

C.6 Hazards and Hazardous Materials

This section provides an introduction to hazards and hazardous materials impacts, including environmental contamination, as associated with the construction and operation of the proposed Project. No Phase I Environmental Site Assessments (ESAs) have been conducted as part of this analysis. SCE plans to conduct Phase I ESA studies in areas of planned ground disturbance prior to project construction. However, to aid in evaluation of impacts from environmental contamination, sites with known and potential contamination along or near the proposed transmission line route were researched by review of online environmental databases and identification of land uses associated with hazardous material use, in order to better define the areas where hazardous waste contaminated sites may impact construction activities. The primary reason to define potentially hazardous sites is to protect worker health and safety and to minimize public exposure to hazardous materials during construction and waste handling. If encountered, contaminated soil may qualify as hazardous waste, thus requiring handling and disposal according to local, State, and federal regulations.

C.6.1 Environmental Setting

C.6.1.1 Regional Overview

The proposed transmission line for the Antelope Transmission Project, Segments 2 & 3 traverses land utilized for open space recreation and preserve, residential housing and minor industrial activity related to cement manufacturing. Existing and past land use activities are used as potential indicators of hazardous material storage and use. For example, many industrial sites, historic and current, have soil or groundwater contamination by hazardous substances. Other hazardous materials sources include leaking underground tanks (USTs) in commercial and urban areas, contaminated surface runoff from polluted sites, and contaminated groundwater plumes that may exist along the transmission line route. However, a review of readily available online environmental databases, consisting of the California State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) Geotracker (SWRCB, 2006) and the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) EnviroStor (DTSC, 2006) databases, and the Federal Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) database (USEPA, 2006) indicate there are no known active hazardous waste sites within the Project right-of-way (ROW) or within 1,000 feet of the ROW.

As mentioned above, no Phase I ESAs have been conducted as part of this analysis, although SCE plans to conduct Phase I ESAs prior to ground disturbing activities during construction. Based on the online environmental database review, there are no known hazardous release sites within the proposed Project ROW. Although unlikely, previously unknown contamination could be present within the ROW due to nearby past and current land uses, such as rural residential, agriculture, commercial, and industrial uses. As discussed, it is not expected that these or any other past land uses along the proposed Project route resulted in a release of hazardous substances along the proposed route. However, as a preventative measure to safeguard against encountering unknown environmental contamination, SCE would conduct a Phase I ESA for areas along the proposed route where ground-disturbing activities would occur. Prior to the completion of the Phase I ESA, it is understood that there are no known hazardous release sites within the proposed Project ROW or at the proposed substation sites.

C.6.1.2 Proposed Transmission Alignment

Segment 3B: Substation Two to Substation One (Mile S3-0.0 to S3-9.6)

Substation Two is located on undeveloped grass lands. From Mile S3-0.0 to S3-9.6, the proposed transmission alignment traverses rural open space used for grazing and a wind energy farm. This portion of the route parallels existing utility ROW for much of its alignment. This area is primarily undeveloped, with the exception of the wind generators, unpaved access roads, and paved roads including Tehachapi Willow Springs Road and Oak Creek Road. A Western Wind administrative complex with offices and maintenance facilities is located about 1,500 feet east of proposed Substation Two and a small Western Wind maintenance facility is located just east of the proposed alignment at Mile S3-0.9. From Mile S3-3.3 to S3-6.5, the proposed Segment 3B crosses and parallels two buried natural gas or oil pipelines. From Mile S3-5.3 to S3-5.7, the alignment is about 2,000 feet north of limestone quarries. Substation One (Mile S3-9.6) is located about 1.5 miles east of the Cal Cement plant on undeveloped desert land.

Segment 3A: Substation One to Antelope Substation (Mile S3-9.6 to S3-35.2)

From Mile S3-9.6 to S3-35.2, the proposed Segment 3A traverses undeveloped land and sparsely farmed land. Aerial photographs and the site visit revealed local areas of past agricultural use likely consisting of dry and irrigated hay crops. The proposed alignment passes through inactive farm areas, although active irrigation farming occurs near the alignment from Mile S3-19.0 to S3-20.0 and near Mile S3-24.0. The proposed alignment crosses the Los Angeles Aqueduct at Mile S3-15.0. There are several active metallic mines southwest of the City of Mojave. The nearest mine to the proposed Project is about 1.75 miles east of Mile S3-15.6.

Segment 2: Antelope Substation to Vincent Substation (Mile S2-0.0 to S2-21.6)

The proposed Segment 2 alignment passes through undeveloped open space land with two small areas of low density residential use, from Mile S2-6.6 to S3-7.7 and Mile S2-19.5 to S2-20.1. Residential areas are located near the proposed alignment, west of Quartz Hill. Segment 2 crosses the California Aqueduct at Mile S2-4.4 and State Route 14 at Mile S2-20.4. No commercial or industrial land use is located along Segment 2 and there is no obvious evidence of recent agricultural activity, with the exception of one olive grove located between Mile S2-1.8 and S2-2.1.

Option A

Along its two-mile re-route of the proposed route from Mile S2-5.7 to S2-7.7, Option A would cross through undeveloped, open space areas with scrub- and brush-covered hills and scattered rural residences.

Option B

Option B would deviate from the proposed Project at Mile S2-8.1 and continue 3.1 miles southeast along an existing utility corridor, crossing through the Ritter Ranch and Anaverde planned communities in the City of Palmdale. Although this option passes through planned residential developments, the area is currently undeveloped open space and grazing land.

C.6.1.3 Existing Substations

Antelope Substation

The Antelope Substation is located in a rural area consisting primarily of undeveloped grasslands in an outlying area west of the City of Lancaster. An environmental investigation of the Antelope Substation was conducted by SCE in September of 2004. (SCE, 2004) This investigation included soil testing conducted by Advanced Technology Laboratories of Signal Hill, California. Soil sampling and testing was conducted at various locations proposed for the additions to the substation. Soil samples were tested for Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH), polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), CAM (California Assessment Method) Metals, and Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs). Low levels of CAM Metals, below the regulatory action levels, were detected in the soil samples. The presence of PCBs below the California Code of Regulations Title 22, Division 4.5 TTLC (Total Threshold Limit Concentration) of 50 parts per million (ppm) and below the Preliminary Remediation Goals set by EPA Region 9 were detected in composite samples. All samples tested for TPH and VOCs were non-detect. This indicates that soils at the substation have not been adversely or significantly impacted by hazardous material use, handling, and storage practices.

Vincent Substation

The Vincent Substation is located in a rural area consisting primarily of low density residential use. No known contamination exists at the site and contamination is not expected in areas of new construction.

C.6.2 Regulatory Framework

Hazardous substances are defined by State and federal regulations to protect public health and the environment. Hazardous materials have certain chemical, physical, or infectious properties that cause them to be considered hazardous. Hazardous substances are defined in CERCLA Section 101(14) and in the California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 22 (Chapter 11, Article 2, Section 66261), which provide the following definition:

A hazardous material is 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.

For this analysis, soil that is excavated from a site containing hazardous materials would be considered to be a hazardous waste if it exceeds specific CCR Title 22 criteria. Remediation (cleanup and safe removal/disposal) of hazardous wastes found at a site is required if Project-related excavation uncovers such materials. Remediation may also be required if certain other activities are proposed. For instance, even if soils or groundwater at a contaminated site do not have the characteristics required to be defined as hazardous wastes, remediation of the site may be required by regulatory agencies subject to jurisdictional authority. Cleanup requirements are determined on a case-by-case basis by the agency taking lead jurisdiction. It is expected that the proposed Project would be in compliance with all applicable federal, State, and local regulations, as discussed below.

C.6.2.1 Federal

The Federal Toxic Substances Control Act (1976) and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (RCRA) established a program administered by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for the regulation of the generation, transportation, treatment, storage, and disposal of hazardous waste. RCRA was amended in 1984 by the Hazardous and Solid Waste Act (HSWA), which affirmed and extended the “cradle to grave” system of regulating hazardous wastes. The use of certain techniques for the disposal of some hazardous wastes was specifically prohibited by HSWA.

CERCLA, commonly known as “Superfund,” was enacted by Congress on December 11, 1980. This law provided broad federal authority to respond directly to releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances that may endanger public health or the environment. CERCLA established requirements concerning closed and abandoned hazardous waste sites, provided for liability of persons responsible for releases of hazardous waste at these sites, and established a trust fund to provide for cleanup of hazardous waste sites when no responsible party can be identified. CERCLA also enabled the revision of the National Contingency Plan (NCP). The NCP provided the guidelines and procedures needed to respond to releases and threatened releases of hazardous materials. The NCP also established the National Priorities List (NPL). CERCLA was amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) on October 17, 1986.

C.6.2.2 State

According to Title 22 (CCR Chapter 11, Article 3), substances having a characteristic of toxicity, ignitability, corrosivity, or reactivity are considered hazardous. Hazardous wastes are substances that no longer have a practical use, such as material that has been abandoned, discarded, spilled, contaminated, or is being stored prior to proper disposal.

The California Environmental Protection Agency (CALEPA) was created in 1991, which unified California’s environmental authority in a single Cabinet-level agency and brought the Air Resources Board (ARB), State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCBs), Integrated Waste Management Board (IWMB), DTSC, Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA), and Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR) under one agency. These agencies were placed within the CALEPA “umbrella” to create a cabinet-level voice for the protection of human health and the environment and to assure the coordinated deployment of State resources. The mission of CALEPA is to restore, protect and enhance the environment, to ensure public health, environmental quality, and economic vitality.

The California Hazardous Waste Control Law (HWCL) is administered by CALEPA to regulate hazardous wastes. While the HWCL is generally more stringent than RCRA, until the EPA approves the California program, both the State and federal laws apply in California. The HWCL lists 791 chemicals and about 300 common materials that may be hazardous. HWCL also establishes criteria for identifying, packaging and labeling hazardous wastes; prescribes management controls; establishes permit requirements for treatment, storage, disposal and transportation; and identifies some wastes that cannot be disposed of in landfills.

Department of Toxic Substances Control

DTSC is a department of CALEPA and is the primary agency in California that regulates hazardous waste, cleans up existing contamination, and investigates ways to reduce the amount of hazardous waste

produced in California. DTSC regulates hazardous waste in California under the authority of the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 and the California Health and Safety Code. Other laws that affect hazardous waste are specific to handling, storage, transportation, disposal, treatment, reduction, cleanup, and emergency planning. DTSC operates programs to:

- Deal with the aftermath of improper hazardous waste management by overseeing site cleanups.
- Prevent releases of hazardous waste by ensuring that those who generate, handle, transport, store and dispose of wastes do so properly.
- Take enforcement actions against those who fail to manage hazardous wastes appropriately.
- Explore and promote means of preventing pollution, and encourage reuse and recycling.
- Evaluate soil, water and air samples taken at sites, and develop new analytical methods.
- Practice other environmental sciences, including toxicology, risk assessment, and technology development. Involve the public in DTSC's decision-making.

Hazardous Material Worker Safety

The California Occupational Safety and Health Administration (Cal/OSHA) is the primary agency responsible for worker safety in the handling and use of chemicals in the workplace. Cal/OSHA standards are generally more stringent than federal regulations. Employers are required to monitor worker exposure to listed hazardous substances and notify workers of exposure (Title 8 CCR Sections 337-340). Cal/OSHA regulations specify requirements for employee training, availability of safety equipment, accident-prevention programs, and hazardous substance exposure warnings.

C.6.2.3 Local

Los Angeles County

The County of Los Angeles Fire Department (LACFD), Health and Hazardous Materials Division (HHMD), is the agency responsible for regulating and monitoring hazardous material use and storage in all unincorporated areas and most incorporated areas of Los Angeles County. Its mission is to protect the public health and the environment throughout Los Angeles County from accidental releases and improper handling, storage, transportation, and disposal of hazardous materials and wastes through coordinated efforts of inspections, emergency response, enforcement, and site mitigation oversight (LACFD, 2006). The HHMD is a Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA), responsible for administering hazardous materials programs within Los Angeles County. The proposed Project would be subject to HHMD regulations and is expected to be in compliance with all applicable programs.

The County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Environmental Programs Division (EPD), oversees permitting and inspection of underground storage tanks and regulates all unauthorized releases from underground storage tanks. The Los Angeles County Underground Storage Tank Program was established in 1983, and its goal is to protect the public, the environment, and UST owners and operators by ensuring the UST facilities are permitted, designed/installed/modified, operating, and eventually closed in compliance with local, State, and federal requirements. The proposed Project would be subject to EPD regulations and is expected to be in compliance with all applicable programs.

Kern County

The County of Kern Environmental Health Services Department, Hazardous and Solid Waste Division (HSWD), oversees businesses generating, storing, and transporting hazardous waste to protect the public

health and the environment. The Division provides surveillance and enforcement for hazardous waste, radiological health, vector control, solid waste and infectious waste. The Division also provides emergency response to chemical spills to furnish substance identification; health and the environmental risk assessment; air, soil, water and waste sample collection; incident mitigation and cleanup feasibility options; and on-scene coordination for state superfund collection; incident mitigation and cleanup feasibility options; and on-scene coordination for state superfund incidents. In addition, the Division provides for the oversight, investigation and remediation of unauthorized releases for USTs. As with Los Angeles County's HHMD, Kern County's HSWD is a CUPA, responsible for administering hazardous materials programs within Kern County. The proposed Project would be subject to HSWD regulations and is expected to be in compliance with all applicable programs.

The County of Kern, Environmental Health Services Department (EHSD), oversees permitting and inspection of hazardous waste handlers through the Hazardous Materials/Waste Program. The EHSD is charged with overseeing the Hazardous Waste Generator Program as well as regulating all unauthorized releases from underground and above-ground storage tanks. The program's goal is to protect the public, the environment, and UST owners and operators by ensuring that hazardous waste facilities (including USTs) are permitted, designed/installed/modified, operating, and eventually closed in compliance with local, State, and federal requirements. The proposed Project would be subject to EHSD regulations and is expected to be in compliance with all applicable programs.

C.6.3 Applicant-Proposed Measures (APMs)

SCE has identified one Applicant-Proposed Measure (APM) which is described in Table C.6-1. SCE plans to implement this APM to reduce or eliminate impacts from existing environmental contamination along the alignment. This APM is considered part of the proposed Project and implementation of this measure would be monitored by the CPUC during construction of the proposed Project.

Table C.6-1. Applicant-Proposed Measures – Hazards and Hazardous Materials	
APM HAZ-1	A Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) would be performed at each new substation location and along newly acquired transmission line ROWs. Depending on the results of the Phase I ESA, soil sampling would be conducted and remedial activities would be implemented, if applicable. If hazardous materials were encountered during any construction activities, work would be stopped until the material was properly characterized and appropriate measures were taken to protect human health and the environment. If excavation of hazardous materials is required, they would be handled, transported, and disposed of in accordance with federal, state, and local regulations.

C.6.4 Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

The principal environmental impact involving hazardous waste associated with the proposed Project would be related to the potential mobilization of contaminants, resulting in exposure of workers and the general public (i.e., excavation and handling of contaminated soil). Hazardous materials in the construction area may require special handling because such substances could create an exposure risk to workers and the general public in the case of potential spills or upset from excavation and transport.

Hazardous substances may cause short-term or long-lasting health effects, ranging from temporary effects to permanent disability or death. For example, hazardous substances can cause eye or skin irritation, disorientation, headache, nausea, allergic reactions, acute poisoning, chronic illness, or other adverse health effects if human exposure exceeds certain levels (depending on the substance involved). Carcinogens (substances known to cause cancer) are a special class of toxic substances. Examples of toxic

substances include most heavy metals, pesticides, and benzene (a carcinogenic component of gasoline). Ignitable substances are hazardous because of their flammable properties. Gasoline, hexane, and natural gas are examples of ignitable substances. Corrosive substances are chemically active and can damage other materials or cause severe burns upon contact. Corrosive substances include strong acids and bases such as sulfuric (battery) acid or lye. Reactive substances may cause explosions or generate gases or fumes. Explosives, pressurized canisters, and pure sodium metal (which reacts violently with water) are examples of reactive materials.

Soil that is excavated from a site containing hazardous materials would be a hazardous waste if it exceeds specific CCR Title 22 criteria. Remediation (cleanup and safe removal/disposal) of hazardous wastes found at a site is required if excavation of these materials is performed. Contaminated soil exceeding regulatory limits for construction backfill would require onsite treatment or transportation to an offsite processing facility. Contaminated soil removed from the construction area must be transported according to State and federal regulations and be replaced by import soil approved for backfill. Similar issues pertain to contaminated groundwater. Even if soil or groundwater at a contaminated site does not have the characteristics required to be defined as hazardous wastes, remediation of the site may be required by regulatory agencies subject to jurisdictional authority. Cleanup requirements are determined on a case-by-case basis by the agency taking lead jurisdiction.

Online government environmental databases, including the SWRCB's Geotracker database and the DTSC's EnviroStor database, as well as documents provided by SCE, were reviewed to identify sites with known contamination and a potential to contaminate the Project construction areas. Distance from the proposed alignment and physical barriers, such as roads and other facilities, provide buffers that limit surface migration of contaminants. Active hazardous waste sites greater than 0.25 miles from the proposed transmission line route would have a low potential to cause contamination along the proposed transmission line route. Subsurface migration of contaminants within the unsaturated soil zone is predominantly vertically downward and is not likely to migrate horizontally.

C.6.4.1 Criteria for Determining Significance

An impact would be considered significant if Project construction or operation would result in any of the following criteria being met.

- Criterion HAZ1: Result in soil contamination, including flammable or toxic gases, at levels exceeding federal, State, or local hazardous waste limits established by 40 CFR Part 261 and Title 22 CCR 66261.21, 66261.22, 66261.23, and 66261.24.
- Criterion HAZ2: Result in mobilization of contaminants currently existing in the soil, creating potential pathways of exposure to humans or other sensitive receptors.
- Criterion HAZ3: Cause contamination of soils or groundwater within the Project area during operation of the Project, resulting in exposure of workers and/or the public to contaminated or hazardous materials at levels in excess of those permitted by California Occupational Safety and Health Administration (CAL-OSHA) in CCR Title B and the Federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) in Title 29 CFR Part 1910.

C.6.4.2 Impact Analysis

The environmental contamination impacts of the proposed Project are discussed below under subheadings corresponding to each of the significance criteria presented in the preceding section. This analysis

describes the potential impacts and impact significance of the proposed Project related to environmental contamination.

C.6.4.2.1 Impact and Mitigation Summary

This section summarizes the conclusions of the impact analysis and associated mitigation measures presented in Section C.6.4.2.2. Table C.6-2 lists each impact identified for the proposed Project, along with the significance of each impact. Impacts are classified as Class I (significant, cannot be mitigated to a level that is less than significant), Class II (significant, can be mitigated to a level that is less than significant), Class III (adverse, but less than significant), or Class IV (beneficial). Detailed discussions of each impact and the specific locations where each is identified are presented in the following sections.

Table C.6-2. Impact and Mitigation Summary – Hazards and Hazardous Materials		
Impact	Impact Significance	Mitigation Measures*
HAZ-1: The release of hazardous materials occurs during construction activities.	Class II	HAZ-1a through HAZ-1d
HAZ-2: The release of hazardous materials occurs during operation and maintenance activities.	Class II	HAZ-2a, HAZ-2b

* Applicable to significant impacts only (i.e., Class I and Class II).

C.6.4.2.2 Project Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Soil Contamination Exceeding Federal, State, or Local Hazardous Waste Limits (Criterion HAZ1)

Impact HAZ-1: The release of hazardous materials occurs during construction activities. (Class II)

During construction activities, hazardous materials such as vehicle fuels, oils, and other vehicle maintenance fluids would be used and stored in construction staging areas (marshalling yards). There is potential for incidents involving release of gasoline, diesel fuel, oil, hydraulic fluid, and lubricants from vehicles or other equipment or the release of paints, solvents, adhesives, or cleaning chemicals from construction activities. Improperly maintained equipment could leak fluids during construction activities and while parked. Spills and leaks of hazardous materials during construction activities could potentially result in soil or groundwater contamination. SCE plans to minimize, avoid, and/or clean up unforeseen spills of hazardous materials by ensuring construction would be performed in accordance with SCE’s Construction Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). Despite implementation of SCE’s Construction SWPPP, accidental spills of hazardous materials could still occur.

Helicopters would be used during wire installation for the proposed Project. The operations area of the helicopter will be limited to helicopter staging areas (primary and secondary marshalling yards) and positions along the ROW which have previously been disturbed for other purposes and are considered to be safe locations for landing. Helicopter fueling would occur at staging areas or at a local airport using the helicopter contractor’s fuel truck, and would be supervised by the helicopter fuel service provider. The helicopter and fuel truck would stay overnight at a local airport. Spills and leaks of hazardous materials during helicopter construction activities due to improper handling and storage of helicopter fuel in staging areas could potentially result in soil or groundwater contamination.

This impact has the potential to be significant without mitigation. However, Mitigation Measures HAZ-1a through HAZ-1d would provide details related specifically to requirements for hazardous material handling and storage, as well as preparation for potential spills and with the implementation of these mitigation measures, Impact HAZ-1 would be reduced to a less-than-significant (**Class II**) level.

Mitigation Measures for Impact HAZ-1

HAZ-1a Implement an Environmental Training and Monitoring Program. An environmental training program shall be established to communicate environmental concerns and appropriate work practices, including spill prevention, emergency response measures, and proper Best Management Practice (BMP) implementation, to all construction and maintenance personnel. The training program shall emphasize site-specific physical conditions to improve hazard prevention (e.g., identification of potentially hazardous substances) and include a review of all site-specific plans, including but not limited to, the Project's SWPPP, Erosion Control and Sediment Transport Plan, Health and Safety Plan, Waste Characterization and Management Plan, and Hazardous Substances Control and Emergency Response Plan. Properly trained construction and maintenance staff would hopefully not cause hazardous materials spills, and in the event of a spill would be able to quickly ascertain the best way to stop and clean up the spill, thus limiting potential soil contamination.

A monitoring program shall also be implemented to ensure that the plans are followed throughout the period of construction. BMPs, as identified in the Project SWPPP and Erosion Control and Sediment Transport Plan, shall also be implemented during the construction of the Project to minimize the risk of an accidental release and provide the necessary information for emergency response.

HAZ-1b Implement a Hazardous Substance Control and Emergency Response Plan. SCE shall prepare a Hazardous Substance Control and Emergency Response Plan, which shall include preparations for quick and safe cleanup of accidental spills. This plan shall be submitted with the grading permit applications to the appropriate oversight agency, based on grading location. It shall prescribe hazardous-materials handling procedures for reducing the potential for a spill during construction, and include an emergency response program to ensure quick and safe cleanup of accidental spills. The plan shall identify areas where refueling and vehicle maintenance activities and storage of hazardous materials, if any, will be permitted. These directions and requirements will also be reiterated in the Project SWPPP. SCE shall document compliance with this measure prior to the start of construction by submitting the plan to the CPUC for review.

HAZ-1c Ensure Proper Disposal of Construction Waste. All construction and demolition waste determined to be potentially hazardous, including trash and litter, garbage, other solid waste, petroleum products and other potentially hazardous materials, shall be removed to a hazardous waste facility permitted or otherwise authorized to treat, store, or dispose of such materials. Waste materials shall be removed from the project staging areas in a manner consistent with California Integrated Waste Management Board standards for transportation and disposal of hazardous materials, based on Title 27, Environmental Protection Division 2, Solid Waste.

HAZ-1d Emergency Spill Supplies and Equipment for Construction Activities. Hazardous material spill kits shall be maintained on-site for small spills. These kits shall include oil-absorbent material, tarps, and storage drums to be used to contain and control any minor releases. Emergency spill supplies and equipment shall be kept adjacent to all areas of work and in staging areas and shall be clearly marked. Detailed information for responding to accidental

spills and for handling any resulting hazardous materials shall be provided in the Project's Hazardous Substances Control and Emergency Response Plan.

Option A and Option B

This impact would be the same for Option A and Option B as the proposed Project and would be considered significant without mitigation. With the implementation of Mitigation Measures HAZ-1a through HAZ-1d, Impact 1 for Option A and Option B would be reduced to a less-than-significant (**Class II**) level.

Mobilization of existing soil contamination (Criterion HAZ2)

No known contaminated sites with potential to impact the proposed Project were identified in this review. Due to the rural and undeveloped character of the Project area, it is unlikely that previously unknown contaminated sites could be discovered during construction of the Project. No Impact would occur.

Soil contamination resulting from operation (Criterion HAZ3)

Impact HAZ-2: The release of hazardous materials occurs during operation and maintenance activities. (Class II)

During operations and maintenance activities, there is potential for hazardous materials to be released, including gasoline, diesel fuel, oil, hydraulic fluid, and lubricants from vehicles and other equipment, in addition to paints, solvents, adhesives, or cleaning chemicals from operations and maintenance activities. Operations and maintenance activities would involve the use of helicopters and vehicles for periodic inspection of the Project infrastructure, as well as vehicles and other materials to perform maintenance on an as-needed basis. Spills and leaks of hazardous materials during these activities could potentially result in environmental contamination, including soil or groundwater contamination. Such an event could potentially result in exposure of facility workers and the public to hazardous materials. SCE plans to minimize and/or avoid unforeseen spills of hazardous materials during operation at the substations by updating and utilizing the Spill Prevention, Countermeasure, and Control (SPCC) plan for the Antelope and Vincent Substations and by preparing and utilizing SPCC plans for Substations One and Two. This impact has the potential to be significant without mitigation. Mitigation Measure HAZ-2a would ensure that the SPCC plans are properly implemented for each substation facility. In addition, Mitigation Measure HAZ-2b would minimize impacts from potential spills or leaks of hazardous materials during transmission line operation and maintenance. With the implementation of Mitigation Measures HAZ-2a and HAZ-2b, Impact HAZ-2 would be reduced to a less-than-significant (**Class II**) level.

Mitigation Measures for Impact HAZ-2

HAZ-2a Implement Spill Prevention, Countermeasure, and Control Plans. SCE shall document compliance with updating and preparing SPCCs for each substation facility by (a) submitting to the CPUC for review and approval an outline of the proposed Environmental Training and Monitoring Program, (b) providing a list of names of all operations personnel who have completed the training program, and (c) providing a copy of the SPCC plans to the CPUC for review and approval at least 60 days before the start of operation.

HAZ-2b Emergency Spill Supplies and Equipment for Operation and Maintenance Activities. Hazardous material spill kits shall be available in all maintenance vehicles for small spills. These kits shall include oil-absorbent material and tarps to contain and control any minor

releases. During significant maintenance operations, emergency spill supplies and equipment shall be kept adjacent to all areas of work and in staging areas, and shall be clearly marked. Detailed information for responding to accidental spills and for handling any resulting hazardous materials shall be provided in the Project's Hazardous Substances Control and Emergency Response Plan.

Option A and Option B

This impact would be the same for Option A and Option B as the proposed Project and would be significant without mitigation. With the implementation of Mitigation Measures HAZ-2a and HAZ-2b, Impact 2 for Option A and Option B would be reduced to a less-than-significant (**Class II**) level.