reflect National Geographic's current map policy. Sources: National Geographic, Esri, DeLorme, HERE, UNEP-WCMC, USGS, NASA, ESA, METI, NRCAN, GEBCO, NOAA, increment P Corp.; TRC, 2015; SDG&E, 2015; DTSC, 2015





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BACK OF FIGURE 5.8-1 (SHEET 1 OF 2)


Artesian 230kV Substation Expansion Project
Proposed Project Hazardous Waste Sites Map
Figure 5.8-1

Sheet 2 of 2

Project Features

-  Project Structure
-  New Cable in Existing Conduit
-  Other Project Areas
-  Quarter-Mile Buffer

Regulatory Listings

-  Hazardous Waste Site

*No listings found within
 Camel Valley Staging
 Yard's vicinity

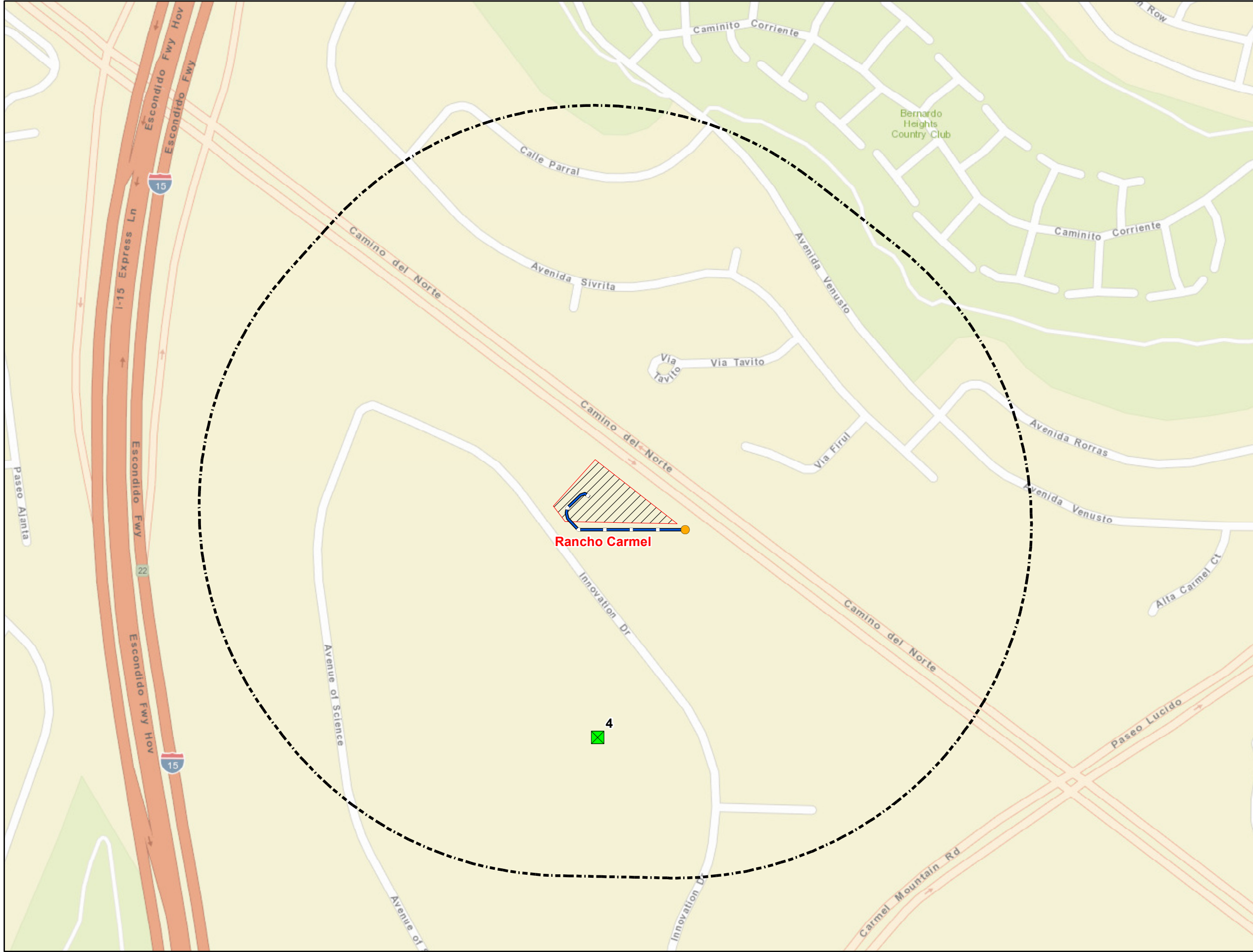
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BACK OF FIGURE 5.8-1 (SHEET 2 OF 2)


Artesian 230kV Substation Expansion Project
Very High Fire Hazard Zone
 Map
Figure 5.8-2

Sheet 1 of 3

- Project Features**
- Project Structure
 - 69kV Reconductor
 - New 230kV Loop-in
 - Remove from Service
 - New 69kV Underground Getaway
 - Artesian Expansion Area
 - Other Project Areas
- Fire Hazard Zone**
- Very High Fire Hazard Zone

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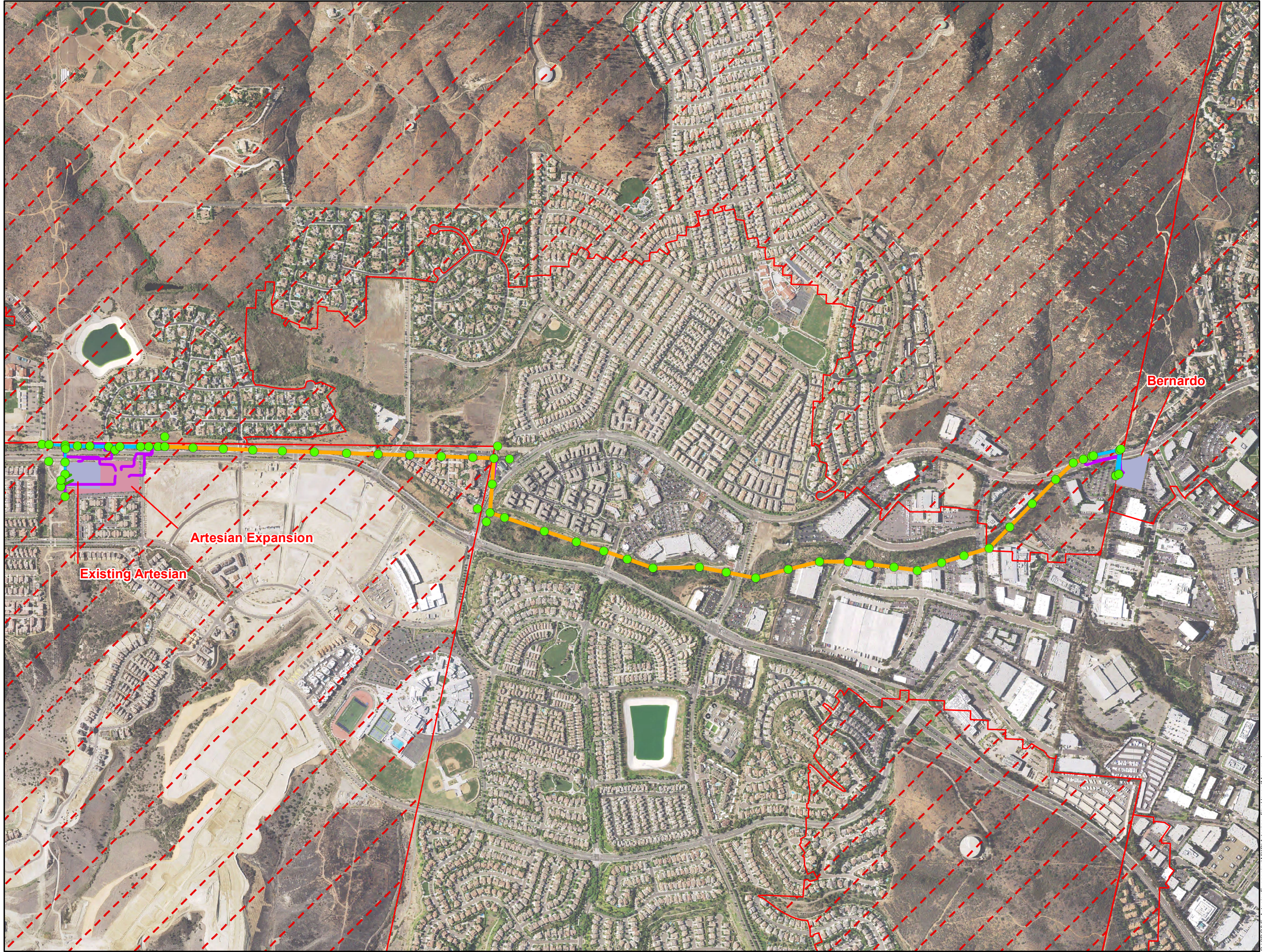



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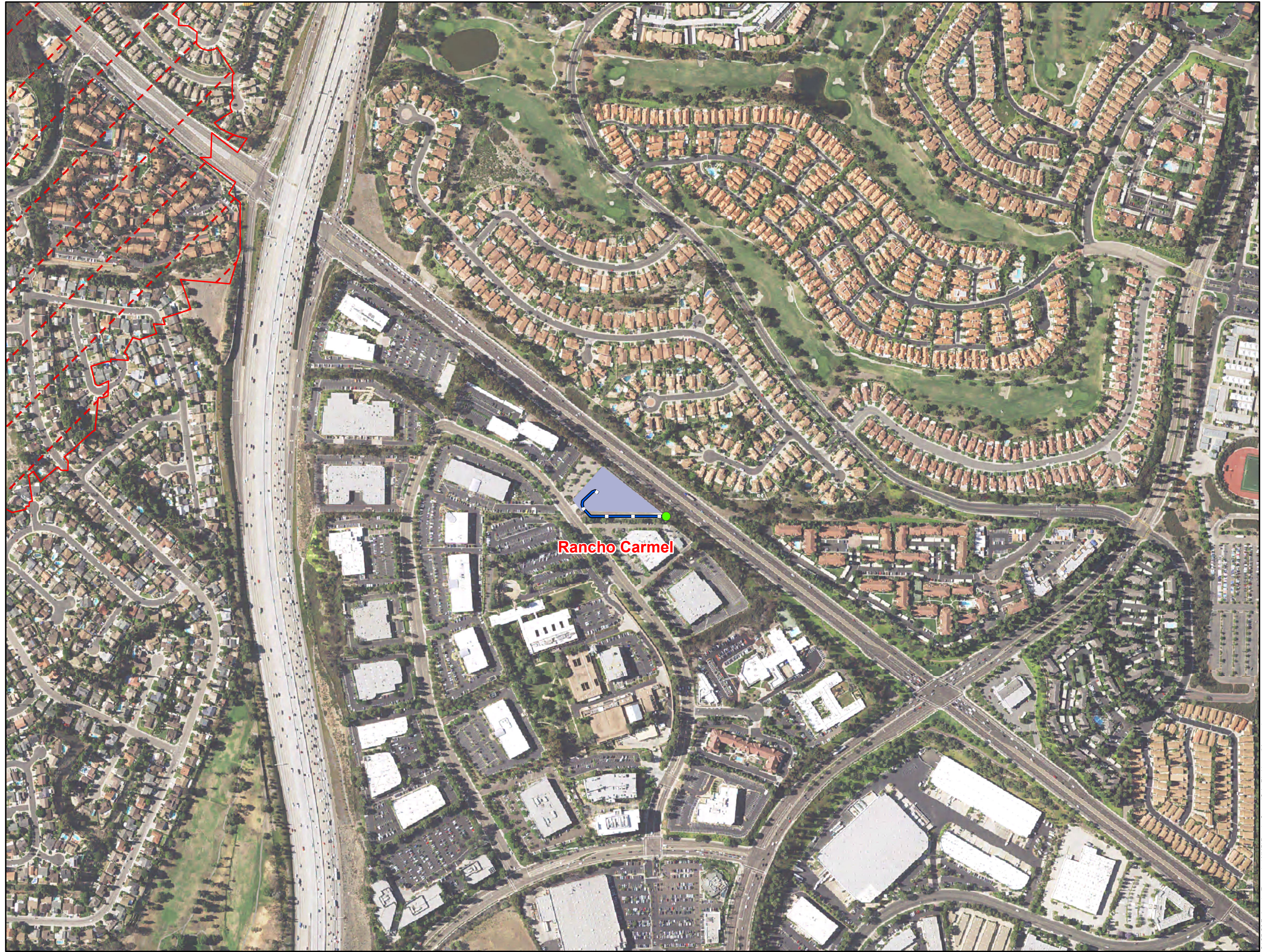
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BACK OF FIGURE 5.8-2 (SHEET 1 OF 3)



**Artesian 230kV Substation
Expansion Project**
Very High Fire Hazard Zone
Map
Figure 5.8-2

Sheet 2 of 3

Project Features

- Project Structure
- New Cable in Existing Conduit
- Other Project Areas

Fire Hazard Zone

- Very High Fire Hazard Zone

Rancho Carmel

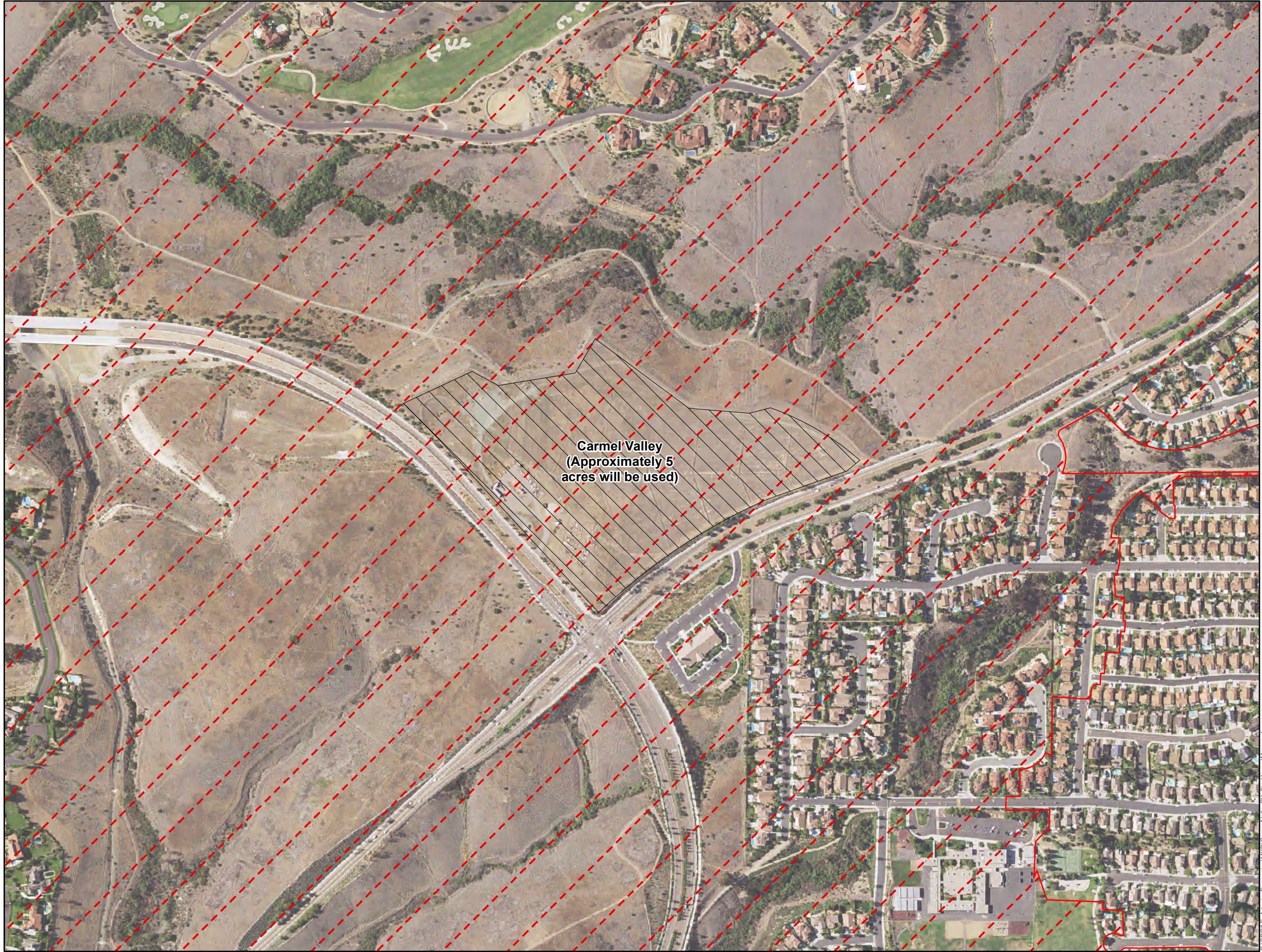
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

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BACK OF FIGURE 5.8-2 (SHEET 2 OF 3)





**Artesian 230kV Substation
Expansion Project**
Very High Fire Hazard Zone
Map
Figure 5.8-2

Sheet 3 of 3

- Project Features**
-  Staging / Storage Yard
- Fire Hazard Zone**
-  Very High Fire Hazard Zone

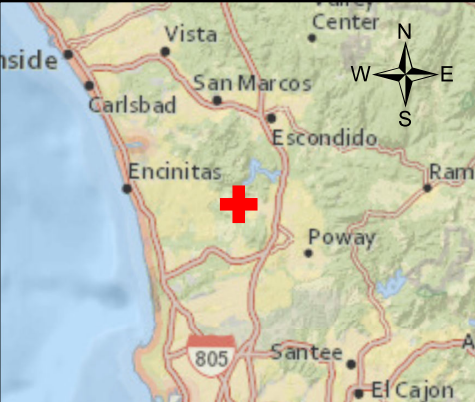
Carmel Valley
(Approximately 5
acres will be used)

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0 200 400 600 Feet



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BACK OF FIGURE 5.8-2 (SHEET 3 OF 3)

5.8.3.6 Airports Setting

There are no airports, public or private, within the immediate vicinity of the Proposed Project. The closest public airports, Montgomery Field and Ramona Field, are located over 10 miles away from the Proposed Project. The closest private airport to the Proposed Project is located 9 miles to the south on MCAS Miramar. The Proposed Project is outside of the MCAS Miramar Airport Influence Area (AIA). The FAA regulations at 40 CFR 77.9(b) require notification to the FAA for any construction or alteration that exceeds an imaginary surface of specified slopes up to 20,000 feet from some airports. With the Proposed Project located 9 miles from the closest airport, it is beyond any such airspace. FAA notice is also required for any construction or alteration that exceeds 200 feet above the ground surface [40 CFR 77.9(a)]; however, no Proposed Project structure would exceed this height. If any catenary spans exceed this height, aerial marking (marker balls) could be utilized pursuant to FAA regulations, as directed by the FAA determination. No Proposed Project catenaries are higher than 200 feet.

5.8.4 Potential Impacts

5.8.4.1 Significance Criteria

Thresholds of impact significance were derived from Appendix G of the *CEQA Guidelines*. Under these guidelines, the Proposed Project could have a potentially significant impact regarding hazards and hazardous materials if it would:

- 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) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area;
- f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area;
- g) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan; or
- 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.

5.8.4.2 Question 8a - Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?

Construction – Less Than Significant Impact

Vehicles and equipment necessary for construction could contain or require the temporary, short-term use of potentially hazardous substances, such as fuels, lubricating oils, and hydraulic fluids. Use of hazardous substances and Proposed Project demolition work may generate hazardous waste. The potential exists for an accidental release of hazardous materials or hazardous waste during demolition, construction and refueling activities. Typically used hazardous materials include, but are not necessarily limited to, the following:

- ABC fire extinguisher
- Acetylene gas
- Air tool oil
- Ammonium hydroxide
- Antifreeze (ethylene glycol)
- Automatic transmission fluid
- Battery acid (in vehicles and substation control shelter)
- Bottled oxygen
- Brake fluid
- Gasoline Treatment
- Gasoline
- Hot stick cleaner (cloth treated with polydimethylsiloxane)
- Hydraulic fluid
- Insulating oil (inhibited, non-polychlorinated biphenyl [PCB])
- Lubricating grease
- Mastic coating
- Methyl alcohol
- Motor oil
- Canned Spray paint
- Cartridges containing primer for ignition
- Chain lubricant (contains methylene chloride)
- Connector grease (penotex)
- Contact cleaner 2000
- Diesel de-icer
- Diesel fuel
- Diesel fuel additive
- Eyeglass cleaner (contains methylene chloride)
- Nitrocellulose propellant
- Paint thinner
- Propane
- Puncture seal tire inflator
- Starter fluid
- Sulfur hexafluoride (within the circuit breakers in the substation)
- Two-cycle oil (contains distillates and hydro-treated heavy paraffin)
- WD-40
- ZEP (safety solvent)

The release of these materials has the potential to impact construction workers, the public and the environment if they are not properly contained and removed. Blasting agents, if needed, also could present a hazard of injury or property damage if improperly handled.

The Proposed Project would comply with applicable state and federal regulations governing routine transport, use and disposal of hazardous materials and wastes. SDG&E, and all contractors involved in the construction of the Proposed Project, would also implement standard SDG&E operational procedures to comply with the applicable state and federal regulatory

requirements and ensure that potential impacts resulting from hazardous material transport, use, storage and disposal remain less than significant.

Potentially applicable existing state and federal regulations include, but are not necessarily limited to the following:

- Federal OSHA regulations for worker safety in hazardous material remediation and hazardous waste operations (29 CFR Section 1910.120);
- Federal OSHA regulations hazard communication for workers (29 CFR Section 1910.1200);
- Federal OSHA regulations for toxic air contaminants for workers (29 CFR Section 1910.1000);
- CalOSHA regulations for worker safety in hazardous material remediation and hazardous waste operations (8 CCR 5192);
- CalOSHA regulations for hazard communication for workers (8 CCR 5194); and
- DTSC regulations implementing RCRA and the California HWCL (22 CCR Division 4.5).

Typical BMPs could include, but would not be limited to, construction practices such as the use of absorbent pads for spill containment, specified locations for construction vehicle refueling, and a daily vehicle inspection schedule designed to identify leaking fuels and/or oils as early as possible. In addition, the construction contractors would also implement (in addition to regulatory and SDG&E requirements) their own compliance management programs to ensure that regulatory requirements are adhered to and that worker and public safety are secured.

With the Proposed Project's compliance with applicable laws and regulations, including BMPs, the hazard due to the Proposed Project's routine transport, use and disposal of hazardous materials in compliance with regulatory requirements would be less than significant.

Operation & Maintenance – No Impact

SDG&E currently maintains and operates existing electric transmission, power, distribution and substation facilities throughout the Proposed Project area. SDG&E's existing facilities and operations and maintenance activities constitute the baseline against which the impacts of the Proposed Project are evaluated. Operations and maintenance activities for the Proposed Project would be similar to baseline conditions. Operation and maintenance of the new underground getaways would not generally require the use of hazardous materials that could pose a material risk to the public or the environment. All herbicides utilized during maintenance around transmission and power line structures would follow SDG&E's existing procedures for application of herbicides and would not be substantially different from current herbicide utilization within the Proposed Project area. Considering these factors, there would be no operation and maintenance impacts.

5.8.4.3 Question 8b - 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?

Construction – Less than Significant Impact

As discussed under Section 5.8.4.2, construction of the Proposed Project would include the handling and use of common hazardous materials such as fuels, lubricants, and hydraulic fluids and construction and demolition work could generate hazardous waste. While the potential for upset conditions to cause a release of these materials does exist, the chances of an upset or accident condition resulting in a substantial hazard to the public or the environment due to a hazardous material release is considered low. The occurrence of hazardous materials during construction would not require transportation of hazardous materials in unusual quantities or with unusual risks compared to typical construction projects.. Therefore, impacts are anticipated to be less than significant.

Operation & Maintenance – No Impact

SDG&E currently maintains and operates existing electric transmission, power, distribution and substation facilities throughout the Proposed Project area. SDG&E's existing facilities and operations and maintenance activities constitute the baseline against which the impacts of the Proposed Project are evaluated. Operations and maintenance activities for the Proposed Project would be similar to baseline conditions. Operation and maintenance of the expanded substation and new underground substation getaways would not generally require the use of hazardous materials that could pose a material risk to the public or the environment. Considering these factors, there would be no operation and maintenance impacts.

5.8.4.4 Question 8c - Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?

Construction – Less Than Significant Impact

As described in Section 5.8.3.5, several schools exist within a 0.25 mile of the Proposed Project and most are located approximately 0.1 to 0.2 miles distant. The closest school to the Proposed Project is the Maranatha Christian School on the northwest corner of Camino Del Sur and Maranatha Drive, across Maranatha Street from the closest Proposed Project work. Construction of the Proposed Project is not expected to result in hazardous emissions in the vicinity of any sensitive receptors, including schools. Construction of the Proposed Project would include the handling and use of hazardous substances (refer to Section 5.8.3.3), however, the utilization and transport of these materials does not represent a significant risk to any existing schools. Therefore, the impact is anticipated to be less than significant.

Operation & Maintenance – No Impact

SDG&E currently maintains and operates existing electric transmission, power, distribution and substation facilities throughout the Proposed Project area. SDG&E's existing facilities and operations and maintenance activities constitute the baseline against which the impacts of the Proposed Project are evaluated. Operations and maintenance activities for the Proposed Project

would be similar to baseline conditions. Operation and maintenance of the expanded Artesian Substation and the new underground substation getaways would not generally require the use of hazardous materials that could pose a material risk to the public or the environment. Considering these factors, there would be no operation and maintenance impacts.

5.8.4.5 Question 8d - 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?

Construction, Operation, and Maintenance – No Impact

The review of agency environmental databases and the EDR report described in Section 5.8.3.3 indicate that the Proposed Project is not located on any site that is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5, or any superseding agency list. As demonstrated in Table 5.8-1, there are no open cases of hazardous materials or waste release, or contamination within the Proposed Project disturbance footprint. The closest site with an open or unresolved case to the Proposed Project is located approximately 650 feet from the 69 kV reconductor power line alignment (refer to Figure 5.8-1). Therefore, there would be no effect on the Proposed Project from this site or any other site listed in Table 5.8-1.

5.8.4.6 Question 8e - For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?

Construction, Operation, and Maintenance – No Impact

The Proposed Project is not within any airport land use plan area nor within two miles of any airport.

5.8.4.7 Question 8f - For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?

Construction, Operation, and Maintenance – No Impact

There are no private airstrips in the vicinity of the Proposed Project.

5.8.4.8 Question 8g - Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?

Construction – Less Than Significant Impact

The Proposed Project would occur within SDG&Es existing ROWs, SDG&E-owned property, and underground in a franchise position (city/county roads). Temporary construction with appropriate traffic controls would occur as needed for installation of Proposed Project facilities. Emergency response planning would not be impacted during construction as streets would remain open to emergency vehicles throughout construction. Although temporary lane closures would be needed for underground substation getaway construction, any such construction within

public roadways would be conducted pursuant to approved traffic control plans that would ensure emergency access is preserved during construction activities. With traffic management practiced in accordance with City and County requirements and no expected road closures, impacts on emergency response or emergency evacuation routes would be less than significant.

Operation & Maintenance – Less than Significant Impact

SDG&E currently maintains and operates existing electric transmission, power, distribution and substation facilities throughout the Proposed Project area. SDG&E’s existing facilities and operations and maintenance activities constitute the baseline against which the impacts of the Proposed Project are evaluated. Operations and maintenance activities for the Proposed Project would generally be similar to existing conditions. An exception would be operation and maintenance of the new underground substation getaways in Camino Del Sur and Rancho Bernardo Road that would require occasional access to splice vaults. Access to these splice vaults could temporarily impact traffic flow, but street would remain open to emergency vehicles. Access to the splice vaults within roads would require encroachment permits from the City or County (depending upon the location). As part of the encroachment permit process, appropriate traffic control measures (as approved by the City or County) would be required during access of the splice vaults whenever traffic flow could be affected. Finally, maintenance activities at the splice vault locations would only occur at very infrequent intervals (approximately once every three years). Therefore, any impacts to emergency traffic flow that could occur as a result of operation and maintenance of the Proposed Project would be less than significant.

5.8.4.9 Question 8h - 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?

Construction – Less than Significant Impact

As previously described in Section 5.8.3.4, portions of the Proposed Project are located within or adjacent to undeveloped land with a threat of wildland fires. Fire hazard designations are based in part on extreme weather conditions (which do not occur all the time) and the status of the fire threat would vary based on the local, site specific conditions. Therefore, even though the Proposed Project is partially located within the geographic boundaries of areas designated as fire threat areas, the actual fire threat does not exist if the required local weather conditions are not present.

In dry conditions, construction activities in undeveloped areas or other areas with adequate fuel do have the potential to start a fire due to the increased presence of vehicles, equipment, and human activity in areas of high fire risk. In particular, heat or sparks from construction vehicles or equipment have the potential to ignite dry vegetation. Construction of the Proposed Project, however, would not expose people or structures to significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires with implementation of SDG&E’s comprehensive construction fire prevention program. Consistent with current SDG&E standard practices, SDG&E would implement fire prevention and protection BMPs, which typically include requirements for carrying emergency fire suppression equipment, conducting “tailgate meetings” that cover fire safety discussions, restrictions on smoking and idling vehicles, and construction restrictions

during red flag warnings. As part of the Proposed Project, SDG&E would adhere to its *Electric Standard Practice 113.1 (Wildland Fire Prevention and Fire Safety)* which includes, but is not limited to, the following procedures:

- Minimum requirements for firefighting equipment (including type and location); and
- Work limitations for “high” to “extreme” fire danger days.

The relevant portions of this document is incorporated into the design of the Proposed Project, and would be used to ensure that potential impacts relating to wildland fires remain less than significant.

Operation & Maintenance – No Impact

SDG&E currently maintains and operates existing electric transmission, power, distribution and substation facilities throughout the Proposed Project area. SDG&E's existing facilities and operations and maintenance activities constitute the baseline against which the impacts of the Proposed Project are evaluated. Operations and maintenance activities for the Proposed Project would be similar to existing conditions. The operation and maintenance of the new underground substation getaways in existing roadways would not have a material influence on the potential for wildland fires. T There would be no operation and maintenance impacts.

5.8.5 Applicant Proposed Measures

The Proposed Project would have no potentially significant impacts relating to hazards or hazardous materials; therefore, no APMs are proposed.

5.8.6 Detailed Discussion of Significant Impacts

Based on the preceding analysis, no significant impacts relating to hazards or hazardous materials are anticipated from the Proposed Project.

5.8.7 References

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