

2.3 Hazards and Hazardous Materials

This section evaluates existing conditions for hazardous materials, airports, wildland fire potential, emergency response and evacuation plans, and vectors within the County, relative to the project site addressed in this SEIR, and the potential effects that implementation of the proposed project may have on these conditions. Analysis in this section is based, in part, on the results of the Lake Bottom Sediment Analyses, prepared by Shepardson Engineering Associates (April 14, 2004), included within Appendix D of this SEIR.

2.3.1 Existing Conditions

2.3.1.1 *Environmental Setting*

The project site consists of a public park within an entirely developed area, surrounded by neighborhood retail commercial (grocery), multi-family residential (apartments) and single-family residential uses, and Lindo Park Elementary School to the north; single-family residential to the east and south; and a mix of commercial, light industrial, residential, and public facilities (Lakeside Public Library, Lakeside Community Center) to the west.

On-site Use of Hazardous Materials

Currently, there are no known past or present activities on the project site that stored hazardous materials or generated hazardous waste.

Hazardous Materials Databases

The Hazardous Waste and Substances Sites (Cortese) List is a planning document that provides information about the location of hazardous materials release sites in the state. Government Code Section 65962.5 requires the California Environmental Protection Agency to develop at least annually an updated Cortese List. The California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) is responsible for a portion of the information contained in the Cortese List. Other state and local government agencies are required to provide additional information for the Cortese List. There are several databases that provide information regarding the facilities or sites identified as meeting the Cortese List requirements. A search of these databases was conducted for the project site and the surrounding area, including the following:

- DTSC EnviroStor database (DTSC 2018a)
- List of hazardous waste facilities subject to corrective action pursuant to Section 25187.5 of the Health and Safety Code, identified by DTSC (DTSC 2018b)
- State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) GeoTracker database (SWRCB 2018a)
- List of solid waste disposal sites identified by Water Board with waste constituents above hazardous waste levels outside the waste management unit (SWRCB 2018b)
- List of “active” Desist Orders and Cleanup and Abatement Orders (SWRCB 2018c)

Of the databases searched, no reports of active or open hazardous materials contamination cases were recorded within Lindo Lake County Park. Within 0.25 mile of the project area, the GeoTracker database search identified four Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) cleanup sites located approximately 500 feet to the west of the project site, in a commercial area along Maine Avenue/Los Cochese Road between Woodside Avenue and Julian Avenue:

- David B. & Yael Alpert (9806 Maine Avenue)
- My Fuel (9774 Maine Avenue)
- Circle K #2983 (9775 Maine Avenue)
- Elias Bros Market (9716 Los Cochese Road)

However, the status of these four LUST cleanup sites was listed as “completed/case closed.” Two non-LUST cleanup program sites were also identified, both with a “completed/case closed” status: Childress Concrete (13685 Hwy 8 Business) and Lindo Lake Park (12654 Lindo Lane). One solid waste disposal site or facility subject to “active” corrective orders was identified within the Lakeside community (Manning Stripping and Sealing, 12030 Short Street), but it is located approximately one mile south of the project site.

Wildfire Hazards

Whereas most of the unincorporated County is located within “Very High” or “Extreme” fire threat areas, the project site is located in a Moderate fire threat area as identified by the County General Plan’s Safety Element (County of San Diego 2011b).

Dam Inundation

The project site is located within a dam inundation area (an area subject to inundation due to a dam failure). The El Capitan Dam and Reservoir are located upstream the San Diego River and approximately six miles east of the project site, and the San Vicente Dam and Reservoir are located upstream the San Vicente Creek and approximately four miles north of the project site. The El Capitan Reservoir was formed in 1935 with the completion of the El Capitan Dam, and has a maximum capacity of 112,807 acre-feet. The San Vicente Reservoir was formed in 1943 and with a capacity of 90,000 acre-feet of water. San Vicente Dam was raised by 117 feet between 2009 and 2014 and now, with an additional 152,000 acre-feet of water storage, has a maximum total capacity of 242,000 acre-feet.

Schools

There are several schools located in the project area; however, this discussion focuses on the closest schools to the project site. El Capital High School for grades 9-12 is located approximately 0.5 mile north of the project site and is part of the Grossmont Union High School District (GUHSD). The GUHSD includes ten comprehensive high schools, two charter schools, and one continuation high school (GUHSD 2018). Tierra Del Sol Middle School for grades 6-8 is located approximately 0.25 mile south of the project site and is part of the Lakeside Union School District (LUSD). The LUSD includes six elementary schools and two middle schools (LUSD 2018). Lindo Park Elementary School is located across Lakeshore Drive from the project site and is part of the LUSD. In addition to public schools, there are private schools in the project area. Foothills Christian School for grades K-5 is located approximately 0.5 mile east of the project site and is part of the Foothills Christian School District, which also includes a preschool, middle school, and high school.

Vectors

A vector is any insect, arthropod, rodent, or other animal of public health significance that can cause human discomfort, injury, or is capable of harboring or transmitting the causative agents of human diseases. The most significant vectors in the County include mosquitoes, rodents, flies, and fleas. Vectors occur where site conditions provide suitable breeding habitats, such as standing water, irrigation ponds, detention basins, and infiltration basins. A standard requirement for projects of this type is the incorporation of measures, or best management practices (BMPs), to reduce the health risks and nuisance factors associated with the vectors which can result from the standing, stagnant water and water detention systems (County of San Diego 2007).

Airport Hazards

Airport Land Use Compatibility Plans (ALUCPs) are plans that guide property owners and local jurisdictions in determining what types of land uses are appropriate around airports. Airport safety zones are established for all public airports as part of ALUCPs, and land use restrictions within safety zones are established to protect people and property on the ground and in the air. Main areas of concern related to airport hazards include overflight safety, airspace protection, flight patterns, and land use compatibility. Hazards associated with airports can have serious human safety and quality of life impacts.

The nearest public airport to the project site is Gillespie Field, which is located approximately 3.7 miles southwest of the project site. The project site is not located within the Airport Influence Area (AIA) identified in the ALUCP for Gillespie Field (San Diego Association of Governments [SANDAG] 2010). Gillespie Field is owned and operated by the County. It is the oldest and largest of the County's eight airports and includes runways, towers, a terminal, and airport-related businesses. The nearest private airport to the project site is On the Rocks Airport-1CA6 in Alpine, which is located approximately 13 miles southeast of the project site.

2.3.1.2 Regulatory Framework

Federal

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), commonly known as Superfund, was enacted by Congress on December 11, 1980. This law created a tax on the chemical and petroleum industries (originally) and provided broad federal authority to respond directly to releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances that may endanger public health or the environment. The tax went into a trust fund for cleaning up abandoned or uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. CERCLA established prohibitions and 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 when no responsible party could be identified. CERCLA also enabled the revision of the National Contingency Plan, which provided guidelines and procedures needed to respond to releases and threatened releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants.

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (42 United States Code [USC] Section 9601 et seq.)

The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986 amended CERCLA on October 17, 1986. SARA reflected the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (USEPA's) experience in administering the complex Superfund program during its first six years and made several important changes and additions to the program. SARA also established a regulatory program for the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act. The applicable part of SARA for the Master Plan is Title III, otherwise known as the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986. Title III requires states to establish a process for developing local chemical emergency preparedness programs and to receive and disseminate information on hazardous substances present at facilities in local communities. The law provides primarily for planning, reporting, and notification concerning hazardous substances. Key provisions require notification when extremely hazardous substances are present above their threshold planning quantities, immediate notification to the local emergency planning committee and the state emergency response commission when a hazardous material is released in excess of its reportable quantity, and that material safety data sheets for all hazardous materials or a list of all hazardous materials be submitted to the state and local emergency planning agencies and local fire department.

Toxic Substances Control Act (15 USC 2605)/Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (42 USC 6901 et seq.)/Hazardous and Solid Waste Act

The federal Toxic Substances Control Act (1976) and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 established a program administered by the USEPA for the regulation of the generation, transportation, treatment, storage, and disposal of hazardous waste. The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act was amended in 1984 by the Hazardous and Solid Waste Act, which affirmed and extended the “cradle to grave” system of regulating hazardous wastes.

U.S. Department of Transportation Hazardous Materials Transport Act (49 USC 5101)

The U.S. Department of Transportation, in conjunction with the USEPA, is responsible for enforcement and implementation of federal laws and regulations pertaining to transportation of hazardous materials. The Hazardous Materials Transportation Act of 1974 directs the U.S. Department of Transportation to establish criteria and regulations regarding the safe storage and transportation of hazardous materials. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 49, 171–180, regulates the transportation of hazardous materials, types of material defined as hazardous, and the marking of vehicles transporting hazardous materials.

Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Title 29 CFR 1910

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration's (OSHA's) mission is to ensure the safety and health of America's workers by setting and enforcing standards; providing training, outreach, and education; establishing partnerships; and encouraging continual improvement in workplace safety and health. The OSHA staff establishes and enforces protective standards and reaches out to employers and employees through technical assistance and consultation programs.

Uniform Fire Code

The Uniform Fire Code (UFC) is the primary means for authorizing and enforcing procedures and mechanisms to ensure the safe handling and storage of any substance that may pose a threat to public health and safety. The UFC regulates the use, handling, and storage requirements for hazardous materials at fixed facilities. The UFC and the Uniform Building Code use a hazard classification system to determine what protective measures are required to protect fire and life safety. These measures may include construction standards, separations from property lines, and specialized equipment. To ensure that these safety measures are met, the UFC employs a permit system based on hazard classification.

State

California Health and Safety Code

Health and Safety Code Sections 25270 to 25270.13 ensure compliance with the Clean Water Act (CWA). The law applies to facilities that operate a petroleum aboveground storage tank with a capacity greater than 660 gallons or combined aboveground storage tanks capacity greater than 1,320 gallons, or oil-filled equipment where there is a reasonable possibility that the tank(s) or equipment may discharge oil in “harmful quantities” into navigable waters or adjoining shore lands. If a facility falls under these criteria, it must prepare a Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan.

Health and Safety Code Sections 25500, and the related regulations in 19 California Code of Regulations (CCR) 2620, et seq., require local governments to regulate local business storage of hazardous materials in excess of certain quantities. The law also requires that entities storing hazardous materials be prepared to respond to releases. Those using and storing hazardous materials are required to submit a Hazardous Materials Business Plan to their local Certified Unified Program Agency and to report releases to this agency and the State Office of Emergency Services.

Health and Safety Code Section 25531 and the California Accidental Release Program regulate the registration and handling of regulated substances. Regulated substances are any chemicals designated as an extremely hazardous substance by the USEPA as part of its implementation of SARA Title III. Health and Safety Code Section 25531 overlaps or duplicates some of the requirements of SARA and the federal Clean Air Act. Facilities handling or storing regulated substances at or above threshold reportable quantities must register with their local agency and prepare a risk management plan.

Unified Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Materials Management Regulatory Program

The Unified Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Materials Management Regulatory Program (Unified Program) requires the administrative consolidation of six hazardous materials and waste programs (Program Elements) under one agency, a Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA). The following Program Elements are consolidated under the Unified Program:

- Hazardous Waste Generator and On-site Hazardous Waste Treatment Programs (also known as Tiered Permitting)
- Aboveground Petroleum Storage Tanks
- Hazardous Materials Release Response Plans and Inventory Program (also known as “Hazardous Materials Disclosure” or “Community-Right-to-Know”)

- California Accidental Release Prevention Program
- UST Program
- Uniform Fire Code Plans and Inventory Requirements

The Unified Program is intended to provide relief to businesses complying with the overlapping and sometimes conflicting requirements of former independently managed programs. The Unified Program is implemented at the local government level by CUPAs. Most CUPAs have been established as a function of a local environmental health or fire department. Some CUPAs have contractual agreements with another local agency, a participating agency, which implements one or more Program Elements in coordination with the CUPA.

Screening Levels for Hazardous Materials in Soil or Groundwater

The Regional Water Quality Control Board Environmental Screening Levels are guidelines used to evaluate the potential risk associated with chemicals found in soil or groundwater where a release of hazardous materials has occurred. Environmental Screening Levels have been established for both residential and commercial/industrial land uses, and also for construction workers. Residential screening levels are the most restrictive, so soil with chemical concentrations below these levels generally would not require remediation and would be suitable for unrestricted uses if disposed of off-site. Commercial/industrial screening levels are generally higher than residential screening levels because they are based on potential worker exposure to hazardous materials in the soil (and these are generally less than residential exposures). Screening levels for construction workers are also higher than for commercial/industrial workers because construction workers are only exposed to the chemical of concern during the duration of construction, while industrial workers are assumed to be exposed over a working lifetime.

The California EPA (CalEPA) Human Health Screening Levels are concentrations of 60 hazardous chemicals in soil or soil gas that CalEPA considers to be below thresholds of concern for risks to human health. These concentrations can be used to screen sites for potential human health concerns where releases of hazardous chemicals have occurred. The presence of a chemical at concentrations in excess of screening level does not indicate that adverse impacts are occurring or will occur, but suggests that further evaluation is warranted. These screening levels are guidance, and not regulatory cleanup standards.

Waste Classification Criteria

In accordance with Title 22 of the CCR Section 66261.20 et seq., excavated soil is classified as a hazardous waste if it exhibits the characteristics of ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, and/or toxicity. A waste is considered toxic in accordance with 22 CCR 66261.24 if it contains:

- Total concentrations of certain substances at concentrations greater than the total threshold limit concentrations (TTLC);
- Soluble concentrations greater than the soluble threshold limit concentrations (STLC);
- Soluble concentrations of certain substances greater than federal toxicity regulatory levels using the Toxic Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP); or
- Specified carcinogenic substances at a single or combined concentration of 0.001 percent.

State and federal regulations consider waste to be hazardous if the soluble concentration exceeds the federal regulatory level as determined by the TCLP. Because the TCLP involves a 20-to-1 dilution of the sample, the total concentration of a substance in the soil would need to exceed 20 times the regulatory level for the soluble concentration to exceed the regulatory level in the extract.

A waste is also considered hazardous under state regulations if the soluble contaminant concentration exceeds the STLC as determined by the waste extraction test method. Because the waste extraction test analysis is performed using a 10-to-1 dilution of the sample, the total concentration of a substance would need to exceed 10 times the STLC for the soluble concentration to possibly exceed the STLC in the extract. A waste may also be classified as toxic if testing indicates toxicity greater than the specified criteria. Soil that is not classified as a hazardous waste can be accepted at a Class II or Class III designated landfill, depending on the waste acceptance criteria for the specific landfill.

California Office of Emergency Services

In order to protect the public health and safety and the environment, the California Office of Emergency Services is responsible for establishing and managing statewide standards for business and area plans relating to the handling and release or threatened release of hazardous materials. Basic information on hazardous materials handled, used, stored, or disposed of (including location, type, quantity, and the health risks) needs to be available to firefighters, public safety officers, and regulatory agencies in business plans in order to prevent or mitigate the damage to the health and safety of persons and the environment from the release or threatened release of these materials into the workplace and environment. These regulations are covered under Chapter 6.95 of the California Health and Safety Code Article 1—Hazardous Materials Release Response and Inventory Program (Sections 25500 to 25520) and Article 2—Hazardous Materials Management (Sections 25531 to 25543.3).

California Public Resources Code Fire Safety Regulations

The California Public Resources Code (PRC) includes fire safety regulations that restrict the use of equipment that may produce a spark, flame, or fire; require the use of spark arrestors on construction equipment that use an internal combustion engine; specify requirements for the safe use of gasoline-powered tools in fire hazard areas; and specify fire suppression equipment that must be provided onsite for various types of work in fire-prone areas. These regulations include the following:

- Earthmoving and portable equipment with internal combustion engines would be equipped with a spark arrestor to reduce the potential for igniting a wildland fire (PRC Section 4442).
- Appropriate fire suppression equipment would be maintained during the highest fire danger period—from April 1 to December 1 (PRC Section 4428).
- On days when a burning permit is required, flammable materials would be removed to a distance of 10 feet from any equipment that could produce a spark, fire, or flame, and the construction contractor would maintain the appropriate fire suppression equipment (PRC Section 4427).
- On days when a burning permit is required, portable tools powered by gasoline-fueled internal combustion engines would not be used within 25 feet of any flammable materials (PRC Section 4431).

California Fire Code

The California Fire Code includes specific requirements for the safe storage and handling of hazardous materials. These requirements reduce the potential for a release of hazardous materials and for mixing of incompatible chemicals, and specify the following design features to reduce the potential for a release of hazardous materials that could affect public health or the environment:

- Separation of incompatible materials with a noncombustible partition, or appropriate distance separation.
- Spill control in all storage, handling, and dispensing areas.
- Separate secondary containment for each chemical storage system. The secondary containment must hold the entire contents of the tank, plus the volume of water needed to supply the fire suppression system for a period of 20 minutes in the event of a catastrophic spill.

The Division of Occupational Safety and Health

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

California Highway Patrol

A valid Hazardous Materials Transportation License, issued by the California Highway Patrol, is required by the laws and regulations of State of California Vehicle Code Section 3200.5 for: transportation of hazardous materials shipments for which the display of placards is required by state regulations; or hazardous materials shipments of more than 500 pounds, which would require placards if shipping greater amounts in the same manner.

Additional requirements on the transportation of explosives, inhalation hazards, and radioactive materials are enforced by the California Highway Patrol under the authority of the State Vehicle Code. Transportation of explosives generally requires consistency with additional rules and regulations for routing, safe stopping distances, and inspection stops (Title 14, CCR, Chapter 6, Article 1, Sections 1150-1152.10). Inhalation hazards face similar, more restrictive rules and regulations (Title 13, CCR, Chapter 6, Article 2.5, Sections 1157-1157.8).

Local

County of San Diego Consolidated Fire Code

The County of San Diego is unique within the State of California in having 17 fire protection districts within its boundaries. For the purposes of prescribing regulations in unincorporated areas of the County, the applicable fire code is known as the County Fire Code and includes the Consolidated Fire Code, which adopts by reference the California Fire Code, 2001 edition (CCR T-24 part 9). The Consolidated Fire Code consists of local fire protection district ordinances that

have modified the Fire Code portion of the State Building Standards Code and any County modification to the Fire Districts' amendments. The purpose of the Consolidated Fire Code is for the protection of the public health and safety, which includes permit and inspection requirements for the installation, alteration, or repair of new and existing fire protection systems, and penalties for violations of the code. It provides the minimum requirements for access, water supply and distribution, construction type, fire protection systems, and vegetation management. Additionally, it regulates hazardous materials and associated measures to ensure that public health and safety are protected from incidents relating to hazardous substance releases.

County General Plan

The General Plan includes a Safety Element that identifies safety considerations and policies that address the County's natural hazards and human activities that may pose a threat to public safety. Applicable topics include wildfires, hazardous materials, and airport hazards (County of San Diego 2011b).

San Diego County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan

The Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Plan was developed with the participation of all jurisdictions in the County, including every incorporated city and the County. The plan is intended to serve many purposes, including to enhance public awareness and understanding, create a decision tool for management, promote compliance with state and federal program requirements, enhance local policies for hazard mitigation capability, provide inter-jurisdictional coordination of mitigation-related programming, and achieve regulatory compliance. The plan includes an overview of the risk assessment process, identification of hazards present in the jurisdiction, hazard profiles, and vulnerability assessments. It also identifies goals, objectives, and actions for each jurisdiction in the County, including all cities and the County's unincorporated areas. Hazards profiled in the plan include wildfire/structure fire, flood coastal storms, erosion, earthquakes/liquefaction, rain-induced landslide, dam failure, hazardous materials incidents, nuclear materials release, and terrorism.

2.3.2 Analysis of Project Effects and Determination as to Significance

The identified significance thresholds for impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials are based on the County's Guidelines for Determining Significance to Hazardous Materials and Existing Contamination (County Guidelines for Hazardous Materials), approved July 30, 2007; San Diego County Guidelines for Determining Significance for Emergency Response Plans (County Guidelines for Emergency Response Plans), approved July 30, 2007; San Diego County Guidelines for Determining Significance and Report Format and Content Requirement for Vectors (County Guidelines for Vectors), approved July 30, 2007; San Diego County Guidelines for Determining Significance and Report Format and Content Requirements for Wildland Fire and Fire Protection (County Guidelines for Wildland Fire and Fire Protection), approved August 31, 2010; and San Diego County Guidelines for Determining Significance for Airport Hazards (County Guidelines for Airport Hazards), approved July 30, 2007. A significant impact related to hazards and hazardous materials would occur if:

- The project is a business, operation, or facility that proposes to handle hazardous substances in excess of the threshold quantities listed in Chapter 6.95 of the Health and Safety Code, generate hazardous waste regulated under Chapter 6.5 of the Health and Safety Code, and/or store hazardous substances in USTs regulated under Chapter 6.7

of the Health and Safety Code and the project will not be able to comply with applicable hazardous substance regulations.

- The project is a business, operation, or facility that would handle regulated substances subject to California Accidental Release Prevention Program (CalARP) Risk Management Plan (RMP) requirements that in the event of a release could adversely affect children's health due to the presence of a school or day care within 0.25 mile of the facility.
- The project is located on or within 0.25 mile from a site identified in one of the regulatory databases compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 or is otherwise known to have been the subject of a release of hazardous substances, and as a result the project may result in a significant hazard to the public or the environment.
- The project is located within an established AIA for a public or public use airport and proposes a development intensity, flight obstruction, or other land use that conflicts with the ALUCP or Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP) if no ALUCP is adopted) and as a result, the project may result in a significant airport hazard.
- The proposed project is determined by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) to constitute a hazard to aviation based on FAA review of Form 7460-1, is inconsistent with current FAA Heliport Design Criteria for Heliports not subject to an ALUCP or CLUP, or conflicts with FAA rules or regulations related to airport hazards and as a result, the project may result in a significant airport hazard.
- The project proposes one of the following unique institutions in a dam inundation zone as identified on the inundation map prepared by the dam owner: hospital; school; skilled nursing facility; retirement home; mental health care facility; care facility with patients that have disabilities; adult and childcare facility; jails/detention facility; stadium, arena, amphitheater; any other use that would involve concentrations of people that could be exposed to death in the event of a dam failure.
- The project proposes a structure or tower 100 feet or greater in height on a peak or other location where no structures or towers of similar height already exist and as a result, the project could cause hazards to emergency response resulting in interference with the implementation of an emergency response.
- The project cannot demonstrate compliance with all applicable fire codes.
- A comprehensive Fire Protection Plan has been accepted, and the project is inconsistent with its recommendations.
- The project does not meet the emergency response objectives identified in the Public Facilities Element of the County General Plan or offer feasible alternatives that achieve comparable emergency response objectives.
- The project proposes a BMP for storm water management or construction of a wetland, pond, or other wet basin that would create sources of standing water for more than 72 hours, and as a result, could substantially increase human exposure to vectors, such as mosquitoes, that are capable of transmitting significant public health diseases or creating nuisances

- The proposes a use that involves the production, use, and/or storage of manure, or proposes a composting operation or facility and as a result, could substantially increase human exposure to vectors that are capable of transmitting significant public health diseases or creating nuisances
- The project would result in a substantial increase in the number of residents located within 0.25 mile of a significant off-site vector breeding source including, but not limited to, standing water (e.g., agricultural ponds, reservoirs) and sources of manure generation or management activities (e.g., confined animal facilities, horse keeping operations, composting operations).

2.3.2.1 Issue 1: Hazardous Substance Handling

Guidelines for the Determination of Significance

A significant impact would occur if:

- The project is a business, operation, or facility that proposes to handle hazardous substances in excess of the threshold quantities listed in Chapter 6.95 of the Health and Safety Code; generate hazardous waste regulated under Chapter 6.5 of the Health and Safety Code, and/or store hazardous substances in underground storage tanks regulated under Chapter 6.7 of the Health and Safety Code; and/or not be able to comply with applicable hazardous substance regulations.

Analysis

Analytical testing of lakebed sediment at Lindo Lake was conducted in 2004 using sediment samples collected from ten borings within the two basins (Appendix D). The samples were analyzed to determine the presence of a range of contaminants, including Title 22 metals, polychlorinated biphenyls, and pesticides. Compared to the TTLCs for each metal analyzed, the detected metals concentrations in the samples were found not to exceed the TTLCs. The analytical results also did not indicate detectable concentrations of polychlorinated biphenyls or pesticides in the samples. Based on the testing performed, the 2004 analysis concluded that the lakebed sediments appeared to be suitable for reuse after dredging. However, due to the age of the samples, the potential still exists for contaminants to be present within lakebed sediment at Lindo Lake. Therefore, construction of the proposed project would have the potential to result in a *significant impact* related to the handling of hazardous substances.

2.3.2.2 Issue 2: Hazardous Substance Handling Related to Schools or Day Care Facilities

Guidelines for the Determination of Significance

A significant impact would occur if

- The project is a business, operation, or facility that would handle regulated substances subject to CalARP RMP requirements that, in the event of a release, could adversely affect children's health due to the presence of a school or day care within 0.25 mile of the facility.

Analysis

The nearest school to the project site, and the only school within 0.25 mile of the project site, is Lindo Park Elementary School, located across Lakeshore Drive from the project site at 12824 Lakeshore Drive. The school building is located approximately 230 feet from the nearest area of disturbance within the east basin. The proposed project would comply with all applicable federal, state, and local regulations associated with hazardous materials. Further, hazardous substances would not be handled or used in quantities that exceed the significance thresholds defined by CalARP RMP requirements. Therefore, the project would not expose children to hazardous materials, and impacts would be *less than significant*.

2.3.2.3 Issue 3: Existing On-site Contamination

Guidelines for the Determination of Significance

A significant impact would occur if:

- The project is located on or within 0.25 mile from a site identified in one of the regulatory databases compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5, or is otherwise known to have been the subject of a release of hazardous substances and, as a result, would create a significant hazard to the public or the environment.

Analysis

As discussed above in Section 2.3.1, Existing Conditions, Hazardous Materials Databases, no reports of active or open hazardous materials contamination cases were recorded within Lindo Lake County Park, and of the six cleanup sites located within 0.25 mile of the project site, all were classified as completed/case closed. *No impact* would occur.

2.3.2.4 Issues 4 and 5: Airport Hazards

Guidelines for the Determination of Significance

A significant impact would occur if:

- The project is located within an established AIA for a public or public use airport and proposes a development intensity, flight obstruction, or other land use that conflicts with the ALUCP or CLUP (if no ALUCP is adopted) and as a result, the project may result in a significant airport hazard.
- The project is determined by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) to constitute a hazard to aviation based on FAA review of Form 7460-1, is inconsistent with current FAA Heliport Design Criteria for Heliports not subject to an ALUCP or CLUP, or conflicts with FAA rules or regulations related to airport hazards and as a result, the project may result in a significant airport hazard.

Analysis

The nearest public airport to the project site is Gillespie Field, which is located approximately 3.7 miles southwest of the project site, and the nearest private airport to the project site is On the Rocks Airport, located approximately 13 miles southeast of the project site. The project site

is not located within either the AIA or Projected Noise Contours identified in the ALUCP for Gillespie Field (SANDAG 2010), or a FAA Height Notification Zone. The project is not located within an airport land use plan for any public airport or private airstrip, and does not propose an intensified development, flight obstruction, or other land use that would conflict with an ALUCP or CLUP, or cause a hazard as determined by the FAA. Additionally, the proposed project would not construct a facility that is greater than 100 feet tall, and would not be located in an area that would interfere with low-flying aircraft. Furthermore, the project does not propose a use that would cause a change to air traffic patterns. Therefore, the proposed project would not involve airport improvements or operational changes that would render land uses incompatible with an ALUCP or CLUP or create an FAA hazard. *No impact* would occur.

2.3.2.5 Issue 6: Emergency Response and Evacuation Plans

Guidelines for the Determination of Significance

A significant impact would occur if:

- The project proposes one of the following unique institutions in a dam inundation zone as identified on the inundation map prepared by the dam owner: hospital; school; skilled nursing facility; retirement home; mental health care facility; care facility with patients that have disabilities; adult and childcare facility; jails/detention facility; stadium, arena, or amphitheater; or any other use that would involve concentrations of people that could be exposed to death in the event of a dam failure.
- The project proposes a structure or tower 100 feet or greater in height on a peak or other location where no structures or towers of similar height already exist and as a result, the proposed project could cause hazards to emergency response aircraft resulting in interference with the implementation of an emergency response.

Analysis

The El Capitan Dam and Reservoir are located upstream of the San Diego River and approximately six miles east of the project site, and the San Vicente Dam and Reservoir are located upstream the San Vicente Creek and approximately four miles north of the project site. The Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan identifies dam failure risk levels based on dam inundation map data. A dam is considered high hazard if it stores more than 1,000 acre-feet of water, is higher than 150 feet tall, has potential for downstream property damage, and potential for downstream evacuation. Dam evacuation plans are maintained by the County Office of Emergency Services. These plans contain information concerning the physical situation, affected jurisdiction, evacuation routes, unique institutions, and event responses. While the proposed project is located within a dam inundation zone, the project does not involve or propose to construct a hospital, school, skilled nursing facility, retirement home, mental health care facility, care facility with patients that have disabilities, adult and childcare facility, jails/detention facilities, stadium, area, amphitheater, or similar use that could hinder efforts by the County Office of Emergency Services to implement a dam evacuation plan. Due to the project site's distance from the El Capitan Dam and San Vicente Dam, the proposed park improvements would not exacerbate dam hazards. In addition, the proposed project is limited to improvements of Lindo Lake and would not construct any structures. The proposed project would not cause hazards to emergency response aircraft, and would not result in interference with the implementation of an emergency response. Therefore, the proposed project would result in *less than significant* impacts related to emergency evacuation plans.

2.3.2.6 Issue 7: Wildland Fire Hazards

Guidelines for the Determination of Significance

A significant impact would occur if:

- The project cannot demonstrate compliance with all applicable fire codes
- A comprehensive Fire Prevention Plan has been accepted, and the project is inconsistent with its recommendations
- The project does not meet the emergency response objectives identified in the Public Facilities Element of the County General Plan or offer feasible alternatives that achieve comparable emergency response objectives.

Analysis

The project site is located in a Moderate fire threat area as identified by the County General Plan's Safety Element (County of San Diego 2011b). The proposed project would not present radiant or convective heat threats to structures surrounding the project site that would increase the incidence of wildland fires in the Lakeside community. The County would comply with all applicable fire codes for construction of the proposed park improvements. Therefore, impacts related to wildland fire hazards would be *less than significant*.

2.3.2.7 Issue 8: Vectors

Guidelines for the Determination of Significance

A significant impact would occur if:

- The project proposes a BMP for storm water management or construction of a wetland, pond, or other wet basin that would create sources of standing water for more than 72 hours, and as a result, could substantially increase human exposure to vectors, such as mosquitoes, that are capable of transmitting significant public health diseases or creating nuisances
- The project proposes a use that involves the production, use, and/or storage of manure, or proposes a composting operation or facility and as a result, could substantially increase human exposure to vectors that are capable of transmitting significant public health diseases or creating nuisances
- The proposed project would result in a substantial increase in the number of residents located within 0.25 mile of a significant offsite vector breeding source including, but not limited to, standing water (e.g., agricultural ponds, reservoirs) and sources of manure generation or management activities (e.g., confined animal facilities, horse keeping operations, composting operations).

Analysis

Project construction would incorporate provisions consistent with the requirements of the County of San Diego's vector control program. The provisions will require the contractor to

construct the project in a manner that minimizes vector impacts, ensures that construction-related depressions do not hold standing water, and drainage areas and BMPs do not create potential mosquito breeding sources.

Once completed, the proposed project's increased water volume would keep the water temperature cooler and allow natural pollutants to dissipate quicker, improving water quality. This would in turn improve the aquatic habitat for natural predators that would help control the vector population, and thereby reduce the potential for vectors compared to the existing condition.

The proposed project is limited to improvements of Lindo Lake and would not involve the production, use, and/or storage of manure, or a composting operation or facility. Similarly, the proposed project would not construct any new housing, and would not increase the number of residents located within 0.25 mile of Lindo Lake. Therefore, impacts related to vectors would be *less than significant*.

2.3.3 Cumulative Impact Analysis

Construction and operation of the projects listed in Table 1-2 would have the potential to utilize hazardous materials during construction that could contribute to cumulative impacts. However, each project would be required to comply with applicable regulations regarding handling and use of hazardous materials. Similarly, each project would be required to comply with applicable regulations regarding handling of existing on site contamination, airport compatibility, emergency response and evacuation plans, fire hazards, and vector control. Therefore, each project's compliance with applicable laws and regulations would ensure that the cumulative impacts associated with hazards and hazardous materials would be *less than significant*.

2.3.4 Significance of Impacts Prior to Mitigation

The following significant impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials would occur with project implementation:

Impact HZ-1: Construction of the proposed project would have the potential to encounter contaminants within lakebed sediment at Lindo Lake during sediment excavation.

2.3.5 Mitigation

M-HZ-1: In order to supplement the 2004 soil samples, prior to any excavation of lakebed material for the proposed project, the County would conduct sampling and analytical testing of lakebed soils in order to determine the presence of any potentially hazardous soils due to the presence of contaminants that may have accumulated within the lakebed sediment of both the east and west basins. The County would collect and analyze up to 35 soil samples in each basin. Soils testing would be completed prior to re-use and/or off-site export of any material excavated from the lakebed basins. Soils disposed of at the Sycamore Landfill would be required to have been tested for hazardous materials, and confirmed to not contain substantial quantities of significant contaminants, no more than six months prior to receiving the materials.

M-HZ-2: If hazardous soils are encountered, a third party specializing in the handling of hazardous materials will be hired to properly handle and dispose hazardous soils in accordance with state and federal requirements.

2.3.6 Conclusion

Implementation of M-HZ-1 and M-HZ-2 would reduce potential impacts associated with contaminated lake bed sediments encountered during excavation to a level less than significant. The proposed project would comply with all applicable federal, state, and local regulations associated with hazardous materials. Further, hazardous substances would not be handled or used in quantities that exceed the significance thresholds defined by CalARP RMP requirements. Therefore, the project would not expose children to hazardous materials. No reports of active or open hazardous materials contamination cases were recorded within Lindo Lake County Park, and of the six cleanup sites located within 0.25 mile of the project site, all were classified as completed/case closed. The project site is not located within either the AIA or Projected Noise Contours identified in the ALUCP for Gillespie Field (SANDAG 2004), or a FAA Height Notification Zone. The project is not located within an airport land use plan for any public airport or private airstrip, and does not propose an intensified development, flight obstruction, or other land use that would conflict with an ALUCP or CLUP, or cause a hazard as determined by the FAA. The proposed project would not cause hazards to emergency response aircraft, and would not result in interference with the implementation of an emergency response. Project construction would incorporate provisions consistent with the requirements of the County of San Diego's vector control program, and the proposed project would improve aquatic habitat for natural predators that would help control the vector population. Therefore, impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials would be less than significant.