

4.7 Hazards and Hazardous Materials

This section describes the environmental and regulatory setting and discusses impacts associated with the construction and operation of the Mesa 500-kV Substation Project (proposed project) proposed by Southern California Edison Company (SCE, or the applicant) with respect to hazards and hazardous materials.

The United States Department of Transportation (USDOT), Office of Hazardous Material Safety, defines “hazard” as a condition, activity, or inherent characteristic of a material that has the potential to cause harm to people, property, or the environment. The term “hazardous material” is defined by California health and safety statutes as any material that, because of quantity, concentration, or physical or chemical characteristics, poses a significant present or potential hazard to human health and safety or to the environment (California Health and Safety Code [HSC], Chapter 6.95, Section 25501). Under Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR), the term hazardous material is further defined as:

A substance or combination of substances which, because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical or infectious characteristics, may either (1) cause, or significantly contribute to, an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible, or incapacitating reversible, illness; or (2) pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or environment when improperly treated, stored, transported or disposed of or otherwise managed (CCR, Title 22, Section 66260.10).

Exposure to hazardous materials can cause death, serious injury, long-lasting health effects, and damage to buildings, homes, and other property. Hazards to human health and the environment can occur during production, storage, transportation, use, or disposal of hazardous materials. If not properly handled or contained, hazardous materials also have the potential to be released into the environment and can cause public health and environmental concerns. Some hazardous materials are also fire and explosion hazards. For this reason, the storage, handling, transport, and disposal of hazardous materials is regulated by federal, state, and local governmental agencies (FEMA 2008).

The term hazardous wastes is specifically defined by California health and safety statutes and regulations. Hazardous wastes include Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) hazardous waste, extremely hazardous waste, and acutely hazardous waste (California HSC §25117). California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Division 4.5, Chapter 11, section 66261.3 also defines hazardous waste.

Hazardous substances are defined more broadly in California HSC, Chapter 6.8, Section 25316 as being inclusive of hazardous materials, hazardous wastes, hazardous contaminants, and hazardous pollutants. In this section, the term “hazardous materials” is used to denote hazardous products and hazardous commodities that are transported or used in commerce. The term “hazardous waste” is used for waste materials that are destined for treatment or disposal and have been defined in state or federal regulations as being hazardous waste.

4.7.1 Environmental Setting

The proposed project would be located primarily within the City of Monterey Park in Los Angeles County, California. Other major components are located in the Cities of Montebello, Rosemead,

1 South El Monte, Commerce, Bell Gardens, and Pasadena, as well as in unincorporated portions of
2 Los Angeles County.

3 Minor ground disturbing activities would occur at three additional satellite substations, including
4 Vincent Substation in unincorporated Los Angeles County, Walnut Substation in the City of
5 Industry, and Pardee Substation in the City of Santa Clarita.

6
7 Additional minor modifications within 24 existing substations located throughout unincorporated
8 and incorporated areas of Los Angeles and Orange Counties are also proposed. Work at these
9 additional substations would not require any ground disturbing activities and would primarily
10 occur within the existing Mechanical Electrical Equipment Rooms (MEERs). Hazardous substances
11 use, storage, and transportation at these substations during construction activities and operations
12 would be similar to ongoing use, storage and transportation for operations and maintenance at
13 these substations. Therefore, minor modifications at these 24 substations are not discussed further
14 in this section.

15 16 **4.7.1.1 Hazardous Materials Sites**

17
18 In 2014, Environmental Data Resources, Inc. (EDR), conducted five environmental database
19 searches to identify hazardous materials sites in proposed project component areas. EDR's report
20 identifies locations of properties, facilities, and sites with known or suspected releases of
21 hazardous materials and petroleum. The reports also include the locations of underground storage
22 tank (USTs), even those not associated with a release, and locations where hazardous materials are
23 handled, generated, stored, and treated, as well as historic hazardous material disposal locations.
24 These reports were derived from information archived in various federal, state, and local
25 regulatory databases. The following federal, state, and local records were reviewed:

- 26
- 27 • Active UST facilities;
- 28 • California Department of Conservation Online Well Record database;
- 29 • California Hazardous Material Incident Report System;
- 30 • California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment Notify 65 Database;
- 31 • Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act Information
- 32 System (CERCLIS);
- 33 • CERCLIS No Further Response Actions Planned;
- 34 • Department of Toxic Substances Control, Cortese List;
- 35 • Department of Toxic Substance Control's (DTSC) EnviroStor database;
- 36 • Federal Emergency Response Notification System;
- 37 • Federal Institutional Controls/Engineering Controls;
- 38 • Federal Underground Storage Tank listings;
- 39 • Local Landfill/Solid Waste Disposal sites;
- 40 • Local Brownfield sites;
- 41 • National Priorities List (NPL) (including delisted and proposed sites);
- 42 • Needing Further Evaluation sites;

- 1 • RCRA Corrective Action Report;
- 2 • (CORRACTS) facilities list;
- 3 • RCRA Non-CORRACTS Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities list;
- 4 • RCRA generators list;
- 5 • School Property Evaluation Program;
- 6 • State and Tribal Equivalent NPL/CERCLIS sites;
- 7 • State and Tribal Registered Underground Storage Tanks;
- 8 • State and Tribal Landfills and Solid Waste Disposal sites;
- 9 • Tribal Leaking Underground Storage Tanks (LUSTs);
- 10 • State and Tribal Voluntary Cleanup sites;
- 11 • State Response sites;
- 12 • Statewide Spills, Leaks, Investigations, and Cleanups; and
- 13 • Toxic Alert for California Superfund sites.

14
15 The EDR reports are included in Appendix I, "Hazardous Materials Record Search Results."
16 Additionally, the State Water Resource Control Board's (SWRCB's) Geotracker geographic
17 information system (GIS) database and the DTSC's EnviroStor GIS database were independently
18 accessed in April 2015 to confirm locations of identified hazardous materials sites (DTSC 2015;
19 SWRCB 2015). No evidence was found to suggest that hazardous materials conditions have
20 changed since the 2014 EDR database searches and the April 2015 database searches.

21
22 **Cortese List Sites**

23 The Cortese List, compiled pursuant to California Government Code Section 65962.5, is a list of
24 hazardous waste sites and facilities identified by the California SWRCB and the California DTSC.
25 This list includes solid waste disposal sites, facilities, and operations with SWRCB or DTSC "Cease
26 and Desist Orders" or "Cleanup and Abatement Orders"; all sites and facilities in the SWRCB
27 Geotracker database; and all sites in the DTSC EnviroStor database. Cortese list sites include sites
28 or facilities that have had a documented release of hazardous materials or substances into the
29 environment, as well as sites that are current or historic treatment, storage, and disposal facilities.

30
31 Cortese List sites are shown in Figure 4.7-1. Two Cortese List sites are located within the proposed
32 project area. In addition, two proposed project areas would be located above contaminated
33 groundwater associated with adjacent Cortese List sites.

34
35 The existing Mesa Substation site, which is located within the proposed Main Project Area, was
36 identified as a historic hazardous waste generator in the RCRA Large Quantity Generator database.
37 This database includes information on sites that generate, transport, store, treat, and/or dispose of
38 hazardous waste, as defined by RCRA. A large quantity generator is a generator that has reported
39 that it will generate over 1,000 kilograms (kg) of RCRA hazardous waste, or over 1 kg of acutely
40 hazardous waste, per month. The proposed Mesa Substation site was also identified in the LUST
41 database, indicating that a UST had leaked petroleum hydrocarbons, contaminating the soil. The
42 leaking tank was discovered in 1999, and a Soil and Water Investigation Work Plan was prepared
43 in 2002. The case was closed in 2003, and the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB)
44 required no further action (EDR 2014a).

1
2 Adjacent to the southeast boundary of the proposed Mesa Substation site is the north parcel of the
3 190-acre former Class I and II landfill site known as the Operating Industries Incorporated (OII)
4 Landfill. The City of Monterey Park began operating the site as a municipal landfill in 1948 and
5 continued municipal landfill operations there until 1952. In 1952, the site and operation became a
6 privately owned landfill owned by OII. The Los Angeles RWQCB subsequently permitted the site in
7 1954 to receive various non-hazardous and hazardous liquid wastes, including lead compounds,
8 chrome oxide, pigment sludge, refinery wastes, wastewater from paint manufacturing, and caustic
9 cleaning waste. In 1976, construction of State Route 60 split the landfill into a north parcel (45
10 acres) and a south parcel (145 acres). Based on United States Environmental Protection Agency
11 (EPA) documentation, the south parcel was primarily used for hazardous waste disposal. The
12 documentation also indicates that only 10 of the 45 acres of the north parcel was for landfill and
13 that it was used primarily for disposal of non-hazardous wastes (EPA 2010, 2015c, 2016).

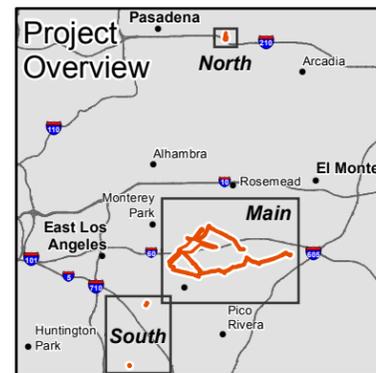
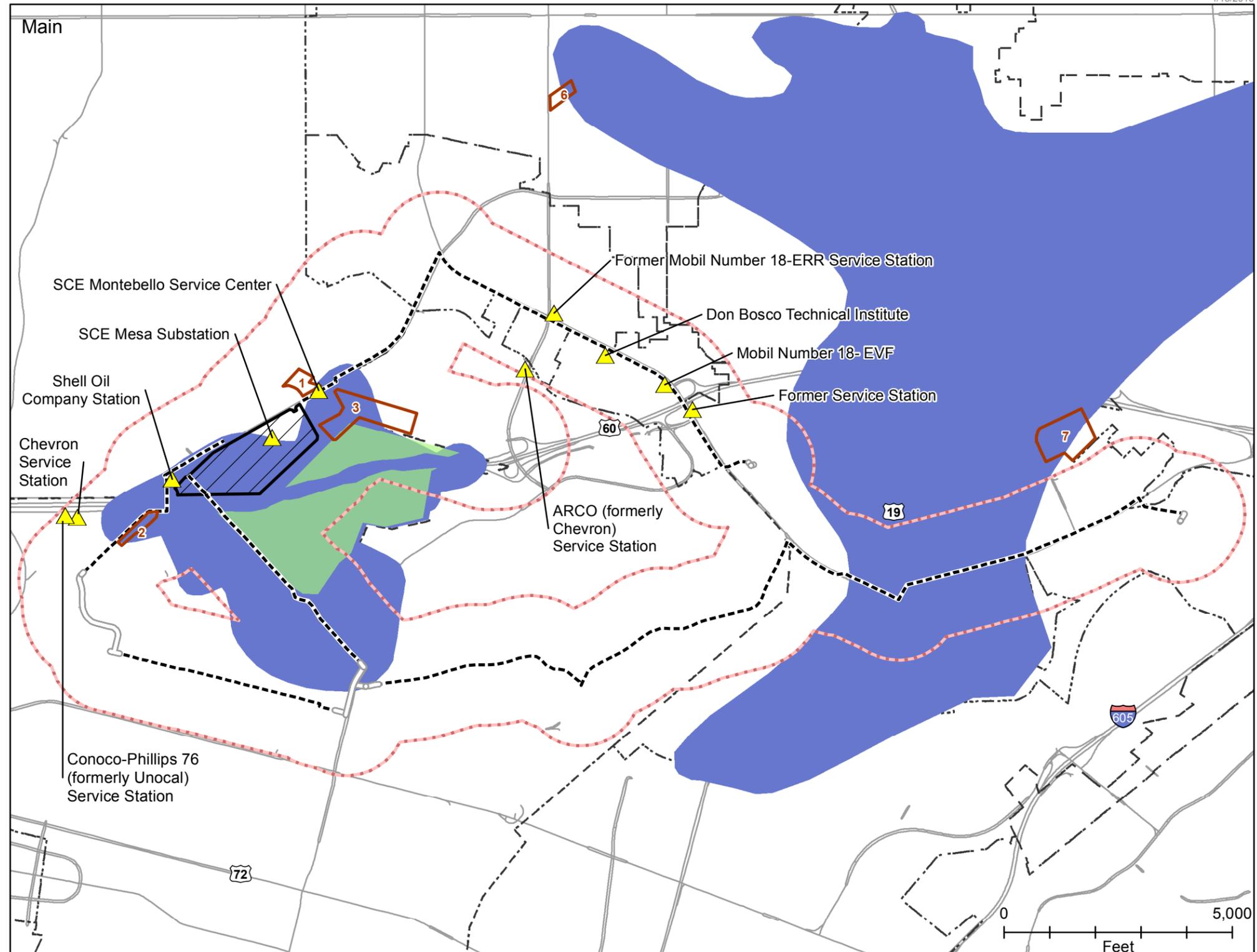
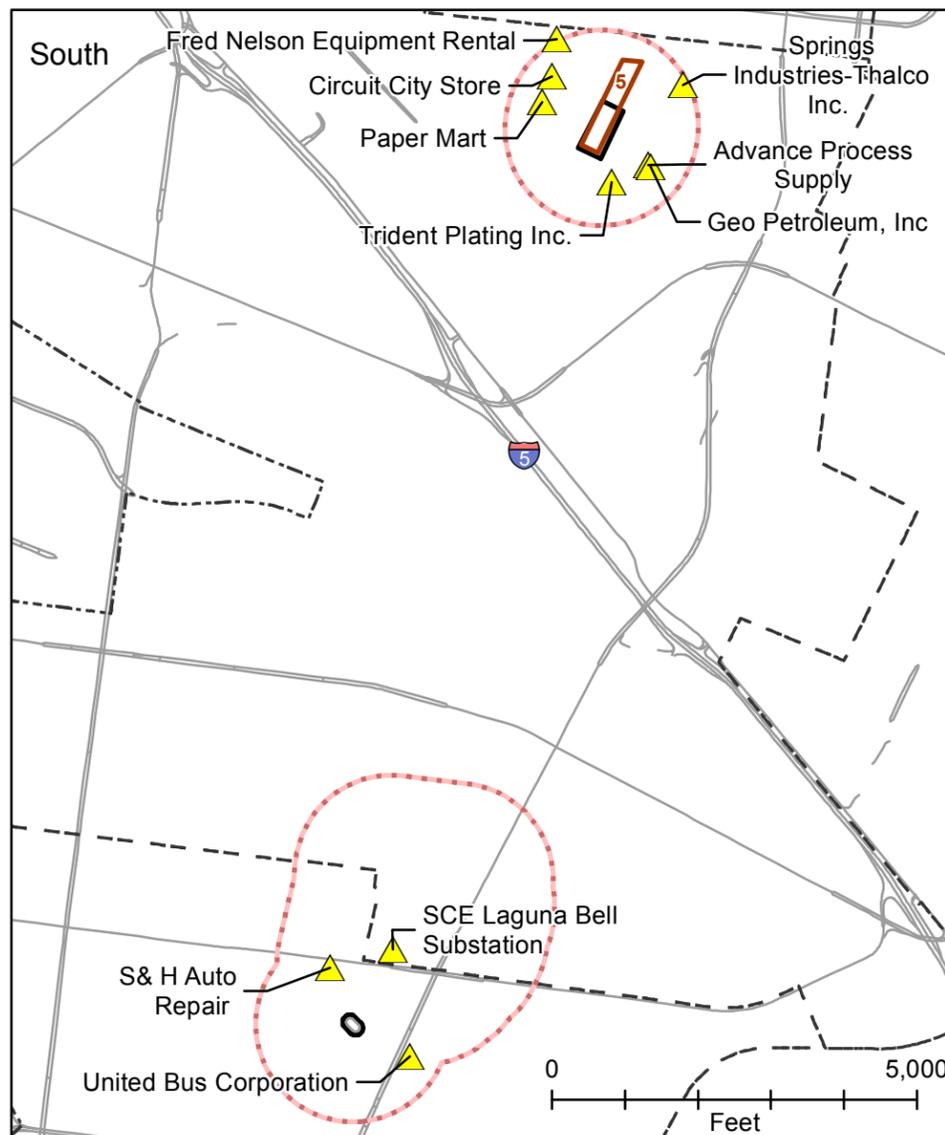
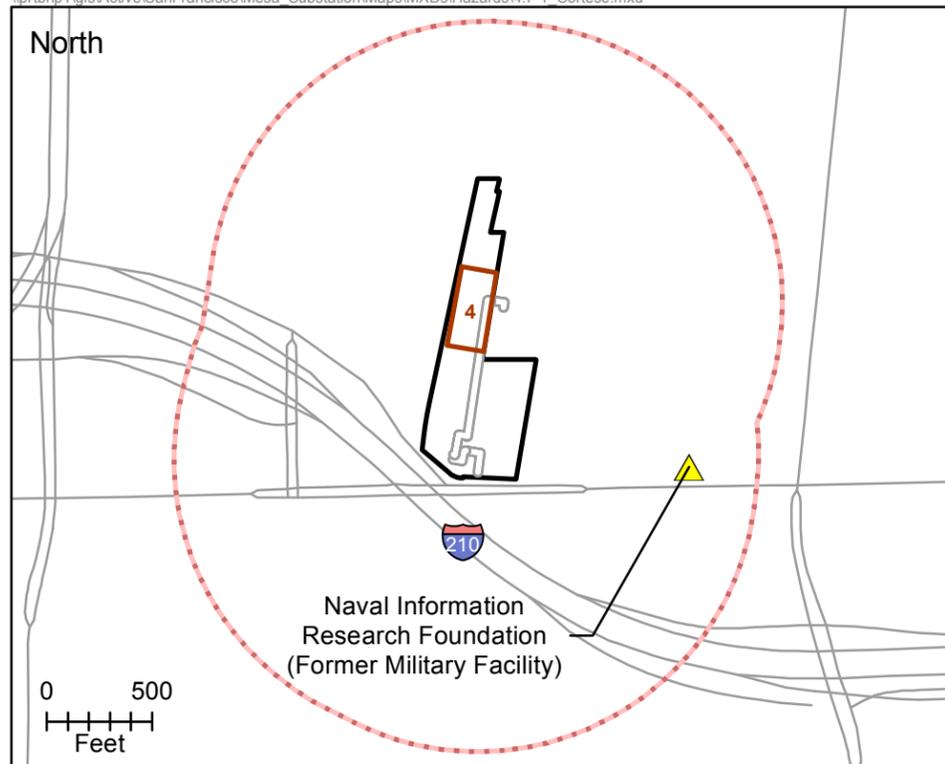
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15 The OII Landfill ceased operations in 1984 and the State of California placed the site on the
16 California Hazardous Waste Priority List. The EPA placed the site on the NPL in 1986. Investigation
17 and remediation of the site have been ongoing since 1984. The EPA's investigations indicate that
18 there are two primary sources of contamination that are generated within the OII Landfill: leachate
19 and landfill gas. The investigation indicated that as leachate and landfill gases migrate out of the
20 landfill, both can contaminate surrounding surface and subsurface soil, surface water,
21 groundwater, and ambient air (EPA 2010, 2015a).

22
23 The EPA completed an investigation and study to explore the nature and extent of groundwater
24 contamination from the landfill and to select remedies to clean up the entire site. Groundwater to
25 the west of the OII Landfill site is known to be contaminated with chlorinated organic
26 hydrocarbons, 1,4-dioxane, and other organic and inorganic contaminants. The plume area extends
27 beneath the proposed Mesa Substation site. The landfill has a designed cover, as well as leachate
28 collection and treatment systems, which mitigate the migration of landfill leachates from further
29 contamination of the groundwater.

30
31 The EPA investigation data from the 1990s and early 2000s also indicates that the landfill gas,
32 primarily methane, vinyl chloride, and other volatile organic hydrocarbons, was impacting the
33 neighboring areas adjacent to the landfill boundary. The OII Landfill's designed cover and landfill
34 gas collection and treatment system prevent the migration of landfill gas to neighboring areas.

35
36 OII is required by the DTSC and EPA to conduct a variety of daily site activities to maintain the
37 landfill and the existing environmental control facilities, including the following:

- 38
39
- 40 • Operation of the gas control systems and landfill gas treatment facility;
 - 41 • Maintenance of the landfill cover, access roads, drainage facilities, and security fences;
 - 42 • Monitoring of the environment both on and off the site;
 - 43 • Installation of new gas recovery wells and monitoring probes to allow the collection of
44 more landfill gas;
 - 45 • Repairs to the gas control system at different on-site locations to improve the collection of
46 landfill gas; and
 - 47 • Improvements to the site irrigation system.



- Telecommunications route
- Manholes, vaults, and underground construction
- ▭ Staging yard
- ▨ Proposed Mesa Substation
- ▭ Study Area (North and South)
- - - City boundary

- ▲ Cortese list sites
- Operating Industries Landfill NPL site
- NPL site groundwater contamination area
- Quarter mile buffer

Sources: EDR 2015, SCE 2015
Basemap: ESRI Media Kit 2010
Note: NPL = Superfund National Priorities List

**Figure 4.7-1
Cortese Sites and
Groundwater
Contamination in the
project area
Mesa Substation
Los Angeles County, CA**



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1 These site control and monitoring activities have been ongoing since 1987. According to the
2 September 2010 Fourth Five-Year Review Report and the 2015 Five-Year Review, the OII Landfill is
3 considered to be fully protective of human health and the environment (EPA 2010, 2015c). Current
4 monitoring activities include the continued evaluation of naturally attenuating groundwater
5 contaminants, the maintenance of leachate collection and treatment systems, and additional
6 analysis of groundwater samples to determine the 1,4-dioxane concentrations in monitoring wells
7 located southwest of the landfill property (EDR 2014a; EPA 2010).
8

9 The Mesa Substation component would be partially located within the groundwater contamination
10 boundaries of the OII Landfill (EPA 2016, 2015c, 2013, 2010, 2005a, 2000, 1996, 1995; EDR
11 2014a). Based on EPA and OII Landfill documents, there are 11 wells within the expected grading
12 area of the proposed Mesa Substation construction site that are used for long-term monitoring of
13 the groundwater contamination that is downgradient from the OII Landfill (Bertelsen 2015, EPA
14 2015a). There are also landfill gas monitoring and extraction wells located within 1,000 feet of the
15 proposed Mesa Substation construction areas, including three landfill gas monitoring wells that are
16 adjacent to proposed Mesa Substation construction areas. However, none of these landfill gas wells
17 are located within areas of proposed ground disturbance (Bertelsen 2015; EPA 2015b). In addition,
18 there are five historic oil wells that were identified as being located within the proposed Mesa
19 Substation construction and staging areas; however, four wells have been plugged and one well is
20 listed as idle (California Department of Conservation 2014). During pedestrian surveys of the
21 proposed project site SCE was unable to locate the historical well that was identified as idle (SCE
22 2015a).
23

24 A 1.2-mile portion of Telecommunications Route 2A would run adjacent to the southern boundary
25 of the south parcel of the OII Landfill and cross an area of documented groundwater contamination.
26 Another 1.6 mile-segment of Telecommunications Route 3 would cross the Whittier Narrow
27 operable unit of the San Gabriel Valley Superfund Site, which includes multiple areas of
28 contaminated groundwater in the 170-square-mile San Gabriel Valley (EPA 2015b). The depth to
29 groundwater in the Whittier Narrow operable unit ranges from 15 to 50 feet below ground surface
30 (bgs) with groundwater depth between 20 and 25 feet bgs at wells near the route (EPA 2011a; EPA
31 2013). A portion of Telecommunications Route 1 would also cross a small petroleum hydrocarbon
32 groundwater plume in Rosemead with groundwater at 50 to 80 feet bgs (SWRCB 2015).
33

34 Table 4.7-1 presents a list of the 23 Cortese List sites identified within 0.25 mile of the proposed
35 project.
36

Table 4.7-1 Cortese List Sites within 0.25 Mile of the Proposed Mesa Substation Component

Name	Site Type	Location	Distance from Project	Case Status/ Contaminant
Operating Industries Incorporated Landfill	Solid Waste Disposal Landfill with Groundwater Contamination and NPL Site	900 Potrero Grande, Monterey Park	Adjacent to (northeast of) the proposed Mesa Substation and Telecommunications Route 1; groundwater contamination is underlying both proposed project components	Open-groundwater monitoring/contaminated with petroleum hydrocarbons, organic hydrocarbons and metals.

Table 4.7-1 Cortese List Sites within 0.25 Mile of the Proposed Mesa Substation Component

Name	Site Type	Location	Distance from Project	Case Status/ Contaminant
SCE Montebello Service Center	LUST, UST and AST Site	1000 Potrero Grande, Monterey Park	0.07 mile north of the proposed Mesa 500-kV Substation boundary. Within the proposed Mesa Telecommunications Route 1 project area.	LUST case open/historic soil contaminated with petroleum hydrocarbons and waste oil
SCE Mesa Substation	LUST, UST and AST Site	700 Potrero Grande, Monterey Park	Within the proposed Mesa 500-kV Substation.	LUST case closed/historic soil contaminated with petroleum hydrocarbons
Shell Oil Company Station	LUST and UST Site	430 Potrero Grande, Monterey Park	0.02 mile southwest of the proposed Mesa 500-kV Substation boundary.	LUST case closed/soil contaminated with petroleum hydrocarbons
Chevron Service Station	LUST and UST Site	2633 Via Campo, Monterey Park	0.19 mile northwest of Telecommunications Route 2.	LUST case closed/soil contaminated with petroleum hydrocarbons
Conoco-Phillips (formerly Unocal) Service Station	LUST and UST Site	879 Wilcox, Monterey Park	0.21 mile northwest of Telecommunications Route 2.	LUST case closed/soil contaminated with petroleum hydrocarbons
San Gabriel Valley Superfund Site, Whittier Narrows Operable Unit	Groundwater Contamination and NPL Site	Whittier Narrows area in unincorporated Los Angeles County	Contamination underlying the 1.6 miles of the Mesa Telecommunication Route 3.	Open-groundwater monitoring/contaminated with groundwater contaminated with various organic compounds
Mobil Number 18-EVF Service Station	LUST and UST Site	939 San Gabriel, Rosemead	Adjacent to (southwest of) Telecommunications Route 1.	Open-groundwater monitoring/soil and groundwater contaminated with petroleum hydrocarbons
Former Mobil Number 18-ERR Service Station	LUST and UST Site	1328 San Gabriel, Rosemead	0.01 miles north of Telecommunications Route 1.	LUST case closed-groundwater contaminated with petroleum hydrocarbons
Don Bosco Technical Institute	LUST and UST Site	1151 San Gabriel, Rosemead	0.09 miles southwest of Telecommunications Route 1.	Open-groundwater monitoring/soil and groundwater contaminated with petroleum hydrocarbons

Table 4.7-1 Cortese List Sites within 0.25 Mile of the Proposed Mesa Substation Component

Name	Site Type	Location	Distance from Project	Case Status/ Contaminant
ARCO (formerly Chevron) Service Station	LUST and UST Site	1761 Paramount, Rosemead	0.25 mile southwest of Telecommunications Route 1.	LUST case closed/ historic soil contaminated with petroleum hydrocarbons
Former Service Station	LUST Site	820 San Gabriel, Rosemead	0.02 mile east northeast of Telecommunications Route1.	LUST case closed/ historic soil contaminated with petroleum hydrocarbons
Trident Plating Inc.	Contaminated Site	2161 Saybrook, Commerce	0.09 mile southeast of the 220-kV tower replacement in the South Area.	DTSC open case/soil contaminated with metals and chlorinated hydrocarbons
Circuit City Store	LUST Site	1935 Tubeway, Commerce	0.10 mile northwest of the 220-kV tower replacement in the South Area.	LUST case closed/soil contaminated with petroleum hydrocarbons
Springs Industries- Thalco Inc.	LUST Site	6431 Flotilla, Commerce	0.13 mile east of the 220- kV tower replacement in the South Area.	LUST case closed/soil contaminated with petroleum hydrocarbons
Advance Process Supply	Potentially Contaminated Site	6415 Corvette, Commerce	0.13 mile east of the 220- kV tower replacement in the South Area.	RWQCB open case/ soil contaminated with non-chlorinated hydrocarbons
Fred Nelson Equipment Rental	LUST Site	6104 Ferguson, Commerce	0.25 mile northwest of the 220-kV tower replacement in the South Area.	LUST case closed/soil contaminated with petroleum hydrocarbons
Paper Mart	LUST Site	5959 Corvette, Commerce	0.11 feet west of the 220- kV tower replacement in the South Area.	LUST case closed/soil contaminated with petroleum hydrocarbons
Geo Petroleum Inc.	LUST Site	6415 Corvette, Commerce	0.15 feet east of the 220- kV tower replacement in the South Area.	LUST open closed/ Soil contaminated with petroleum hydrocarbons
United Bus Corporation	LUST Site	6700 S. Garfield, Bell Gardens	0.14 mile east of the streetlight source line undergrounding in the South Area.	LUST case closed/soil contaminated with petroleum hydrocarbons
S & H Auto Repair	LUST Site	6228 Gage, Bell Gardens	0.20 mile north of the streetlight source line undergrounding in the South Area.	LUST case closed/soil contaminated with petroleum hydrocarbons

Table 4.7-1 Cortese List Sites within 0.25 Mile of the Proposed Mesa Substation Component

Name	Site Type	Location	Distance from Project	Case Status/ Contaminant
SCE Laguna Bell Substation	LUST Site	6301 S. Garfield, Bell Gardens	0.25 mile northeast of the streetlight source line undergrounding in the South Area and within the Laguna Bell Substation.	LUST case closed/soil contaminated with petroleum hydrocarbons
Naval Information Research Foundation (former military facility)	LUST Site, confirmed hazardous substance release site	3203 East Foothill, Pasadena	0.10 mile southeast of Pasadena Substation.	Case open/soil contaminated with petroleum hydrocarbons, organic hydrocarbons and metals

Sources:

DTSC 2015; EDR 2014a,b,c,d,e; SWRCB 2015

Key:

- AST Aboveground Storage Tank
- CA California
- DTSC Department of Toxic Substance Control
- kV kilovolt
- LUST Leaking Underground Storage Tank
- NPL National Priority List
- RWQCB Regional Water Quality Control Board
- SCE Southern California Edison
- UST Underground Storage Tank

1

2 **Hazardous Materials at Proposed Project Site**

3 The existing Mesa Substation, which would be demolished once the new 500-kV substation has
 4 been constructed, has transformers and other oil-filled equipment with a combined oil storage
 5 capacity of approximately 166,000 gallons. As indicated previously, SWRCB records indicate that
 6 there is historic shallow subsurface soil contaminated with petroleum hydrocarbons at the existing
 7 substation. The soil contamination is associated with a historic LUST. There is no documentation of
 8 any historic groundwater contamination associated with the LUST. There is no documentation of
 9 any other surface or subsurface soil contamination from historic spills or leaks from the existing
 10 transformers or other equipment at the existing substation site. However, based on the operational
 11 period of the existing Mesa Substation (since the 1950s), polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and
 12 petroleum hydrocarbons may be present as a result of the historic use of electrical insulating oil in
 13 substation equipment (EPA 2005b, 2011b).

14

15 Based on EPA environmental assessment documentation, no soil contamination derived from the
 16 OII Landfill site was discovered beyond the OII Landfill site perimeter; thus, soil on SCE property
 17 adjacent to the OII Landfill NPL site is not known to be contaminated. However, groundwater
 18 underlying a portion of the proposed Mesa Substation site is known to be historically contaminated
 19 with leachate that is considered by the EPA to be RCRA-regulated hazardous waste. Hazardous
 20 substances found in the groundwater include both organic and inorganic chemical compounds. The
 21 specific compounds in the leachate and groundwater that are of greatest concern due to their
 22 toxicity are vinyl chloride, trichloroethylene, and benzene (EPA 1996). The contaminated
 23 groundwater elevation under the proposed component ranges from 266 to 283 feet above mean
 24 sea level (msl) and located at depths from 40 to 80 feet bgs (Geosyntec Consultants 2013).

1
2 Historically, landfill gases were released from the OII Landfill and were documented to contain
3 high concentrations of methane. Other detected contaminants in the landfill gas include benzene,
4 carbon tetrachloride, 1,1-dichloroethane, 1,1- dichloroethylene, tetrachloroethylene, 1-1
5 dichloroethylene, vinyl chloride, 1-2 dichloroethylene, and trichloroethylene. The landfill gases
6 migrated through the soil and into ambient air and were found west, east, and south of the OII
7 Landfill. Studies indicate that the landfill gases were generated at both the north and south OII
8 parcels. The OII Landfill currently operates an air dike air injection and landfill gas collection
9 system that includes perimeter gas extraction wells and a landfill gas treatment system to control
10 subsurface gas migration (EPA 1996, 2010).

11
12 **4.7.1.2 Schools**

13
14 Thirty-one schools were identified within 0.25 mile of the proposed project components and
15 construction activities, as shown in Table 4.7-2. Schools are shown on Figure 4.7-2.

16
17 **Table 4.7-2 Schools within 0.25 Mile of the Proposed Project**

School	Address	Approximate Distance
Schurr High School	820 North Wilcox Avenue, Montebello	0.18 mile south of Staging Yard 2
Schurr Community Adult School	820 North Wilcox Avenue, Montebello	0.18 mile south of Staging Yard 2
Wilcox Elementary School	816 Donna Way, Montebello,	0.38 mile south of Staging Yard 2
YMCA Montebello School	2000 W Beverly Blvd, Montebello	0.20 mile south of Telecommunications Route 2
Kiddy Tyme Child Care Learning Center	1465 N Montebello Blvd, Montebello	0.20 mile southeast of the Main Project Area (transmission corridor)
The Don Bosco Technical Institute	1151 San Gabriel, Rosemead	0.00 mile south of Telecommunications Route 1
La Merced Middle School	215 East Avenida De La Merced, Montebello	0.00 mile south of Telecommunications Route 3
La Merced Elementary School	724 North Poplar Avenue, Montebello	0.12 mile south of Telecommunications Route 3
Potrero Heights Elementary School	8026 Hill Drive, Rosemead	0.00 mile south of Telecommunications Route 1
South El Monte High School	1001 Durfee Avenue, South El Monte	0.01 mile north of Telecommunications Route 3
Wonder World Preschool	1647 Potrero Grande Drive, Rosemead	0.05 mile north of Telecommunications Route 1
University of the West	1409 South Walnut Grove Avenue, Rosemead	0.22 mile northwest of Telecommunications Route 1
Bell Gardens Christian School	6262 East Gage Avenue Bell Gardens	0.11 mile north of street light source line conversion (South Area)
Cesar E. Chavez Elementary School	6139 Loveland Street, Bell Gardens	0.17 mile west of street light source line conversion (South Area)
Pasadena City College Community Education Center	3035 E Foothill Blvd., Pasadena	0.02 mile east of temporary 220-kV pole installation and loop-in to Goodrich Substation (North Area)

Table 4.7-2 Schools within 0.25 Mile of the Proposed Project

School	Address	Approximate Distance
United Christian Education Center	16152 Gale Ave, Hacienda Heights	0.15 mile southwest of Walnut Substation
Kabbalah Center Preschool	730 S Stimson Ave, City Of Industry	0.2 mile northwest of Walnut Substation
Bell Gardens High School	6119 Agra Street, Bell Gardens	0.20 mile west of Laguna Bell Substation
Laguna Nueva Elementary	6360 Garfield Ave, Commerce	0.06 mile east of Laguna Bell Substation
Studebaker Elementary School	11800 Halcourt Ave., Norwalk	0.22 mile southeast of Center Substation
Chaffey College Chino Campus	5897 College Park Avenue, Chino	0.16 mile south of Chino Substation
Hamilton Middle School	1060 70th St, Long Beach	0.12 mile west of Lighthiipe Substation
Colony High School	3850 East Riverside Drive, Ontario	0.19 mile north of Mira Loma Substation
Pasadena High School	2925 E Sierra Madre Blvd, Pasadena	0.24 mile west of Eaton Substation
Fountain Day School	1128 N Orange Grove Ave, Los Angeles	0.12 mile north of Fairfax Substation
Laurel Span Elementary School	925 N Hayworth Ave, Los Angeles	0.18 mile southwest of Fairfax Substation
ABC Little School	927 N Fairfax Ave, West Hollywood	0.13 mile south of Fairfax Substation
Blair High School	1201 S. Marengo Ave, Pasadena	0.18 mile east of Garfield Substation
Del Mar High School	312 S Del Mar Ave, San Gabriel	0.02 mile east of San Gabriel Substation
Anton Elementary School	831 N Bonnie Beach Pl, Los Angeles	0.21 mile east of Wabash Substation
Longley Way Elementary School	2601 Longley Way, Arcadia	0.21 miles northwest of Anita Substation

Sources: Montebello Unified School District 2015, South El Monte High School District 2015, Google Earth 2012, Pasadena School District 2008, Hacienda La Puente Unified School District 2015, SCE 2015c, Palmdale School District 2015.

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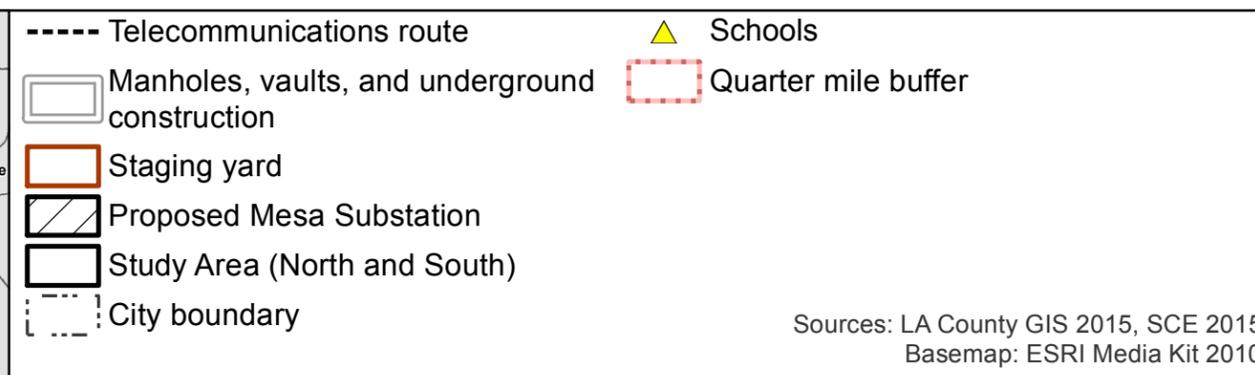
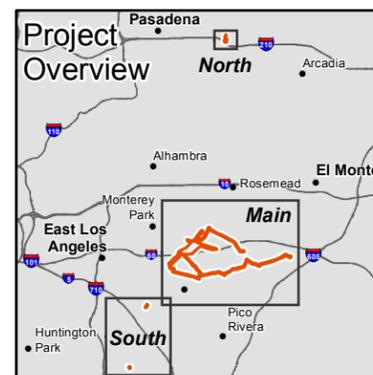
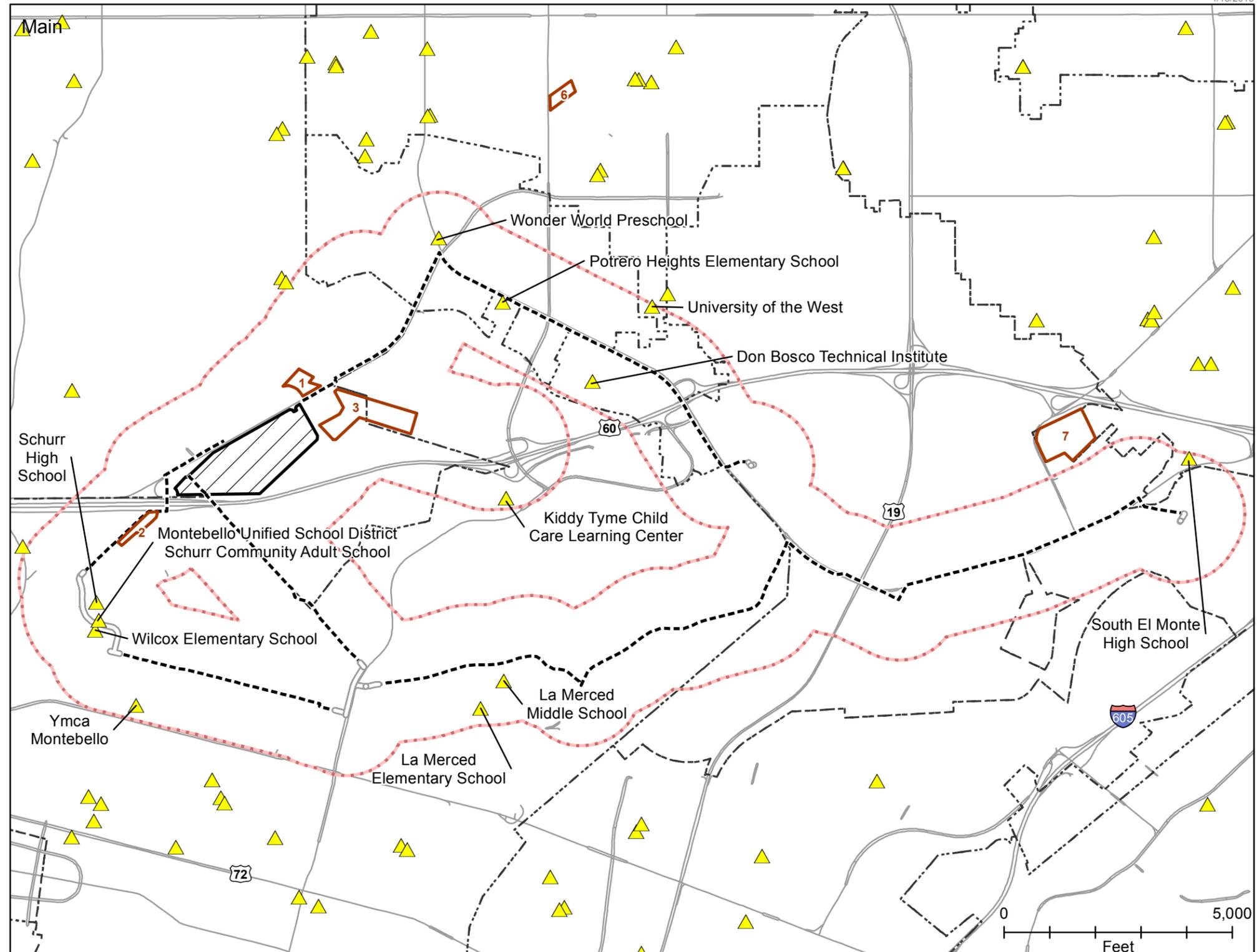
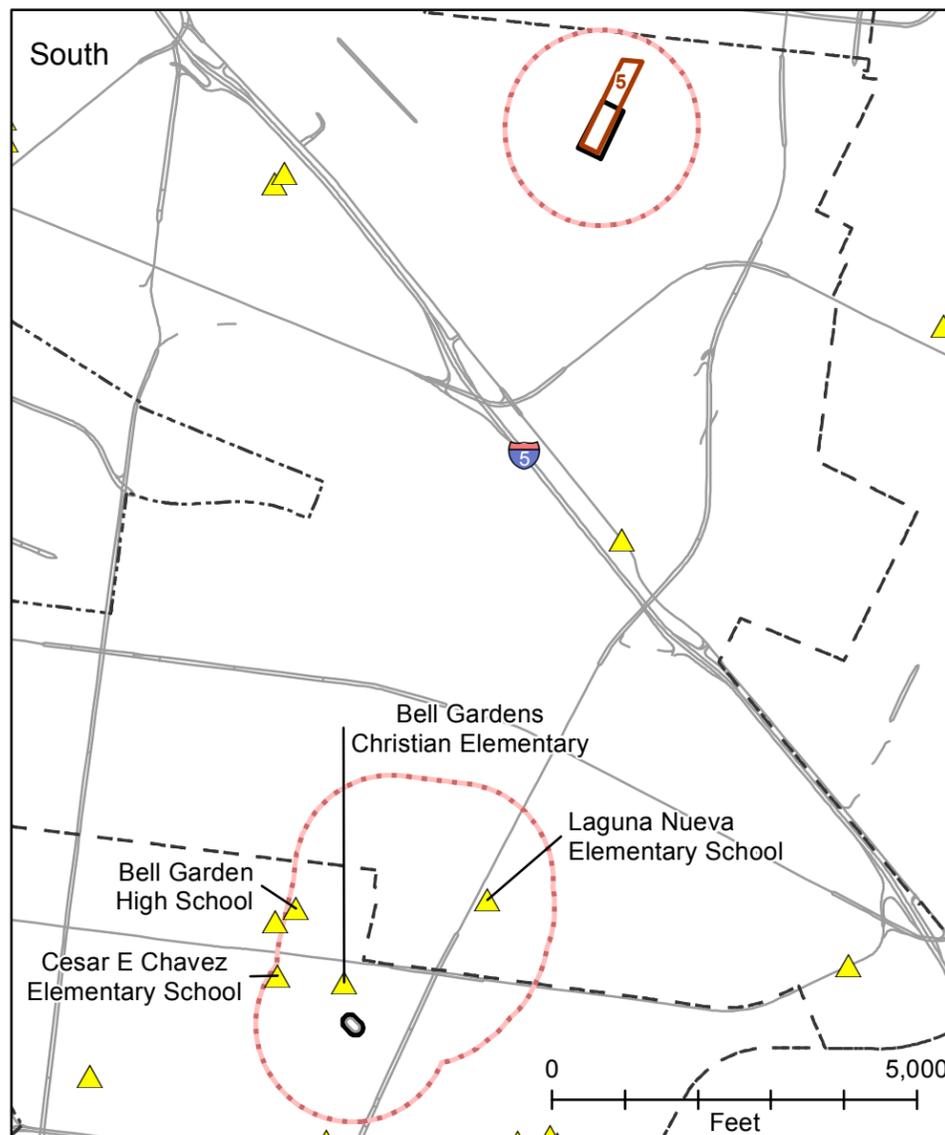
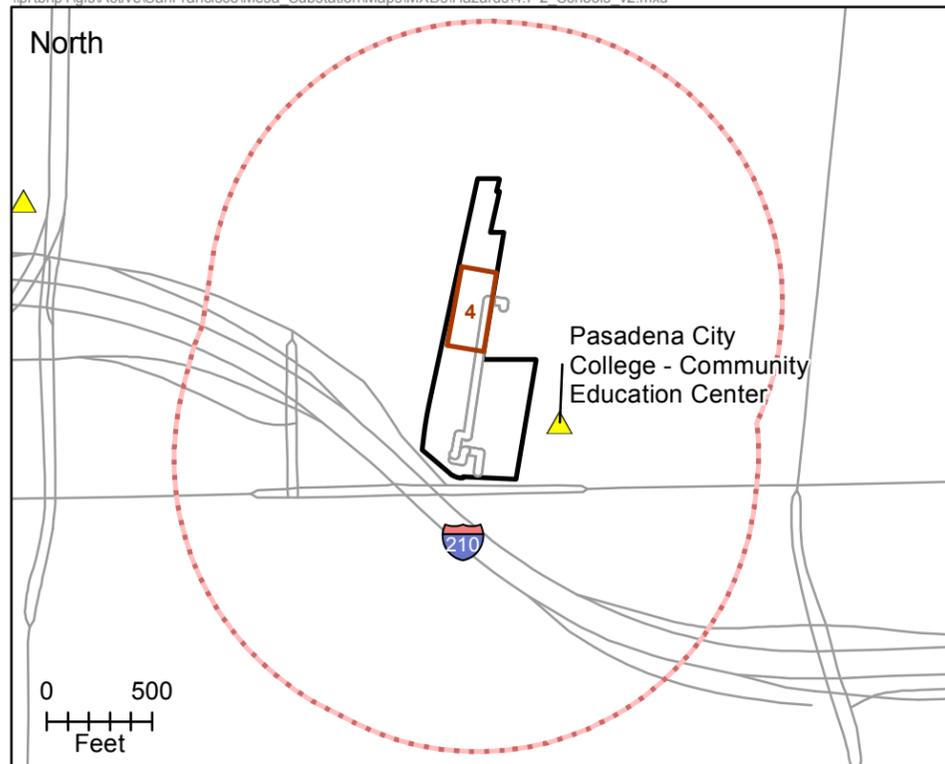
CA California

YMCA Young Men's Christian Association

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4.7.1.3 Airports and Airstrips

The proposed project would not be located within 2 miles of a public or private airport. The closest airport is El Monte Airport, which is located 3.6 miles northeast of the nearest project component and 4.5 miles from the proposed Mesa Substation (Caltrans 2015). The proposed project would not be located within an airport land use plan.



**Figure 4.7-2
Schools in the
project area
Mesa Substation
Los Angeles County, CA**



Sources: LA County GIS 2015, SCE 2015
Basemap: ESRI Media Kit 2010

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1 **4.7.1.4 Emergency Response**

2
3 The Los Angeles County Office of Emergency Management developed and implemented a 2012 Los
4 Angeles County Operational Area Emergency Response Plan and a 2014 County of Los Angeles All-
5 Hazard Mitigation Plan. These plans cover significant event emergencies in the proposed project
6 area (County of Los Angeles 2012, 2014). The City of Pasadena maintains an Emergency Operations
7 Plan that includes the Goodrich Substation in Pasadena, California (City of Pasadena 2011).
8

9 **4.7.1.5 Fire Hazards**

10
11 The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) uses Fire Hazard Maps to
12 estimate the likelihood and physical behavior of a fire so that fire response planners can predict the
13 damage a fire is likely to cause. Fire Hazard Maps indicate fire hazard severity areas that range
14 from Moderate to Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones. The Fire Hazard Severity Zones are based
15 on a fire hazard model that considers the amount and types of natural vegetation that will burn
16 during a wildfire, the topography, and typical weather conditions.
17

18 Based on CAL FIRE Fire Protection data and maps, components in the Main Project Area, North
19 Area, South Area, and at Pardee Substation, are located in urbanized areas and are not within a
20 High Fire Hazard Severity Zone (CAL FIRE 2013a, 2013b), as shown in Figure 4.7-3. Pardee
21 Substation, in the City of Santa Clarita, is situated adjacent to a High Fire Hazard Severity Zone and
22 Vincent Substation, near Palmdale, is located within a Very High Fire Severity Zone (CAL FIRE
23 2013a, 2013b).
24

25 The proposed major project components would be located within the jurisdiction of four different
26 fire departments that have local fire response and firefighting responsibility to residential,
27 commercial, industrial fires, and wildfires.
28

29 **4.7.2 Regulatory Setting**

30
31 This subsection summarizes federal, state, and local laws, regulations, and standards that govern
32 hazards and hazardous materials in the project area.
33

34 **4.7.2.1 Federal**

35
36 **Clean Air Act**

37 The Clean Air Act (CAA) was enacted in 1970 by the United States Congress (United States Code
38 [USC] Title 42, Chapter 85) and amended in 1977 and 1990. The CAA authorized the development
39 of comprehensive federal and state regulations to limit emissions from both stationary (industrial)
40 sources and mobile sources.
41

42 The 1990 amendment to the CAA required the EPA to publish regulations and guidance for
43 chemical accident prevention at facilities that use extremely hazardous substances. As part of this
44 guidance, the EPA's Risk Management Program requires companies of all sizes that use extremely
45 hazardous substance to develop adequate emergency response programs and company-specific
46 Risk Management Programs that includes detailed safety precautions and maintenance plans. The
47 information in the Risk Management Program assists local emergency response personnel in case
48 of an accident or exposure.
49

1 CAA regulations are also administered by the California Air Resources Board and Regional Air
2 Quality Management Districts.

4 **Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act**

5 United States Congress enacted the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and
6 Liability Act (CERCLA), also known as Superfund, in 1980 (USC Title 42, Chapter 103). This law
7 provides broad federal authority to respond directly to releases, or threatened releases, of
8 hazardous materials. CERCLA also establishes requirements concerning closed and abandoned
9 hazardous waste sites. In 1986, CERCLA was amended by the Superfund Amendment and
10 Reauthorization Act (SARA) Title III, also known as the Emergency Planning and Community Right-
11 to-Know Act (USC Title 42, Chapter 103, Subchapter 1).

12
13 SARA Title III and the 1990 amendment to the CAA require states to implement a comprehensive
14 system to inform local agencies and the public when a significant quantity of hazardous material is
15 stored or handled at a facility and imposes reporting requirements for businesses that store,
16 handle, or produce such materials. Annual reporting requirements for the release of hazardous
17 materials are outlined in USC Title 42, Section 11023 and the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)
18 Title 40, Section 372.30. These regulations require the reporting of both routine discharges and
19 spill releases.

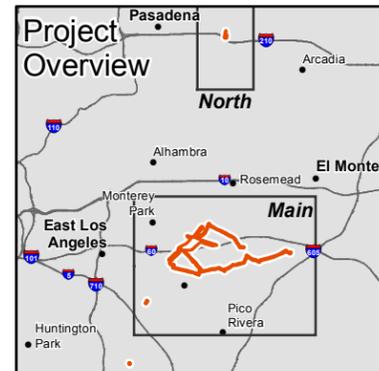
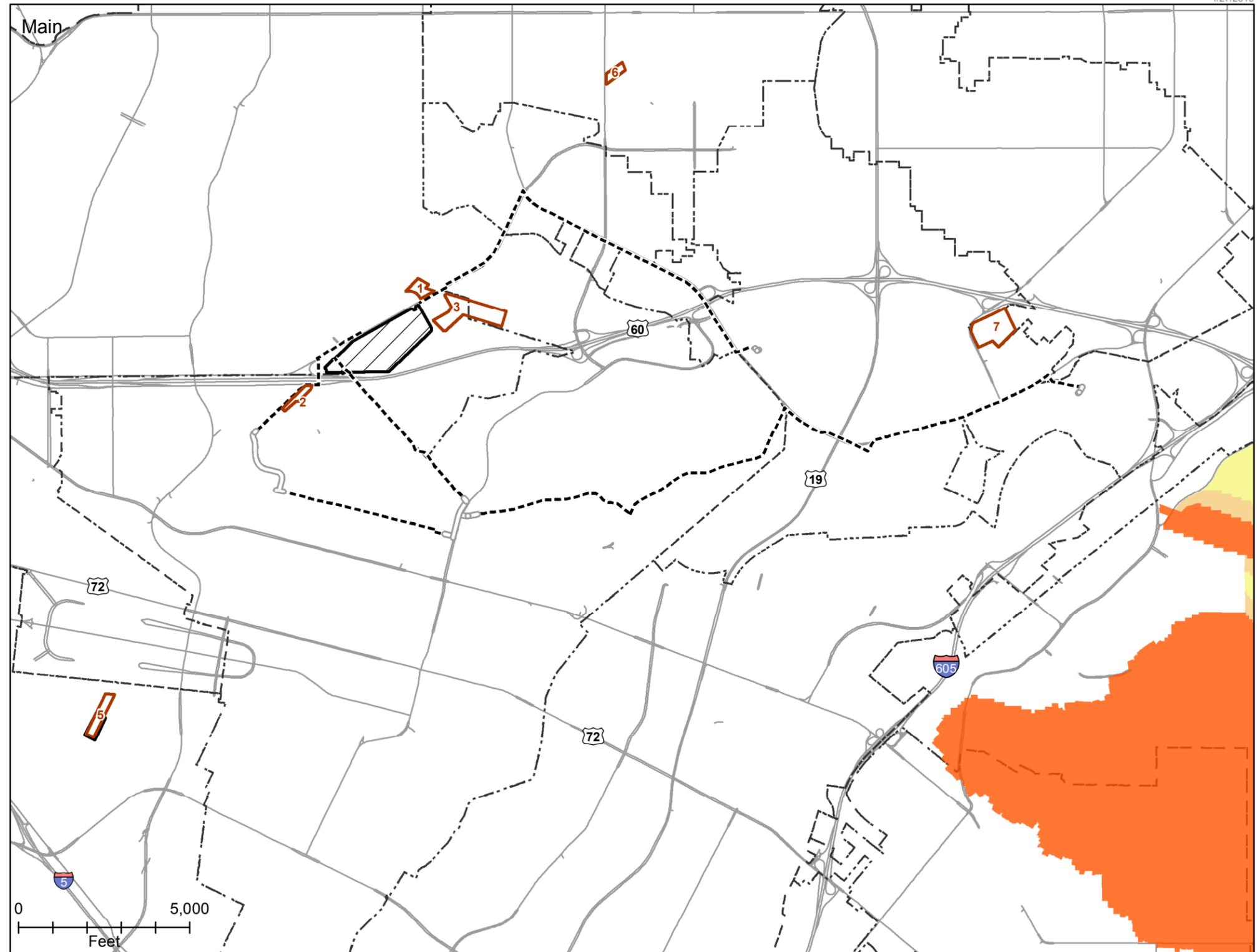
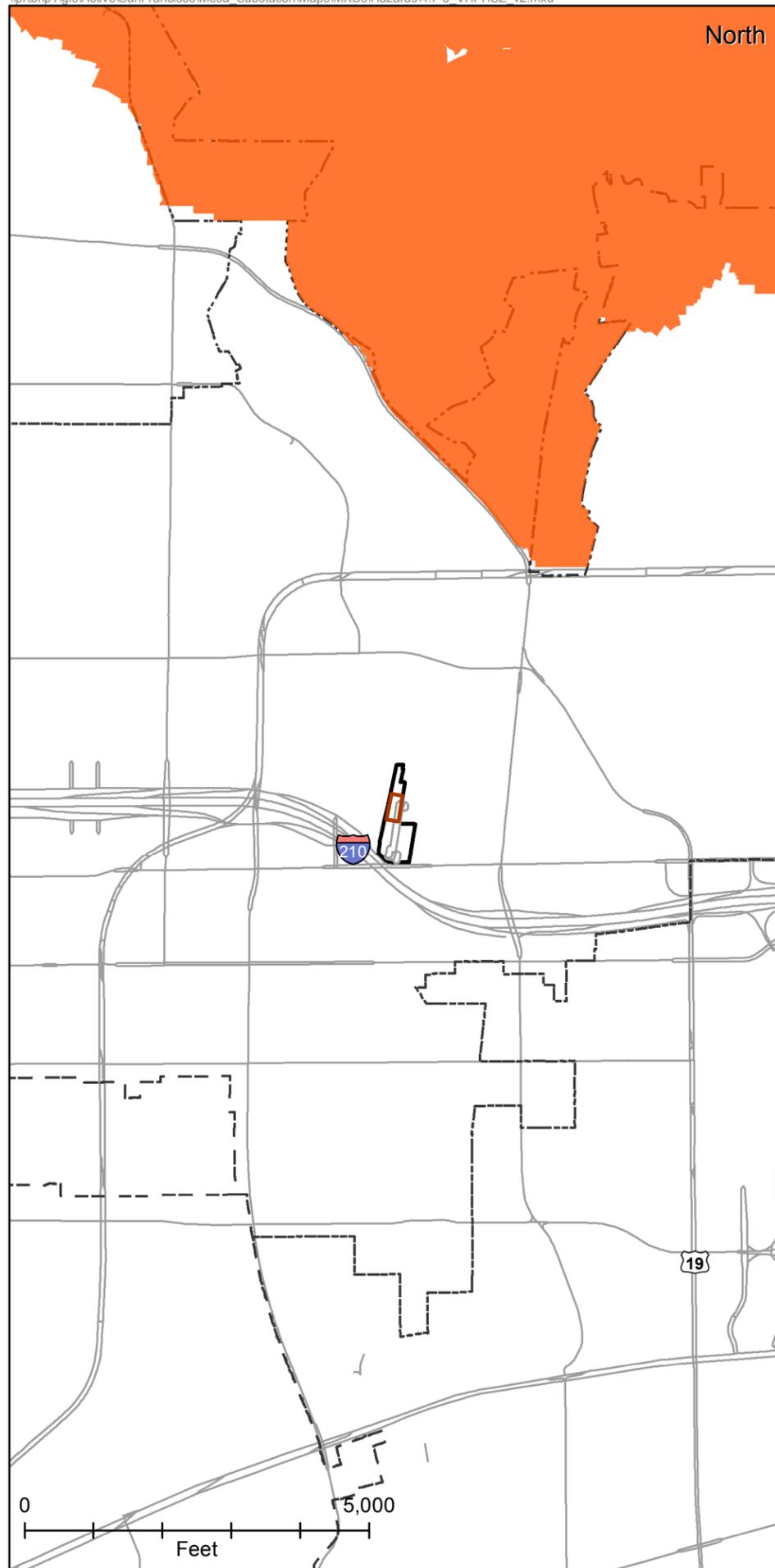
21 **Resource Conservation and Recovery Act**

22 United States Congress enacted RCRA in 1976 (USC Title 42, Chapter 82) and amended the act in
23 1984 as the Federal Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendment. RCRA enabled the EPA to regulate the
24 management of hazardous waste from the time the waste is generated through to its storage,
25 transport, treatment, and final disposal or reuse.

26
27 A RCRA-regulated hazardous waste exhibits at least one of four characteristics: ignitability,
28 corrosivity, reactivity, or toxicity. To keep track of hazardous waste activities, facility owners and
29 operators who generate, transport, treat, store, or dispose of hazardous wastes must maintain
30 records and submit reports to the EPA at regular intervals. All facilities that generate, transport,
31 recycle, treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste are required to notify the EPA of their
32 hazardous waste activities. Each facility that generates or handles hazardous waste must obtain an
33 EPA Identification Number. In California, the EPA has authorized the California DTSC to administer
34 a large portion of the RCRA program.

36 **Clean Water Act**

37 The Clean Water Act (CWA) was enacted in 1948 as the Federal Water Pollution Control Act. In
38 1972, this act was significantly reorganized and expanded (USC Title 33, Chapter 26). Under the
39 CWA regulations (40 CFR 130 and 131), the EPA implements pollution control programs and has
40 set wastewater release standards for industry and water quality standards for all contaminants in
41 surface water. Most CWA regulations are administered by the California SWRCB and RWQCBs.



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ----- Telecommunications route □ Manholes, vaults, and underground construction □ Staging yard ▨ Proposed Mesa Substation □ Study Area (North and South) - - - - - City boundary 	<p>Fire hazard severity zone</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Moderate ■ High ■ Very high
---	--

**Figure 4.7-3
Fire Hazard
Severity Zones
Mesa Substation
Los Angeles County, CA**

Sources: CAL FIRE 2013, SCE 2015
Basemap: ESRI Media Kit 2010



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1 As authorized by the CWA, the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit
2 program controls water pollution by regulating point sources that discharge pollutants into waters
3 of the United States. In California, the SWRCB requires a Construction Activities Stormwater
4 General Permit (Order 99-08-DWQ) for storm water discharges associated with any construction
5 activity to include clearing, grading, excavation reconstruction, and dredge and fill activities that
6 result in the disturbance of at least 1 acre of total land area. Under NPDES, an Industrial Activities
7 Stormwater General Permit is also required for most operating facilities; however, there is an
8 exception under this permit for electrical substations.
9

10 Specific requirements for Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) plans were
11 developed as one of the regulations under the CWA. SPCC plans are described in CFR Title 40, Part
12 112 (Oil Spill Prevention), have specific requirements for electrical substations, and are intended to
13 reduce the threat of oil spills to navigable waters of the United States. The site-specific plan must
14 identify the design, control, training, and response requirements of a facility. An SPCC plan is
15 required for facilities that have an aggregate aboveground storage capacity (counting only total
16 volumes of containers 55 gallons or larger) of oil (including gasoline, diesel, and transformer
17 liquids) of more than 1,320 gallons.
18

19 **Oil Pollution Act**

20 United States Congress enacted the Oil Pollution Act (OPA) in 1990 (USC Title 33, Chapter 40). The
21 OPA requires regulation and funding for prevention of and response to oil spills and includes oil
22 release contingency planning requirements for both government and industry. The OPA also
23 amended 40 CFR Part 112 CWA regulations to expand SPCC requirements. OPA regulations are
24 administered and enforced by the EPA and United States Coast Guard.
25

26 **National Fire Protection Association 780, National Electrical Code**

27 To avoid electrical hazards, electrical contractors are required to have a thorough knowledge of the
28 National Electric Code (NEC) to install any electrical power system. The NEC covers the installation
29 of electrical conductors, equipment, and raceways; signaling and communications conductors; and
30 equipment and optical fiber cables for public and private premises.
31

32 **Hazardous Materials Transportation Act**

33 The Hazardous Materials Transportation Act (HMTA) of 1975 (USC 49 Chapter 51) enabled
34 regulation of the transport of hazardous materials and hazardous wastes. The USDOT regulates
35 rail, aircraft, vessel, and public highway transportation of hazardous materials and wastes. HMTA
36 amendments in 1976 and 1990 added new requirements for chemicals that the USDOT determined
37 pose unreasonable risks to health, safety, and property during transport activities.
38

39 **Code of Federal Regulations Title 49**

40 The HMTA added specific requirements for SPCC rules regarding oil transportation that are
41 addressed in 49 CFR Part 130. The transport of petroleum-based oil in containers of 3,500 gallons
42 or more must be in containers designed, constructed, maintained, closed, and loaded such that
43 under conditions normally incident to transportation, there will be no release of oil to the
44 environment. In addition, a spill response plan must be developed pursuant to 49 CFR Part 130
45 requirements. Standards for the recycling of used transformer oil are established in 40 CFR Part
46 279.
47

1 **Occupational Safety and Health Act**

2 The Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (USC 49 Chapter 15) outlines the Occupational
3 Safety and Health Administration’s (OSHA’s) hazardous materials regulations and governs worker
4 safety. OSHA’s Occupational Safety and Health Standards (1) provide regulations for safety in the
5 workplace; (2) regulate construction safety; and (3) require a Hazard Communication Plan to
6 identify and inventory all hazardous materials and maintain materials safety data sheets for them.
7 OSHA’s standards also require employee training in the safe handling of hazardous materials.

8
9 Separate OSHA standards have been developed for construction and industrial workers. Title 29
10 CFR, Part 1926 generally governs construction worker safety. Title 29 CFR Section 1926.55(a)
11 requires that employees must not be exposed to inhalation, ingestion, skin absorption, or contact
12 with any material or substance at a concentration above those specified in the “Threshold Limit
13 Values of Airborne Contaminants for 1970” of the American Conference of Governmental Industrial
14 Hygienists.

15
16 **4.7.2.2 State**

17
18 **California Hazardous Waste Control Act**

19 The California Hazardous Waste Control Act (HWCA) is administered and enforced by the
20 California DTSC and addresses the control of hazardous wastes for California. Title 22 of the CCR,
21 Division 4.5, Chapter 11 contains HWCA regulations for the identification and classification of
22 hazardous wastes. The regulations define a waste as hazardous if it has any of the following
23 characteristics: ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, or toxicity. Chapter 11, Article 3 provides
24 detailed definitions of each characteristic. Chapter 11 Articles 4 and 5, provide lists of RCRA-
25 regulated hazardous wastes, non-RCRA-regulated hazardous wastes, hazardous wastes from
26 specific sources, extremely hazardous wastes, hazardous wastes of concern, and special wastes.

27
28 Regulations in Title 22 of the CCR also describe the requirements for the proper management of
29 hazardous waste under the HWCA, including:

- 30
31
- 32 • Identification and classification;
 - 33 • Generation and transportation;
 - 34 • Design and permitting of recycling, treatment, storage, and disposal facilities;
 - 35 • Treatment standards;
 - 36 • Operation of facilities and staff training; and
 - 37 • Closure of facilities and liability requirements.

38 These regulations list more than 800 materials that may be hazardous and establish criteria for the
39 identification, packaging, and disposal of such waste. Under the HWCA and associated regulations,
40 the generator of hazardous waste must document waste from generation to transporter to
41 disposal. Copies of this documentation must be filed with the DTSC. The DTSC operates programs
42 to protect workers and the public from exposure to hazardous wastes through the following
43 practices and procedures:

- 44
- 45 • Handling of the aftermath of improper hazardous waste management by overseeing site
46 cleanup;

- 1 • Prevention of the release of hazardous waste by ensuring that those who generate, handle,
2 transport, store, and dispose of wastes do so properly;
- 3 • Enforcement against those who fail to appropriately manage hazardous wastes;
- 4 • Exploration and promotion of measures to prevent pollution and encourage reuse and
5 recycling;
- 6 • Evaluation of site-specific soil, water, and air samples and the development of new
7 analytical methods;
- 8 • Practice in other environmental sciences, including toxicology, risk assessment, and
9 technology development; and
- 10 • Involvement of the public in the DTSC's decision making.

11
12 California's waste regulations address universal waste (e.g., batteries, mercury control devices,
13 dental amalgams, aerosol cans, and lamps/cathode ray tubes) under CCR Title 22, division 4.5, as
14 well as hydrocarbon waste (e.g., oils, lubricants, and greases) that is not classified as hazardous
15 waste under the federal RCRA regulations.

16
17 All California regulations regarding hazardous waste control, as well as regulation of hazardous
18 substances, hazardous materials, and toxic materials, are additionally compiled in Title 26 of the
19 CCR.

20
21 **Government Code Section 65962.5: Cortese List**

22 The Cortese List includes all hazardous waste facilities subject to corrective action, land designated
23 as hazardous waste property or border zone property, information received by the DTSC about
24 hazardous waste disposal on public land, sites listed pursuant to Section 25356 of the California
25 HSC (removal and remedial action sites), and sites included in the Abandoned Site Assessment
26 Program. Pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5, the DTSC compiles and updates the
27 Cortese List as appropriate, but at least annually.

28
29 **Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act**

30 The Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act provides for the regulation of pollutants entering the
31 state's surface and ground waters. The California SWRCB and the Los Angeles RWQCB are
32 responsible for protecting the beneficial uses of surface water and groundwater resources in the
33 Los Angeles County area. The Los Angeles RWQCB adopted a Water Quality Control Plan (Basin
34 Plan) in June 1994. The Basin Plan sets forth implementation policies, goals, and water
35 management practices in accordance with the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act. The Basin
36 Plan establishes both numerical and narrative standards and objectives for water quality aimed at
37 protecting aquatic resources. Project discharges to surface waters are subject to the regulatory
38 standards set forth in applicable regional basin plans, which prevent the discharge of hazardous
39 materials into Waters of the State.

40
41 **Hazardous Materials Release Response Plans and Inventory Act**

42 The Hazardous Materials Release Response Plans and Inventory Act (HSC §25500 et seq.) and
43 regulations provided in Title 19, Division 2 and Title 22 Division 4.5 of the CCR require that local
44 governments be responsible for the regulation of facilities that store, handle, or use hazardous
45 materials above threshold quantities (TQs). The TQs for identified hazardous materials are 55

1 gallons for liquids, 500 pounds for solids, and 200 cubic feet for compressed gases measured at a
2 standard temperature and pressure. Facilities that store such hazardous materials in excess of
3 their TQs are required to prepare a Hazardous Materials Business Plan (HMBP) to provide
4 information on the storage of hazardous materials and identify the facility's internal response
5 requirements to accidental spills. The HMBP would include safety information regarding the
6 transport, use, and disposal of hazardous materials. A Hazardous Materials Management Plan
7 (HMMP) would also be prepared to identify hazardous materials present during construction and
8 to address their storage and use. The HMMP would include safety information regarding the
9 transport, use, and disposal of hazardous materials. The HMBP and the HMMP may identify
10 emergency contacts, hazardous material inventory and quantities, control methods, emergency
11 response measures, and employee training methods. The HMBP and the HMMP are required to be
12 submitted to the local administering agency, referred to as the Certified Unified Program Agency
13 (CUPA). In the event of a spill from such a facility, both the local administrative agency and the
14 California Governor's Office of Emergency Services must be notified.

15 16 **California Aboveground Petroleum Storage Act**

17 The California Aboveground Petroleum Storage Act (APSA) applies to facilities that are subject to
18 the oil pollution prevention regulations specified in CFR 40, Part 112 or that have a storage
19 capacity of at least 1,320 gallons of petroleum in the state of California. The California APSA only
20 regulates tank facilities that store petroleum, whereas the federal SPCC requirement includes other
21 oils. The California APSA requires preparation of an SPCC plan in accordance with CFR 40, Part 112.

22 23 **California Unified Program**

24 The California Unified Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Material Management Regulatory Program
25 is authorized by the California HSC (Chapter 6.11, Sections 25404–25404.8) with regulations in the
26 CCR (Title 27, Division 1, Subdivision 4, Chapter 1, Sections 15100–15620). This program
27 establishes a local jurisdictional CUPA that is certified by the administrator of the California
28 Environmental Protection Agency. Regulatory responsibility for management of local hazardous
29 materials programs are delegated to the CUPA.

30 31 **Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act**

32 Enacted in 1986, the Safe Drinking Water and Toxics Enforcement Act, also known as Proposition
33 65, is administered through the California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment. This
34 act regulates cancer-causing and reproduction-impairing chemicals. Under Proposition 65, users of
35 such regulated chemicals are required to issue a public warning before potential exposure to
36 chemicals above a threshold amount occurs (HSC §25249.6). In addition, the Safe Drinking Water
37 and Toxics Enforcement Act is aimed at preventing discharges or releases of specified hazardous
38 materials into a "source of drinking water." The Safe Drinking Water and Toxics Enforcement Act
39 provides a list of chemicals of concern (HSC §25249.5).

40 41 **California Code of Regulations Title 13**

42 Title 13, Division 2, Articles 1 through 6 of the CCR outline applicable procedures for the safe
43 transport of hazardous materials and designate required routes, stops, and inspection procedures
44 when transporting these materials. This portion of the CCR also provides general hazardous
45 materials regulations and describes the proper storage procedures, hazard classification and
46 labeling methods, inspection fees, registration requirements, training protocols, and safety
47 measures. In addition, Title 13 contains specific regulations associated with the transport of
48 explosives, inhalation hazards, and radioactive materials, which illustrate acceptable travel routes.

1
2 **California Occupational Safety and Health Act**

3 The California Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1973 (California Labor Code, Sections 6300
4 through 6332) provide measures to address the safety of construction and industrial workers. Title
5 8 of the CCR implements the majority of these measures. The California Occupational Health and
6 Safety Administration (Cal-OSHA) is responsible for the development and enforcement of
7 workplace safety standards and ensuring worker safety in the handling and use of hazardous
8 materials. Under Title 8 of the CCR, Cal-OSHA establishes requirements for safe working conditions
9 and safety-related reporting in California and regulates electrical safety (Electrical Safety Orders).
10 The primary intent of the Title 8 requirement is to protect workers, but compliance with these
11 regulations also reduces potential hazards for non-construction workers and project vicinity
12 occupants through the implementation of required controls relating to site monitoring, reporting,
13 and other activities.

14
15 **California Emergency Services Act**

16 Under the Emergency Services Act (California Government Code, Sections 8550 through 8551), the
17 State of California developed an emergency response plan to coordinate emergency services
18 provided by federal, state, and local agencies. Rapid response to incidents involving hazardous
19 material or hazardous waste is an important segment of the plan administered by the California
20 Emergency Management Agency (CalEMA). The CalEMA coordinates the response of agencies,
21 including the California Environmental Protection Agency, California Department of
22 Transportation, California Highway Patrol, RWQCBs, Air Quality Management Districts, and county
23 disaster response offices.

24
25 **California Public Resources Code**

26 The California Public Resources Code (PRC) provides regulations to enhance safety with regard to
27 the operation and management of electrical transmission lines. The PRC includes fire safety
28 regulations that restrict the use of equipment that may produce a spark, flame, or fire; require the
29 use of spark arrestors on construction equipment that has an internal combustion engine; specify
30 the requirements for the safe use of gasoline-powered tools in fire hazard areas; and specify fire
31 suppression equipment that must be provided onsite for various types of work in fire-prone areas.

32
33 Specifically, Sections 4292 and 4293 of the PRC address vegetation management in transmission
34 line corridors as follows:

- 35
36
- 37 • **PRC Section 4292:** This section requires the clearing of flammable vegetation around
38 specific structures that support certain connectors or types of electrical apparatus. An
39 approximately 10-foot radius around such structures must remain clear of vegetation for
the entirety of the fire season.
 - 40 • **PRC Section 4293:** This section requires specific clearance between conductors and
41 vegetation. As the line voltage increases, the clearance radius also increases. In addition,
42 some trees must be removed if they pose the potential to fall on an electrical transmission
43 line and cause damage.
- 44

45 Additionally, Sections 40502 and 45020 of the PRC address monitoring requirements for landfills.
46 The associated regulation in Title 27, Division 2, Chapter 3, Section 20923 of the CCR addresses
47 landfill gas monitoring requirements for land use within 1,000 feet of a landfill.

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California Building Code

The California Building Standards Code (CCR Title 24) provides design and construction measures for structures and other facilities. Part 3 is the California Electrical Code, and Part 9 is the California Fire Code.

The California Electrical Code incorporates, by adoption, the NEC or National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 70, for the safe installation of electrical wiring and equipment. It is part of the National Fire Codes series published by the NFPA, a private trade association. To avoid electrical hazards, a thorough knowledge by electrical contractors of the NEC is required before installing any electrical power system. The NEC covers the installation of electrical conductors, equipment, and raceways; signaling and communications conductors; and equipment and optical fiber cables for public and private premises.

The California Fire Code incorporates, by adoption, the International Code Council’s International Fire Code with amendments specific to California. All facilities constructed as part of the proposed project must comply with the fire codes established by Title 24 and as amended by local jurisdictions. Measures provided in the California Building Code are integrated and enforced through city and county review of development projects, the Office of the State Fire Marshal, and by local city or county fire chiefs or marshals.

General Order 95: Rules for Overhead Electric Line Construction

California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) General Order (G.O.) 95 regulates the design, construction, operation, and maintenance of overhead electric lines in California. The order includes safety standards for overhead electric lines, including minimum conductor ground clearance, electric line inspection requirements, and vegetation clearance requirements. Rule 35, Tree Trimming, of the order defines minimum vegetation clearances around power lines. This rule also requires that utility providers remove dead, rotten, and diseased trees that overhang or lean toward a span of an electric line. Rule 31.2, Inspection of Lines, of the order requires that lines be inspected frequently to ensure that they are in good condition and that lines temporarily out of service be inspected and maintained to prevent a hazard.

General Order 165: Inspection Requirements for Electric Distribution and Transmission Facilities

CPUC G.O. 165 establishes requirements for electric distribution and transmission facilities (excluding those facilities contained in a substation) regarding inspections to ensure safe and high-quality electrical service. This order establishes a minimum period between inspections, as well as record-keeping requirements for utilities with regards to patrols and inspections.

Underground Service Alert (DigAlert)

California Government Code 4216 et seq. defines emergency notification procedures for subsurface excavations and installations. Pursuant to Government Code 4216, the applicant would contact the Underground Service Alert of Southern California prior to construction of the proposed project.

California Health and Safety Code

Section 25150.7 of the California Health and Safety Code outlines procedures and regulations for the management and disposal of treated wood waste. Wood waste, including the type of wood utility poles that would be disposed of as part of the proposed project, may be treated with

1 preservatives and other chemicals to protect the wood. These preservatives and other chemicals
2 could leach into water supplies if the wood waste is disposed of improperly. These poles would
3 need to be reused, returned to the manufacturer, or disposed of in a Class I hazardous waste
4 landfill, disposed of in the lined portion of a Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB)
5 certified municipal landfill, or returned to the manufacturer. It is anticipated that these poles would
6 either be reused or disposed of at Savage Canyon Landfill, the only landfill identified by the
7 applicant for the proposed project that can accept treated wood waste (CalRecycle 2016, SCE
8 2015b) as discussed further in Section 4.12, "Public Services and Utilities."
9

10 **4.7.2.3 Regional and Local**

12 **Los Angeles County Emergency Operations**

13 Los Angeles County has adopted a Los Angeles County Operational Area Emergency Response Plan
14 under the Standardized Emergency Management System. Under this plan, the County of Los
15 Angeles serves as the Operational Area Coordinator for all cities within the county's boundaries.
16 The plan defines the type and scopes of disasters that could occur within the operational area;
17 defines roles, responsibilities, and chains-of-command; and outlines procedures for disaster
18 notification and response. While the plan generally notes that damage to transportation routes
19 could hamper emergency operations or exacerbate a disaster, the plan does not identify any
20 emergency response or evacuation routes within the operational area. The plan does establish a
21 transportation branch to coordinate transportation in the event of an emergency incident.
22

23 Los Angeles County has also adopted a County of Los Angeles All-Hazard Mitigation Plan (County of
24 Los Angeles 2012, 2014). The plan contains certain mitigation actions such as assessing new
25 technology to improve County communication during disasters, developing a plan for replacement
26 of unsafe County buildings, and updating building codes to reflect current earthquake standards.
27 None of the mitigation actions in the plan pertain to the proposed project. The plan does not define
28 evacuation routes.
29

30 **City of Pasadena Emergency Operations**

31 The City of Pasadena participated in the Standardized Emergency Management System and has
32 prepared a City of Pasadena Emergency Operations Plan. The plan does not identify any emergency
33 response or evacuation routes within the operational area. The Goodrich Substation is indicated as
34 a critical location for damage assessment following a disaster (City of Pasadena 2011).
35

36 **South Coast Air Quality Management District Rules**

37 The South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) maintains and enforces regional air
38 quality district rules, which include rules on air emission of hazardous substances within the
39 SCAQMD. These rules address requirements for construction permit (Rule 201), fugitive dust
40 emission (Rule 403), and fuel transfers (Rule 461); volatile liquid loading (Rule 462); and volatile
41 organic liquid storage (Rule 463). The SCAQMD also maintains a South Coast Air Quality
42 Management Plan. Hazardous air pollutant emissions and regulatory requirements are further
43 discussed in Section 4.2, "Air Quality."
44

45 **Los Angeles County Code of Ordinances**

46 The Los Angeles County Fire Codes (Title 32) include standards to guard against unsafe
47 development and establish construction standards, and inspection procedures to ensure that

1 developments and new construction do not pose a threat to the health, safety, and welfare of the
2 public. The Fire Codes, Building Codes, (Title 26), and Electrical Codes (Title 27) are adopted in
3 their entirety for State Code with amendments made to clarify the Code for use by the County.
4

5 The County of Los Angeles Building Code includes provisions that prohibit the construction of
6 structures within 1,000 feet of a disposal site, unless a report is prepared by a licensed civil
7 engineer that provides recommendations to protect structures from landfill gas migration hazards.
8

9 The County of Los Angeles Health Codes for Water and Water Wells (Title 11.32 Part 2) include
10 monitoring well closure ordinances. The ordinances require permits and closure plan reviews,
11 which are enforced by the Los Angeles County Public Health Department.
12

13 **County of Los Angeles General Plan**

14 A number of goals and policies presented in the County of Los Angeles General Plan that are
15 directed at providing for the communities safety and maintaining a healthy environment (County of
16 Los Angeles 2015):
17

- 18 • **Safety Element - Policy S 2.1:** Discourage development in the County's Flood Hazard Zones.
- 19 • **Safety Element - Policy S 2.3:** Consider climate change adaptation strategies in flood and
20 inundation hazard planning.
- 21 • **Safety Element - Policy S 3.2:** Consider climate change implications in fire hazard reduction
22 planning for FHSZs.
- 23 • **Safety Element - Policy S 3.3:** Ensure that the mitigation of fire related property damage and
24 loss in FHSZs limits impacts to biological and other resources.
- 25 • **Safety Element - Policy S 3.4:** Reduce the risk of wildland fire hazards through the use of
26 regulations and performance standards, such as fire resistant building materials, vegetation
27 management, fuel modification and other fire hazard reduction programs.
- 28 • **Safety Element - Policy S 3.12:** Support efforts to incorporate systematic fire protection
29 improvements for open space, including facilitation of safe fire suppression tactics, standards
30 for adequate access for firefighting, fire mitigation planning with landowners and other
31 stakeholders, and water sources for fire suppression.
- 32 • **Public Services and Facilities Element - Goal PS/F 6:** A County with adequate public
33 utilities.
- 34 • **Public Services and Facilities Element - Policy PS/F 6.1:** Ensure efficient and cost-effective
35 utilities that serve existing and future needs.
- 36 • **Public Services and Facilities Element - Policy PS/F 6.4:** Protect and enhance utility
37 facilities to maintain the safety, reliability, integrity and security of utility services.
- 38 • **Public Services and Facilities Element - Policy PS/F 6.6:** Encourage the construction of
39 utilities underground, where feasible.
- 40 • **Public Services and Facilities Element - Policy PS/F 6.7:** Discourage above-ground
41 electrical distribution and transmission lines in hazard areas.
- 42 • **Public Services and Facilities Element - Policy PS 2.2:** Limit the amount of development on
43 steep slopes (Hillside Management Areas) and within landslide and liquefaction areas,

1 through appropriate land use designations with very low residential densities, as indicated in
2 the Land Use Policy Map of this Area Plan.

3
4 **City of Monterey Park Municipal Code**

5 Section 10.48.210 of the City of Monterey Park Municipal Code requires that a vehicle transporting
6 a hazardous material must be attended at all times by its driver or a qualified representative and
7 shall not be parked on any highway, highway shoulder, street, alley, public way or public place, or
8 within 5 feet of the traveled portion thereof, within a residential zone, or within 1,000 feet of any
9 school or within 300 feet of any bridge or tunnel.

10 **City of Monterey Park General Plan**

11 A number of policies and goals presented in the City of Monterey Park General Plan are directed at
12 maintaining a healthy environment and providing for community safety (City of Monterey Park
13 2001).

14
15 The following policies and goals are applicable to the proposed project component within the City
16 of Monterey Park with regards to hazards and hazardous materials:

- 17
18 • **Healthy Community Element Policy 1.3:** Support residents' efforts to maintain healthy
19 homes that limit their exposure to pollutants, toxins, and safety hazards, including mold, toxic
20 gases, air pollutants, and fall hazards.
 - 21 • **Resources Element Goal 4.0:** Conserve and protect groundwater supply and water resources.
 - 22 • **Resources Element Policy 4.5:** Work with state and federal agencies to identify the source
23 and causes of contamination plumes within the groundwater basin, and to ensure clean up
24 consistent with state and federal laws.
 - 25 • **Resources Element Policy 4.6:** Continue enforcement of NPDES Permits to protect
26 groundwater resources from further contamination.
 - 27 • **Safety Element Goal 8.0:** Protect residents and business employees from potential hazards
28 associated with the use, storage, manufacture, and transportation of hazardous materials in
29 and through the City.
 - 30 • **Safety Element Policy 8.1:** Continue participation in the Standardized Emergency
31 Management System
 - 32 • **Safety Element Policy 8.2:** Partner with Los Angeles County to sponsor household hazardous
33 waste disposal programs for residents to bring pesticides, cleaning fluids, paint cans, and other
34 common household toxic chemicals to a centralized location for proper disposal
 - 35 • **Safety Element Policy 8.3:** Educate the community regarding the proper storage, handling,
36 use, and disposal of hazardous household materials
 - 37 • **Safety Element- Policy 8.4:** Incorporate into the development review and business license
38 issuance processes a means for ascertaining the materials and production methods used by a
39 business and the potential risks posed to adjacent and nearby residential neighborhoods,
40 schools, and other sensitive land uses.
 - 41 • **Safety Element- Goal 10.0:** Protect the community from soil, groundwater, and leachate
42 contamination from the Oil site.
- 43

1 **City of Montebello Municipal Code**

2 Section 17.32.190 of the City of Montebello Municipal Code requires that a "Risk Management Plan"
3 be submitted to and approved by the fire department for any use, storage, or creation of any
4 hazardous materials. This ordinance requires that safety and fire suppression devices, specified by
5 the fire department, are available or installed in areas of hazardous materials use and storage. It
6 additionally requires that fire department clearance must be obtained prior to obtaining an
7 occupancy permit or business license.
8

9 **City of Montebello General Plan**

10 Several objectives, policies, and goals presented in the Conservation and Safety Elements of the City
11 of Montebello General Plan are directed at maintaining a healthy environment (City of Montebello
12 1973). The following objective, policy, and goals are applicable to the proposed project component
13 within the City of Montebello with regards to hazards and hazardous materials:
14

- 15 • **Conservation Element Objective 1:** *Maintain underground water supplies free of all*
16 *pollution which would prevent the use of such water for domestic purposes without treatment.*
- 17 • **Safety Element Goal 1:** *Prevent the loss of life and injuries from fires and geological hazards.*
- 18 • **Safety Element Goal 2:** *Prevent or minimize property damage and social and economic*
19 *disruption resulting from fire and geological events.*
- 20 • **Safety Element Goal 3:** *Maintain and promote safety programs which create a sense of*
21 *community security and wellbeing.*
- 22 • **Safety Element Policy 10:** *Continue to review all land development proposals from the*
23 *standpoint of minimizing hazards.*
24

25 **City of Rosemead General Plan**

26 The following goal, policies, and action presented in the Public Safety Element of the General Plan
27 for the City of Rosemead are relevant to hazards and hazardous materials (City of Rosemead 2010):
28

- 29 • **Goal 2:** *Ensure safety of all City residents and local workers from hazardous wastes and the*
30 *hazards associated with the transport of such wastes.*
- 31 • **Policy 2.2:** *Strictly enforce the use of designated truck routes for vehicles transporting*
32 *hazardous materials.*
- 33 • **Policy 2.3:** *Support, develop and participate in safety hazard awareness programs that*
34 *provide for the safe and efficient collection and disposal of household hazardous wastes.*
- 35 • **Action 2.3:** *Require that producers, users, and transporters of hazardous materials comply*
36 *with State and federal regulations requiring identification of these materials on signs posted*
37 *on the exterior of buildings or storage facilities containing such materials, and on trucks or*
38 *vehicles transporting hazardous substances through the City. (City of Rosemead 2010).*
39

1 **City of Rosemead Municipal Code**

2 Section 8.20.010 of the City of Rosemead Municipal Code stipulates that:

3
4 *Where any premises are used for the purpose of storing in the open any furniture, contractors'*
5 *equipment, metal products, oil or petroleum supplies, junk, wrecked auto parts, partially*
6 *wrecked cars, machinery, pipes, plaster, rags, roofing materials, waste paper, glass, glass*
7 *bottles, stone products, or rubber, the owner, licensee and occupant shall erect and*
8 *continuously maintain a tight board fence of at least eight feet in height surrounding the*
9 *property and in all cases where flammable or combustible materials are stored, such fence*
10 *shall be built and maintained of corrugated iron or other fire resistant material.*

11 **City of South El Monte General Plan and Municipal Code**

12 Several goals and policies that are presented in the Public Safety Element of the City of South El
13 Monte General Plan provide for public safety (City of South El Monte 2000). The following goal and
14 policy are applicable to the proposed project component within South El Monte with regards to
15 hazards and hazardous materials:

- 16
17 • **Goal 5.0:** *Protect the resident and business populations from potential hazards associated*
18 *with the use, storage, manufacture, and transportation of toxic and hazardous materials in*
19 *and through the City.*
- 20 • **Policy 5.2:** *Cooperate with responsible Federal, State, and county agencies to reduce the risk*
21 *from use and transport of hazardous materials.*

22
23 There are no municipal code sections relevant to the proposed project.

24
25 **City of Commerce General Plan**

26 A number of policies presented in the City of Commerce General Plan Community Development and
27 Safety Elements are directed at maintaining a healthy environment and providing for the
28 community's safety (City of Commerce 2008). The following policies and goals are applicable to the
29 proposed project component within the City of Commerce with regards to hazards and hazardous
30 materials:

- 31
32 • **Safety Element Policy 4.1:** *The City of Commerce will ensure that appropriate mitigation*
33 *measures relative to soil contamination and soils characteristics (subsidence, erosion, etc.) are*
34 *required for development and redevelopment in order to reduce hazards.*
- 35 • **Safety Element Policy 4.9:** *The City of Commerce will encourage the proper disposal of*
36 *hazardous materials produced, used, and stored within the city's limits.*
- 37 • **Safety Element- Hazardous Materials Control.** *The city shall continue to cooperate with*
38 *county, state, and federal agencies involved in the regulation of hazardous materials' storage,*
39 *use, and disposal. The city shall work with the fire department in requiring hazardous*
40 *materials users and generators to identify safety procedures for responding to accidental spills*
41 *and emergencies. The fire department shall also work with local law enforcement officials in*
42 *regulating the transport of hazardous materials through the city.*
- 43 • **Safety Element- Fire Prevention.** *The city shall continue to work with the Fire Department*
44 *to promote fire prevention and fire safety programs. The city shall also encourage periodic*
45 *inspections of existing structures by the fire department for compliance with fire safety*

1 standards and practices. All new development plans must be submitted to the fire department
2 for review and comment during the plan check process. This review must be completed for the
3 development process to continue. New development must conform to any applicable standards
4 and regulations.

5
6 There are no municipal code sections relevant to the proposed project.

7
8 **City of Bell Gardens General Plan and Municipal Code**

9 The Land Use Element of the City of Bell Garden’s General Plan includes Water Master Plan and
10 Deficient Fire Flow maps, which show that the area of the street light source line conversion in Bell
11 Gardens is located in an area that has deficient fire protection (City of Bell Gardens 1995). No other
12 policies or goals identified in the Land Use or Safety Elements are relevant to the proposed project.

13
14 There are no municipal code sections relevant to the proposed project.

15
16 **City of Pasadena Municipal Code**

17 Chapter 8.80 of the City of Pasadena Municipal Code requires that all businesses handling
18 hazardous materials submit initial and annual hazardous material disclosure information to the
19 fire department. It also exempts businesses that, during the reporting year, handle hazardous
20 materials in quantities less than 500 pounds, 55 gallons, or 200 cubic feet of compressed gas. The
21 ordinance also gives the fire chief the authority to require warning signage, documentation, and
22 building access of businesses that handle hazardous materials. The ordinance additionally gives the
23 fire chief the enforcement authority to conduct facility inspections and conduct cleanup or
24 abatement.

25
26 **City of Pasadena General Plan**

27 A number of policies presented in the City of Pasadena General Plan Safety and Land Use Elements
28 are directed at maintaining a healthy environment and providing for the communities safety (City
29 of Pasadena 2002). The following goals and policies are applicable to the proposed project
30 component within the City of Pasadena with regards to hazards and hazardous materials:

- 31
- 32 • **Safety Element Goal S3:** *Reduced risk of injury to lives and property from structural and*
33 *wildland fires.*
 - 34 • **Safety Element Goal H-1:** *Reduce the potential for hazardous contamination in the city.*
 - 35 • **Safety Element Program Policy H-1.1:** *The City will continue the enforcement of disclosure*
36 *laws that require all users, producers, and transporters of hazardous materials and wastes to*
37 *clearly identify the materials that they store, use or transport, and to notify the appropriate*
38 *City, County, State and Federal agencies in the event of a violation.*
 - 39 • **Safety Element Program Policy H-1.3:** *New proposed facilities involved in the production,*
40 *use, storage, transport or disposal of hazardous materials will be located a safe distance from*
41 *land uses that may be adversely impacted by such activities. Conversely, new sensitive facilities*
42 *shall not be allowed to be located near existing sites that use, store or generate hazardous*
43 *materials.*
- 44

1 **City of Industry General Plan and Municipal Code**

2 The following policies included in the Resource Management Element of the City of Industry
3 General Plan are applicable to the proposed project activities within the City of Industry (City of
4 Industry 2014):

- 5
- 6 • **Resource Management Element Policy RM4-2:** *Prohibit the disposal of hazardous and*
7 *electronic waste into the municipal waste stream.*
- 8 • **Resource Management Element Policy S4-2:** *Require that the users of hazardous materials*
9 *be adequately prepared to prevent and mitigate hazardous materials releases.*

10

11 There are no municipal code sections relevant to the proposed project.

12

13 **City of Santa Clarita General Plan and Municipal Code**

14 The City of Santa Clarita (2011) General Plan was also reviewed, but none of the goals and policies
15 related to hazards contained in it were found to be applicable to the proposed project.

16

17 There are no municipal code sections relevant to the proposed project.

18

19 **4.7.3 Impact Analysis**

20

21 **4.7.3.1 Methodology and Significance Criteria**

22

23 The evaluation of impacts of hazards and hazardous materials associated with construction and
24 operation of the proposed project was based on the review of relevant federal, state, county, and
25 local laws, regulations, plans (e.g., emergency response and hazard mitigation plans), policy
26 documents, and standards, as well as hazards and hazardous materials that would be associated
27 with construction and operation of the proposed project as described in Chapter 2, “Project
28 Description.” State, county, and local maps were reviewed to determine the location of components
29 of the proposed project in proximity to schools, known hazardous waste treatment and disposal
30 sites, hazardous materials release sites, airports, and fire severity zones as classified by CAL FIRE.
31 The results of Cortese List database searches for known hazardous waste treatment and disposal
32 sites and hazardous materials were reviewed as described in Section 4.7.1.1, “Hazardous Materials
33 Sites.”

34

35 The significance criteria were defined based on the checklist items in Appendix G of the CEQA
36 Guidelines. An impact is considered significant if the project would:

- 37
- 38 a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport,
39 use, or disposal of hazardous materials;
- 40 b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably
41 foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into
42 the environment;
- 43 c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances,
44 or waste within 0.25 mile of an existing or proposed school;

- 1 d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled
2 pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant
3 hazard to the public or the environment;
- 4 e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been
5 adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result
6 in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area;
- 7 f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project result in a safety
8 hazard for people residing or working in the project area;
- 9 g) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan
10 or emergency evacuation plan; or
- 11 h) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland
12 fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are
13 intermixed with wildlands.

14
15 The proposed project would not be located within an airport land use plan, or where such a plan
16 has not been adopted, within 2 miles of a public airport. The closest public airport to the proposed
17 project is El Monte Airport, which is located more than 3 miles northwest of proposed
18 Telecommunications Route 1. In addition, there are no private airstrips within 2 miles of the
19 proposed project, and the proposed project would not result in a safety hazard for people residing
20 or working in the project area as a result of the proposed project's vicinity to a private airstrip.
21 Therefore, impacts under criteria e and f are not discussed further herein.

22

23 **4.7.3.2 Applicant Proposed Measures**

24

25 No Applicant Proposed Measures related to hazards and hazardous materials were identified by
26 the applicant.

27

28 **4.7.3.3 Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures**

29

30 **Impact HZ-1: Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the**
31 **routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials.**

32 *LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION*

33

34 **Construction**

35 Construction of the proposed project would require the transport, use, and disposal of hazardous
36 materials. This includes the use of hazardous materials to maintain construction vehicles and
37 heavy equipment (e.g., fuels, lubricants, and cleaning solvents). Fueling for vehicles and equipment
38 may occur at an off-site fuel supply facility, or a fuel supply truck may be brought to site locations
39 temporarily to provide fuel for construction equipment. Fuel would also be transported to and
40 stored at the site in an aboveground storage tank to fuel the emergency backup generator during
41 construction. Helicopters used for 500-kV and 220-kV conductor stringing would typically be
42 fueled at the El Monte and Chino airports. If necessary, on-site fueling of vehicles and construction
43 equipment would occur at proposed laydown yards, storage and maintenance sites, and ground
44 locations where bulk transmission conductor installation activities would occur. Additionally,
45 construction would involve the use of welding materials, propane, paints, canned spray paint, paint
46 thinner, and battery acid (in vehicles and in the meter house of the substations) that are considered
47 hazardous. These hazardous materials may be used at various locations throughout the proposed

1 project site. Approximately 379,000 gallons of electrical insulating oil (petroleum-based mineral
2 oil) would also be transported to the site and transferred into transformers at the proposed Mesa
3 Substation. Construction activities (including demolition of the existing substation) would also
4 result in the generation of various waste materials, including existing infrastructure that would be
5 disposed of as part of the proposed project. These waste materials include old transformers from
6 the existing substation and may include soil contaminated with petroleum hydrocarbons.
7

8 During transportation of the oil, SCE would comply with all applicable regulations, including CFR
9 Title 49 for the transportation of any oils in containers with a capacity of 3,500 gallons or greater.
10 The applicant maintains an SPCC plan for oil stored at the existing Mesa Substation. Because
11 additional oil would be brought to and stored at the proposed Mesa Substation as part of the
12 proposed project, the applicant would be required to update this plan to accommodate the
13 additional oil-filled equipment in accordance with the CWA and APSA. An HMMP would also be
14 required pursuant to California HSC Section 25503.5. The HMMP would include safety information
15 regarding the transport, use, and disposal of hazardous materials. As required under the California
16 HWCA, the applicant would maintain a DTSC-issued hazardous waste generator EPA identification
17 number, which would be used to track generation and disposal of hazardous waste for the
18 proposed project. Complying with oil transportation and storage regulations and the HMMP would
19 not address impacts from all hazardous materials stored on site or require workers to be trained to
20 properly handle hazardous materials. Furthermore, these measures do not address other activities
21 that could result in a spill and could adversely impact water quality. Thus, impacts would be
22 significant. Mitigation Measure (MM) HZ-1 would require that the applicant prepare a Hazardous
23 Materials Business Plan prior to construction to address hazardous materials that would be stored
24 on site over threshold quantities as part of the proposed project. MM HZ-2 would also require that
25 all staff receive Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) training, which would include,
26 at a minimum, training on the proper use, transport, and disposal of hazardous materials; the
27 location of Material Safety Data Sheets for the proposed project; instruction regarding the
28 individual responsibilities under the CWA; and a summary of protocol in the event of a hazardous
29 substance release. MM HZ-3 requires preparation and implementation of an SPCC plan. MM HY-1
30 requires the applicant to apply to the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) for coverage
31 under the NPDES Construction General Permit and prepare a Stormwater Pollution Prevention
32 Plan (SWPPP) for the SWRCB's review and approval. SWPPPs require the use of site-specific best
33 management practices (BMPs) during construction to reduce the potential for hazardous materials
34 impacts from vehicle and equipment fueling and maintenance, material storage, and waste
35 management. Impacts would be less than significant with implementation of MM HZ-1, MM HZ-2,
36 MM HZ-3, and MM HY-1.
37

38 **Operation and Maintenance**

39 The use, transport and disposal of hazardous materials during operations would be similar to
40 current operations at the existing substations and for existing infrastructure. Materials used during
41 operation are similar to those used during construction but are often brought to the site and
42 removed by maintenance personnel rather than stored for long periods of time.
43

44 Transformers containing a total of approximately 379,000 gallons of insulating mineral oil would
45 remain at the Mesa Substation throughout operations. This is an increase of approximately
46 212,963 gallons from current operation of the existing Mesa Substation. The applicant would
47 update its operational SPCC plan in accordance with the Aboveground Petroleum Storage Act and
48 CWA for the existing Mesa Substation. The SPCC plan would be updated to describe how hazardous
49 materials released from electrical equipment would be diverted and directed toward containment

1 structures and how containerized hazardous materials would be stored within a temporary
2 containment area with sufficient containment capacity. Operations personnel are trained and
3 equipped to respond in the event of a spill, in accordance with applicable regulations. Therefore,
4 impacts under this criterion would be less than significant during operations.

5
6 **Impact HZ-2: Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through**
7 **reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous**
8 **materials into the environment.**

9 *LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION*

10
11 **Construction**

12 Construction of the proposed project would require the use of hazardous materials, as discussed
13 under Impact HZ-1. If these materials were not used, transported, or disposed of properly and a
14 release occurred, their accidental release could create a significant hazard to the public or the
15 environment. This would be a significant impact. As discussed for Impact HZ-1, the applicant
16 would comply with applicable laws and regulations, but impacts would still be significant. MM HZ-1
17 would require that the applicant prepare a Hazardous Materials Business Plan prior to
18 construction to address hazardous materials that would be stored on site over threshold quantities
19 as part of the proposed project. WEAP training would be required for all employees in accordance
20 with MM HZ-2. MM HZ-3 requires preparation and implementation of an SPCC plan. These
21 measures would mitigate impacts to less than significant.

22
23 Approximately 600,000 cubic yards (CY) of soil would be excavated during construction.
24 Excavation activities are anticipated to generate approximately 50,000 CY of excess soil that would
25 require off-site disposal and 550,000 CY that would be used as fill material at the project site. While
26 there is no known soil contamination in areas where proposed excavation activities would occur,
27 given the historical use of the site and its proximity to the landfill, contaminated soils could be
28 uncovered during ground disturbing activities. If contaminated soil were uncovered, it could
29 exacerbate existing conditions at the site and expose the public and the environment to hazardous
30 materials, which would be a significant impact. Therefore, MM HZ-4 would require that the
31 applicant prepare a Contaminated Soil Contingency Plan, which would be implemented if
32 contaminated soils are uncovered during earth-moving activities. Implementation of MM HZ-2
33 would reduce to less than significant the hazards to the public or the environment that could occur
34 if contaminated soil were uncovered during ground disturbing activities.

35
36 A groundwater contamination plume from the OII Landfill site underlies the proposed Mesa
37 Substation site. The depth to groundwater under the site ranges from 40 to 80 feet bgs (Geosyntec
38 Consultants 2013). The deepest excavation for the proposed project is approximately 60 feet bgs;
39 thus contaminated groundwater could be uncovered during excavation activities. Since most
40 excavation other than drilling for tower footings are expected to be much less than 60 feet, it is
41 anticipated that very little contaminated groundwater would be encountered during ground
42 disturbing activities associated with the proposed project. However, if contaminated groundwater
43 were uncovered during construction and is not properly disposed of, this would result in a
44 significant impact through exacerbation of existing environmental conditions. MM HY-2 outlines
45 requirements that SCE must follow for disposal of contaminated groundwater. Implementation of
46 MM HY-2 would reduce impacts to less than significant.

47
48 Landfill gas, comprised of methane and other volatile hydrocarbons, has also been found in the
49 vicinity of the proposed Mesa Substation site as a result of the adjacent OII landfill. Landfill gas

1 monitoring and vapor extraction wells are located near the footprint of the proposed project. Due
2 to the operating OII Landfill gas extraction system, it is not anticipated that landfill gas would be
3 encountered during excavation or trenching. However, if excavation of the site uncovers landfill
4 gas, existing conditions would be exacerbated and could cause significant exposure impacts. MM
5 HZ-2 would require WEAP training so that workers are trained on how to recognize landfill gas
6 occurrences and what to do should landfill gas be encountered. Impacts would be less than
7 significant with MM HZ-2.
8

9 OII Landfill groundwater monitoring wells are also located downgradient from the former OII
10 Landfill site at the proposed Mesa Substation site. Grading, excavation, and construction activities
11 at the proposed Mesa Substation site would require the abandonment of 10 of these existing
12 groundwater monitoring wells. There is one additional monitoring well in the project area that
13 would be protected during construction and demolition activities (Bertelsen 2015). Improper
14 abandonment, damage to an inadequately abandoned well, and damage to an unprotected
15 monitoring well during excavation could create a significant hazard to public health by providing a
16 conduit for contamination into groundwater and subsurface soil. This would be a significant
17 impact. However, MM HZ-5 would require the preparation of a Well Management Plan in
18 coordination with OII Landfill management that would address the proper abandonment or
19 avoidance and protection of existing monitoring wells prior to construction as well as the
20 continued maintenance of existing wells that would be avoided. Compliance with the Well
21 Management Plan required by MM HZ-5 would reduce impacts associated with these wells to less
22 than significant.
23

24 During construction activities, subsurface utilities, unknown/undetected wells or subsurface
25 structures, such as pipelines or unknown storage tanks structures or contaminated soil could be
26 encountered. Such encounters could result in a release of hazardous substances. However, the
27 applicant or its contractor would be required to contact Underground Service Alert to identify
28 underground utilities in the construction area prior to any ground excavation pursuant to
29 Government Code 4216 and the applicant or contract would implement BMPs such as visual
30 observation and use of buried line-locating equipment prior to trenching, drilling, or excavation
31 activities. As stated previously, MM HZ-4 would be implemented in the event that contaminated
32 soil is encountered and would reduce impacts to less than significant.
33

34 **Operation and Maintenance**

35 The potential for hazardous material release impacts to the public or the environment would be
36 similar to current operations and maintenance activities. However, the proposed project would
37 result in an increase in the total volume of mineral oil used and stored on the site. Transformers
38 containing a total of approximately 379,000 gallons of insulating mineral oil would remain at the
39 Mesa Substation throughout operations. This is an increase of approximately 212,963 gallons from
40 current operation of the existing Mesa Substation. The applicant would update its operational SPCC
41 plan in accordance with the Aboveground Petroleum Storage Act and CWA for the existing Mesa
42 Substation. The SPCC plan would be updated to describe how hazardous materials released from
43 electrical equipment would be diverted and directed toward containment structures and how
44 containerized hazardous materials would be stored within a temporary containment area with
45 sufficient containment capacity. Operations personnel are trained and equipped to respond in the
46 event of a spill, in accordance with applicable regulations. Therefore, impacts under this criterion
47 would be less than significant during operations.
48

1 **Impact HZ-3: Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous**
2 **materials, substances, or waste within 0.25 mile of an existing or proposed school.**
3 *LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT*

4
5 **Construction**

6 As discussed in Section 4.7.1.2, "Schools," there are 29 schools located within 0.25 mile of the
7 proposed project. Proposed activities include the handling of hazardous materials and hazardous
8 wastes, as discussed in detail under Impact HZ-1. The majority of these hazardous substances,
9 including hazardous materials and hazardous wastes, would be handled at the proposed Mesa
10 Substation site, which is not located within 0.25 mile of an existing or proposed school; however,
11 some of these materials may also be handled at project laydown areas or at existing satellite
12 substations, some of which are located within 0.25 mile of a school. The proposed project would
13 not involve the handling of acutely hazardous substances, as defined in Section 25332 of the
14 California HSC.

15
16 Diesel-powered vehicles and construction equipment would be used during construction of the
17 proposed project. Diesel exhaust emissions are considered toxic emissions by the California Air
18 Resources Board. Diesel exhaust would be emitted within 0.25 mile of schools along proposed
19 transmission routes, within proposed staging areas, and within existing substations. An analysis of
20 effects of diesel exhaust exposure is presented in Impact AQ-4. Exposure impacts along the
21 transmission and subtransmission corridors would be less than significant. The intensity of
22 activities along the telecommunications routes and at existing substations would be reduced when
23 compared to the transmission and subtransmission corridors; therefore, impacts near these
24 components would also be less than significant.

25
26 **Operation and Maintenance**

27 During project operations, the use of hazardous materials would be consistent with operations and
28 maintenance activities. Although there would be increased storage of hazardous materials at the
29 proposed Mesa Substation associated with the additional transformers, these hazardous materials
30 would not be located within 0.25 mile of a school.

31
32 The applicant would comply with all applicable federal, state, and local regulations that are not
33 preempted by the CPUC while handling hazardous materials and wastes during operations, as
34 discussed under Impact HZ-1 and Impact HZ-2. Therefore, impacts under this criterion would be
35 less than significant during operations.

36
37 **Impact HZ-4: Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites**
38 **compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a**
39 **significant hazard to the public or the environment.**

40
41 **Construction**

42 *LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION*

43 **Mesa Substation Site**

44 The existing Mesa Substation site, which is located within the boundaries of the proposed Mesa
45 Substation site, was identified as a hazardous waste generator in the RCRA Large Quantity
46 Generator database. In addition, two LUST spills were identified within the proposed project area,
47 one within the area of the proposed Mesa Substation and one within the Laguna Bell Substation

1 area. These sites were previously documented as having petroleum hydrocarbon-contaminated
2 soil. Although there is no documentation that cleanup occurred, the Mesa Substation LUST and the
3 Laguna Bell Substation LUST were closed in 2003 and 2007, respectively. There are no other
4 proposed project locations where soil contamination is known to have occurred. However, the
5 proposed Mesa Substation site would be located adjacent to the former OII Landfill, an NPL
6 Superfund site. The OII Landfill contains buried hazardous waste and contaminated soil and is
7 associated with groundwater contamination. The proposed Mesa Substation project component is
8 situated above the OII contaminated groundwater plume. There is a remote possibility that
9 excavation activities at the substation site may result in discovery of contaminated soil, which
10 would exacerbate existing conditions at the substation site. This could create a hazard to the public
11 or environment, which would be a significant environmental effect. The applicant would prepare
12 and implement a Soil Management Plan in accordance with MM HZ-4, which would include
13 precautionary measures and methods for handling potentially contaminated soils at all site areas
14 that involve excavation activities. MM HZ-4 further identifies appropriate measures that must be
15 followed in the event of this unanticipated discovery, including soil sampling, collection, and
16 analysis to determine the appropriate disposal and treatment options, as well as cleanup or
17 avoidance, as appropriate. Implementation of MM HZ-4 in the event of a discovery would reduce
18 potential hazards to the public or the environment to less than significant.

19 20 **Telecommunications Routes**

21 Portions of Telecommunications Routes 1 and 2 would be located adjacent to the former OII
22 Landfill, an NPL Superfund site. Portions of Telecommunications Route 3 would be located above
23 the contaminated groundwater plume associated with the San Gabriel NPL Site. Groundwater
24 within this site is currently being extracted or treated for several contaminants, including
25 tetrachloroethylene (PCE), 1,4-dioxane, and N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA). A portion of
26 Telecommunications Route 1 would also cross within the vicinity of Mobil Number 18-EVF LUST
27 and UST site. A small contaminated groundwater plume associated with this site underlies the
28 proposed telecommunications line. The portions of the telecommunications routes that overlap the
29 NPL areas would not involve any new undergrounding and do not have the potential to exacerbate
30 any conditions through excavating in potentially contaminated soils. There would be no impact.

31 32 **Operation and Maintenance**

33 *LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT*

34 While operations and maintenance activities would occur in areas where subsurface soil and water
35 contamination from six Cortese List sites are known to be present, these activities would not
36 involve excavation that would exacerbate existing conditions and result in hazards impacts. Thus,
37 operations and maintenance activities within these areas would not present a significant hazard to
38 the public or the environment and there would be no impact.

39 40 **Impact HZ-5: Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency** 41 **response plan or emergency evacuation plan.**

42 43 **Construction**

44 *LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION*

45 The proposed project would require temporary lane reductions or closures in several roadways
46 during construction activities; however, none of the road closures would occur along roads that
47 have been identified as part of an emergency response or evacuation plan.

1
2 Impacts to emergency access resulting from lane closures and roadway closures are discussed
3 under Impact TT-5.

4
5 **Operation**

6 *NO IMPACT*

7 Operation and maintenance activities associated with the project would be similar to existing
8 conditions at the Mesa Substation site, transmission, subtransmission, distribution, and
9 telecommunications facilities. Lane closures may occur due to maintenance of facilities adjacent to
10 and over roadways, but this would not be a change from existing conditions. There would be no
11 impact.

12
13 **Impact HZ-6: Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death**
14 **involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or**
15 **where residences are intermixed with wildlands.**

16 *LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT*

17
18 **Construction**

19 The proposed major project components and staging areas would not be located in or near areas
20 designated by CAL FIRE as Very High Wildland Fire Hazard Severity Zones. Major project
21 components would be located within urban areas. Minor modifications would occur within the
22 perimeter fence line at the existing Pardee and Vincent Substations. Pardee Substation is located
23 adjacent to a Very High Wildland Fire Hazards Severity Zone, and Vincent Substation is located
24 within a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone. However, work at substations within these areas
25 would be minimal and temporary and would occur within the existing substation perimeters.

26
27 The transmission and subtransmission line components of the proposed project would be
28 consistent with PRC Sections 4291 through 4299, which regulate vegetation management. Per
29 these regulations, the applicant would maintain vegetation clearance areas around the substations,
30 transmission, and subtransmission lines. In addition, the proposed project would be constructed in
31 accordance with G.O. 95 and G.O. 165, which also outline clearance specifications. The proposed
32 project would not exacerbate existing wildfire conditions. Impacts under this criterion would be
33 less than significant.

34
35 **Operation and Maintenance**

36 There would be no change in operational activities from existing conditions. The applicant would
37 continue to comply with maintenance and inspection requirements in accordance with PRC
38 Sections 4291 through 4299 and CPUC G.O. 95 and G.O. 165. Operations activities associated with
39 the proposed project would not significantly increase wildland fire risk from the existing
40 conditions.

41
42 Therefore, with the implementation of existing regulations, risks associated with exposing people
43 or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires would remain less
44 than significant.

1 **4.7.4 Mitigation Measures**
2

3 **MM HZ-1: Hazardous Materials Business Plan.** A Hazardous Materials Business Plan (HMBP)
4 shall be submitted to the CPUC and electronically through the California Environmental Reporting
5 System for any hazardous materials stored on-site over threshold quantities (55 gallons, 200 cubic
6 feet, or 500 pounds). The plan shall include information on:
7

- 8 • Hazardous materials stored at the Mesa Substation over threshold quantities.
- 9 • A site map with key emergency information, including internal access roads, adjacent
10 public streets, sewer drains, emergency response equipment, and access/egress points.
- 11 • Emergency response plans for release and threatened release of the covered materials.

12
13 The HMBP and its approval by the Los Angeles Certified Unified Program Agency must be
14 submitted to the CPUC at least 30 days prior to storage of covered hazardous materials.
15

16 **MM HZ-2: Hazardous Materials Training.** Prior to construction, the applicant will prepare and
17 implement a worker environmental awareness program (WEAP) for CPUC review and approval
18 that includes:
19

- 20 • Instruction regarding the location of Material Safety Data Sheets, as well as proper labeling,
21 storage, use, transport, and disposal of hazardous materials.
- 22 • Information on common contaminants that could be uncovered in the proposed project
23 area and instruction regarding appropriate procedures if potentially contaminated soil is
24 present.
- 25 • Procedures for spill response under the SPCC (MM HZ-3) including notification to
26 appropriate personnel, including the Spill Response Coordinator in case of a hazardous
27 materials spill or leak from equipment, or upon the discovery of soil or groundwater
28 contamination.
- 29 • Instruction on individual responsibilities under the Clean Water Act, the project SPCC, the
30 project SWPPP, and site-specific BMPs.
- 31 • Instruction on compliance with OSHA regulations and procedures if landfill gas is
32 encountered during excavations.

33
34 The applicant will maintain records documenting attendees at each training.
35

36 **MM HZ-3: Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan.** SCE shall prepare a site-specific
37 SPCC plan that identifies spill response and prevention measures and BMPs. SCE shall indicate site-
38 specific physical conditions that could exacerbate spills, such as drainages to the nearest water
39 bodies. SCE shall name a representative that will be responsible for verifying that construction and
40 operation activities adhere to the SPCC, including implementation of BMPs. SCE shall submit the
41 SPCC to CPUC at least 30 days prior to construction for review and approval.
42

43 **MM HZ-4: Contaminated Soil Contingency Plan.** Prior to construction, the applicant will submit a
44 Contaminated Soil Contingency Plan to the CPUC for review and approval. The plan will include
45 practices that are consistent with the California Title 8 and Occupational Safety and Health
46 Administration (Cal-OSHA) regulations and will outline steps that would be implemented if

1 contaminated soils are encountered. The objective of the plan will be to minimize risk to the public
2 and to the environment resulting from exposure to and disturbance of contaminated soils. At a
3 minimum, the plan would include procedures for the following steps:

- 4
- 5 • Identifying potentially impacted soil;
- 6 • Establishing a no-work zone for potentially contaminated areas;
- 7 • Assessing potentially impacted soil;
- 8 • Notifying appropriate agencies,
- 9 • Cleanup procedures;
- 10 • Impacted soil storage;
- 11 • Verification sampling; and,
- 12 • Impacted soil characterization and disposal.

13
14 During construction an appropriately trained construction personnel, under the supervision of a
15 California licensed registered geologist or professional engineer, will be present to monitor soil
16 conditions during all earthmoving activities. If potentially contaminated soils are encountered
17 during construction, the applicant would implement the Contaminated Soil Contingency Plan to
18 assess the soils and to determine appropriate procedures based on the nature of the
19 contamination, which may include avoidance or collection and analysis to determine appropriate
20 disposal or treatment options.

21
22 **MM HZ-5: Well Management Plan.** Prior to construction, the applicant will prepare and submit to
23 CPUC a Well Management Plan in coordination with OII Landfill and the U.S. EPA in order to
24 prevent contamination of groundwater and subsurface soil. The plan will include procedures for
25 well decommissioning or protection for all monitoring wells located within the footprint of the
26 proposed project. The plan will be reviewed and approved by CPUC prior to construction. Proper
27 well decommissioning or protection/avoidance measures would be implemented prior to
28 beginning other ground disturbing activities within the proposed Mesa Substation site area. The
29 Well Management Plan would address the following:

- 30
- 31 • Identification of wells that would be avoided during construction and wells that would be
32 decommissioned,
- 33 • Well decommissioning schedule,
- 34 • Well decommissioning procedures,
- 35 • Procedures for the protection of wells that are to be avoided during construction,
- 36 • Procedures for granting access to OII Landfill's monitoring wells during construction
37 activities. Procedures should address compliance to the proposed project's APMs and MMs.