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- Figure 4.9-1 Sensitive Receptors Map
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4.9 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS HANDLING

This section describes the hazardous materials to be used in conjunction with the construction and operation of the proposed Project. The discussion includes information on the applicable LORS and includes an evaluation of potential public health impacts resulting from the storage and handling of hazardous materials.

A list of known chemicals associated with the Project is provided below. In addition, a description of the storage facilities and handling equipment for hazardous materials, which have been designed to ensure that potential impacts will be below designated thresholds of significance, even in the unlikely event of a worst-case accidental release of a hazardous material, is discussed. After a hazardous material is used or disposed, it may become a hazardous waste requiring disposal or treatment at an appropriately licensed facility. Hazardous wastes are discussed in Section 4.11, Waste Management.

The construction and operation of Quail Brush requires a number of hazardous materials to be handled and stored on the proposed Project site. Identified hazardous materials present during construction and operations will not be stored in amounts greater than the State and Federal Threshold Quantity.

4.9.1 Affected Environment

The proposed Project will be located on a parcel of land south of the Sycamore Landfill. The parcel is located in an area currently zoned RS-1-8 (single family residential use). A zoning change request will run concurrently with the siting and permitting effort. A list of current assessor's parcel numbers and owners' names and addresses for all parcels within 1,000 feet of the Project site boundaries or within 500 feet of the Project linear facilities is provided in Appendix A.

The Project consists of the plant site, the 230kV gen tie, the utility switchyard, and the 8-inch natural gas pipeline lateral. To the immediate south of the site is SR 52, to the north is the Sycamore Landfill, to the east of the site is the City of Santee, and the area to the west of the Project is vacant land. The transmission line runs north from the Project site to the utility switchyard through property owned by the Sycamore Landfill. The proposed temporary construction laydown and parking areas will be located on previously disturbed Sycamore Landfill property approximately one-half mile from the Quail Brush site (approximately 5 acres). Additional construction personnel parking will be located offsite with shuttle services, as discussed in Section 2.3.13.

The Project will connect to the SDG&E 230kV electric transmission system at the proposed utility switchyard, approximately 1 mile north of the plant site. The proposed 230kV gen tie route runs north along the west side of Sycamore Landfill Road for approximately 2,600 feet then northwest for approximately 2,600 feet to the utility switchyard. The utility switchyard and the entire run of the 230kV gen tie will be located on property owned by the Sycamore Landfill.

The Project will connect to the existing 20-inch diameter SDG&E natural gas pipeline that is located 2,200 feet away from the proposed plant site at the intersection of Mast Boulevard and Sycamore Landfill Road. From the tie-in point, the Project's 8-inch gas pipeline lateral will generally follow Sycamore Landfill Road to the proposed plant site.

4.9.1.1 Local Land Use

There are several schools, day-care facilities, and public use parks located near the Project along SR 52 and Mast Boulevard. SR 52 and SR 125 would be the primary routes used for transport of hazardous materials related to the Project. Given the site's residential location, a number of sensitive receptors (schools, hospitals, daycare facilities, or long-term health care facilities) are located within a 3-mile radius of the Project. The nearest sensitive receptor is a residence situated approximately 0.4 mile southeast of the Project. The proposed Project will not be located within 1,000 feet of any sensitive receptor, including residential areas, schools, general acute care hospitals, long-term health care facilities, and child daycare facilities. However, the natural gas pipeline tap will be located adjacent to a residential area at the northeast corner of Mast Boulevard and West Hills Parkway. Figure 4.9-1 provides a 1:24,000 scale map showing the 1.0 mile radius buffer from the Project site (including Project gen tie, plant site, and gas pipeline lateral). Schools, hospitals, day-care facilities, emergency response facilities, or long-term health care within a 1.0-mile radius of the Project are shown on Figure 4.9-1.

The school closest to the Project is West Hills High School (8756 Mast Boulevard, Santee), which is approximately 2,600 feet (0.50 mile) from the Project. The approved route of transport for regulated materials used at the Project would not pass this school. The school entrance is 2,000 feet further east on Mast Boulevard from the Sycamore Landfill Road intersection. The proposed route of transport is described in Section 4.9.2.3, Hazardous Materials Onsite.

The Phase 1 ESA report in Appendix G also contains a description of the receptors.

4.9.1.2 Hazardous Materials Storage

Hazardous materials that would be used during construction and operation were evaluated for hazardous characteristics. Some of these materials will be continuously stored at the plant site. Others will be brought onsite for the initial startup and be maintained every 3 to 5 years. Some materials will be used only during startup.

4.9.1.3 Construction Phase

During construction of the proposed Project components, regulated substances, as defined in California's Health and Safety Code, Section 25531, will not be used. Therefore, there will be no discussion of regulated substance storage or handling. Hazardous materials to be used during construction of the Project and its associated linear facilities will include gasoline, diesel fuel, motor oil, hydraulic fluid, solvents, cleaners, sealants, welding flux, various lubricants, paint, and paint thinner. There are no feasible alternatives to motor fuels and oils for operating construction equipment. The types of paint required would depend on the types of equipment and structures that must be coated and manufacturers' requirements for coating. Table 4.9-1 presents information on hazardous materials usage and storage during construction based on Title 22 Hazardous Characterization. Table 4.9-2 presents information on hazardous materials usage and storage during construction based on material properties.

Table 4.9-1 Hazardous Materials Usage and Storage During Construction Based on Title 22 Hazardous Characterization

Material	Hazardous Characteristics ¹	Purpose	Storage Location	Maximum Stored ²	Storage Type
Acetylene	Ignitability	Welding	Hazardous Material Storage Area	270 cubic feet (cf)	Cylinder
Argon	Ignitability	Welding	Hazardous Material Storage Area	270 cf	Cylinder
Diesel fuel	Ignitability	Emergency generator	Hazardous Material Storage Area	2,000 gallon (gal)	Tank, UL C.S.
Oxygen – gaseous	Ignitability	Welding operation	Hazardous Material Storage Area	275 cf	Cylinder
Paint	Toxicity	Painting	Hazardous Material Storage Area	100 gal	Can
Sodium hydroxide	Corrosivity	Spill neutralization	Hazardous Material Storage Area	2 gal	Carboy

Source: Applicant

Notes:

- ¹ Hazardous characteristics identified per Title 22 California Code of Regulations Section 66261.20 et seq. for hazardous wastes.
- ² All numbers are approximate.

Table 4.9-2 Hazardous Materials Usage and Storage During Construction Based on Material Properties

Material	Hazardous Characteristics ¹	Purpose	Storage Location	Maximum Stored ²	Storage Type
Lubricating oil	Mildly toxic	Lubricating equipment parts	Hazardous Material Storage Area	550 gal	Drum

Source: Applicant

Notes:

- ¹ Hazardous characteristics based on material properties and potential health hazards provided by those properties.
- ² All numbers are approximate.

4.9.1.4 Operations Phase

Hazardous materials will not be stored or used in the gas supply line or electric transmission line corridors during operations. Storage locations during operation are described in Table 4.9-3. Table 4.9-4 presents information on these materials, including trade names, chemical names, chemical abstract service (CAS) numbers, maximum quantities onsite, reportable quantities (RQs), threshold planning quantities (TPQs), threshold quantities (TQs), and status as a Proposition 65 chemical (a chemical known to the state of California to be carcinogenic or to cause reproductive problems in humans). Toxicity characteristics and the exposure level criteria for regulated substances in quantities used during operation are shown in Table 4.9-5. There are no materials that exceed threshold quantities. Health hazards and flammability data are summarized in Table 4.9-5. Table 4.9-5 also contains information on incompatible chemicals (e.g., strong oxidizers). Measures to mitigate the potential effects of hazardous materials are discussed in Section 4.9.5.

Table 4.9-3 Anticipated Use and Location of Hazardous Materials During Operation

Chemical	Use	Storage Location	State	Type of Storage
Urea (40%)	Control NO _x emissions through SCR	Outdoors in the urea unloading/storage area	Liquid	Continuously Onsite
Diesel Fuel	Fuel for engines, fire pumps, and natural gas heater	Diesel fuel tank	Liquid	Continuously Onsite
Hydraulic Oil	Engine/generators	Contained within equipment (engine hall)	Liquid	Continuously Onsite
Lubrication Oil	Engine lubricating oil	Oil storage areas (TBD)	Liquid	Continuously Onsite
Medium Oil	Coolant for electrical generator's bearings	Electrical generators (engine room)	Liquid	Continuously Onsite
Mineral Insulating Oil	Transformers/switchyard	Contained within transformers	Liquid	Continuously Onsite
Antifreeze (propylene glycol)	Coolant for radiators	Radiator array and jacket water circuit	Liquid	Continuously Onsite
Biocide	Biocide for diesel fuel	Adjacent to diesel tank	Liquid	Continuously Onsite
Cleaning Chemicals/Detergents	Periodic cleaning of engines	Maintenance Shop	Liquid	Continuously Onsite
Corrosion Inhibitor	Cooling water corrosion inhibitor	Radiator array and jacket water circuit	Liquid	Continuously Onsite
Oxidation Catalyst Panels	Catalyst panels for reduction of CO	Oxidation catalyst unit (reactor vessels)	Solid	Continuously Onsite
SCR Panels	Catalyst panel for reduction of NO _x	SCR unit (reactor vessels)	Solid	Continuously Onsite
Sulfuric Acid (H ₂ SO ₄) (in batteries)	Sealed batteries	MV building/control	Liquid	Continuously Onsite

Table 4.9-4 Quail Brush Chemical Inventory

Trade Name	Chemical Name	Chemical Abstract Service Number	Maximum Quantity Onsite	CERCLA SARA RQ ^a	RQ of Material as Used Onsite ^b	EHS TPQ ^c	Regulated Substance TQ ^d	Prop 65
Citric Acid		77-92-9	Will vary during construction up to 200 pounds (lbs); not onsite during operations	*	*	*	*	No
Diesel No. 2	Fuel Oil	None	250 gal	42 gal	42 gal	*	*	Yes
Cleaning chemicals/detergents	Various	None	110 gal	Cleaning chemicals/detergents	*	*	*	No
Corrosion Inhibitor	Potassium 2-ethylhexanoate (10-30%) 1H-Benzotriazole, methyl (1-5%)	3164-85-0	110 gal	50 gal	*	*	*	No
Lubrication Oil	Zinc (0.03%), Phosphorodithoic acid, O,O-Di C1-14-Alkyl Esters, Zinc Salts (0.33%), Poly Butenyl Succinimide (1-5%)	7440-66-6 68649-42-3	About 10,000 gal in bulk storage	42 gal	42 gal	*	*	No
Mineral Insulating Oil	Transformer insulation Oil	8012-95-1	15,870 gal	42 gal	42 gal	*	*	Yes
Mercury Vapor Lamps and Tubes	Mercury	7439-97-6	Approx. 50 bulbs (approx. 100 lbs)	1 lb	0.03 lb h	*	*	Yes
Sulfuric Acid (sealed batteries) ^e	Sulfuric Acid (93%)	7664-93-9	In batteries only	1,000 lb	1,075 lb	1,000 lb	*	No
Urea	Urea (40% solution by weight)	57-13-6	20,000 gal	*	*	*	*	No

Notes:

- a Reportable quantity for a pure chemical, per the CERCLA SARA [Ref. 40 CFR 302, Table 302.4]. Release equal to or greater than RQ must be reported. Under California law, any amount that has a realistic potential to adversely affect the environment or human health or safety must be reported.
- b Reportable quantity for materials as used onsite. Since some of the hazardous materials are mixtures that contain only a percentage of a reportable chemical, the reportable quantity of the mixture can be different than for a pure chemical. For example, if a material only contains 10 percent of a reportable chemical and the RQ is 100 lb., the reportable quantity for that material would be (100 lb)/(10percent) = 1,000 lb.
- c Extremely Hazardous Substance Threshold Planning Quantity [Ref. 40 CFR Part 355, Appendix A]. If quantities of extremely hazardous materials equal to or greater than TPQ are handled or stored, they must be registered with the local Administering Agency.
- d TQ is Threshold Quantity from 19 CCR 2770.5 (state) or 40 CFR 68.130 (federal).
- e There is a state TQ of 1,000 pounds for sulfuric acid that does not apply to this form of sulfuric acid.

* No reporting requirement. Chemical has no listed threshold under this requirement.

Table 4.9-5 Toxicity, Reactivity, and Flammability of Hazardous Substances Used or Stored Onsite

Hazardous Materials	Physical Description	Health Hazard	Reactive and Incompatibles	Flammability ¹
Urea (40% by weight in solution)	Clear liquid having the slight pungent odor of ammonia	Minor health hazard	Metals	May be combustible at high temperature
Antifreeze	Green, sweet smelling viscous liquid	Causes irritation	Strong oxidizing agents	Combustible
Cleaning chemicals/ detergents	Liquid	Refer to individual chemical labels	Refer to individual chemical labels	Refer to individual chemical labels
Corrosion inhibitor (Texaco Extended Life Corrosion Inhibitor)	Red liquid with mild odor	Eye irritation; harmful if ingested	Not available	Nonflammable
Diesel fuel	Liquid with petroleum odor	Eye and skin irritation	Strong acids and strong oxidizing agents	Combustible
Hydraulic oil	Oily, dark liquid	Hazardous if ingested	Sodium hypochlorite	Combustible
Lubrication oil	Oily, dark liquid	Hazardous if ingested	Sodium hypochlorite	Flammable
Mineral insulating oil	Oily, clear liquid	Minor health hazard	Sodium hypochlorite	Can be combustible, depending on manufacturer
Mineral lubricating oil	Oily, clear liquid	Minor health hazard	Sodium hypochlorite	Can be combustible, depending on manufacturer
Sulfuric acid	Colorless, dense, oily liquid	Strongly corrosive; strong irritant to all tissue; minor burns to permanent damage to tissue	Organic materials, chlorates, carbides, fulminates, metals in powdered form; reacts violently with water	Nonflammable

Notes:

Data were obtained from Material Safety Data Sheets

¹ Per Department of Transportation regulations, under 49 CFR 173: "Flammable" liquids have a flash point less than or equal to 141° F; "Combustible" liquids have a flash point greater than 141° F.

A number of hazardous materials would be stored and used on the site during the operation of the combined-cycle gas turbines and Selective SCR systems at the Project. Table 4.9-4 lists the hazardous materials that would be used or stored onsite as a result of the proposed Project. Information provided in this table for each material includes the maximum quantity stored on site, CAS number, anticipated usage quantity, location, nature of the associated hazard, and state/federal threshold quantities. Anticipated bulk storage of hazardous materials include the following:

- One (1) urea storage tank, approximately 20,000 gallons, and handling system serving the SCR units
- One (1) new lube oil tank, approximately 10,000 gallons
- One (1) used lube oil tank, approximately 10,000 gallons
- One (1) maintenance service oil tank, approximately 6,000 gallons
- One (1) diesel storage tank, approximately 250 gallons

4.9.2 Environmental Consequences

Construction and operation of the Project will involve the use of hazardous materials. The use of these materials and their potential to cause adverse environmental and human health effects related to the use of these materials are discussed in this section.

4.9.2.1 Significance Criteria

The Project could have a significant effect on the environment in terms of hazardous materials handling if it would do the following (CEQA Guidelines Section 15002(g), Appendix G):

- Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport or use of hazardous materials.
- 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.
- Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school.

4.9.2.2 Transport of Hazardous Materials

Project operations will require weekly transportation of hazardous materials to the plant site (see also Section 4.4, Traffic and Transportation). Transportation of hazardous materials will comply with all Caltrans, USEPA, California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), CHP, and California State Fire Marshal regulations. The approved transportation route for bulk delivery of hazardous materials will be from I-15 to SR 52 east, or I-8 to SR 125 north, to SR 52 east, to the Mast Boulevard exit, then Mast Boulevard east 600 feet to Landfill Road, then left on Landfill Road 2,200 feet to the Project site.

4.9.2.3 Hazardous Materials Onsite

Construction

The quantities of hazardous materials onsite during construction are anticipated to be small. Tables 4.9-1 and 4.9-2 contain information regarding hazardous materials onsite during construction. The small quantities of fuel, oil, and grease that might drip from construction equipment would have relatively low toxicity and be easily recoverable. Possible incidents would likely involve small scale spills during cleaning or use of other materials in the storage areas or during refueling of machinery, and fluids related to equipment maintenance. These incidents would be a relatively low public health risk, but could contaminate surface water or groundwater if an uncontrolled release occurred.

Operations

Hazardous materials will be used and stored onsite to support the operations of the Project and are listed in Table 4-9.5.

Urea will be utilized in a Urea-to-Ammonia system for a selective catalytic reduction system to reduce NO_x emissions from the generating units. In the urea to ammonia system, urea (listed by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration [FDA] lists urea as “Generally Recognized as Safe” [GRAS] is transported to the site in either dry or solution form, or as urea liquor (the purest urea form available) and mixed with water to form a 40-50 percent aqueous solution for processing. This solution is then fed to an in-line reactor vessel where heat is applied that supports the overall endothermic hydrolysis of urea to form ammonia. This system avoids the hazards of ammonia transportation, transfer, and storage. The urea storage area will have spill containment and ammonia vapor detection equipment inside the containment area. Bulk storage of urea will be in vertical, atmospheric tanks designed to American Petroleum Institute standards appropriate for storing urea solutions. Implementation of Best Management Practices (BMPs) and mitigation measures will reduce any potentially significant offsite impacts related to the storage and handling of urea to less than significant.

The passive mitigation features of the Project design include the concrete containment area associated with bulk flammable and corrosive materials, and the containment area surrounding the tanker truck unloading facilities. These design features will reduce potential offsite impacts in the event of an accidental ammonia release.

No adverse environmental impacts related to other hazardous materials used/stored on site during construction or operations are anticipated.

4.9.2.4 Fire and Explosive Hazards

Article 80 of the California Fire Code requires all hazardous materials storage areas to be equipped with a fire extinguishing system and requires ventilation for all enclosed hazardous material storage areas. In accordance with Article 80 of the California Fire Code, the storage area for both would be equipped with a fire extinguishing system and would be handled in accordance with a Hazardous Materials Business Plan (HMBP) approved by the San Diego County DEH and the CEC. With proper storage and handling of flammable materials in accordance with the California Fire Code and the site-specific HMBP, the risk of fire and explosion at the generating facility would be minimal.

Natural Gas

Natural gas, which will be used as fuel for the Project, poses a fire and/or explosion risk as a result of its flammability. Natural gas is composed mostly of methane, but can contain ethane, propane, nitrogen, butane, isobutene, and isopentane. It is colorless, tasteless, and is lighter than air. Methane is flammable when mixed in air at concentrations of 5 to 14 percent, which is also the detonation range. Although natural gas is used in significant quantities, it is and will be continuously delivered to the plant site through a pressurized gas pipeline lateral. This delivery system precludes the need for any onsite natural gas storage.

While natural gas poses a risk of fire and explosion if an accidental release were to occur, the risk of a fire or explosion would be reduced through compliance with applicable codes, regulations, and industry design and construction standards. The natural gas for the reciprocating engines is flammable and could leak from the supply line that brings gas from the SDG&E natural gas pipeline 153. The natural gas supply tie-in will be located to the southeast of the Project site. The risk of a fire and/or explosion will be minimized through adherence to applicable codes and design features, including isolation valves, and the continued implementation of effective safety management practices. The federal safety and operating requirements for natural gas pipelines are contained in Title 49 of the CFR, Parts 190 through 192. The natural gas pipeline will be constructed by SDG&E in accordance with all applicable LORS.

The location, construction, and operation of the gas pipeline are described in Section 2.0, Project Description. The gas pipeline will not encroach on occupied structures. The gas pipeline will be operated in accordance with Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) safety regulations and other LORS, including marking of the pipeline route to minimize the potential for accidental damage. No impact related to hazardous materials is anticipated from the gas pipeline. Natural gas onsite will be in closed systems designed in accordance with all LORS. No hazardous material impact is anticipated to result from the operation of natural gas systems onsite.

Diesel Fuel

Diesel fuel will be stored onsite in a 250 gallon tank. Diesel fuel storage will be in closed systems designed in accordance with all LORS. No hazardous material impact is anticipated to result from the operation of diesel fuel storage onsite.

Other Gases

Gases expected to be stored and used at the plant site include gases typically used for maintenance activities such as shop welding and emissions monitoring. These gases include small amounts of acetylene, argon, carbon monoxide, nitric oxide, nitrogen, and oxygen. The potential impacts presented by the use of these gases are not considered to be significant based on the following:

- A limited quantity of each gas would be stored at the plant.
- The gases would be stored in United States DOT-approved safety cylinders, secured to prevent upset and physical damage.
- Incompatible gases (e.g., flammable gases and oxidizers) would be stored separately.

- The gases would be stored in multiple standard-sized portable cylinders, in contrast to larger cylinders, generally limiting the quantity released from an individual cylinder failure to less than 200 cubic feet.

Oils and Lubricants

Transformer oil would not be stored on the plant site, except in transformers. Practically speaking, the only risk of fire would be in the unlikely event of a catastrophic transformer failure. This event would require an emergency response from the San Diego Fire-Rescue Department or the San Diego County Fire Department HazMat Team. The potential effects presented by the use of transformer oil at the plant site would not be significant.

Lubricating oil will be used inside rotating equipment. With the implementation of appropriate BMPs and mitigation measures, the potential effects presented by the use of lubricating oil at the Project site would not be significant.

Unexploded Ordnance

The proposed Project is located within an area known as East Elliott, an approximately 3,200-acre, roughly rectangular area that comprises the southeast corner of the former Camp Elliott. After Camp Elliott closed in 1960, approximately 15,000 acres, including East Elliott, were declared surplus land by the Department of Defense (DOD) in 1961, and were transferred to the General Services Administration (GSA) for disposition. In 1962, the GSA solicited bids for sale of this land, and by 1974, sold most of the surplus land, including East Elliott, to real estate developers, private parties, and municipalities.

Ordnance and explosives (OE), including unexploded ordnance (UXO), have been found in East Elliott. Most of these items are reported to be 37- and 75-mm shells, and ordnance fragments that were most likely used during tank firing practice.

A comprehensive feasibility study for ordnance remediation in the Tierrasanta area of East Elliott was conducted for USACE, Huntsville Center, in 1988. This study evaluated a 1,897-acre study area within Tierrasanta and sought to determine the magnitude and extent of ordnance contamination there and to evaluate appropriate remedial alternatives in order to remedy the imminent public safety hazards posed by UXO. Following the preparation of this feasibility study in 1988, extensive ordnance clearance was undertaken within several of the study subareas. The investigation approach consisted of dividing East Elliott into four sectors (Sectors 1 through 4).

The proposed Project is located within Sector 4. Sector 4 is approximately 1,050 acres in the eastern portion of East Elliott. It includes the area that is most frequently used for recreational activities. The sector is bounded by Sycamore Canyon to the east, Sycamore Landfill and Little Sycamore Canyon to the west, and the City of Santee to the south. Mast Boulevard and West Hills High School are in the southeast corner of the sector.

Eighty-nine survey grids, each measuring 100 by 200 feet, were established within the four sectors. The grids were further divided into subsections of 25 feet by 25 feet. Brush was thinned and OE was cleared from the surface within the entire area of each survey grid. Each survey grid was then swept using a magnetometer, and all anomalies to a depth of 4 feet bgs were

mapped and flagged. All but six survey grids contained anomalies detected by the subsurface sweep. The six grids without anomalies were located in Sector 1 of East Elliott.

OE was detected and removed from all four sectors of East Elliott; however, the majority of the survey areas had no OE. In addition, most anomalies detected consisted of “false positives” or metal debris such as nails and wire. OE from a variety of ordnance was found during the investigation. The majority of identifiable OE was from 37-mm and 75-mm projectiles. The maximum depth at which any OE was found at East Elliott was 18 inches, and most OE was found on the surface. UXO was detected in all of the East Elliott sectors, except Sector 3. No UXO was found deeper than 8 inches bgs. In Sector 4, one live 75-mm high explosive (HE) projectile was found.

The largest concentration of OE was found in Sector 4. In addition, a large number of inert OE fragments and expended fuses were found in Sector 4. All live UXO and suspect fuses were detonated at the site. Twenty-seven identifiable OE items (consisting of both inert OE and UXO) were encountered during sampling at East Elliott. Most of the anomalies excavated during the sampling program consisted of scrap, including OE fragments, nails, wire, and miscellaneous metallic debris. A total of 758 pounds of OE and scrap was detected and removed during the investigation and was disposed of at the Sycamore Sanitary Landfill Recycling Center.

Maps and an aerial photograph contained in an Ordnance and Explosives Removal Actions report for Sector 2 showed the Property to be located within the limits of a former artillery range and potentially within the limit of a former mortar range. During the conduct of this assessment, TtEC found no Property-specific records documenting that ordnance sweeps had actually been conducted on the Property (e.g., maps showing a sweep area grid, a list of ordnance found [or documentation of none found] during a sweep, documentation of detonation of UXO [if found], etc.).

The location of the Property within the limits of the East Elliott area of the former Camp Elliott, including location within the limits of a former artillery range and potentially within the limit of a former mortar range, is considered to be a potential safety issue (non-scope consideration) at the Property. Therefore, prior to commencement of construction on all Project components, a Project-specific survey for OE and UXO should be conducted. Any OE or UXO found should be disposed in accordance with all applicable regulations.

Fire Protection Plan

The closest fire station is approximately 1.2 miles from the plant site and is located at 9130 Carlton Oaks Drive, Santee, California. The power plant will be constructed and operated in compliance with a Fire Protection Plan to be approved by the Fire Marshal. A Fire Protection Plan is required by County ordinance because the site is in a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone by the City of San Diego Fire-Rescue Department (Figure 4.9-2, Official Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone Map, Grid Tile 30, 2009), which is based on the physical conditions that create a likelihood that an area will burn over a 30 to 50-year period without considering modifications such as fuel reduction efforts. The Project will adhere to structural requirements for new buildings located in the Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone specified under Chapter 7A of the 2007 California Building Code for structures. Measures will also be implemented to ensure compliance with the City of San Diego Municipal Code that regulates brush management and requires creation of two Brush Management Zones with specific

requirements. Fuel modification will occur within 50 feet of the roads used for site access (except where sensitive habitat occurs) and within 125 feet of site structures and equipment.

Threshold Quantities of Hazardous Materials

Federal and state regulations require facilities that store a threshold quantity or greater of listed regulated substances to develop an RMP, including hazard assessments and response programs to prevent accidental releases of listed chemicals. These substances are listed in 40 CFR 68.130. There are no listed substances scheduled for use or storage at the Project that are currently regulated by Title 40 CFR Part 68 and consequently, an offsite consequence analysis and RMP are not required.

Facility Closure

As described in Section 2.6, Plant Closure, The planned life of the proposed Project is 30 years. However, if the plant is still economically viable, it could be operated longer. It is also possible that the plant could become economically noncompetitive earlier than 30 years, forcing early decommissioning. When the plant is permanently closed, the closure procedure will follow a plan that will be developed as described below.

The removal of the plant from service or decommissioning may range from “mothballing” to the removal of all equipment and appurtenant facilities, depending on conditions at the time. Because the conditions that would affect the decommissioning decision are largely unknown at this time, these conditions would be presented to the CEC and the City of San Diego when more information is available and the timing for decommissioning is more imminent.

To ensure that public health and safety and the environment are protected during decommissioning, a decommissioning plan will be submitted to the CEC for approval prior to decommissioning. The plan will discuss the following:

1. Proposed decommissioning activities for the plant and all appurtenant facilities constructed as part of the facility
2. Conformance of the proposed decommissioning activities to all applicable LORS and local/regional plans
3. Activities necessary to restore the site if the plan requires removal of all equipment and appurtenant facilities
4. Decommissioning alternatives other than complete restoration
5. Associated costs of the proposed decommissioning and the source of funds to pay for the decommissioning

In general, the decommissioning plan for the plant will attempt to maximize the recycling of all plant components. The Applicant will attempt to sell unused chemicals back to the suppliers or other purchasers or users. All equipment containing chemicals will be drained and shut down to ensure public health and safety and to protect the environment. All nonhazardous wastes will be collected and disposed of in appropriate landfills or waste collection facilities. All hazardous wastes will be disposed of according to all applicable LORS. The site will be secured 24 hours per day during the decommissioning activities.

4.9.3 Cumulative Impacts

The potential cumulative impact from the use and storage of hazardous materials would be a simultaneous release of a chemical that would migrate offsite from two or more sites. The Sycamore Landfill Expansion Project is the nearest industrial project with the potential to have two or more migrating releases that combined could pose a greater threat to the offsite population than a single release by any single site. Cumulative impacts do not take into account hazardous materials that do not migrate from the site.

4.9.4 Mitigation Measures

The following measures will reduce or mitigate potential Project-related significant impacts:

HAZ-1: Incidental Release During Construction

Construction personnel will be trained to properly handle all incidental releases of materials. The Applicant will ensure that BMPs are used to reduce the potential for the release of construction-related fuels and other hazardous materials to storm water and receiving waters as discussed in Section 4.13, Water Resources. Best management practices to prevent sediment and storm water contamination from spills or leaks, control the amount of runoff from the site, and require proper disposal or recycling of hazardous materials. Incidental spills will be immediately cleaned up and materials containing hazardous substances will be properly disposed. No additional measures beyond those described in this section are needed to reduce potential impacts during construction to a less-than-significant level.

Use of best management practices will reduce the potential for the release of construction-related fuels and other hazardous materials to storm water and receiving waters as discussed in Section 4.13, Water Resources.

The construction contractor will be considered the generator of hazardous construction waste and will be responsible for proper handling of such wastes in accordance with all applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations, including licensing, personnel training, waste accumulation limits and times, reporting, and recordkeeping. Any hazardous wastes generated during construction will be collected in hazardous waste containers near the point of generation and moved daily to the contractor's 90-day hazardous waste storage area located on the site. The accumulated waste will be delivered to an authorized waste management facility. Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) for each onsite chemical will be kept at the Project site, and construction employees will be made aware of their location and content.

HAZ-2: Training

All personnel working on the Project during construction and operations will be trained in handling hazardous materials. An onsite health and safety person will be designated to implement health and safety guidelines and to contact emergency response personnel and the local hospital, if necessary.

HAZ-3: Hazardous Material Business Plan

The Applicant will provide and maintain an inventory of hazardous materials for the site in the HMBP to be submitted to the Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA), in accordance with requirements of CCR Title 19, Division 2, Chapter 4, Article 4, and San Diego County Code of Regulatory Ordinances, Title 6, Division 8, Chapter 11.

Emergency response policies and procedures will be outlined in a HMBP that would be prepared prior to commencement of proposed Project operations. This Plan will also describe the necessary actions to be taken by facility personnel in the event of a hazardous material release to the air, soil, or surface waters in the plant vicinity. These procedures will include a notification checklist with contact information for Project qualified individuals, emergency response agencies, regulatory agencies, police, fire, hospital, and ambulance services (40 CFR 355).

HAZ-4: Petroleum Products

Construction contractors for the Project will have or develop standard operating procedures for servicing and fueling construction equipment. These procedures will, at a minimum, include the following:

- No smoking, open flames, or welding will be allowed in fueling/service areas.
- Fueling, service, and maintenance will be conducted only by trained personnel.
- Refueling will be conducted only with pumps, hoses, and nozzles designed for this purpose.
- Disconnected hoses will be handled in a manner to prevent residual fuel and liquids from being released into the environment.

Construction service personnel will follow general industry health, safety, and environmental standards for filling and servicing construction equipment and vehicles including the following:

- Refueling and maintenance of vehicles and equipment will occur only in designated areas that are either bermed or covered with concrete, asphalt, or other impervious surfaces to control potential spills. Employees will be present during refueling activities.
- Vehicle and equipment service and maintenance will be conducted only by authorized personnel.
- Refueling will be conducted only with approved pumps, hoses, and nozzles.
- Catch-pans will be placed under equipment to catch potential spills during servicing.
- All disconnected hoses will be placed in containers to collect residual fuel from the hose.
- Vehicle engines will be shut down during refueling.

- No smoking, open flames, or welding will be allowed in refueling or service areas.
- Refueling will be performed away from bodies of water to prevent contamination of water in the event of a leak or spill.
- When refueling is completed, the service truck will leave the plant site.
- Service trucks will be provided with fire extinguishers and spill containment equipment, such as absorbents.

Should a spill contaminate soil, the soil will be put in containers and disposed as appropriate. All containers used to store hazardous materials will be inspected at least once per week for signs of leaking or failure. All maintenance and refueling areas will be inspected monthly. Results of inspections will be recorded in a logbook that will be maintained onsite.

HAZ-5: Security Plan

The Applicant will, in addition to standard industrial business security measures, prepare a security plan that includes the following elements:

- Descriptions of the site fencing and security gate
- Evacuation procedures
- Written standard procedures for employees, contractors, and vendors when encountering suspicious objects or packages onsite or offsite;
- A protocol for contacting law enforcement in the event of conduct endangering the facility, its employees, its contractors, or public
- A fire alarm monitoring system
- Measures to conduct site personnel background checks, including employee and routine onsite contractors consistent with state and federal law regarding security and privacy
- A site access protocol for vendors
- A protocol for hazardous materials vendors to prepare and implement security plans as per 49 CFR 172.800 and to ensure that all hazardous materials drivers are in compliance with personnel background security checks as per 49 CFR Part 172, Subpart I

The plan will also include a demonstration that the perimeter security measures will be adequate. The demonstration may include one or more of the following:

- Security guards
- Security alarm for critical structures
- Perimeter breach detectors and onsite motion detectors
- Video or still camera monitoring system

HAZ- 6: Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure Plan and Emergency Response Plan

The Applicant will prepare a comprehensive Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) Plan and an Emergency Response Plan with spill prevention and response procedures for hazardous materials used onsite.

In the instance of a spill or release or threatened release involving a hazardous material, the event will be reported immediately to the facility emergency coordinator, who will immediately go to the scene of the emergency to assess the situation. The plant emergency response team and other key personnel on the emergency contact list in the HMBP also will be notified. The emergency coordinator will determine if the spill, release, or threatened release is reportable to regulatory agencies. In the event of a small spill, trained onsite personnel shall contain the spill and clean up the spill immediately. In the event of a larger spill, onsite personnel will report the spill via emergency phone numbers and obtain help from offsite containment and cleanup crews. In the event of a large spill from a service or refueling truck, contaminated soil will be placed into barrels or trucks by service personnel for offsite disposal at an appropriate facility in accordance with all applicable federal, state, and local requirements.

Any release or threatened release of hazardous material that may pose a significant or potentially significant hazard to human health and safety, the environment or property, will be immediately reported verbally to: San Diego County Fire Department (911), San Diego County Department of Health, Division of Environmental Health Services, and San Diego Office of Emergency Services. Immediate reporting will occur as soon as possible following knowledge of such a release, without impeding necessary immediate controls or emergency measures. Immediate reporting will include at least the following information, in accordance with CCR Title 19, Section 2703:

- Name and telephone number of the reporter
- Name and address of the facility
- Time and type of incident (e.g., release, fire)
- Name and quantity of material(s) involved, to the extent known
- Extent of injuries, if any
- Possible hazards to human health or the environment outside of the facility
- Whether or not agency assistance is required

Certain types of releases in excess of reportable quantities specified in CFR Title 40, Sections 302.4 and 355 may require additional reporting to the National Response Center, the Regional Water Quality Control Board, or other agencies. The Project will comply with these reporting requirements.

HAZ-7: Prior to commencement of construction of Project components, a Project-specific survey for OE and UXO will be conducted. All OE or UXO found will be disposed in accordance with all applicable regulations.

4.9.5 Laws, Ordinances, Regulations, and Standards

This section addresses the LORS applicable to soils that are relevant to the Project. Table 4.9-6 and the following text summarize the LORS that are expected to apply to the Project.

Table 4.9.6 Applicable LORS for Hazardous Materials Handling

LORS	Applicability	Conformance (Section No.)
Federal		
CERCLA/SARA/EPCRA		
Section 304, EPCRA (Public Law [Pub. L.] 99–499, 42 USC 11002) Emergency Planning And Notification (40 CFR 355)	Requires notification when there is a release of hazardous material in excess of its RQ.	A HMBP will be prepared to describe notification and reporting procedures (Section 4.9.6.7)
Section 311, EPCRA (Pub. L. 99–499, 42 USC 11021) Hazardous Chemical Reporting: Community Right-To-Know (40 CFR 370)	Requires that MSDSs for all hazardous materials or a list of all hazardous materials be submitted to the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC), Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC), and San Diego County DEH	The HMBP to be prepared will include a list of hazardous materials for submission to agencies (Section 4.9.6.7)
Section 313, EPCRA (Pub. L. 99–499, 42 USC 11023) Toxic Chemical Release Reporting: Community Right-To-Know (40 CFR 372)	Requires annual reporting of releases of hazardous materials.	The HMBP to be prepared will describe reporting procedures (Section 4.9.6.7)
Section 311, Clean Water Act (Pub. L. 92–500, 33 USC 1251 et seq.) Oil Pollution Prevention (40 CFR 112)	Requires preparation of an SPCC plan if oil is stored in a single aboveground storage tank with a capacity greater than 660 gallons or if the total petroleum storage (including ASTs, oil-filled equipment, and drums) is greater than 1,320 gallons. The facility will have petroleum in excess of the aggregate volume of 1,320 gallons.	An SPCC will be prepared (Sections 4.9.5.4 and 4.9.6.4)
U.S. DOT Regulations, 49 CFR 171-177	Governs the transportation of hazardous materials, including the marking of the transportation vehicles.	Hazardous materials will be transported in accordance with 49 CFR 171-177
Pipeline Safety Laws (49 USC 60101 et seq.) Hazardous Materials Transportation Laws (49 USC 5101 et seq.) Transportation of Natural and Other Gas by Pipeline: Minimum Federal Safety Standards (49 CFR 192)	Specifies natural gas pipeline construction, safety, and transportation requirements.	The onsite natural gas connection will be constructed in accordance with 49 CFR requirements (Section 4.9.6.5)

4.9 Hazardous Materials Handling

LORS	Applicability	Conformance (Section No.)
State		
Health and Safety Code, Section 25500, et seq. (HMBP)	A HMBP will be prepared for submittal to the San Diego County DEH (Section 8.5.4.2.1)	A HMBP will be prepared for submittal to the San Diego County DEH (Section 4.9.6.7)
Health and Safety Code, Sections 25270 through 25270.13 (Aboveground Petroleum Storage Act)	Requires preparation of an SPCC plan if oil is stored in a single aboveground storage tank with a capacity greater than 660 gallons or if the total petroleum storage (including ASTs, oil-filled equipment, and drums) is greater than 1,320 gallons. The facility will have petroleum in excess of the aggregate volume of 1,320 gallons.	An SPCC plan will be prepared (Sections 4.9.5.4 and 4.9.6.4)
Health and Safety Code, Section 25249.5 through 25249.13 (Safe Drinking Water and Toxics Enforcement Act) (Proposition 65)	Requires warning to persons exposed to a list of carcinogenic and reproductive toxins and protection of drinking water from same toxins.	The site will be appropriately labeled for chemicals on the Proposition 65 list (Section 4.9.6.2)
California Public Utilities Commission General Order Nos. 112-E and 58-A	Specify standards for gas service and construction of gas gathering, transmission, and distribution piping systems.	Construction of the onsite natural gas connection will comply with the standards specified in these General Orders (Section 4.9.6.5)
Title 8 CCR Section 5189	Facility owners are required to implement Safety Management Plans to ensure safe handling of hazardous materials.	A Safety Management Plan will be prepared in accordance with Title 8 CCR Section 5189
California Uniform Building Code	Requirements regarding the storage and handling of hazardous materials.	Storage and handling of hazardous materials will be in accordance with the California Uniform Building Code
California Government Code Section 65850.2	Restricts issuance of commercial operating date until the facility has submitted an RMP.	An RMP is not required
Local		
County of San Diego DEH, HMD	Requires new/modified businesses to complete a hazardous materials business plan before final plan/permit approval.	A hazardous materials business plan will be submitted to San Diego County
Industry Standards		
UFC (Articles 79 and 80)	Requirements for secondary containment, monitoring, etc., for extremely hazardous materials.	The project will comply with UFC Articles 79 and 80

4.9.5.1 Federal

Hazardous materials are governed under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), the Clean Air Act (CAA), and the Clean Water Act (CWA).

CERCLA

The Superfund Amendment as of Reauthorization Act (SARA) amends CERCLA and governs hazardous substances. The applicable part of SARA for the proposed Project is Title III, otherwise known as the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA). Title III requires states to establish a process for developing local chemical emergency preparedness programs and to receive and disseminate information on hazardous substances present at facilities in local communities. The law provides primarily for planning, reporting, and notification concerning hazardous substances. Key sections of the law are:

- Section 302—Requires one-time notification when extremely hazardous substances (EHSs) are present in excess of their TPQs. EHSs and their TPQs are found in Appendices A and B to 40 CFR Part 355.
- Section 304—Requires immediate notification to the LEPC and the SERC when a hazardous material is released in excess of its RQ. If a CERCLA-listed hazardous substance RQ is released, notification must also be given to the National Response Center in Washington, D.C. (RQs are listed in 40 CFR Part 302, Table 302.4). These notifications are in addition to notifications given to the local emergency response team or fire personnel.
- Section 311—Requires that either MSDSs for all hazardous materials or a list of all hazardous materials be submitted to the SERC, LEPC, and local fire department.
- Section 313—Requires annual reporting of hazardous materials released into the environment either routinely or as a result of an accident.

Clean Air Act

Regulations (40 CFR 68) under the CAA are designed to prevent accidental releases of hazardous materials. The regulations require facilities that store a TQ or greater of listed regulated substances to develop an RMP, including hazard assessments and response programs to prevent accidental releases of listed chemicals. Section 112(r)(5) of the CAA discusses the regulated substances. These substances are listed in 40 CFR 68.130. There are no listed substances scheduled for use or storage at the Project that are currently regulated by Title 40 CFR Part 68.

Clean Water Act

The SPCC program under the CWA is designed to prevent or contain the discharge or threat of discharge of oil into navigable waters or adjoining shorelines. Regulations (40 CFR 112) under the CWA require facilities to prepare a written SPCC plan if they store oil and its release would pose a threat to navigable waters. The SPCC program is applicable if a facility has a single oil-filled above-ground storage tank (AST) with a capacity greater than 660 gallons, total petroleum storage (including ASTs, oil-filled equipment, and drums) greater than 1,320 gallons, or underground storage capacity greater than 42,000 gallons.

Other related federal laws that address hazardous materials but do not specifically address their handling are the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, which is discussed in Section 4.11, Waste Management, and the Occupational Safety and Health Act, which is discussed in Section 4.10, Worker Health and Safety.

Natural Gas Pipeline Construction and Safety

Title 40 of the CFR, Parts 190 through 192, specifies safety and construction requirements for natural gas pipelines. Part 190 outlines pipeline safety procedures, Part 191 requires a written report for any reportable incident, and Part 192 specifies minimum safety requirements for pipelines.

US DOT Regulations Governing Transportation of Hazardous Materials

Project operation would require regular transportation of hazardous materials to the Project site. Transportation of hazardous materials will comply with all Caltrans, USEPA, DTSC, CHP, and California State Fire Marshal regulations.

4.9.5.2 State

To minimize the risks and offsite consequences from hazardous materials, a federal program was established in 1990 as described in Section 112 (r) of the Clean Air Act. The California Office of Emergency Services established the CalARP Program to prevent the accidental releases of regulated substances and develop plans for minimizing the impacts of such releases should they occur. The CalARP Program specifies regulated substances, oversees the federal and state requirements, and determines the requirements for the preparation of a RMP and offsite consequence analysis for accidental releases of hazardous chemicals.

California Health and Safety Code Section 25531 (preparation of RMP)

The California Health and Safety Code, Section 25500, requires companies that handle hazardous materials in sufficient quantities to develop an HMBP. The HMBP includes basic information on the location, type, quantity, and health risks of hazardous materials handled, stored, used, or disposed of that could be accidentally released into the environment. It also includes a plan for training new personnel and annual training of all personnel in safety procedures to follow in the event of a release of hazardous materials. It also includes an Emergency Response Plan and identifies the business representative able to assist emergency personnel in the event of a release. The Applicant will develop and implement an HMBP prior to construction and operation of the facility.

The California Health and Safety Code, Section 25531, directs facility owners storing or handling acutely hazardous materials in reportable quantities to develop an RMP and submit it to appropriate local authorities, the USEPA, and the designated local Administering Agency for review and approval. The RMP includes an evaluation of the potential impacts associated with an accidental release, the likelihood of an accidental release occurring, the magnitude of potential human exposure, any pre-existing evaluations or studies of the material, the likelihood of the substance being handled in the manner indicated, and the accident history of the material. This new, recently developed program supersedes the California Risk Management and Prevention Plan and is known as the CalARP. The Applicant will develop and submit an RMP prior to operation of the facility.

Title 8 CCR Section 5189 (Safety Management Plans)

The CCR, Title 8, Section 5189, requires facility owners to develop and implement effective Safety Management Plans to ensure that large quantities of hazardous materials are handled safely. While such requirements primarily provide for the protection of workers, they also indirectly improve public safety and are coordinated with the RMP process.

California Uniform Building Code (Storage and Handling of Hazardous Materials)

The Uniform Building Code contains requirements regarding the storage and handling of hazardous materials. The Chief Building Official must inspect and verify compliance with these requirements prior to issuance of an occupancy permit.

California Government Code Section 65850.2 (RMP)

California Government Code, Section 65850.2, states that a city or county will not issue a final certificate of occupancy unless there is verification that the Applicant has met the applicable requirements of Health and Safety Code, Section 25531, and requirements, if any, for a permit from the air pollution control district.

4.9.5.3 Municipality

Although there are no specific county codes for San Diego County, the San Diego County DEH is the designated CUPA and is responsible for administering HMBPs/hazardous materials management plans (HMMPs) and RMPs filed by businesses located in the County. San Diego County DEH is also responsible under the CUPA program for underground storage tank compliance, and is the regulatory body for all hazardous waste generated in the County (see Section 4.11, Waste Management). San Diego County DEH is responsible for ensuring that businesses and industry store and use hazardous materials safely and in conformance with various regulatory codes. Monitoring activities include inspections at established facilities to verify that hazardous materials are properly stored and handled and that the types and quantities of materials reported in a firm's HMBP are accurate.

The designated CUPA for the Project site is the County of San Diego DEH, Hazardous Materials Division, and is responsible for: (1) the implementation of the HMBP and Emergency Response Plan and (2) the storage of hazardous materials in underground storage tanks and cleanup of petroleum releases. The County of San Diego DEH, Hazardous Materials Division, will be contacted in the event of a release of hazardous wastes or materials to the environment. In addition, the facility Emergency Response Plan will include a list of other federal, state, and local agencies that may need to be contacted in case of an emergency or release of hazardous materials or wastes.

Industry Standards

The Uniform Fire Code (UFC) contains provisions regarding the storage and handling of hazardous materials. These provisions are contained in Articles 79 and 80. Article 80 was extensively revised in the latest edition (1994). These articles contain requirements that are generally similar to those contained in the California Health and Safety Code, Section 25531 et seq. The UFC does, however, contain unique requirements for secondary containment,

4.9 Hazardous Materials Handling

monitoring, and treatment of toxic gases emitted through emergency venting. These unique requirements are generally restricted to extremely hazardous materials.

4.9.6 Agencies and Agency Contacts

A list of agencies with jurisdiction and the name of the official contacted at each agency are provided in Table 4.9-7.

Table 4.9-7 Agencies and Agency Contacts for Hazardous Materials Handling

Issue	Agency	Name	Phone	Email	Mailing Address
Certified Unified Program Agency for Hazardous Materials Inventory and Emergency Business Plan	San Diego County Department of Environmental Health	J. Swanson, Environmental Health Specialist II	(619) 338-2232	hmdutyeh@sdcounty.ca.gov	PO Box 129261 San Diego, CA 92112
Hazardous Materials Emergency Response	City of Santee, Fire and Emergency Services, Operations and Training	Dave Miller, Division Chief	(619) 258-4100	n/a	10601 Magnolia Avenue, Building #5 Santee, CA
Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Team	County of San Diego, Department of Environmental Health Hazardous Incident Response Team (DEH-HIRT)/ San Diego Fire & Life Safety Services Department, Hazardous Incident Response Team	Nick Vent, Supervising Emergency Response Lead or Dial 911	(858) 505-6657	nick.vent@sdcounty.ca.gov	5500 Overland Avenue San Diego, CA, 92123

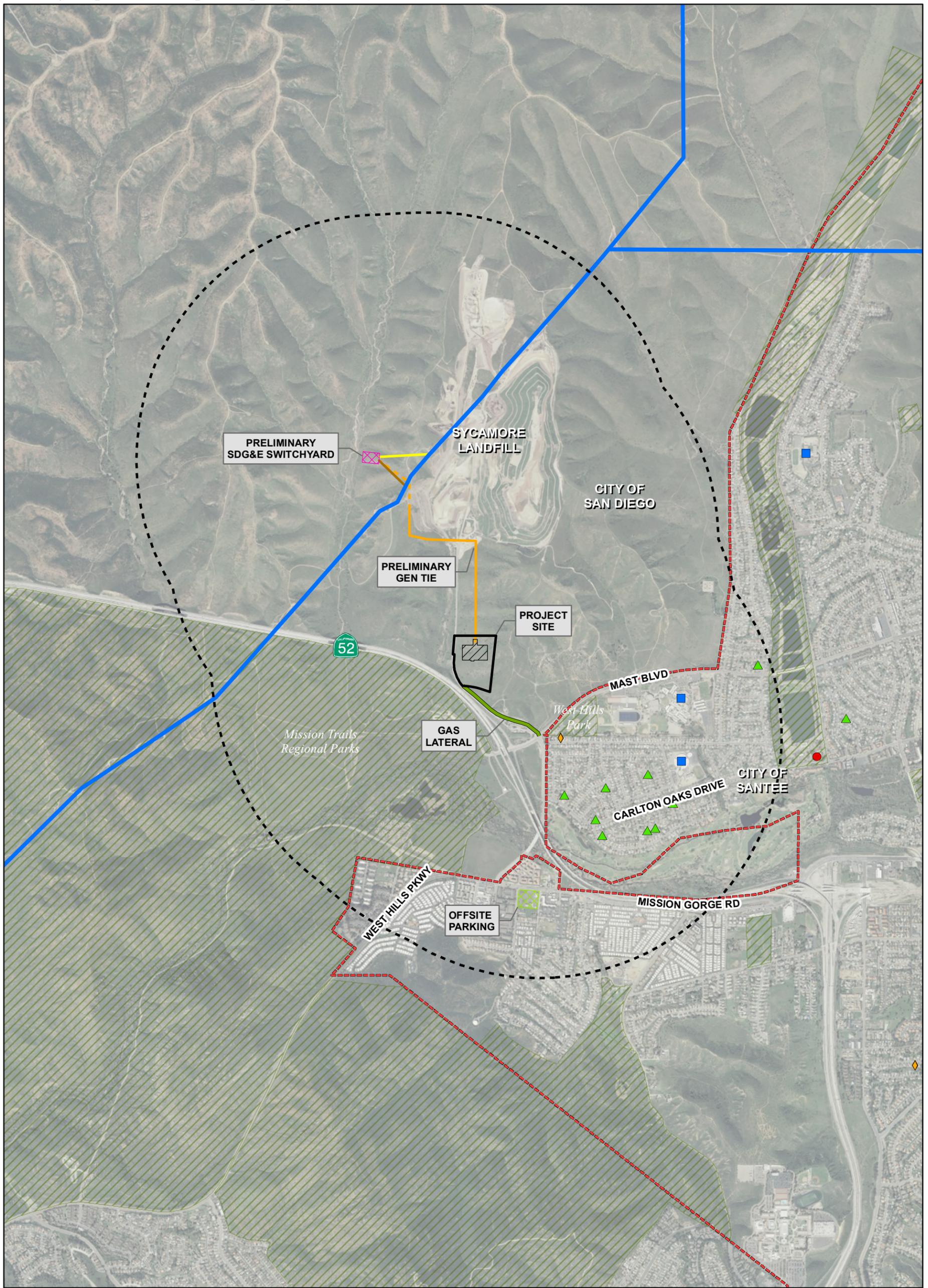
4.9.7 Required Permits and Permitting Schedule

Table 4.9-8 lists applicable permits related to the protection of worker health and safety for the Project certification. The activities covered and application requirements to obtain each permit are provided.

Table 4.9-8 Permits Required and Permit Schedule for Hazardous Material Handling

Permit	Schedule	Applicability	Agency Contact
Hazardous Materials Business Plan	30 days prior to start of operations	Applies to all hazardous materials exceeding reporting thresholds	J. Swanson, Environmental Health Specialist II
Hazardous Materials Storage Permit/Unified Permit	30 days prior to start of operations	Applies to facilities with hazardous material storage	J. Swanson, Environmental Health Specialist II

FIGURES



Legend

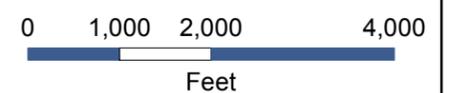
- Project Boundary
- 1-Mile Buffer from Project Features
- Plant Site
- Offsite Parking
- Proposed Gas Lateral
- Overhead Gen Tie
- Underground Gen Tie
- North Loop Overhead Line
- South Loop Overhead Line
- Existing SDG&E 230 kV T-Lines (2)

- Preliminary SDG&E Switchyard
- City Boundary
- Local/Regional Parks
- Sensitive Receptors**
- School
- Day Care Facilities
- Emergency Response
- Long-Term Health Care



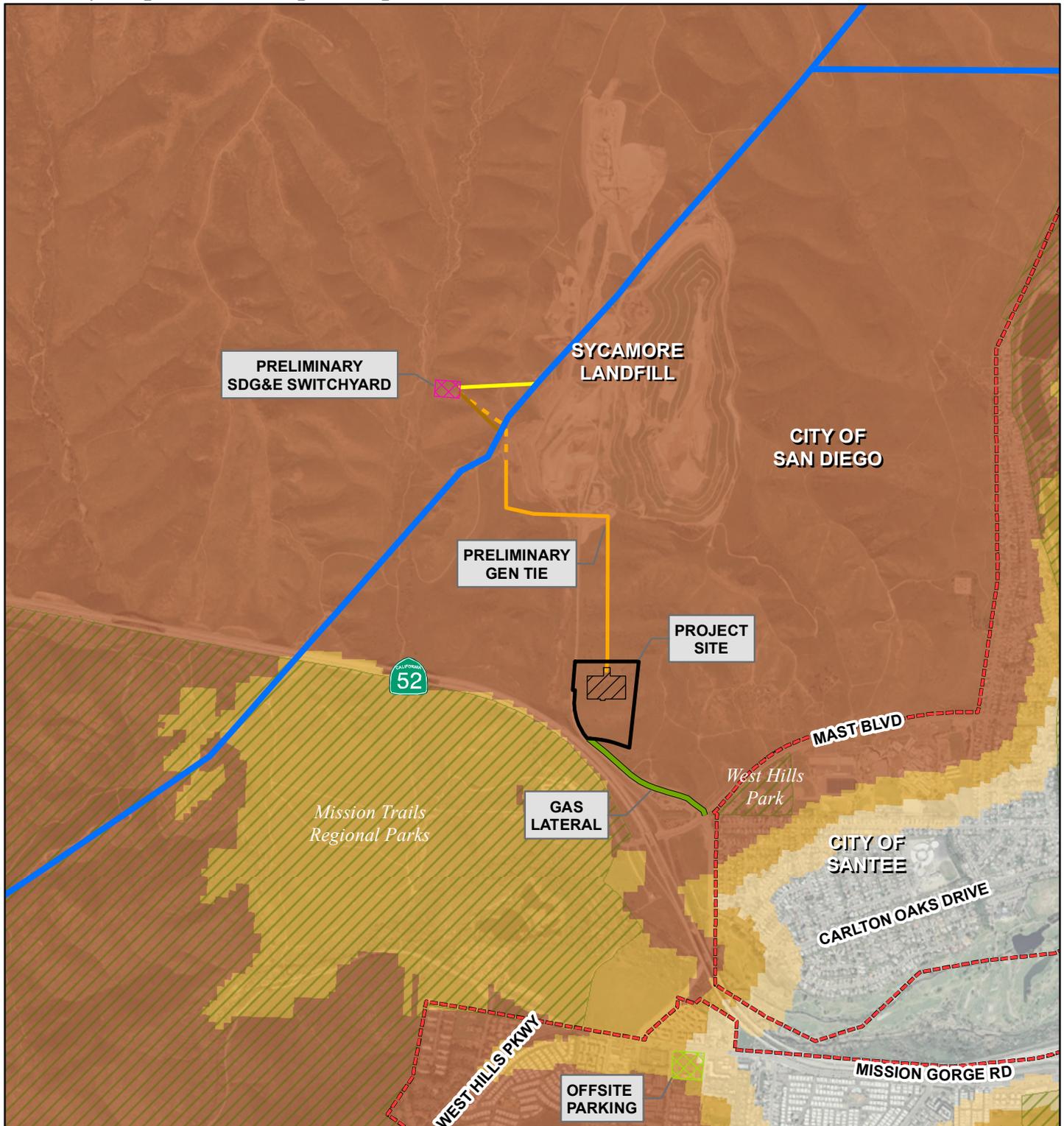
QUAIL BRUSH GENERATION PROJECT

**FIGURE 4.9-1
 SENSITIVE RECEPTORS MAP**



TETRA TECH EC, INC.





Legend

Fire Hazard Severity Zone

- Moderate
- High
- Very High

QUAIL BRUSH GENERATION PROJECT

FIGURE 4.9-2

OFFICIAL VERY HIGH FIRE HAZARD SEVERITY ZONE

0 1,000 2,000 4,000

Feet

TETRA TECH EC, INC.

DATA ADEQUACY WORKSHEETS

Adequacy Issue: Adequate _____ Inadequate _____
 Technical Area: **Hazardous Materials Handling**
 Project Manager: Eric Solorio

DATA ADEQUACY WORKSHEET

Revision No. 0 Date _____
 Technical Staff: _____
 Technical Senior: _____

Project: _____
 Docket: _____

SITING REGULATIONS	INFORMATION	AFC PAGE NUMBER AND SECTION NUMBER	ADEQUATE YES OR NO	INFORMATION REQUIRED TO MAKE AFC CONFORM WITH REGULATIONS
Appendix B (e) (1)	A discussion of how facility closure will be accomplished in the event of premature or unexpected cessation of operations.	4.9.2.4		
Appendix B (g) (1)	...provide a discussion of the existing site conditions, the expected direct, indirect and cumulative impacts due to the construction, operation and maintenance of the project, the measures proposed to mitigate adverse environmental impacts of the project, the effectiveness of the proposed measures, and any monitoring plans proposed to verify the effectiveness of the mitigation.	4.9.1, 4.9.2, 4.9.3, 4.9.4, 4.9.5		
Appendix B (g) (10) (A)	A list of all materials used or stored on-site which are hazardous or acutely hazardous, as defined in Title 22, California Code of Regulations, § 66261.20 et seq., and a discussion of the toxicity of each material.	Table 4.9.2		
Appendix B (g) (10) (B)	A map at a scale of 1:24,000 depicting the location of schools, hospitals, day-care facilities, emergency response facilities and long-term health care facilities, within the area potentially affected by any release of hazardous materials.	Figure 4.9-1		
Appendix B (g) (10) (C)	A discussion of the storage and handling system for each hazardous material used or stored at the site.	4.9.5.2		
Appendix B (g) (10) (D)	The protocol that will be used in modeling potential consequences of accidental releases that could result in off site impacts. Identify the model(s) to be used, a description of all input assumptions, including meteorological conditions. The results of the modeling analysis can be submitted after the AFC is complete.	n/a		

Adequacy Issue: Adequate _____ Inadequate _____
 Technical Area: **Hazardous Materials Handling**
 Project Manager: Eric Solorio

DATA ADEQUACY WORKSHEET

Revision No. 0 Date _____
 Technical Staff: _____
 Technical Senior: _____

Project: _____
 Docket: _____

SITING REGULATIONS	INFORMATION	AFC PAGE NUMBER AND SECTION NUMBER	ADEQUATE YES OR NO	INFORMATION REQUIRED TO MAKE AFC CONFORM WITH REGULATIONS
Appendix B (g) (10) (E)	A discussion of whether a risk management plan (Health and Safety Code § 25531 et seq.) will be required, and if so, the requirements that will likely be incorporated into the plan.	n/a		
Appendix B (g) (10) (F)	A discussion of measures proposed to reduce the risk of any release of hazardous materials.	4.9.3, 4.9.5		
Appendix B (g) (10) (G)	A discussion of the fire and explosion risks associated with the project.	4.9.3.5		
Appendix B (i) (1) (A)	Tables which identify laws, regulations, ordinances, standards, adopted local, regional, state, and federal land use plans, leases, and permits applicable to the proposed project, and a discussion of the applicability of, and conformance with each. The table or matrix shall explicitly reference pages in the application wherein conformance, with each law or standard during both construction and operation of the facility is discussed; and	4.9.6		
Appendix B (i) (1) (B)	Tables which identify each agency with jurisdiction to issue applicable permits, leases, and approvals or to enforce identified laws, regulations, standards, and adopted local, regional, state and federal land use plans, and agencies which would have permit approval or enforcement authority, but for the exclusive authority of the commission to certify sites and related facilities.	4.9.6		
Appendix B (i) (2)	The name, title, phone number, address (required), and email address (if known), of an official who was contacted within each agency, and also provide the name of the official who will serve as a contact person for Commission staff.	4.9.7		

Adequacy Issue: Adequate _____ Inadequate _____
 Technical Area: **Hazardous Materials Handling**
 Project Manager: Eric Solorio

DATA ADEQUACY WORKSHEET

Revision No. 0 Date _____
 Technical Staff: _____
 Technical Senior: _____

Project: _____
 Docket: _____

SITING REGULATIONS	INFORMATION	AFC PAGE NUMBER AND SECTION NUMBER	ADEQUATE YES OR NO	INFORMATION REQUIRED TO MAKE AFC CONFORM WITH REGULATIONS
Appendix B (i) (3)	A schedule indicating when permits outside the authority of the commission will be obtained and the steps the applicant has taken or plans to take to obtain such permits.	4.9.8		