

- Construction in the public right-of-way would cause temporary traffic delays and would interrupt bike traffic;
- Construction would generate additional traffic along roads used to access the construction sites; and
- Construction would temporarily disturb the (dry) river bed adjacent to the Bouquet Canyon Bridge.

Long-term operation would involve infrequent inspection and maintenance of facilities, including routine removal of disposable filtration modules from the proposed treatment plant and routine maintenance of equipment. Inspection and maintenance of wells and pipelines may involve short-term disturbance of auto and bike traffic in the event that underground pipelines need to be repaired. This is not anticipated at any given location more than once during the 100-year life of the Proposed Project.

These potential mechanisms for effect are discussed in terms of their potential to create significant adverse effects on various CEQA categories of effect. Under some CEQA categories of effect, the significance criteria from CEQA Guidelines Appendix G have been referenced explicitly in the analysis below. Explicit reference to these criteria is not made where it is clear that there is no mechanism by which the Proposed Project could have an effect.

B. Aesthetics

The Proposed Project would be considered to have a significant impact on aesthetics if it substantially affected a scenic vista by blocking the public view, damaged scenic resources, degraded the existing visual character of a site or its surroundings, or created a new light source which would adversely affect views in the area.

A majority of the Proposed Project facilities would be underground. Above-ground facilities would include:

- Two existing wells (Saugus 1 and Saugus 2), located adjacent to a commercial-industrial zone;
- A new well located at an existing CLWA facility between an industrial and residential area along the Santa Clara River Mainstem;
- Two new wells and a chloramination facility, outside of the western boundary of the MMA Park; and
- The proposed perchlorate treatment facility, located next to the existing Rio Vista Intake Pump Station, adjacent to large retail center and commercial offices, and next to an existing bike lane.

No changes to existing wells would be made that alter their current exterior condition. New wells, located in disturbed areas, would be contained within small structures and landscaped to reduce visual effects. The treatment plant screening would be designed to be architecturally consistent with the existing Pumping Plant.

The only facility which could affect a public viewshed is the new treatment plant, which would be on the landside of a bike trail along the Santa Clara River. The present view from this bike trail is of a parking lot, a gravel/landscaped area, and the side of the home improvement retail center. The proposed treatment facility would be landscaped along the bike trail. Given the impact minimization measure proposed for this site, it is probable that the view from the bike trail would be more visually pleasing than the present view of the home improvement center and parking lot.

The proposed perchlorate treatment facility is in an area already lighted by an adjacent pumping plant, storage facility, and large home improvement store with parking lot lighting. The perchlorate treatment plant would have lighting at its entrance, its lights would be directed away from the bike path between it and the Santa Clara River, and there would be landscape screening between it and the Santa Clara River. No lighting impacts on this viewshed would occur.

Based on these considerations, the Proposed Project would not have significant aesthetic impacts and no additional mitigation is required.

C. Agricultural Resources

The Proposed Project could be considered to have a significant impact on agricultural resources if it directly or indirectly resulted in conversion of a significant amount of prime or unique farmland or conflicted with existing zoning or Williamson Act designations. The State Department of Conservation considers conversion of 100 acres of farmland to be significant enough to require preparation of an EIR.

The Proposed Project occurs entirely within an urban setting, with facilities located within existing public rights-of-way and proposed road rights of way. No farmland would be converted to other uses as a result of the Proposed Project. The Proposed Project would not conflict with existing zoning for agricultural uses or a Williamson Act contract. The Proposed Project would reduce potential for contaminated water from the historic Whittaker-Bermite Property to affect either urban or agricultural water supplies in the Santa Clara River Basin, and thereby existing urban and agricultural water uses. The Proposed Project would therefore have no significant impacts on agricultural resources and no mitigation is required.

D. Air Quality

The proposed Project would be considered to have a significant air quality impact if it contributed substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation. The relevant regulations and thresholds of significance are contained in South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) rules for fugitive dust and emissions from stationary sources.

1. Fugitive Dust

The Proposed Project would not involve exposure of more than approximately 0.2 acres at any given time (25-foot construction right-of-way, 300 feet long). Roads would be repaved as construction proceeds; bike trails in each pipeline segment would be backfilled and compacted on an ongoing basis and repaved prior to initiating construction along other segments. During construction, implementation of SCAQMD Rule 403 Best Management Practices (Appendix B) would control emissions of fugitive dust. Proposed Project-generated fugitive dust would thus be fully in compliance with Rule 403, Section (d). Exposed areas would be repaved. Construction contracts would specify that all construction equipment be equipped with current emissions reduction technology and would be inspected at manufacturer-recommended intervals to ensure that it is working properly. The construction schedule also reduces the potential for the Proposed Project to contribute to violation of air quality standards. Construction would occur in the fall and winter, when air quality in Los Angeles County is generally better due to prevailing winds from the west and reduced sunlight (and associated ozone creation). The small size of the Proposed Project, the implementation of best management practices, compliance with SCAQMD and City of Santa Clarita regulations, and construction scheduling reduce the potential for the Proposed Project to contribute to an air quality violation to less-than-significant.

2. Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC's)

The proposed perchlorate treatment plant would be a small-capacity Publicly-Owned Treatment Works (POTW), as defined in SCAQMD Rule 1179 (b) (6). As such, the Proposed Plant would provide the SCAQMD with appropriate reports related to emissions of VOC's from the proposed facility. The treatment plant would be a self-contained modular facility that utilizes a resin-based anion exchange technology which replaces the perchlorate ion with a chloride ion, which is non-toxic. No perchlorate would be released from the site. No VOC emissions are projected.

3. Other Emissions from Stationary Sources and Cumulative Energy Use

The proposed stationary facilities (well pumps and treatment plant) would be operated with electric power and would not make releases of NO_x, CO, or PM₁₀. The Proposed Project's electric usage would not constitute a significant portion of total electric use in the Valley and the Proposed Project would restore local production from groundwater wells. Within the framework of SCAG's population projections and CLWA's projected water demands within CLWA's service area, the Proposed Project would restore lost well capacity. For any given level of demand, without this well capacity there would need to be offsetting deliveries from the SWP, which must be conveyed from the Sacramento-San Joaquin Bay Delta to CLWA's service area. Energy use during this 250 to 300 mile conveyance would exceed that of the Proposed Project Facilities. The Proposed Project therefore reduces net energy use associated with meeting projected water demands within CLWA's service area.

4. Cumulatively considerable impacts

Construction impacts of the project would be considered significant if there was a "cumulatively considerable" increase in emissions of criteria pollutants. These would include particulates and ozone. The exposed construction area at any given time would not be greater than about 0.2 acres and best management practices for construction would be incorporated into construction contractors to minimize potential for fugitive dust generation on this small area. For comparison purposes, exposed soils in the Santa Clara River bed and adjacent levees in the Proposed Project Area constitute about 160 to 200 unwetted acres; at a maximum, then, the Proposed Project could increase wind blown dust in the project area by about 0.01 percent above the levels generated from the dry river bed. Following construction, project sites would be repaved and no long-term fugitive dust would be generated. A short-term increase in wind-blown dust of 0.01 percent or less would not be considered cumulatively considerable.

Construction equipment would consist of a backhoe, a small dozer for grading, a generator, and other pieces of small equipment. Assuming operation of 5-6 individual pieces of construction equipment and comparing this to the emissions from car and truck traffic on only major roads in the vicinity of the project, vehicle emissions from this equipment would constitute a small fraction of total emissions. As noted in Section III(C) (above), average daily traffic volume on the 6 major arterials in the Proposed Project area (not including Interstate 5) is about 224,000 per day. The City of Santa Clarita notes that these average daily traffic volumes vary. Within this context, emissions from construction equipment would fall within the range of daily variability related to emissions from traffic and would not be considered "cumulatively considerable."

5. Objectionable Odors

Along pipeline alignments, the project would involve repaving of roads and paved bike trails. This may create odors from asphalt use. Given that the project pipelines would be constructed at a rate of about 200 feet per day, no individuals would be subject to such common odors for more than 1-3 days. This is equivalent to a normal neighborhood street repair operation and would not be considered a significant impact.

Based on these considerations, and with the implementation of mitigation measures incorporated into the project, the Proposed Project would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of the SCAQMD's Basin Plan, would not violate any air quality standard or contribute to such a violation, would not result in a cumulatively considerable net increase for any air quality criteria as defined in SCAQMD Rule 1702, would not expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations, and would not create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people. No significant impacts are anticipated and no additional mitigation is required.

E. Biological Resources

Proposed Project would be considered to have a significant impact on biological resources if it: (a) had a substantial adverse effect on special-status species, on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community, on federally protected wetlands; (b) interfered substantially with

the movement of any resident or migratory fish or wildlife species; or (c) conflicted with local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources and/or with provisions of approved habitat conservation plans. The effects of the Proposed Project related to these issues are described below.

1. Habitat Loss

No rare plant, fish, or wildlife habitat would be either temporarily disturbed or permanently lost due to facility construction and/or operation because (a) the Proposed Project facilities would be sited within existing and planned paved public roads, paved/graded bike trails, and/or at existing CLWA developed facilities. Vegetation along the bike trails to be used as a part of the Proposed Project is landscaped and routinely maintained (mowed and weeded). In addition, the Proposed Project would not have indirect effects on habitat because implementation of best management practices for water quality would effectively prevent erosion, sedimentation, and/or spills of oil and gasoline from the construction site. In areas adjacent to the river, fueling and maintenance would be conducted on the landward side of the pipeline trench and appropriate spill containment pads would be used. Erosion control mats and/or fencing would minimize potential erosion and sedimentation during periods of rainfall.

For Proposed Project service restoration facilities west of Interstate 5, project construction would be deferred until the proposed subdivision in this location initiated grading. This can be accomplished in the short-term by substituting available water supplies for the supplies which would be restored at the three wells west of Interstate 5. Once the subdivision contractor begins grading roads and adjacent land for construction, the facilities to be constructed west of Interstate 5 would be constructed in an area which is substantially devoid of habitat and undergoing a level of disturbance such that the Proposed Project facilities would themselves have no potential for impact to wildlife or wildlife habitat.

2. Direct Effects on Special-Status Species Individuals

Given the implementation of conservation measures to prevent erosion, sediment discharge to the river, and discharge of oil, gas, and other construction-related hydrocarbons to the river, the Proposed Project has a negligible potential to directly affect fish and or amphibians. Given the disturbed nature of the proposed pipeline, well, and treatment plant sites, it is not likely that special-status terrestrial species would utilize these areas.

There is a small potential that special-status terrestrial species may incidentally stray into the areas along bike trails, although there is no habitat for any of these species in the actual bike trail alignment. The species which may utilize this habitat on an incidental basis include coastal western whiptail, San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit, coast horned lizard, coast patch-nosed snake, and two-striped garter snake. To access bike trails, these species would need to move from patches of habitat on benches in the river corridor, across the open river channel and up the face of the flood control levees. While this is feasible, it is not likely during the construction period for several reasons:

- Many of the species of the Santa Clara River basin, such as the two-striped garter snake, move out of the river channel in the winter and utilize adjacent coastal sage scrub and chaparral habitats;
- When there is no flow in the channel between habitat patches and the levee, animals moving towards the construction zone would be exposed to predation; and
- It is likely that there would be flow in the river during much of the fall-winter construction period, and that flow would isolate patches of habitat on bars and benches from the construction zone along the crest of the flood control levees.

In addition, all of these species may be readily identified in pre-construction surveys and subsequently excluded from the active construction site with fine-mesh exclusion fencing between the construction site and the river. In the unlikely event that special-status species did approach the construction site along the river, implementation of the best management practices would avoid and minimize potential for injury or death of special status individuals.

In the Proposed Project area west of Interstate 5, there is potential for burrowing owls, coastal western whiptail, coast horned lizard, San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit, and American badger to be found in the non-native grasslands and sparse shrubs adjacent to the proposed pipelines. As noted above, deferral of construction until planned development in the area occurs would mean that the Proposed Project would be undertaken in an existing construction zone where virtually all habitats would have been impacted by the subdivision.

3. Potential Impacts of a Perchlorate or Chloramine Spill due to Pipeline Failure

There is a potential for pipeline failure due to accidents or seismic events (as outlined in discussion of Geology and Soils). Spills of perchlorate-contaminated water would have potential to affect species in the river and their habitat. The magnitude and importance of spills is best examined in the context of the without-project alternative.

Perchlorate contamination of the Santa Clara River under the Without Project Alternative

The Proposed Project will intercept and treat about 3,000 to 4,500 acre-feet of perchlorate contaminated water per year. Over a 50-year project life, this will mean that 150,000 to 225,000 acre-feet of perchlorate contaminated water would be treated. Without the Proposed Project, this perchlorate-contaminated water would enter the alluvial aquifer and move downstream into the lower Santa Clara River basin, upwelling and becoming surface flow in the river itself. Based on the data in Table 1 (above), concentrations of perchlorate in this untreated groundwater would range from about 10 to 20 µg/l (micrograms per liter or 1 millionth of a gram per liter). Using the median value of 15 µg/l, this equates to approximately 18.5 grams/acre-foot. Over the 50-year project life, the containment of perchlorate will thus prevent approximately 6,000 to 9,000 pounds of perchlorate from entering the groundwater and surface water of the Santa Clara River.

The potential effects of perchlorate on wildlife are only partially understood, but perchlorate has been found to affect thyroid function in humans and wildlife (McNabb et al 2002), which affects basic metabolism and growth. Smith et al (2001) have shown that perchlorate is taken up by a variety of plants and wildlife, with plant accumulations that are often quite high (up to 1 part per

500). Animals consuming highly contaminated vegetation would be subject to perchlorate toxicity. In this study at a Texas ammunition plant, wildlife found to have accumulated perchlorate included green tree frogs, harvest mouse, cotton mouse, weed shiner, mosquitofish, sunfish, northern cricket frog, American toad, bullfrog (adults and larvae), blackstripe top minnow, chorus frog, largemouth bass. In short, perchlorate is actively assimilated by a variety of plant and wildlife species and it must be assumed that thyroid-related developmental effects occur in these species. Thuett et al (2002) note that exposure may occur in utero and lactationally, and that developmental effects may include low growth and low heart size in juveniles (mice). In a relatively large-scale investigation in the field (Las Vegas Wash), Tuttle et al (2002) found perchlorate in a mix of environmental toxicants, and that perchlorate in the wash affected downstream water quality below Hoover Dam, reflecting the relatively stability of perchlorate in the environment. In addition, Urbansky (2002) summarizes potential perchlorate effects and notes that perchlorate's persistence allows it to move up the food chain. Urbansky (2002) further notes that precise estimates of perchlorate toxicity in the environment are not feasible given the status of current research.

Nevertheless, it is clear that the 6,000 to 9,000 pounds of perchlorate that will enter the Santa Clara River system without the containment element of the Proposed Project would affect whole wildlife populations over many generations. Perchlorate would be expected to persist for some time, affecting aquatic and terrestrial resources from the Whittaker-Bermite Facility to the ocean. Without the Proposed Project, this long-term and persistent problem would result in bioaccumulation of perchlorates in plant communities and potentially significant adverse effects to wildlife throughout the Santa Clara River system.

Perchlorate contamination due to accidental or seismically-induced pipeline failure.

The maximum potential perchlorate spill from a broken pipeline would be limited by automatic shutoff valves to about 1 acre-foot. Pipeline failures would be either underground, where leakage would be relatively slow prior to detection and initiation of automatic shutoff, or along the undercarriage of bridges, where the leaks would be immediately visible. In dry conditions, spills would rapidly percolate into the sandy soils of the river bed. Leakage would be over a period of hours, and the surface area affected before percolation into groundwater would be low. In wet conditions, the spills would mix with surface water and be diluted. A 1 acre-foot spill would release about 0.041 pounds of perchlorate into the river, compared to 6,000 to 9,000 pounds of perchlorate introduced into the river without the proposed project, or about 0.00045% to 0.0007% of the potential perchlorate contamination likely without the Proposed Project.

Such accidental releases would occur only infrequently. New pipeline is expected to have a minimum life of 50+ years. There are no activities on the Santa Clara River or the South Fork of the Santa Clara River that would damage pipelines under bridge decks and there is very little possibility of activities that would damage underground pipelines in roads, rights, of way and/or in the few segments of pipe in private property. These pipelines will be recorded in general data bases related to utility facilities, and construction in the vicinity will require identification of these pipelines prior to any future construction. Accidents from normal levels of activity will therefore be rare.

Pipelines may fail during seismic events, but automated shut-off valves will limit spills to about 1 acre-foot. Seismic damage to pipelines is anticipated at some point because the proposed site is near the (inactive) San Gabriel Fault and is about 15 miles from the (active) San Andreas Fault. The San Andreas Fault has a record of movement on an average of 170 years. Predicting earthquake frequency is speculative, but given that the last movement on the San Andreas Fault in this region was in 1857 at Fort Tejon, there is a realistic potential for a seismic event in the project area over the life of the facility. Only one such event may occur, or several events may occur. Pipelines are designed to minimize damage; but there is potential for 1-2 spills related to accidents and/or seismic events. These spills would release miniscule amounts of perchlorate contaminated water when compared to the volume of such water entering the river ecosystem system without the Proposed Project. In this context, the potential impacts to biological resources associated with accidental or seismically-induced pipeline failure would be considered insignificant.

Further, if spills were to occur in dry periods, they would rapidly percolate into the sandy river bed, and it is not likely that they would have immediate effects on nearby downstream plants and animals. Temporary installation of a well in the vicinity of the spill could also allow for remediation of spills. If spills were to occur in wet periods, then they would be diluted and again would have little potential for short term effects on nearby plants and animals, passing downstream as surface flow to the ocean.

With regard to potential impacts on threatened and endangered species in the vicinity of the spill, spills from pipeline failure and the relatively small volume of release associated with pipelines governed by automatic shut-off valves would be no more than about 1 acre-foot. In dry conditions this volume would be contained in a small area of dry river bed and would percolate into groundwater. In wet conditions, such a small spill would be rapidly diluted. Effects to habitat and individuals would be substantially lower than the effects of continued seepage of perchlorate into the Santa Clara River system under the without-project condition.

Potential spills of treated water (chloramines).

Spills of chloramine-treated water are also possible, and chloramines are known to be toxic to fish and may have impacts to other aquatic species. Chloramines are not as persistent in the environment as perchlorate and would degrade relatively rapidly during percolation into the alluvial aquifer. In addition, potential for chloramine-contaminated spills would not vary as a result of the proposed project. The volume of treated water moved in CLWA pipelines for delivery to customers would not change as a result of the Proposed Project. In addition, given that several older water lines would be replaced by new facilities, the potential for spills and subsequent contamination of surface water and groundwater with chloramines would be marginally reduced by the Proposed Project when compared to the without-project condition. Potential impacts of the Proposed Project on the probability and magnitude of chloramine release as a result of pipeline failure would be considered beneficial (but not significant).

3. Noise and Visual Disturbance Effects

A number of special-status avian species which may utilize the riparian habitats of the Santa Clara River and the South Fork of the Santa Clara River may be sensitive to noise and visual disturbance during their nesting season. The nesting season for these species is shown on Table 8.

Table 8. Nesting season for special-status avian species (sources: CDFG 2005; USFWS 2005; Audubon 2005, Cornell University 2005)

SPECIES	FEDERAL-STATE STATUS	NESTING SEASON
Western yellow-billed cuckoo (<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i>)	T/CSC	June - August
Southwestern willow flycatcher (<i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i>)	E/E	May-August
Least Bell's vireo (<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>)	E/E	March-early September
California gnatcatcher (<i>Poliophtila californica californica</i>)	T/CSC	March-August
Cooper's hawk (<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>)	-/CSC	April-August
Sharp-shinned hawk (<i>Accipiter straitus</i>)	-/CSC	Does not breed in project area
Tricolored blackbird (<i>Agelaius tricolor</i>)	FSC/CSC	March-July
Southern california rufous-crowned sparrow (<i>Aimophila ruficeps canescens</i>)	FSC/CSC	March-July
Bell's sparrow (<i>Amphispiza belli</i>)	FSC/CSC	April-August
Long-eared owl (<i>Asio otus</i>)	-/CSC	March-August
Burrowing owl (<i>Athene cunicularia hypugea</i>)	FSC/CSC	April-July
Yellow warbler (<i>Dendroica petechia brewsteri</i>)	-/CSC	May-August
White-tailed kite (<i>Elanus leucurus</i>)	-/FP	Feb.- Sept. (peak May)
California horned lark (<i>Eremophila alpestris actia</i>)	FSC/CSC	Late February-June
Loggerhead shrike (<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>)	FSC/CSC	March-August
Summer tanager (<i>Piranga rubra</i>)	-/CSC	May-August

As Table 8 indicates, the nesting/breeding season for special-status birds which may be found in the general project area is from March through early September, with the exception of the white-tailed kite, which may begin breeding in late February and rear nestlings into late September. Breeding season varies by location and annually, depending on weather, and the estimates of breeding season shown on Table 8 reflect the earliest and latest dates for breeding. The peak breeding season for the white-tailed kite, for example, is mid-spring to summer. For all but the white-tailed kite, then, the Proposed Project's construction schedule eliminates potential to cause noise and visual disturbance during nesting and therefore avoids noise and visual disturbance effects on nesting of special-status birds. For white-tailed kite, the Proposed Project may cause noise and visual disturbance during periods when the species may occasionally breed, but not during any portion of the peak breeding season.

Several special-status birds are potential year-round residents or winter visitants in the vicinity of the Proposed Project west of Interstate 5, including California gnatcatcher, Cooper's hawk, tricolored blackbird, southern California rufous-crowned sparrow, Bells sparrow, long-eared owl, burrowing owl, yellow warbler, white-tailed kite, California horned lark, loggerhead shrike, and summer tanager. None of these species exhibits strong territorial responses during the non-breeding season. Most of these species are non sensitive to human disturbance during the non-

breeding season, although the rufous-crowned sparrow and Bell's sparrow are generally sensitive to noise and human activity. In this portion of the Proposed Project area, however, pipeline and well construction would occur during or immediately following the grading of road alignments for a subdivision. Pipeline/well construction would therefore be only a minor component of an overall disturbance regime and would not in itself cause substantial levels of disturbance.

Finally, the Proposed Project would not affect special status bat roosting habitats. The only potential bat roosting habitat which could occur within proposed construction areas is the underdeck of the Bouquet Canyon Bridge, but this structure is currently being improved and no roosting is likely to occur prior to initiation of the Proposed Project. Bats may forage over the entire Proposed Project area, but construction activity would be limited to daylight hours and impacts on bat foraging would be negligible.

Given the implementation of the mitigation measures described in Section II(G), no significant project effects are anticipated and no further mitigation is required.

F. Cultural Resources

The Proposed Project would be considered to have a significant effect on cultural resources if it (a) caused a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historic or archeological resource, (b) directly or indirectly destroyed a unique paleontological resource, site, or a unique geologic feature, (c) if the project was sited in a manner that would disturb a known burial site or (d) buried remains identified during project construction were not treated in a manner consistent with applicable law and regulation.

A cultural resources literature survey was conducted and determined that no known significant historic or archeological resources have been found in the Proposed Project area. There are no known burial sites in the project area, and most of the proposed project is being constructed in areas that have been previously excavated and disturbed. Burials are not likely to be found. If burials are found, the implementation of proposed mitigation measures would ensure compliance with applicable State and Federal laws. Mitigation measures would be incorporated into construction contracts, with independent verification by a qualified archeologist, to ensure compliance.

The monitoring and mitigation measures outlined in Section II(G) would ensure compliance with procedures outlined in CEQA Section 15064.5 and would reduce impacts to cultural resources resulting from the Proposed Project to a level of less-than-significant.

G. Geology and Soils

The Proposed Project could be considered to have significant impacts related to geology and soils if it exposed people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving (a) rupture of a known earthquake fault, (b) strong seismic ground shaking, (c) seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction, or (d) landslides. Significant impacts would also occur if the Proposed Project (a) resulted in substantial soil

erosion or the loss of topsoil, (b) was located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse, (c) was located on expansive soil creating substantial risks to life or property or (d) had soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water. Project effects related to geology and soils are described below.

Based on review of mapping for the City of Santa Clarita, elements of the Proposed Project are within a Seismic Hazard Zone, with facilities located near the San Gabriel Fault Zone. All project facilities would be designed to comply with standards for construction within such a zone. However, there is no physical mechanism by which the Proposed Project could cause or contribute to rupture of an earthquake fault, strong seismic ground shaking, seismic-related ground failure or liquefaction, or landslides.

In a seismic-related event, there is a potential for damage to pipelines and the perchlorate treatment plant. There is a risk of leakage from the buried pipeline. The risks associated with such damage and leakage are substantially reduced because rapid shutdown of pipeline flow and treatment plant operation would ensure that pipeline or treatment plant failure would not create a significant hazard due to erosion and/or release of large quantities of water. Only the amount of water contained in the pipelines at the time of damage would escape, and the proposed pipelines are relatively small and volumes released would be small. For example, the largest pipeline, a 39" diameter pipeline approximately 2800 feet in length would hold about 23,900 cubic feet of water, less than the volume of a small community swimming pool (a pool 30 x 100 x 8 feet deep). With automatic shutdown and the associated reduction in water pressure, drainage from a ruptured underground pipe would take several hours and would not create a significant risk.

The perchlorate treatment plant would be located on/adjacent to stable engineered levees, and would be monitored 24 hours a day by staff at the adjacent pumping plant. The perchlorate treatment plant can therefore be rapidly shut down should a seismic event result in damage to the plant. Secondary containment vessels are designed to retain their integrity during seismic events, would prevent mixing of stored chemicals, and therefore reduce the risk of release of hazardous materials from perchlorate treatment plant damage to a level of less-than-significant.

Constructed entirely in existing or planned public rights of way, the Proposed Project would not be in a landslide area and would not be affected by landslides. Implementation of best management practices incorporated into the project would eliminate potential for substantial soil erosion or loss of topsoil. No change in existing uses would result. The project facilities would be located under existing roads, in engineered levees, and adjacent to existing facilities. These are stable, engineered environments. Soils in the Proposed Project area are sandy loam alluvial soils, not expansive clays. The Proposed Project does not involve the use of septic tanks or the discharge of wastewater. Further, even if a pipeline were to fail as a result of a seismic event, rapid shut-off of flow to the pipeline would eliminate significant erosive flow, and significant landslides would not occur.

Based on these considerations and implementation of proposed best management practices, the Proposed Project has no significant effects and no further mitigation is required.

H. Hazards and Hazardous Materials

The Proposed Project would have a significant effect related to hazards and hazardous materials if it (1) created a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials; (2) created a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment; (3) emitted hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school; (4) was located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would create a significant hazard to the public or the environment; (5) for a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area; (6) for a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area; (7) would impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan; or (8) would expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands.

(1) Significant hazards associated with transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials are not anticipated. First, construction of the Proposed Project would not involve the use or transport of hazardous materials except for fuels, and this transportation would be managed in accordance with the most current regulations in effect at the time of construction. Second, the resin units used in the proposed perchlorate treatment plant consist of filter units with polymer beads to which perchlorate ions bind in a process similar to water softening. These units are stable and non-toxic. They would be delivered to the site and collected by the manufacturer or an agent of the manufacturer and would be shipped to a proprietary disposal site. Chemical handling for the chloramination facilities would be in accordance with best management practices described above. Chloramination eliminates the use of free chlorine, and the chemicals utilized (sodium hypochlorate and ammonia) would be stored separately, with secondary containment vessels able to contain 1.5 times the volume held by the storage tanks. The excellent safety record of drinking water treatment facilities in transport and use of water treatment chemicals suggests that the potential for public exposure to such chemicals is negligible.

(2-3) The possibility of release of hazardous materials as a result of accident conditions is remote. The Proposed Project design incorporates features for handling and transport of chemicals used in the water treatment process. Chemicals transported, stored, and used in chloramination are sodium hypochlorate and ammonia. They would be transported in a manner consistent with all safety regulations. They would remain separated and stored in secondary containment vessels that preclude leakage even if the primary vessel is damaged. No release of

hazardous materials is anticipated. The project is not within 0.25 miles of an existing or proposed school.

(4) The Proposed Project is not located on a hazardous materials site.

(5-6) The Proposed project is not located within an airport use plan area or 2 miles of a public airport and is not located in the vicinity of a private airstrip.

(7) During construction, the Proposed Project would occupy one lane of several multi-lane arterial roads for a short period of time, and only outside of peak traffic hours. The Proposed Project would comply with City of Santa Clarita policies to ensure that construction does not have an effect on emergency response plans or evacuation plans.

City of Santa Clarita Encroachment Policy (incorporated into the Project description, see attached Initial Study) also requires daily backfill and re-paving of areas where excavation and pipeline placement have been completed. Similar requirements are included in the County of Los Angeles Code, Division 1, Title 16. Implementation of this policy means that there would be no more than about 200 feet of open trench at any time. In the event of an evacuation necessity, the City can immediately notify CLWA and its construction contractor, following which the short segment of trench can be rapidly backfilled by the construction crew and road function restored. Construction crews retain required steel plates to cover the exposed soils in the roadway and can place them rapidly if needed. It is likely that backfill and covering with steel plates would occur before significant emergency response or evacuation could be initiated or early in the implementation process. As a result, the Proposed Project would not cause a significant delay in the implementation of any emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan.

(8) Review of data from the City of Santa Clarita indicates that none of the Proposed Project facilities would be within a fire hazard zone. Constructed entirely within existing or planned public roads and trails and existing facilities and constructed in compliance with local fire regulations, the Proposed Project facilities would not affect wildland fires.

Therefore, the Proposed Project, with implementation of best management practices, would have a less than significant impact related to hazards and hazardous materials. No additional mitigation is required.

I. Hydrology and Groundwater Quality

The Proposed Project would have a significant effect on the environment related to hydrology and groundwater quality if it (1) violated any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements; (2) substantially depleted groundwater supplies or interfered substantially with groundwater recharge; (3) substantially altered the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on-or off-site; (4) substantially altered the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or

river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site; (5) created or contributed runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff (6) otherwise substantially degraded water quality (7) placed housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map; (8) placed within a 100-year flood hazard area structures which would impede or redirect flood flows; or (9) exposed people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam or inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow.

The primary purpose of the Proposed Project is to remediate a serious groundwater quality problem and prevent further degradation of the Saugus Formation and the Alluvial Aquifer from perchlorates. There would be no waste discharges; spent treatment materials would be removed from the site and disposed of by the service contractor. Even if there is a pipeline failure, the Proposed Project incorporates flow monitoring and control features that would limit discharges from the Proposed Project's small diameter pipelines so that only short-term and local discharges could occur. Specifically:

(1) The Proposed Project would comply with all existing water quality standards and would not involve discharges to a water body.

(2) The Proposed Project would protect groundwater water quality production from pre-existing wells (which would be relocated to areas where groundwater quality is not impaired).

(3-4) The footprint of the Proposed Project is small, and even the construction of the longest pipeline segment (5610 feet) would temporarily affect less than two acres of flat land (assuming an exposed soil area 15 feet wide during excavation and soil stockpiling). During construction, the implementation of best management practices, incorporated into construction contracts and independently verified by CLWA inspectors, would contain construction-site drainage and no substantial change in drainage patterns would occur. The Proposed Project would not permanently change topography, slope, or surface conditions and no long-term alteration of drainage patterns would occur. The Proposed Project would contain sediments within the construction site and discharges to waters of the United States would never approach levels requiring a discharge permit from regulatory agencies such as the US Army Corps of Engineers. The Proposed Project would not create or contribute runoff water to storm drains.

(5) There is no mechanism by which the Proposed Project would create substantial runoff. Project facilities will be located in areas that are currently paved and therefore have high runoff rates. During construction, runoff will be controlled to prevent erosion of sediment and runoff.

(6) The Proposed Project would enhance, not degrade water quality. As noted in discussion of biological resources (above), automatic shut-off valves will minimize potential for spill of perchlorate-contaminated water resulting from accidental pipeline failure. The maximum potential spill of about 1 acre-foot would release about 0.04 pounds of perchlorate to groundwater compared to the 6,000 to 9,000 pounds of perchlorate removed from groundwater by the Proposed Project.

(7) The Proposed Project would not affect the location of housing or cause a change in the designation of floodplains.

(8) None of the Proposed Project facilities is located in a manner that would impede or redirect flood flows. The Proposed Project facilities would not affect the structure of a levee or dam. Only the Proposed Project facilities on the west side of the South Fork of the Santa Clara River would be within the 100-year floodplain of this river; they would be buried. They would be outside of the portion of the river affected by high velocity flows that may significantly scour sediments and thus would not be affected by flooding or affect flood flows. The Proposed Project facilities would therefore not affect flood flows or the potential for such flows to affect people.

(9) The Proposed Project is not located in an area where seiche, tsunami, or mudflow would occur.

Based on these considerations, the Proposed Project would not have significant adverse effects related to hydrology and groundwater quality and no mitigation is required.

J. Land Use and Planning

The Proposed Project could have significant effects on the environment related to land use and planning if it (1) physically divided an established community (2) conflicted with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect; or (3) conflicted with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan.

There is no mechanism by which the Proposed Project could divide an established community. The Proposed Project would be constructed within the constraints of existing roads, trails, and water utility facilities and would be consistent with applicable land use plans. No changes in land use are anticipated to result from Proposed Project construction or operation. As noted above, the Proposed Project would not conflict with any habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan (none currently exist for the project area). No significant effects are anticipated and no mitigation is required.

K. Mineral Resources

East of Interstate 5, the Proposed Project is outside of any potential mineral extraction area. West of Interstate 5, the Proposed Project is within the historic Castaic Junction Oil Field, but no facilities planned would affect mineral extractions from this field. All Proposed Project facilities would be within existing and planned road alignments with the minor exception of pipelines under the river, the treatment plant (on public land), and short sections of pipeline routed around commercial buildings.

Therefore, the Proposed Project would not adversely affect regional or local mineral resources or their extraction. No mitigation is required.

L. Noise

The Proposed Project could have significant effects on the environment related to noise if it (1) exposed persons to or generated of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies; (2) exposed persons to or generated excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels; (3) caused a substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project; or (4) caused a substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project. The Proposed Project is not located in an airport land use plan or in the vicinity of a public or private airport and could not affect noise associated with such facilities.

The City of Santa Clarita has established noise thresholds for specific land uses. Allowable daytime noise levels in residential areas and commercial areas are 65 decibels (dBA) and 80dBA, respectively. In residential/commercial areas, ambient daytime noise is likely to be in excess of 75 dBA. The Proposed Project would cause construction noise adjacent to residences and businesses in some reaches of the project area:

- RESIDENTIAL: Along a 5610-foot bike trail west of the South Fork of the Santa Clara River;
- RESIDENTIAL/COMMERCIAL: Along a 1300-foot portion of Magic Mountain Parkway east of Valencia Boulevard;
- COMMERCIAL: Along a 800-foot portion of the west side of Valencia Boulevard;
- RESIDENTIAL/COMMERCIAL: Along about 3600 feet of bike trail from Valencia Boulevard to McBean Parkway,
- COMMERCIAL: At the CLWA facility at Furnivall and Santa Clara Street, where a single new alluvial well would be constructed.

The Proposed Project will involve use of several pieces of construction equipment at each work site, including backhoes, small dozers, small water trucks, small cranes, asphalt paving equipment, and associated small machinery and tools. EPA (1971) estimates of noise levels from construction equipment are often used as a basis for impact analysis associated with multiple pieces of equipment. These estimates are:

- 78 dBA to 89 dBA (50 feet)
- 72 dBA to 83 dBA (100 feet)
- 66 dBA to 77 dBA (200 feet)
- 60 dBA to 71 dBA (400 feet)

The impacts associated with the Proposed Project are likely to fall at the low end of these EPA estimates for several reasons. First, since 1971, modern construction equipment design has been

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Appendix A.
City of Santa Clarita Encroachment Permit Policy

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City of Santa Clarita Transportation & Engineering Services

ENCROACHMENT PERMIT POLICY

I. GENERAL

- 1.1 Encroachment permits are required for all work or placement of objects within the public right-of-way. Permits help to protect the public and the contractor from unsafe conditions, ensure proper placement of materials in the right-of-way, prevent obstruction of underground facilities, protect against damage to existing facilities, guarantee that the work will be done in accordance with all applicable standards and specifications, and establish quality control inspections.
- 1.2 The permit assures that all the work will be done in accordance with applicable design and construction standards as well as insurance requirements needed to safeguard the public interest. Any person working within the public right-of-way must obtain a permit from the City and maintain a copy of the permit on site at all times during construction. Failure to obtain an encroachment permit will result in the assessment of a double fee penalty.
- 1.3 If determined necessary by the City, the applicant will be required to submit an encroachment permit plan. Depending upon the complexity of the proposed work, a plan may be required to provide sufficient detail regarding the horizontal and vertical placement of proposed facilities. Information required may include the area of placement, proximity to existing utility lines, safety measures needed to safeguard the public, and methods of protection of public and private facilities from damage during and after construction. All construction activity must comply with requirements of Dig Alert and California Government Code 4216, Code 7110, as outlined in State Assembly Bill No. 73, as well as design and construction standards approved by the City of Santa Clarita.
- 1.4 The holder of any encroachment permit, or any agent or employee working for said permit holder on any excavation, shall inform him/herself and obtain all necessary information as to the existence and location of all existing surface and underground facilities. The applicant shall protect The City against any damage caused to such structures. The applicant shall be responsible for any loss incurred as a result of the work performed under the permit. If the City must take immediate action to provide safety for the public or repairs to City property, such repairs shall be made or be caused to be made by the City and shall be billed to the applicant. In the event that damage occurs to property not under the jurisdiction of the City, the permittee shall be required to make repairs to the satisfaction of the facility owner.

II. REQUIREMENTS FOR SECURING AN ENCROACHMENT PERMIT

- 2.1 Encroachment permit applications may be obtained at the City of Santa Clarita Engineering/Planning Counter located on the third floor of City Hall. For your convenience, City Hall is located at 23920 Valencia Boulevard. An encroachment permit application may also be obtained by calling 661-255-4942.
- 2.2 A resident, or contractor acting as an agent, may secure an encroachment permit for work being done within the public right-of-way. By signing the encroachment permit application, the applicant accepts all responsibility for work associated with that permit.
- 2.3 Prior to the issuance of an encroachment permit, the applicant may be required to satisfy some or all of the following requirements:
 - a. The applicant should be familiar with the type of work or activity planned to occur within the public right-of-way or secure the assistance of a qualified agent or contractor to represent the applicant.
 - b. The applicant should be prepared to discuss with a member of the City's staff at the Engineering/Planning Counter at City Hall the type of work planned to take place within the public right-of-way.
 - c. Depending on the scope and size of the project, some plans may be required. Some work may require only an informal drawing, while more complicated work may call for detailed plans to be reviewed by the City's Engineering Division.
 - d. A certificate of insurance, with an endorsement naming the City as additionally insured, must be submitted with each permit application.
 - e. Three sets of plans must be submitted along with an encroachment permit application for work including, but not limited to, general construction, tract or parcel map developments, or public utilities.

III. ENCROACHMENT PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

- 3.1 All work in the public right-of-way shall be performed in accordance with the City Code, standards, policies, and these general provisions, as well as any special provisions attached. All work shall be done under the supervision of, and to the satisfaction of, the City Engineer or his representatives.
- 3.2 All work shall be done in accordance with the latest addition (including addendums) of the *Standard Specifications for Public Works Construction*, unless otherwise specified.
- 3.3 All work on City streets, other than travel lanes, shall be done between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. Additional limitations may be applied as circumstances dictate.
- 3.4 The City of Santa Clarita Construction and Engineering Services Division shall be notified at least twenty-four (24) hours in advance of the start of work by phoning 661-255-4942. All forms for concrete work shall be inspected one hour prior to pour. Should the City inspector find work

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in progress prior to notification by the applicant and/or a permit not on site during construction, work will be stopped until all permit requirements have been met.

- 3.5 As required by law the applicant must contact Underground Service Alert (USA): 1-800-422-4133 for underground locating two (2) working days before digging begins. The USA number must be attached to or noted on the permit.
- 3.6 Upon completion of the work, the applicant shall remove all USA marks.
- 3.7 All excavation work must be in compliance with Cal/OSHA standards. The Cal/OSHA number shall be attached to your permit. For questions or concern, contact CAL/OSHA directly at 818-901-5403.
- 3.8 Construction operations must be conducted in a manner that causes as little inconvenience as possible to abutting property owners. Convenient access to driveways, houses, and buildings along the area of the work shall be maintained at all times unless previously arranged in writing with the affected party. Any temporary approaches to crossings or intersecting highways shall be pre-approved by the City and kept in good condition. All business establishments or homes within 300 feet of this work shall be notified 24 hours in advance of any work and shall have access during construction at all times.
- 3.9 All inspection costs incurred as a result of this work or incidental thereto shall be borne by the applicant. Any overtime charges or night work inspections shall also be borne by the applicant. The cost for those hours shall be calculated prior to the start of work, with a four-hour minimum charge being paid 24 hours in advance of the work being performed.
- 3.10 Any utilities damaged by the applicant or his/her contractor must be repaired or replaced to the satisfaction of the owner of the facility at the applicant or contractor's expense. Any trees, shrubbery, or landscaping damaged shall be replaced as directed by the City Engineer or his representative if owned by the City or the owner if on private property. If any work is being done in a Landscape Maintenance District, the applicant or their contractor must notify the City's Landscape Maintenance District at 661-286-4005 prior to the start of any work.
- 3.11 Debris or spoils: no debris spoils or stockpiling of materials shall be allowed unless specifically authorized. Under no circumstances shall material stockpiles be left in the street or on sidewalks of the City right-of-way overnight. All proper traffic control devices shall be in place and maintained to provide adequate protection for vehicular and pedestrian traffic in accordance with the Caltrans *Work Area Traffic Control Handbook* or as approved by the City Engineer.
- 3.12 No above ground structures shall be located in a sidewalk less than six feet (6') in width when said sidewalk is adjacent to the curb. Compliance with A.D.A. Standards is required.
- 3.13 Traffic controls within any permit construction zone shall conform to the current *State of California Manual of Traffic Controls for Construction and Maintenance Work Zones*, and/or work area traffic control handbook, *The Watch Manual*. In areas where the above standards do not apply, a traffic control plan prepared by a licensed engineer may be required.
- 3.14 Lane Closures: a minimum of one, twelve-foot (12') lane in each direction on local streets shall be provided for traffic unless otherwise approved by the City Engineer. No lanes will be closed before 8:30 a.m. and all lanes will be reopened by 3:30 p.m., unless approved by the City

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- Engineer. If any damage to existing or temporary traffic control equipment occurs, the applicant shall bring it to the immediate attention of the Inspector. All work will be suspended until such time as the necessary repairs are completed. Public safety shall be the primary consideration at all times.
- 3.15 All trenches, open holes, and excavations shall be filled, covered, or plated and adequately barricaded at the end of each workday, or whenever work is not in progress.
 - 3.16 Compaction of trenches in all pavement and traffic areas shall be a minimum ninety percent (90%) relative density in the pipe zone and ninety-five percent (95%) in the upper three feet (3') measured from the pavement sub-grade. Compaction tests are required at locations and depths as determined by the City Engineer or his representatives, and shall be performed at the cost of the applicant. Compaction of materials in the parkway and sidewalk areas shall be a minimum ninety percent (90%) relative density.
 - 3.17 Repairs to asphalt concrete pavement shall be made with plant mix surfacing AR-4000. Asphalt patches shall be a minimum of four inches (4") but not less than existing pavement, plus one inch (1"), and placed on base material a minimum of six inches (6") thick. All edges shall be treated with tack coat. Base course shall be three-quarters of an inch (3/4") hot mix. The top course design shall be approved by the City inspector for the location in question.
 - 3.18 All utilities shall be placed with a minimum thirty inches (30") of cover, measured from the flow line of the gutter on the low side of the street, except for water and sewer lines. For these facilities, the minimum shall be 42 inches (42") from the top of pipe to finish grade or as specified by the facility's owner.
 - 3.19 Excavations in major roadways planned to be left open beyond the normal working hours shall be protected by Caltrans approved non-skid steel plates over open excavations. On roadways with speed limits of 40 miles per hour or greater, the plates shall be recessed in accordance with Caltrans guidelines to provide a smooth transition of traffic movement without bumps.
 - 3.20 In roadways with speed limits below 40 mph, steel plates may be utilized for a period not to exceed 48 hours without recessing, provided an asphalt transition ramp is installed at a width not less 12 inches (12") per inch of plate thickness. (i.e., a 1-1/2" plate requires an 18" transition). Should the work extent beyond the 48-hour period, all plating will be recessed as described in Section 3.19.
 - 3.21 Non-compliance with this or other permit conditions will be cause for permit revocation.

IV. EVENING CONSTRUCTION WORK WITHIN THE PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAY (NIGHT WORK)

4.1 In the event that a contractor, developer, or utility company requests to perform work activities at night, considerations must be made for the type of area where the construction will take place (residential, commercial, or industrial). Consideration must also be given for the type of street being affected and the corresponding volume of traffic. Encroachment permit applicants must meet the following requirements prior to the City's approval of a permit for night work.

4.2 Considerations for Night Work

- a. Signs are to be posted at each end of the project area stating the dates and times that night work will occur. Signs must be placed as early as possible, but in no instances shall notice be given less than 72 hours prior to commencement of work.
- b. Door hangers or letters are to be hand circulated to each resident or business in the affected area, with proof of distribution provided to The City Public Works Inspector 72 hours prior to the start of work.
- c. Traffic plan approval must be obtained from the City's Traffic Engineer prior to the start of work.

4.3 All fees for overtime for City Inspection services must be paid in advance of work. Fees must be paid by noon the day prior to the start of work.

V. TRENCH BACKFILL REQUIREMENTS

5.1 All backfill material shall be as follows:

- a. Pipe zone – One foot (1') of cover over top pipe or conduit with sand or slurry
- b. Trenches thirty inches (30") in depth or more – If suitable native material is available, it may be used and compacted in 8-inch (8") lifts, and compaction shall be ninety percent (90%) relative density. If acceptable native material is not available, the contractor shall import appropriate material as determined by the City Engineer. Slurry may be used as an alternative backfill material.
- c. Trench resurfacing shall be one inch (1") greater in thickness than existing pavement.
- d. The asphalt pavement repair shall be compacted in four-inch (4") lifts. Compaction shall be ninety-five percent (95%) relative density.
- e. The base section shall match existing or a minimum of eight inches (8") of crushed aggregate base, whichever is greater (Section 200-2.1 of the *Standard Specifications for Public Works Construction*). Base shall be thoroughly compacted in layers not to exceed four inches (4") in depth. Compaction tests may be required as determined by the City inspector and shall be paid for by the applicant. A copy of such test results shall be given to the inspector. Densities shall meet the requirements of Section 300-4-7 and 301-1.3 of the *Standard Specifications for Public Works Construction*.
- f. All trenches crossing travel lanes or in intersections shall be slurry backfilled with a two-sack per cubic yard cement slurry, from one foot (1') above pipe or conduit zone to within four inches (4") of finish pavement grade, then capped with AR-4000 asphalt.

VI. REMOVAL REQUIREMENTS

6.1 Saw Cutting: The contractor must comply with N.P.D.E.S. Regulations at all times. All water and grindings resulting from the saw cut operation shall be removed from the site by vacuum or other approved method to prevent materials from entering the storm water system.

- 6.2 Any concrete removed shall be saw cut and replaced score line to score line or full panel, as directed by the City Engineer or his representatives. Concrete must be replaced to match existing color, finish, and scoring. Pavement to be removed shall be saw cut. Permanent sidewalk, parkway, and pavement repairs shall be completed within 30 days of installation of facilities covered under the permit.
- 6.3 Curb and Gutter Removal and Replacement: Contractor must saw cut curb and gutter at the nearest score line or natural joint, and saw cut between the lip of gutter and existing asphalt. Where necessary, the contractor shall saw cut between the back of curb and sidewalk. No saw cutting shall be done at the shiner unless approved by the City inspector. If curb and gutter is removed without damage to the asphalt, contractor may use asphalt edge for the header plate or form. Under no circumstances shall concrete be placed against an uneven edge of pavement. When joining new curb and gutter to existing curb and gutter, contractor must dowel both sections. Concrete shall be class 520-C-2500, concrete.
- 6.4 Sidewalk Removal and Replacement: Concrete sidewalks shall be cut to the nearest cold joint or score. No partial panel sections will be allowed, all removals and replacements shall consist of full panel sections. Sidewalks shall be Class 520-C-2500, concrete four inches (4") thick.

VII. STORM WATER PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

- 7.1 The applicant or contractor shall utilize Best Management Practices (BMP's) to minimize to the Maximum Extent Practicable (MEP) pollutant discharge to the storm drain system. Storm Water BMP's shall be implemented for all work. BMP's must be installed, which will be monitored to insure their effectiveness to protect all channels, catch basins, storm drains, and bodies of water from pollutants. The Contractor shall conduct and schedule operations that minimize and avoid muddying and silting of channels, drains, and waterways.

VIII. PUBLIC UTILITY ENCROACHMENT PERMITS

- 8.1 There are two types of permits for utility companies.
- a. **Blanket Permits** - This permit allows the performance of noninvasive maintenance work, while maintaining proper traffic control per the *Watch Manual*, within the public right-of-way.
 - b. **Annual Open Permit** - This permit allows utility companies to perform normal construction activities that will require inspections such as potholing for utilities, trench excavation, boring of utilities, installing telephone or television lines, water lines, etc.
- 8.2 Permits must be pulled thirty (30) days prior to any work, and the notification to the City Inspection Division must be made twenty-four (24) hours prior to start of work. A copy of the permit must be given to the field crew doing such work. All work must be started and completed within thirty (30) days, unless otherwise stated, so all fees can be billed within thirty (30) days after construction is completed.

- a. **Exception: In the event of an emergency situation, the utility may act without a permit after notifying the City of the emergency and the location of the emergency, as well as notifying Dig Alert. The utility company must process an encroachment permit within 30 days of repair. Failure to do so will result in the utility being charged a double fee.**
- 8.3 Utility Company Encroachment Permit Billing Process – Upon submittal of an application to the City, the process to issue an encroachment permit will commence. The encroachment permit is forwarded to the City’s Construction Services Section. Encroachment permits will be activated 24 hours following the date that the applicant requests inspection services to commence. Applicants will be charged for each inspection conducted by a City Public Works Inspector at the project. Following project completion, the inspector will forward a copy of the encroachment permit and the applicable inspection charges to the City’s Finance Division for billing processing. The City’s Finance Division processes utility invoices every thirty (30) days.
 - 8.4 Except for absolute emergency situations, no utility will be allowed to enter a street for a period of five (5) years after an overlay or slurry has been performed. Newly constructed streets shall likewise not be disturbed for the same period of time.
- IX. HEAVY EQUIPMENT TRANSPORTATION OR OVERSIZE-LOAD PERMITS
- 9.1 Heavy equipment or trucks hauling in excess of 10,000 cubic yards of material require a designated haul route and shall be approved by the City’s Planning Division and Traffic Division prior to execution. Heavy equipment oversize loads shall conform to the *California Vehicle Code* as to height, length, width, and axle loads. Vehicles classified as a legal load can be moved in daylight hours. Any oversize load must be moved at night and on designated roadways, with a CHP/Sheriff and City Public Works Inspector escort through the City. Annual transportation permits may be obtained at the City of Santa Clarita, Third Floor, Engineering/Planning Counter.
- X. HIGHWAY CODE ORDINANCE
- 10.1 All information contained in this policy shall be in addition to those set forth in Highway Code Ordinance 89-20, Title 13 – Division 1.

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Appendix B.
SCAQMD Best Management Practices for Fugitive Dust
(Rule 403)

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Appendix B.
SCAQMD Best Management Practices for Fugitive Dust
(Rule 403)

(Adopted May 7, 1976) (Amended November 6, 1992) (Amended July 9, 1993) (Amended February 14, 1997) (Amended December 11, 1998)(Amended April 2, 2004)

RULE 403. FUGITIVE DUST

(a) Purpose

The purpose of this Rule is to reduce the amount of particulate matter entrained in the ambient air as a result of anthropogenic (man-made) fugitive dust sources by requiring actions to prevent, reduce or mitigate fugitive dust emissions.

(b) Applicability

The provisions of this Rule shall apply to any activity or man-made condition capable of generating fugitive dust.

(c) Definitions

(1) **ACTIVE OPERATIONS** means any source capable of generating fugitive dust, including, but not limited to, earth-moving activities, construction/demolition activities, disturbed surface area, or heavy-and light-duty vehicular movement.

(2) **AGGREGATE-RELATED PLANTS** are defined as facilities that produce and / or mix sand and gravel and crushed stone.

(3) **AGRICULTURAL HANDBOOK** means the region-specific guidance document that has been approved by the Governing Board or hereafter approved by the Executive Officer and the U.S. EPA. For the South Coast Air Basin, the Board-approved region-specific guidance document is the Rule 403 Agricultural Handbook dated December 1998. For the Coachella Valley, the Board-approved region-specific guidance document is the Rule 403 Coachella Valley Agricultural Handbook dated April 2, 2004.

(4) **ANEMOMETERS** are devices used to measure wind speed and direction in accordance with the performance standards, and maintenance and calibration criteria as contained in the most recent Rule 403 Implementation Handbook.

(5) **BEST AVAILABLE CONTROL MEASURES** means fugitive dust control actions that are set forth in Table I of this Rule.

(6) **BULK MATERIAL** is sand, gravel, soil, aggregate material less than two inches in length or diameter, and other organic or inorganic particulate matter.

(7) **CEMENT MANUFACTURING FACILITY** is any facility that has a cement kiln at the facility.

(8) **CHEMICAL STABILIZERS** are any non-toxic chemical dust suppressant which must not be used if prohibited for use by the Regional Water Quality Control Boards, the California Air Resources Board, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA), or any applicable law, rule or regulation. The chemical stabilizers shall meet any specifications, criteria, or tests required by any federal, state, or local water agency. Unless otherwise indicated, the use of a non-toxic chemical stabilizer shall be of sufficient concentration and application frequency to maintain a stabilized surface.

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Unpaved Roads	(4a)	Water all roads used for any vehicular traffic at least once per every two hours of active operations [3 times per normal 8 hour work day]; OR
	(4b) (4c)	Water all roads used for any vehicular traffic once daily and restrict vehicle speeds to 15 miles per hour; OR Apply a chemical stabilizer to all unpaved road surfaces in sufficient quantity and frequency to maintain a stabilized surface.
Open storage piles	(5a) (5b)	Apply chemical stabilizers; OR Apply water to at least 80 percent of the surface area of all open storage piles on a daily basis when there is evidence of wind driven fugitive dust; OR
	(5c) (5d)	Install temporary coverings; OR Install a three-sided enclosure with walls with no more than 50 percent porosity which extend, at a minimum, to the top of the pile. This option may only be used at aggregate-related plants or at cement manufacturing facilities.
All Categories	(6a)	Any other control measures approved by the Executive Officer and the U.S. EPA as equivalent to the methods specified in Table 2 may be used.
Earth-moving	(1A) (2A)	Cease all active operations; OR Apply water to soil not more than 15 minutes prior to moving such soil.
Disturbed surface areas	(0B) (1B) (2B) (3B) (4B)	On the last day of active operations prior to a weekend, holiday, or any other period when active operations will not occur for not more than four consecutive days: apply water with a mixture of chemical stabilizer diluted to not less than 1/20 of the concentration required to maintain a stabilized surface for a period of six months; OR Apply chemical stabilizers prior to wind event; OR Apply water to all unstabilized disturbed areas 3 times per day. If there is any evidence of wind driven fugitive dust, watering frequency is increased to a minimum of four times per day; OR Take the actions specified in Table 2, Item (3c); OR Utilize any combination of control actions (1B), (2B), and (3B) such that, in total, these actions apply to all disturbed surface areas.
Unpaved roads	(1C) (2C) (3C)	Apply chemical stabilizers prior to wind event; OR Apply water twice per hour during active operation; OR Stop all vehicular traffic.
Open storage piles	(1D) (2D)	Apply water twice per hour; OR Install temporary coverings.
Paved road track-out	(1E) (2E)	Cover all haul vehicles; OR Comply with the vehicle freeboard requirements of Section 23114 of the California Vehicle Code for both public and private roads.
All Categories	(1F)	Any other control measures approved by the Executive Officer and the U.S. EPA as equivalent to the methods specified in Table 3 may be used.

Appendix C.
**USFWS List of Special Status Species with Potential to Occur in the
Santa Clarita Valley**

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SCIENTIFIC NAME / COMMON NAME	STATUS FED/STATE CNPS	HABITAT AND REGIONAL OCCURRENCE
State or Federally Listed Species		
PLANTS		
<i>Astragalus brauntonii</i> Braunton's milk-vetch	E/-/1B	Recently burned chaparral vegetation, limestone soils; known from Simi Hills, Santa Monica Mountains.
<i>Berberis nevini</i> Nevin's barberry	E/E/1B	Coastal scrub and chaparral along sandy washes; scattered occurrences in Transverse Ranges.
<i>Brodiaea filifolia</i> Thread-leaved brodiaea	T/E/1B	Vernal pools, recently rediscovered in Los Angeles County (1996).
<i>Dodecahema leptoceras</i> Slender-horned spineflower	E/E/1B	Restricted to alluvial fan sage scrub; known from Santa Clara River tributaries.
<i>Navarretia fossalis</i> Spreading navarretia	T/-/1B	Chenopod scrub, shallow fresh water marshes, and vernal pools; reported from Cruzan Mesa.
<i>Orcuttia californica</i> California Orcutt grass	E/E/1B	Vernal pools; historic and recent records from Cruzan Mesa.
ANIMALS		
<i>Bufo californicus</i> Arroyo toad	E/CSC	Sandy stream terraces with closed canopies and grassy groundcover next to perennial stream. Primarily in Ventura and northern Los Angeles counties; Santa Clara River.
<i>Buteo swainsoni</i> Swainson's hawk	-/T	Forages over grasslands, savannas, and open areas. Nests in scattered trees near open areas. Nesting rare in Southern California. Possible as brief migrant, not likely to breed.
<i>Catostomus santaanae</i> Santa Ana sucker	T/CSC	Found in flowing streams with coarse substrate and little modification or pollution. Present in Santa Clara River but may have hybridized with the introduced Owens sucker.
<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i> Western yellow-billed cuckoo	-/E	Riverine woodlands, thickets, and farms. Known to occur in the region.
<i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i> Southwestern willow flycatcher	E/E	Dense willow thickets near slow-moving streams. Nests along Santa Clara River and other large streams.
<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i> American peregrine falcon	DM/E	Forages over open areas, especially over water. Nests on cliffs with small caves.
<i>Gasterosteus aculeatus williamsoni</i>	E/E	Unarmored threespine stickleback Found in streams and pools with flowing water and emergent vegetation. Inhabits Santa Clara River.
<i>Gymnogyps californianus</i> California condor	E/E	Open savannas and grassland. Nests on cliffs with small caves. Possibly forages over open areas.
<i>Polioptila californica californica</i> Coastal California gnatcatcher	T/CSC	Inhabits coastal sage scrub. Scattered observations throughout the area.
<i>Rana aurora draytonii</i> California red-legged frog	T/CSC	Inhabits unpolluted freshwater streams and marshes with emergent aquatic vegetation such as tules, bulrushes, or cattails. Known from Piru Creek, San Francisquito Creek; possible elsewhere.
<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i> Least Bell's vireo	E/E	Extensive, dense willow riparian thicket. Nests along Santa Clara River and other large streams.
Federal and State Special Status Species and CNPS Lists 1 and 2 Species that Could Be Eligible for Listing		
PLANTS		
<i>Calochortus clavatus</i> var. <i>gracilis</i> Slender mariposa lily	-/-/1B	Foothill canyons in chaparral; occurs in San Gabriel Mountains.
<i>Calochortus plummerae</i> Plummer's mariposa lily	-/-/1B	Chaparral, other habitats, usually on granitic soils; Transverse and Peninsular Ranges
<i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> var. <i>fernandina</i> San Fernando Valley spineflower	FL/SL/1B	Sand/gravel washes in coastal scrub; historically near Castaic, Newhall; recently discovered in Simi Hills.
<i>Deinandra</i> (= <i>Hemizonia</i>) <i>minthornii</i> Santa Susana tarplant	-/R/1B	Rocky areas in chaparral, coastal scrub; common in Santa Susana Pass.
Many-stemmed dudleya	-/-/1B	Grassland and scrub habitats, associated with rock outcrops on clay soils; known east of Simi Valley.

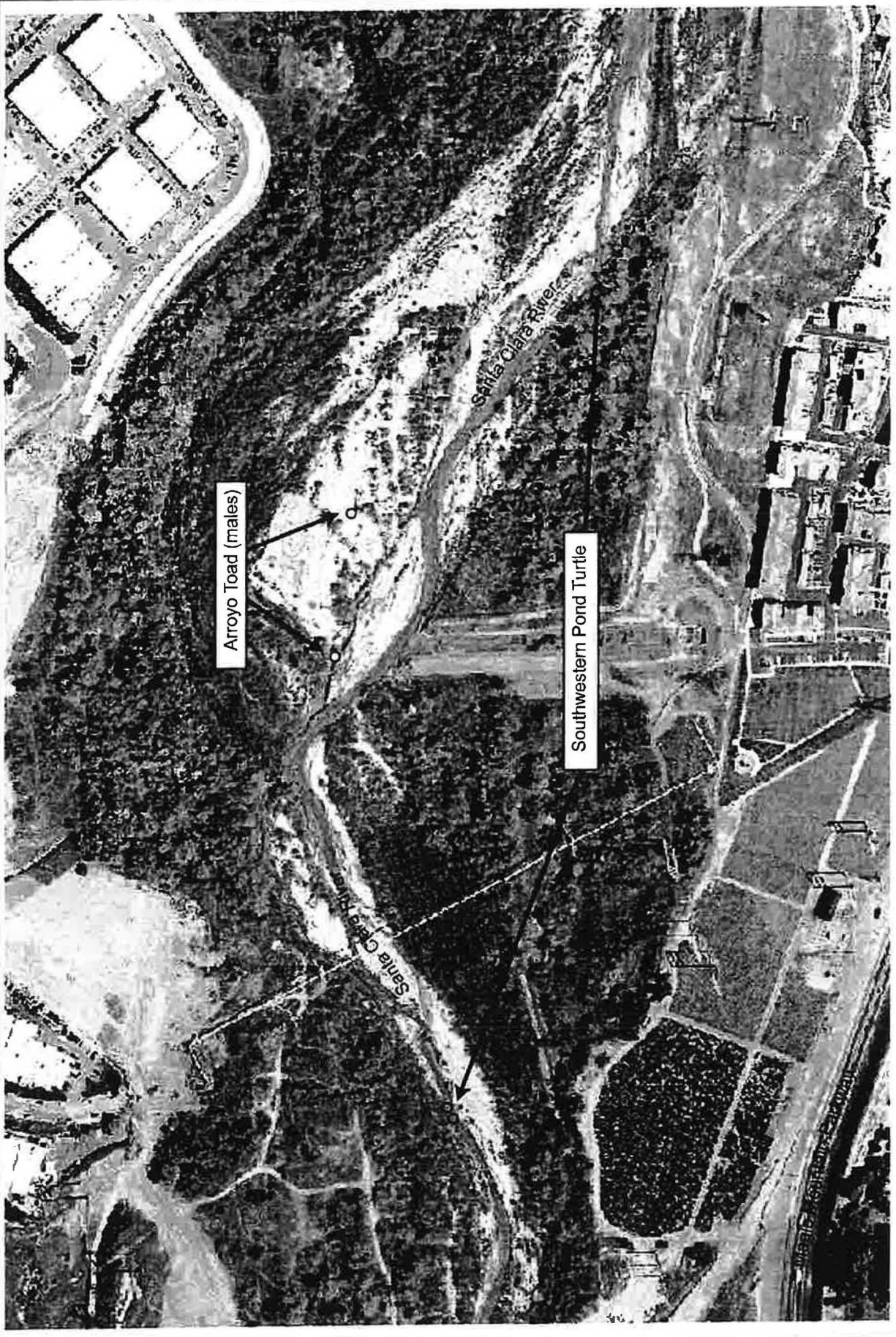
<i>Dudleya multicaulis</i> San Gabriel bedstraw	-/-1B	Lower montane coniferous forest, south slope of San Gabriel Mountains.
<i>Opuntia basilaris</i> var. <i>brachyclada</i> Short-joint beavertail	-/-1B	Dry slopes in chaparral (at higher elevations than on project site); known from Santa Susana Pass.
ANIMALS		
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i> Cooper's hawk	—/CSC	Heavily wooded, semi-open areas, breeds in riparian and oak woodlands. Known to occur throughout the region.
<i>Accipiter striatus</i> Sharp-shinned hawk	—/CSC	Uncommon migrant and winter visitor in heavily wooded semi-open areas. Mostly likely during winter, unlikely breeder.
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i> Tricolored blackbird	FSC/CSC	Freshwater marshes and riparian scrub. Few occurrences in region.
<i>Aimophila ruficeps canescens</i> Southern California rufous crowned sparrow	FSC/CSC	Generally, steep, rocky areas within coastal sage scrub and chaparral, often with scattered bunches of grass; prefers relatively recently burned areas. Observed on Newhall Ranch; locally common.
<i>Amphispiza belli</i> Bell's sparrow	FSC/CSC	Dense, dry chamise chaparral and coastal slopes of coastal sage scrub. Locally common.
<i>Anniella pulchra pulchra</i> Silvery legless lizard	FSC/CSC	Several habitats but especially in coastal dune, valley foothill, chaparral, and coastal scrub habitats; loose sandy soil. Known to occur throughout the region.
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i> Pallid bat	—/CSC	Forages in open areas; roosts in rock crevices and caves.
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> Golden eagle	—/CSC	Mountains, deserts, and open country. Suitable nest habitat is primarily cliffs and rocky ledges, sometimes trees, and occasionally ground and man-made structures. Occasionally observed in the region.
<i>Asio otus</i> Long-eared owl	—/CSC	Riparian and live oak woodlands. Known to occur in region.
<i>Athene cucularia hypugea</i> Burrowing owl	FSC/CSC	Dry grasslands, desert habitats, open pinyon-juniper, ponderosa pine woodlands below 5,300 feet elevation; berms, ditches, and grasslands adjacent to rivers, agricultural, and scrub areas. Occasional visitor.
<i>Buteo regalis</i> Ferruginous hawk	--/CSC	Rivers, lakes, and coasts; open tracts of sparse shrubs and grasslands, and agricultural areas during winter. Rare migrant through region.
<i>Circus cyaneus</i> Northern harrier	—/CSC	Forages in marshes and grassy meadows; uncommon; occasionally forages over open desert and brushlands.
<i>Cnemidophorus tigris multiscutatus</i> Coastal western whiptail	FSC/—	Arid and semi-arid desert to open woodlands, where vegetation is sparse; loose soils in chaparral and scrub habitats. Known to occur throughout the region.
<i>Dendroica petechia brewsteri</i> Yellow warbler	—/CSC	Inhabits willow-riparian habitats. Numerous records from region.
<i>Elanus leucurus</i> White-tailed kite	—/FP	Forages in meadows and open areas. Nests in riparian woodland. Nesting in woodlands along Santa Clara River, Live Oak Springs and Placerita Canyon; near Pico Canyon; common locally.
<i>Eremophila alpestris actia</i> California horned lark	FSC/CSC	Open grasslands, fields, and agricultural areas. Known to occur throughout the region.
<i>Euderma maculatum</i> Spotted bat	FSC/CSC	Deserts, scrublands, chaparral, and coniferous woodlands. At least one record from the region.
<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i> Greater western mastiff-bat	FSC/CSC	Forages over chaparral and grasslands; roosts in rock crevices and old buildings.
<i>Falco mexicanus</i> Prairie falcon	—/CSC	Forages in dry open habitat. Nests on cliffs with potholes. Known to breed in area.
<i>Felis concolor</i> Mountain lion	—/CSC	Rare residents of rugged terrain with dense cover, forages over large area. Tracks observed in Newhall Ranch area and presumed to occasionally forage at this site.

<i>Gila orcutti</i> Arroyo chub	FSC/CSC	Adapted to the warm fluctuating streams of the Los Angeles Plain. Prefers the slowest moving sections of stream where bottom is sand or mud. Inhabits Santa Clara River and Castaic Creek.
<i>Icteria virens</i> Yellow-breasted chat	—/CSC	Prefer dense willow-riparian habitats. At least one record from San Francisquito Creek.
<i>Ixobrychus exilis hesperis</i> Western least bittern	—/CSC	Emergent wetlands of cattails and tules. Records from the Santa Clara River.
<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i> Loggerhead shrike	FSC/CSC	Open grassland, savannas, and chaparral. Fairly common.
<i>Lepus californicus bennettii</i> San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit	FSC/CSC	Open brushlands and scrub habitats between sea level and 4,000 feet elevation. Known to occur in region.
<i>Macrotus californicus</i> California leaf-nosed bat	FSC/CSC	Desert riparian, desert wash, desert scrub, desert succulent shrub, alkali desert scrub, and palm oasis. Roosts in tunnels, caves and possible buildings and bridges. Becoming rare locally.
<i>Myotis thysanodes</i> Fringed myotis	FSC/—	Dry, rocky habitats/caves, crevices in rocks, arid habitats, chaparral. Known to occur in region.
<i>Myotis yumanensis</i> Yuma myotis	FSC/CSC	Open forests and woodlands with water are optimal but uses a variety of habitats. Known to occur in region.
<i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i> San Diego desert woodrat	FSC/CSC	Dense riparian and chaparral. Observed on Newhall Ranch and likely elsewhere.
<i>Phrynosoma coronatum</i> Coast horned lizard	FSC/CSC	Scrubland, grassland, coniferous forest, broad-leaf woodlands; sandy loose soils in chaparral scrub and washes. Known to occur throughout the region.
<i>Onychomys torridus Ramona</i> Southern grasshopper mouse	FSC/CSC	Grasslands, desert areas, especially scrub with friable soils. Recorded in Soledad Canyon.
<i>Plecotus townsendii pallescens</i> Pale Townsend's big-eared bat	FSC/CSC	Forages in forests, woodlands, grasslands, and open areas; roosts in caves and man-made structures.
<i>Piranga rubra</i> Summer tanager	—/CSC	Cottonwood-willow woodland and riparian scrub. Record from Santa Clara River near Lang.
<i>Salvadora hexalepis virgulata</i> Coast patch-nosed snake	FSC/CSC	Found in coastal chaparral, desert scrub, washes, sandy flats, and rocky areas. Barren creosote bush desert flats. Sagebrush semi-deserts; sea level to 7,000 feet. Known to occur throughout the region.
<i>Scaphiopus hammondii</i> Western spadefoot toad	FSC/CSC	Lowland washes, floodplains, temporary ponds and vernal pools. Observed in Potrero Canyon Pond (Aspen 1996) and likely elsewhere.
<i>Strix occidentalis occidentalis</i> California spotted owl	—/CSC	Oak and oak-conifer habitats. Reported within the region.
<i>Taxidea taxus</i> American badger	—/CSC	Open areas with sandy soils.
<i>Thamnophis hammondii</i> Two-striped garter snake	FSC/CSC	Riparian and freshwater marshes with perennial water. Several records within the region.
<p>Source: CDFG (2004), USFWS (2005), CNPS (2001), Aspen Environmental Group (1996), Hickman (1993), PCR (2000), and County of Los Angeles (1996).</p> <p>Status:</p> <p>Federal: E = Listed as Endangered. T = Listed as Threatened. FL = Federal Candidate for Listing. DM = Delisted Taxon, Recovered, Being Monitored First 5 Years</p> <p>State: E = Listed as Endangered. R = Listed as Rare. SL = State Candidate for Listing. CSC = California Species of Special Concern.</p> <p>CNPS: 1B = List 1B - Plants rare and endangered in California and elsewhere 4 = List 4 - A watch list, plants of limited distribution</p>		

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Appendix D.
Aerial Photograph of location of arroyo toads and southwestern pond turtles in 2003 surveys, from Cadre Environmental, 2004

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Arroyo Toad Focused Surveys 2003
Santa Clara River, Santa Clara - California



CADRE
Environmental

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Appendix E.
(CEQA Appendix G)
Environmental Checklist

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CEQA Appendix G Environmental Checklist

1. Project title:

Castaic Lake Water Agency, Groundwater Containment, Treatment, and Restoration Project

2. Lead agency name and address:

Castaic Lake Water Agency
27234 Bouquet Canyon Road
Santa Clarita, CA 91350-2173

3. Contact person and phone number:

Mr. Ken Petersen, 661-513-1260

4. Project location:

The project is located in the City of Santa Clarita and on lands west of the City of Santa Clarita and southwest of Magic Mountain Amusement Park.

5. Project sponsor's name and address:

Castaic Lake Water Agency
27234 Bouquet Canyon Road
Santa Clarita, CA 91350-2173

6. General plan designation: NA

7. Zoning: NA

8. Description of project: (Describe the whole action involved, including but not limited to later phases of the project, and any secondary, support, or off-site features necessary for its implementation. Attach additional sheets if necessary.)

The purpose of the proposed Castaic Lake Water Agency Groundwater Containment, Treatment, and Restoration Project (Proposed Project) is to prevent further perchlorate contamination of groundwater basins in the Santa Clarita Valley originating at an historic weapons manufacturing site located east of the South Fork of the Santa Clara River near the confluence of the South Fork and the Mainstem Santa Clara River. The Proposed Project will intercept the existing plume of perchlorate in the Saugus Formation groundwater and pump the contaminated water from intercepting wells to a new treatment plant, where perchlorate will be removed and the treated water utilized as part of Castaic Lake Water Agency's (CLWA) drinking water supply.

The Proposed Project would involve (a) modification of existing production wells, (b) construction and operation of new monitoring and production wells, (c) modification of existing pipelines and construction of new pipelines, (d) construction of a new, modular perchlorate water treatment plant, and (e) closing of existing production wells.

The Proposed Project has two interrelated elements. First, there are facilities for the containment and treatment of perchlorate-contaminated groundwater. Second, there are service restoration facilities to replace and relocate existing facilities which must be closed or modified to accomplish the containment program objectives. Except for pipelines under the decking of two bridges, all pipelines will be buried. The Proposed Project incorporates a number of conservation/impact minimization measures into its project description, including measures related to:

- Facility Siting
- Construction Schedule
- River Crossings
- Best Management Practices, Construction in Roads
- Best Management Practices, Construction in Bike Trails
- Aesthetic Treatment of the Treatment Facility
- Air quality
- Noise
- Biological Resources
- Water Quality
- Cultural Resources

As appropriate, these conservation/impact minimization procedures will be incorporated into construction contracts and performance will be independently verified by CLWA and/or qualified monitors. These elements of the project, described in full in the attached Initial Study, result in reduction of potential environmental impacts to a level of less-than-significant. In addition, CLWA proposes an additional site-specific monitoring and mitigation measure related to noise that may be implemented if on-site monitoring determines that minimization measures have not reduced noise levels to the desired levels.

The Proposed Project is described in greater detail in the attached Initial Study.

9. Surrounding land uses and setting: Briefly describe the project's surroundings:

All containment element facilities and some service restoration facilities will be constructed within public rights-of-way (roads, paved bike trails, and existing CLWA facility sites) in the urbanized area of the City of Santa Clarita near the confluence of the Santa Clara River Mainstem and the South Fork of the Santa Clara River. In addition, two new production wells, a small chloramination facility, and about 3000 feet of buried pipeline will be constructed outside of the City of Santa Clarita, along existing and planned roads (Magic Mountain Parkway and its planned extension) west of Interstate 5. Within the City of Santa Clarita, the project will occur in an urban setting, with all project facilities located in or adjacent to development. To the west of Interstate 5, the Proposed Project will be within a planned development.

10. Other public agencies whose approval is required (e.g., permits, financing approval, or participation agreement.)

City of Santa Clarita
County of Los Angeles
California Department of Fish and Game
United States Department of Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
California Department of Health Services
California Department of Toxic Substances Control

ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED:

The environmental factors checked below would be potentially affected by this project, involving at least one impact that is a "Potentially Significant Impact" as indicated by the checklist on the following pages.

- Aesthetics (mitigated to less than significant)
- Agriculture Resources (less than significant effects)
- Air Quality (mitigated to less than significant)
- Biological Resources (mitigated to less than significant)
- Cultural Resources (mitigated to less than significant)
- Geology/Soils (mitigated to less than significant)
- Hazards & Hazardous Materials (mitigated to less than significant)
- Hydrology/Water Quality (mitigated to less than significant)
- Land Use/Planning (less than significant effects)
- Mineral Resources (less than significant effects)
- Noise (mitigated to less than significant)
- Population/Housing (less than significant effects)
- Public Services (less than significant effects)
- Recreation (less than significant effects)
- Transportation/Traffic (mitigated to less than significant)
- Utilities/Service Systems (less than significant effects)
- Cumulative Impacts (less than significant effects)
- Mandatory Findings of Significance (less than significant effects)


DETERMINATION:

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

- I find that the proposed project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
- The Castaic Lake Water Agency Board of Directors finds that although the proposed

project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because revisions in the project have been made by or agreed to by the project proponent. A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.

- I find that the proposed project MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required.
- I find that the proposed project MAY have a "potentially significant impact" or "potentially significant unless mitigated" impact on the environment, but at least one effect 1) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and 2) has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis as described on attached sheets. An ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.
- I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project, nothing further is required.

Signature:  Date: August 5, 2005

Dan Masnada, General Manager

Printed Name

For: Castaic Lake Water Agency

EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS (See also attached Initial Study)

I. AESTHETICS: Would the project:

a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?

- Potentially Significant Impact | Less Than Significant with Mitigation
 Less Than Significant Impact No Impact

All above-ground project facilities have been sited at or adjacent to existing CLWA facilities or outside of a public viewshed. As a result of siting, above-ground facilities will therefore not affect a scenic vista.

b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?

- Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant with Mitigation
 Less Than Significant Impact | No Impact

No scenic resources will be affected. The Proposed Project facilities will be constructed within an urban commercial matrix or have otherwise been disturbed by past activity, such as oil exploration.

c) Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?

- Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant with Mitigation
 Less Than Significant Impact | No Impact

Above ground facilities which may be viewed by the public will be designed to be consistent with adjacent architecture and land uses. No change in the existing visual character of the site will occur.

d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?

- Potentially Significant Impact | Less Than Significant with Mitigation
 Less Than Significant Impact No Impact

Only the proposed modular perchlorate treatment plant will be lighted. The facility is in an area already lighted by an adjacent pumping plant, a storage facility, and a large home improvement store with parking-lot lighting. The modular perchlorate treatment plant will have lighting at its entrance, its lights will be directed away from the bike path between it and the Santa Clara River, and there will be landscape screening between it and the Santa Clara River. No lighting impacts on this viewshed will occur.

II. AGRICULTURE RESOURCES: In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997) prepared by the California Dept. of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. Would the project:

a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?

- Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant with Mitigation
 Less Than Significant Impact | No Impact

No farmland is affected by the Proposed Project.

b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?

- Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant with Mitigation
 Less Than Significant Impact | No Impact

No farmland is affected by the Proposed Project.

c) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use?

- Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant with Mitigation
 Less Than Significant Impact | No Impact

Agricultural water uses and volumes will not be affected; the project will not cause conversion of farmland to other uses. No impacts will occur.

III. AIR QUALITY: Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations. Would the project:

a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?

- Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant with Mitigation
 Less Than Significant Impact | No Impact

The Proposed Project facilities will not emit criteria pollutants. The Proposed Project is consistent with the rules of the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) and its Basin Plan.

b) Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?

- Potentially Significant Impact | Less Than Significant with Mitigation
 Less Than Significant Impact No Impact

In the long-term, the Proposed Project will not emit criteria pollutants (volatile organic compounds or ozone). No long-term operational effect is therefore anticipated.

Proposed Project construction may result in short-term generation of fugitive dust but the project incorporates City of Santa Clarita and SCAQMD best management practices for fugitive dust control (See attached Initial Study). These best management practices will be incorporated into construction contracts. In addition, the total area of soil exposed at any time during construction will be small (< 0.2 to 0.5 acres). Exposed areas will be repaved as construction proceeds. Construction contracts will specify that all construction equipment be equipped with current emissions reduction technology and will be inspected at manufacturer-recommended intervals to ensure that it is working properly.

The construction schedule reduces potential for the Proposed Project to contribute to violation of air quality standards. Construction will occur in the fall and winter, when air quality in Los Angeles County is generally better due to prevailing winds from the west and reduced sunlight/ozone creation.

The small size of the Proposed Project, the implementation of best management practices, compliance with SCAQMD and City of Santa Clarita regulations, and construction scheduling reduce the potential for the Proposed Project to contribute to an air quality violation to less-than-significant.

c) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?

Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant with Mitigation
 Less Than Significant Impact No Impact

The Proposed Project, including the modular perchlorate treatment plant and the chloramination facilities, is essentially a closed system and will not generate emissions. The construction project will generate some fugitive dust (particulates) and ozone precursors from operation of construction equipment.

Regarding fugitive dust, the exposed construction area at any given time will not be greater than about 0.2 to 0.5 acres and best management practices, such as watering and suspension of construction during periods of high wind, will be incorporated into construction contractors to minimize potential for fugitive dust generation on this small area. The magnitude of these effects is less-than-significant when compared to fugitive dust generated by exposed soils in the Santa Clara River bed and adjacent levees in the Proposed Project Area. The dry river bed and levees constitute about 160 to 200 acres, much of this area exposed fine sediment deposited as river flow declines. At a maximum, then, the Proposed Project could increase wind blown dust in the project area by about 0.02 percent. Given mitigation proposed, the actual contribution of the Proposed Project to fugitive dust will be lower. Following construction, project sites will be repaved and no long-term fugitive dust will be generated. A short-term increase in wind-blown dust of 0.02 percent or less would probably not be detectable and would not be considered cumulatively considerable.

Regarding emissions from construction equipment, construction equipment will consist of a backhoe, a small dozer for grading, a small crane, a small water truck, a generator, paving equipment, and other pieces of small equipment. Assuming operation of 5-6 individual pieces of construction equipment and comparing this to the emissions from car and truck traffic on only major roads in the vicinity of the project, vehicle emissions from this equipment will constitute a small fraction of total emissions. As

noted in Section III(D) of the Initial Study (attached), average daily traffic volume on the 6 major arterials in the Proposed Project area (not including Interstate 5) is over 200,000 cars and trucks per day. The City of Santa Clarita notes that these average daily traffic volumes vary. Within this context, emissions from construction equipment would fall within the range of daily variability related to emissions from traffic and would not be considered "cumulatively considerable."

d) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?

- Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant with Mitigation
 Less Than Significant Impact No Impact

This is a small project using conventional construction equipment. It will not generate substantial pollutant concentrations. See (c) above.

e) Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?

- Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant with Mitigation
 Less Than Significant Impact No Impact

Proposed Project pipelines will involve repaving of roads and paved bike trails. This may create odors from asphalt use. Given that the project pipelines will be constructed at a rate of about 200 feet per day, no individuals will be subject to these common construction odors for more than 1-3 days. This is equivalent to a normal neighborhood street repair operation and is not considered a significant impact.

IV. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES: Would the project:

a) Have a substantial adverse impact, either directly or through habitat modifications, on an species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by California Department of Fish and Game or US Fish and Wildlife Service?

- Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant with Mitigation
 Less Than Significant Impact No Impact

The Proposed Project has been sited to avoid direct impact to wildlife and fish habitat and Proposed Project scheduling of facilities west of Interstate 5 provides for construction following initial grading for proposed development; no fish or wildlife habitat will be taken by the project. There will be no habitat for special status species affected by the Proposed Project. Pipelines crossing rivers will be constructed in dry conditions, without open trenching and/or by placing the pipeline under the decking of existing bridges. If construction equipment is used in the river bed beneath a bridge, this will be done in dry conditions, using best management practices for avoidance and minimization of fuel and oil spills during construction, and will occur in an area with no riparian vegetation.

The Proposed Project schedule effectively eliminates potential for the Proposed Project to affect nesting of special-status birds in adjacent habitats, because the project will be constructed out of the nesting season. No avian habitat will be affected by the project.

The Proposed Project has been sited to minimize potential for special-status terrestrial species to access the construction site. Within the City of Santa Clarita, there is virtually no wildlife habitat adjacent to the

construction site, and construction is isolated from any such habitat by the levees of the Santa Clara Mainstem and South Fork of the Santa Clara River. The fall-winter construction schedule eliminates potential for terrestrial species nesting to be indirectly affected by noise and visual disturbance associated with construction activity. Implementation of best management practices incorporated into the project will further reduce potential for incidental terrestrial wildlife access to the active construction zone.

For project elements west of Interstate 5, CLWA will initiate construction following proposed grading of roads and other infrastructure associated with an unrelated subdivision. This is necessary because grading of such roads and adjacent lands for construction may involve significant excavation below existing grade. CLWA actions related to these elements of the proposed project will therefore occur during the construction period for these roads and other infrastructure. In the interim, CLWA will meet service restoration objectives using SWP water supplies and the Proposed Project facilities constructed east of Interstate 5.

There is a potential for a perchlorate spill during conveyance to the treatment plant resulting from accidental or seismically-related pipeline failure. Given new pipeline and a project life of 50+ years, the potential for a spill is small and the volume spilled would be equal to less than 0.001% of the volume of perchlorate-contaminated water that would otherwise reach the alluvial aquifer and then become surface flow further downstream. Potential effects of a spill on wildlife would be minimal because (a) slow release from a ruptured pipeline fitted with automatic shut-off valves would percolate into groundwater rapidly (in dry conditions) or be rapidly diluted (during wet conditions). In the context of the No Project Alternative, with the mitigation provided by automatic shut-off valves, the significance of a potential spill is less than significant.

A similar spill of chloramine-treated water from treated-water pipelines is also possible. The proposed Project probably reduces this potential because (a) new pipeline will be constructed and will replace segments of older pipeline nearing the end of its useful life and (b) the volume of chloramine-treated water used would not change as a result of the Proposed Project because it only replaces existing capacity.

In summary, (a) the Proposed Project will not involve take of fish or wildlife habitat and, (b) as a result of project scheduling, no threatened, or endangered bird species will be in the project area during construction, and (c), as a result of implementation of avoidance and minimization measures, the project will be isolated from the riverine habitat of other threatened and endangered species. With siting, scheduling and other proposed mitigation, biological impacts will be less than significant.

b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or US Fish and Wildlife Service?

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Potentially Significant Impact | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Less Than Significant with Mitigation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Less Than Significant Impact | <input type="checkbox"/> No Impact |

The Proposed Project will not affect riparian or other habitats because, as part of mitigation, it has been sited to avoid such effects.

c) Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?

- Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant with Mitigation
 Less Than Significant Impact | No Impact

The Proposed Project does not occur where these habitats are found. Construction of the pipeline under the Bouquet Canyon Bridge will be under dry conditions and no discharge or habitat alteration will occur.

d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?

- Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant with Mitigation
 Less Than Significant Impact | No Impact

Except at the bridge crossing of the Santa Clara River Mainstem, the Proposed Project does not occur where wildlife movement would be affected. In this highly disturbed area, wildlife movement along the Santa Clara River would generally occur at night, after all construction activity had been ceased and all construction materials had been removed from the area under the bridge.

e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?

- Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant with Mitigation
 Less Than Significant Impact | No Impact

Because Proposed Project facilities will be constructed within existing road and/or bike path rights of way, and all of these rights-of-way are paved or otherwise disturbed, the Proposed Project will not affect protected resources or be in conflict with any local protection policies.

f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?

- Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant with Mitigation
 Less Than Significant Impact | No Impact

The Proposed Project has no potential effects on wildlife habitat and will not conflict with any current Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Communities Conservation Plan, or other approved plan.

V. CULTURAL RESOURCES: Would the project:

a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in § 15064.5?

- Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant with Mitigation
 Less Than Significant Impact | No Impact

Based on a cultural resources literature search, no known significant historic resource occurs within the Proposed Project area. No change in the significance of an historical resource would occur.

b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to § 15064.5?

- Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant with Mitigation
 Less Than Significant Impact | No Impact

Because there are no known archeological resources in the Proposed Project area, the Proposed Project will not affect the significance of a known archeological resource.

c) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?

- Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant with Mitigation
 Less Than Significant Impact | No Impact

There are no known paleontological resources in the Proposed Project area. The Proposed Project excavations will be less than 10 feet deep, in soils that have been subject to scour and deposition. Relatively young alluvial soils are not likely to contain unique paleontological resources. The project occurs in a disturbed floodplain; no unique geologic features exist in the Proposed Project action area.

d) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?

- Potentially Significant Impact | Less Than Significant with Mitigation
 Less Than Significant Impact No Impact

Per the Initial Study, there are no known burial sites in the project area, and most of the proposed project is being constructed in areas that have been previously excavated and disturbed. Burials are not likely to be found. If burials are found, the implementation of proposed mitigation measures (Initial Study, attached) will ensure compliance with applicable State and Federal laws. Mitigation measures will be incorporated into construction contracts, with independent verification by a qualified archeologist.

VI. GEOLOGY AND SOILS: Would the project:

a) Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:

i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.

- Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant with Mitigation
 Less Than Significant Impact | No Impact

The Proposed Project will not alter the physical environment in a manner that would affect seismic processes. The Proposed Project will be monitored during operation, and flow in pipelines shut down in the event that seismic shaking causes a pipeline or other facility failure.

ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?

- Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant with Mitigation
 Less Than Significant Impact | No Impact

The Proposed Project will be monitored during operation and flow in pipelines shut down in the event that seismic shaking causes a pipeline or other facility failure. No adverse effect is anticipated.

iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?

- Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant with Mitigation
| Less Than Significant Impact No Impact

In the event of seismic-related ground failure, rapid shut down of pipeline flow will ensure that pipeline failure will not create a significant hazard due to erosion and/or release of large quantities of water. The perchlorate treatment plant will be located on/adjacent to stable engineered levees, and will be monitored 24 hours a day by staff at the adjacent pumping plant. The perchlorate treatment plant can therefore be rapidly shut down should a seismic event result in damage to the plant. Secondary chemical containment vessels are capable of holding any chemicals released during a seismic event.

iv) Landslides?

- Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant with Mitigation
 Less Than Significant Impact | No Impact

To be constructed within existing or planned public rights of way, the Proposed Project will not be in a landslide area and will not create conditions likely to lead to landslides. During operation, rapid shut down of pipeline flow will ensure that pipeline failure could not create erosion or other adverse effects likely to cause, or exacerbate the effects of, a landslide.

b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?

- Potentially Significant Impact | Less Than Significant with Mitigation
 Less Than Significant Impact No Impact

Implementation of best management practices will contain soil from excavations within the project right-of-way and eliminate potential for substantial soil erosion or loss of topsoil. Post-construction repaving and planting will return roads, bike trails, and adjacent landscaping to pre-project conditions.

c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?

- Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant with Mitigation
 Less Than Significant Impact | No Impact

The project facilities will be located under existing roads, in engineered levees, and adjacent to existing facilities. These are stable, engineered environments.

d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property?

- Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant with Mitigation
 Less Than Significant Impact | No Impact

Soils in the Proposed Project area are sandy loam alluvial soils, not expansive clays.

e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?

- Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant with Mitigation
 Less Than Significant Impact | No Impact

The Proposed Project does not involve the use of septic tanks or the discharge of wastewater.

VII. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS: Would the project:

a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?

- Potentially Significant Impact | Less Than Significant with Mitigation
 Less Than Significant Impact No Impact

Significant hazards associated with transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials are not anticipated. The resin units used in the proposed perchlorate treatment plant consist of polymer resin beads to which perchlorate ions bind in a process similar to water softening. These polymer resin beads are stable and non-toxic. The new resin units will be delivered to the site and spent resin units will be collected by the

manufacturer or an agent of the manufacturer and will be transported to a proprietary solid waste incineration facility. Chemicals utilized in chloramination will be handled in a manner consistent with current regulations and stored with secondary containment vessels.

b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?

- Potentially Significant Impact | Less Than Significant with Mitigation
 Less Than Significant Impact | No Impact

The possibility of release of hazardous materials as a result of accident conditions is remote. The Proposed Project design incorporates features for handling and transport of chemicals used in the water treatment process. Chemicals transported, stored, and used in chloramination are sodium hypochlorite and aqueous ammonia. They will be transported in a manner consistent with all safety regulations. They will remain separated and stored in secondary containment vessels that preclude leakage even if the primary vessel is damaged. With appropriate handling and transport of materials and use of containment vessels during operations, no release of hazardous materials is anticipated.

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

- Potentially Significant Impact | Less Than Significant with Mitigation
 Less Than Significant Impact | No Impact

Chemicals transported, stored, and used in chloramination are sodium hypochlorite and aqueous ammonia. The proposed treatment facilities are not within 1/4th of a mile of a school.

d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?

- Potentially Significant Impact | Less Than Significant with Mitigation
 Less Than Significant Impact | No Impact

The Proposed Project is not located at a hazardous materials site.

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

- Potentially Significant Impact | Less Than Significant with Mitigation
 Less Than Significant Impact | No Impact

The Proposed Project is not located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport.

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

- Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant with Mitigation
 Less Than Significant Impact No Impact

The project is not within the vicinity of a private airstrip.

g) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?

- Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant with Mitigation
 Less Than Significant Impact No Impact

During construction, the Proposed Project will occupy one lane of several multi-lane arterial roads for a short period of time, and only outside of peak traffic hours. The Proposed Project will comply with City of Santa Clarita policies to ensure that construction does not have an effect on emergency response plans or evacuation plans. City of Santa Clarita Encroachment Policy (incorporated into the Project description, see attached Initial Study) also requires daily backfill and re-paving of areas where excavation and pipeline placement have been completed. Implementation of this policy means that there will be no more than about 200 feet of open trench during active construction. In the event of an evacuation necessity, the City can immediately notify CLWA and its construction contractor, following which the short segment of trench can be rapidly backfilled by the construction crew and road function restored. Construction crews retain required steel plates to cover the exposed soils in the roadway and can place them rapidly if needed. It is likely that backfill and covering with steel plates would occur before significant emergency response or evacuation could be initiated or early in the implementation process. The Proposed Project will not cause a significant delay in the implementation of any emergency response or emergency evacuation plan.

h) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?

- Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant with Mitigation
 Less Than Significant Impact No Impact

Constructed entirely within existing or planned public roads, paved bike trails, and existing facilities and constructed in compliance with local fire regulations, the Proposed Project facilities will not affect wildland fires.

VIII. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY -- Would the project:

a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?

- Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant with Mitigation
 Less Than Significant Impact No Impact

The project will comply with applicable water quality standards and will not discharge to a water body.

b) Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?

- Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant with Mitigation
 Less Than Significant Impact No Impact

The Proposed Project will protect groundwater water quality production from pre-existing wells (which will be relocated to areas where groundwater quality is not impaired).

c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?

- Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant with Mitigation
 Less Than Significant Impact No Impact

The footprint of the Proposed Project is small, and even the construction of the longest pipeline segment (5600 feet) will temporarily expose about two acres of flat land. During construction, the implementation of best management practices, incorporated into construction contracts and independently verified by CLWA inspectors, will contain construction-site drainage and no substantial change in drainage patterns will occur. The Proposed Project will not permanently change topography, slope, or surface conditions and no long-term alteration of drainage patterns will occur.

d) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site?

- Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant with Mitigation
 Less Than Significant Impact No Impact

The Proposed Project has a small footprint and will implement best management practices for control of drainage from construction zones. Construction would alter the course of a stream or river. Containment of runoff within the construction area will ensure that there is no increase in surface runoff to a river.

e) Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?

- Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant with Mitigation
 Less Than Significant Impact No Impact

Containment of runoff will ensure that the Proposed Project will not create or contribute runoff water to storm drains.

f) Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?

- Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant with Mitigation
 Less Than Significant Impact No Impact

The Proposed Project will enhance, not degrade water quality.

g) Place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map?

- Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant with Mitigation
 Less Than Significant Impact No Impact

The Proposed Project will not place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map.

h) Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures which would impede or redirect flood flows?

- Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant with Mitigation
 Less Than Significant Impact No Impact

None of the Proposed Project facilities is located in a manner that would impede or redirect flood flows.

i) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam?

- Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant with Mitigation
 Less Than Significant Impact No Impact

The Proposed Project facilities would not affect the structure of a levee or dam. Only the Proposed Project facilities on the west side of the South Fork of the Santa Clara River will be within the 100-year floodplain of this river; they will be buried. They will be outside of the portion of the river affected by high velocity flows that may significantly scour sediments and thus will not be affected by flooding or affect flood flows. The Proposed Project facilities will therefore not affect flood flows or the potential for such flows to affect people.

j) Inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?

- Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant with Mitigation
 Less Than Significant Impact No Impact

The Proposed Project is not located in an area where seiche, tsunami, or mudflow would occur.

IX. LAND USE AND PLANNING - Would the project:

a) Physically divide an established community?

- Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant with Mitigation
 Less Than Significant Impact | No Impact

None of the Proposed Project facilities will physically divide an established community.

b) Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?

- Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant with Mitigation
 Less Than Significant Impact | No Impact

The Proposed Project is consistent with local and regional land use plans.

c) Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan?

- Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant with Mitigation
 Less Than Significant Impact | No Impact

There is no habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan in effect in the Proposed Project area; no conflicts will occur.

X. MINERAL RESOURCES -- Would the project:

a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?

- Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant with Mitigation
 Less Than Significant Impact | No Impact

The Proposed Project facilities are not to be located in any area where mineral resource extraction is anticipated. No effects will occur.

b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?

- Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant with Mitigation
 Less Than Significant Impact | No Impact

The Proposed Project facilities are not to be located in any area where resource extraction is potential. No effects will occur.

XI. NOISE -- Would the project result in:

a) Exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?

- Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant with Mitigation
 Less Than Significant Impact No Impact

The Proposed Project includes noise minimization measures required by the City of Santa Clarita (which reference CALTRANS standards), including monitoring, and will comply with all applicable standards. Specifically, the Proposed Project will utilize modern construction equipment that is not likely to generate noise levels in excess of those mandated by the City of Santa Clarita. In addition, as an added precaution, CLWA will periodically monitor noise conditions during the construction of the pipeline along the west side of the South Fork of the Santa Clara River, where construction will be near existing homes. If monitoring detects noise levels in excess of 65 dBA, at the fence line of these homes, CLWA will require the contractor to place temporary noise barriers between the active construction area and adjacent housing.

b) Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?

- Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant with Mitigation
 Less Than Significant Impact No Impact

Construction will occur on sandy alluvial soils and will not involve pile driving or other construction methods that would generate significant groundborne vibration.

c) A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?

- Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant with Mitigation
 Less Than Significant Impact No Impact

The project facilities will be buried or enclosed and no permanent noise increase above ambient levels will occur.

d) A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?

- Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant with Mitigation
 Less Than Significant Impact No Impact

Daylight ambient noise levels from heavy traffic and other activity in most portions of the Proposed Project area equal or will exceed noise generated by construction equipment at a distance of 100 feet. Ambient noise levels in urban commercial areas are often equal to or in excess of 80 dBA, and commonly used construction equipment may generate noise of approximately 69 dBA at 100 feet (see Initial Study, attached). There is a small potential for construction noise to marginally exceed ambient noise levels

along the pipeline alignment on the South Fork Trail. If construction noise levels at the boundary of residential development are found to exceed 65 dBA during monitoring, additional mitigation measures (temporary sound barriers) will be installed to reduce noise in the construction area to a level of less than significant.

e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?

- Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant with Mitigation
 Less Than Significant Impact No Impact

The Proposed Project is not located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport.

f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?

- Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant with Mitigation
 Less Than Significant Impact No Impact

The Proposed Project is not located within the vicinity of a private airstrip.

XII. POPULATION AND HOUSING -- Would the project:

a) Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?

- Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant with Mitigation
 Less Than Significant Impact No Impact

The Proposed Project does not directly or indirectly affect housing or population. The Proposed Project restores groundwater quality and groundwater production that was assumed during land use planning for the major developments already proposed and approved. It thus returns conditions of groundwater production to a pre-1997 baseline condition that was assumed in prior planning, and will not induce additional growth

b) Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?

- Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant with Mitigation
 Less Than Significant Impact No Impact

No housing will be displaced by the Proposed Project.

c) Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?

- Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant with Mitigation
 Less Than Significant Impact No Impact

No people will be displaced by the Proposed Project.

XIII. PUBLIC SERVICES

a) Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:

Fire protection?

- Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant with Mitigation
 Less Than Significant Impact No Impact

The Proposed Project will not create a need for new public services or facilities.

Police protection?

- Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant with Mitigation
 Less Than Significant Impact No Impact

The Proposed Project will not affect police facilities. No impacts to police protection will occur.

Schools?

- Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant with Mitigation
 Less Than Significant Impact No Impact

The Proposed Project will not affect schools or access to schools.

Parks?

- Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant with Mitigation
 Less Than Significant Impact No Impact

The Proposed Project will not create a need for additional park facilities, as all facilities impacted during construction will be returned to pre-project condition.

Other public facilities?

- Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant with Mitigation
 Less Than Significant Impact No Impact

No other public facilities are located in the project area.

XIV. RECREATION

a) Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?

- Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant with Mitigation
 Less Than Significant Impact No Impact

The Proposed Project does not change long-term recreational use levels.

b) Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?

- Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant with Mitigation
 Less Than Significant Impact No Impact

The Proposed Project will not require construction of additional recreation facilities.

XV. TRANSPORTATION/TRAFFIC -- Would the project:

a) Cause an increase in traffic which is substantial in relation to the existing traffic load and capacity of the street system (i.e., result in a substantial increase in either the number of vehicle trips, the volume to capacity ratio on roads, or congestion at intersections)?

- Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant with Mitigation
 Less Than Significant Impact No Impact

The Proposed Project will not create long-term changes in traffic.

b) Exceed, either individually or cumulatively, a level of service standard established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?

- Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant with Mitigation
 Less Than Significant Impact No Impact

The Proposed Project will not create conditions that would change a level of service.

c) Result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks?

- Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant with Mitigation
 Less Than Significant Impact No Impact

The Proposed Project will not involve activities that would affect air traffic patterns.

d) Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?

- Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant with Mitigation
 Less Than Significant Impact No Impact

The Proposed Project will not change the design of a roadway or have incompatible uses.

e) Result in inadequate emergency access?

- Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant with Mitigation
 Less Than Significant Impact No Impact

For short periods during construction, the Proposed Project will involve the closure of 1 lane of traffic on multi-lane roads for only a distance of several hundred feet in any given day. Construction will be limited to off-peak hours, when hourly traffic volume is generally less than peak hourly traffic volume. A one-lane closure therefore will result in traffic congestion no worse than that occurring during peak hours and a lower level of congestion is probable. See the attached Initial Study analysis. When emergency vehicles utilize these roads, their sirens will signal that emergency access is needed. It will be feasible to clear traffic from the lane adjacent to the 200-foot long construction zone rapidly and to maintain an open lane for emergency passage. Significant impacts to emergency access during construction are thus not anticipated. In the long-term, the Proposed Project will have no effect on emergency access.

f) Result in inadequate parking capacity?

- Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant with Mitigation
 Less Than Significant Impact No Impact

The Proposed Project will not affect parking access or capacity.

g) Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs supporting alternative transportation (e.g., bus turnouts, bicycle racks)?

- Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant with Mitigation
 Less Than Significant Impact No Impact

The Proposed Project will not affect alternative transportation facilities.

XVI. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS -- Would the project:

a) Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?

- Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant with Mitigation
 Less Than Significant Impact No Impact

The Proposed Project will not generate wastewater nor change wastewater treatment facilities.

b) Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?

- Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant with Mitigation
 Less Than Significant Impact No Impact

The Proposed Project is a water treatment facility for groundwater, but would not result in wastewater nor change wastewater treatment facilities.

c) Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?

- Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant with Mitigation
 Less Than Significant Impact No Impact

The Proposed Project will not affect runoff or drainage from areas adjacent to the Santa Clara River or South Fork of the Santa Clara River and will not require construction of new facilities.

d) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?

- Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant with Mitigation
 Less Than Significant Impact No Impact

The Proposed Project does not generate new water supply, nor cause a demand for new water supply.

e) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?

- Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant with Mitigation
 Less Than Significant Impact No Impact

The Proposed Project will not generate wastewater.

f) Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?

- Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant with Mitigation
 Less Than Significant Impact No Impact

The disposal of spent treatment resin will be accomplished by a licensed vendor with suitable, permitted disposal facilities. It is anticipated that the spent resin will be incinerated.

g) Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?

- Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant with Mitigation
 Less Than Significant Impact No Impact

The Proposed Project will require the disposal vendor to comply with applicable federal, state, and local statutes related to solid waste.

XVII. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

a) Does the project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?

- Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant with Mitigation
 Less Than Significant Impact No Impact

The Proposed Project has no direct effect on wildlife habitat; no habitat is lost due to the Proposed Project. The Proposed Project's siting and schedule avoid indirect effects to nesting birds and to special-status species in adjacent habitats by avoiding the nesting season and thereby avoiding effects that could reduce a fish and wildlife population. Because no part of the Proposed Project occurs on wildlife habitat, the Proposed Project will not restrict the range of a species. No known cultural sites reflecting important examples of major periods of California history or prehistory exist within the Proposed Project area.

b) Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)?

- Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant with Mitigation
 Less Than Significant Impact No Impact

When viewed from the perspective of the long-term trend towards groundwater degradation as a result of domestic and industrial activities and discharges to groundwater, the Proposed Project runs counter to this trend towards groundwater degradation in southern California and elsewhere in California. The Proposed

Project does not, therefore, contribute to an adverse trend; rather, it will contribute to a trend towards remediating these historic problems.

Other construction projects in the Santa Clarita Valley (a) may have short-term temporary impacts and (b) may have long-term effects on land and other resource use, traffic, population, housing, public services, utilities, biological resources, cultural resources, and aesthetics. From the perspective of short-term construction-related effects, the Proposed Project will contribute to the overall level of short-term construction-related inconvenience associated with this construction activity. However, the Proposed Project activities are located in a generally fully-developed area or will occur during development of infrastructure for other development.

An estimate of the magnitude of the Proposed Project's contribution to overall construction activity in the Santa Clarita Valley can be made by comparing the acreage affected by the project to acreage affected by other projects. In an 8-year period (1996 through 2003), a total of 3320 new single-family buildings were permitted, an average of 415 per year, with yearly building permits ranging from 146 to 595. Assuming 5 units per acre, this represents 664 acres, or 83 acres per year within the City of Santa Clarita alone. The Proposed Project's footprint at any given time will be less than 2 acres (2.4% of average annual residential construction) and the total area of construction would be about 10 acres (1.5% of total 1996-2003 residential construction). Given that construction activity in the City of Santa Clarita varied by over 75% in any given year, the Proposed Project's impacts (2.4% of average annual construction) fall within the range of normal variation in the level of construction. Impacts are insignificant in terms of a contribution to overall construction activity.

In addition, all of the Proposed Project's construction-related impacts are temporary. The Proposed Project will not contribute directly or indirectly to the suite of permanent effects associated with the majority of other existing and future construction, because the Proposed Project has no long-term effects on land and other resource use, traffic, population, housing, public services, utilities, biological resources, cultural resources, and aesthetics.

The Proposed Project's cumulative effects are thus less than significant.

c) Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?

- Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant with Mitigation
 Less Than Significant Impact No Impact

Outside of less-than-significant short-term construction impacts, the project has only long-term beneficial effects on human beings, by protecting them from potential contamination of essential groundwater supplies. There are no adverse effects on human beings from the Proposed Project facilities and their operation to remediate a serious groundwater quality problem.

EXHIBIT C



ADDENDUM TO 2005 MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION GROUNDWATER CONTAINMENT, TREATMENT AND RESTORATION PROJECT

State Clearinghouse # 2005081053

February 2022

1. BACKGROUND

In 2005, acting as the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) lead agency, Castaic Lake Water Agency prepared a Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) for the Groundwater Containment, Treatment, and Restoration Project (the "Approved Project"). On September 14, 2005, the MND was adopted. The purpose of the Approved Project is to prevent further perchlorate contamination of groundwater basins in the Santa Clarita Valley originating at a historic weapons manufacturing site located east of the South Fork of the Santa Clara River, near the confluence of the South Fork and Mainstem Santa Clara River. The Approved Project intercepts the existing perchlorate plume in groundwater of the Saugus Formation, and pumps the contaminated groundwater from intercepting wells to a new treatment plant, where perchlorate is removed, and the treated water used as part of the drinking water supply.

2. APPROVED PROJECT

The Approved Project evaluated in the 2005 MND was proposed as two elements. The first included facilities for containment and treatment of perchlorate-contaminated groundwater. The second element was comprised of service restoration facilities designed to replace and relocate existing facilities that needed to be closed or modified. The overall Approved Project facilities included: modification of existing production wells; construction and operation of new monitoring and production wells; modification of existing pipelines and construction of new pipelines; construction of a new modular perchlorate water treatment plant; and closing of existing production wells. As described in the 2005 MND, these various facilities would be located within portions of the City of Santa Clarita and unincorporated Los Angeles County as follows:

1. On the west side of Railroad Avenue (previously known as San Fernando Road) south of Magic Mountain Parkway
2. Parallel to Magic Mountain Parkway from Railroad Avenue (San Fernando Road) to Valencia Boulevard
3. Parallel to Valencia Boulevard/Soledad Canyon Road from Magic Mountain Parkway to the bridge at Bouquet Canyon Road

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4. Across the Santa Clara River along Bouquet Canyon Bridge
 5. Within the levee/bike trail west of Bouquet Canyon Bridge to The Rio Vista Intake Pump Station
 6. Within the trail corridor west of the South Fork of the Santa Clara River
 7. Within the bike trail along the south levee of the Santa Clara River from the Valencia Boulevard bridge to McBean Parkway
 8. At existing water agency facilities at Furnivall Avenue
 9. Parallel to Magic Mountain Parkway from Interstate 5 west to an unpaved road west of Magic Mountain Amusement Park
 10. Along the unpaved road west of Magic Mountain Amusement Park

Construction has already taken place at locations 1 through 8 above. Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency (SCV Water) (which formed as a consolidation of three different water agencies, including Castaic Lake Water Agency) is contemplating modifications to the Approved Project (referred to hereafter as the "Modified Project").

3. MODIFICATIONS TO THE PROJECT

The Modified Project includes: 1) refinements to a subset of the components included in the Approved Project; and 2) minor additional facilities identified after approval of the project and not previously evaluated in the 2005 MND. All components of the Modified Project would be located within unincorporated Los Angeles County. Modified Project components are described in detail below and shown in Figure 1.

3.1 Refinements to Components in Approved Project

The new well field and chloramination facility west of Six Flags Magic Mountain and described in the 2005 MND would include the following components, which were generally evaluated in the 2005 MND and are shown in Figures 5 and 6 of the 2005 MND:

- Equip Saugus Wells #3 & #4 with permanent well equipment,
- Construct a new chloramination facility,
- Construct pipelines connecting the new wells and chloramination facility, and
- Connect the chlorination facility to existing transmission and distribution pipelines.

Since preparation of the 2005 MND, design of this facilities has been further refined. Although specific design details (e.g., pipe sizes) may have changed somewhat since the 2005 MND, these facilities would be sited in the same locations, utilize the same construction techniques and staging locations, and generally include the same components as those evaluated in the 2005 MND. Further facility details are listed below, and shown on Figure 1.

- New permanent well equipment at Saugus Wells #3 and #4 (each of which has a footprint of approximately 3,680 square feet), including a 16-inch discharge line from each well to

the chloramination facility (approximately 300 linear feet from Well #3 and approximately 550 linear feet from Well #4, totaling 850 linear feet of discharge line).

- Chloramination facility, including:
 - A new chemical building, measuring approximately 45 feet by 32 feet (total footprint 1,440 square feet) with a height of approximately 21 feet
 - Concrete pad for a potential future treatment facility, if needed (approximately 29,000 square feet)
 - Electrical service and SCADA improvements
 - Site improvements (fence/wall enclosure, site grading, site pavement, site drainage, chemical building, concrete pads)
- 1,060 linear feet of 30-inch pipeline to connect the chloramination facility to the existing 30-inch transmission cement-mortar lined and coated (CML&C) pipeline in North Commerce Center Drive
- A turnout from the new transmission line connection (named V-10 turnout), and 1,060 linear feet of 20-inch pipeline from the turnout to the existing 20-inch distribution pipeline in North Commerce Center Drive

Numerous components of the Approved Project are not included in the Modified Project, including the perchlorate containment facilities and additional pipelines along bikeways, levees, and four river crossings.

3.2 Additional Project Modifications

Since approval of the 2005 MND, additional project modifications were deemed necessary and would require construction of the following facilities not previously evaluated in the 2005 MND:

- Two parallel 24-inch pipelines between the chloramination facility and existing Well V207 (each approximately 3,250 linear feet, totaling 6,500 linear feet) located in the existing dirt road along the west side of Six Flags Magic Mountain
- A 16-inch well pump-to-waste line from Saugus Wells #3 and #4 to the existing concrete channel near Well V207, totaling approximately 3,600 linear feet, also located in the existing dirt road along the west side of Six Flags Magic Mountain
- Connection from well pump-to-waste line to existing concrete drainage channel (near Well V207), to allow discharge from Saugus Wells #3 and #4 and Well V207. Discharges would consist of test water upon completion of well construction and equipping, and occasional discharges during the course of normal operation and maintenance and after periods of inactivity.

These facilities are shown in Figure 1.

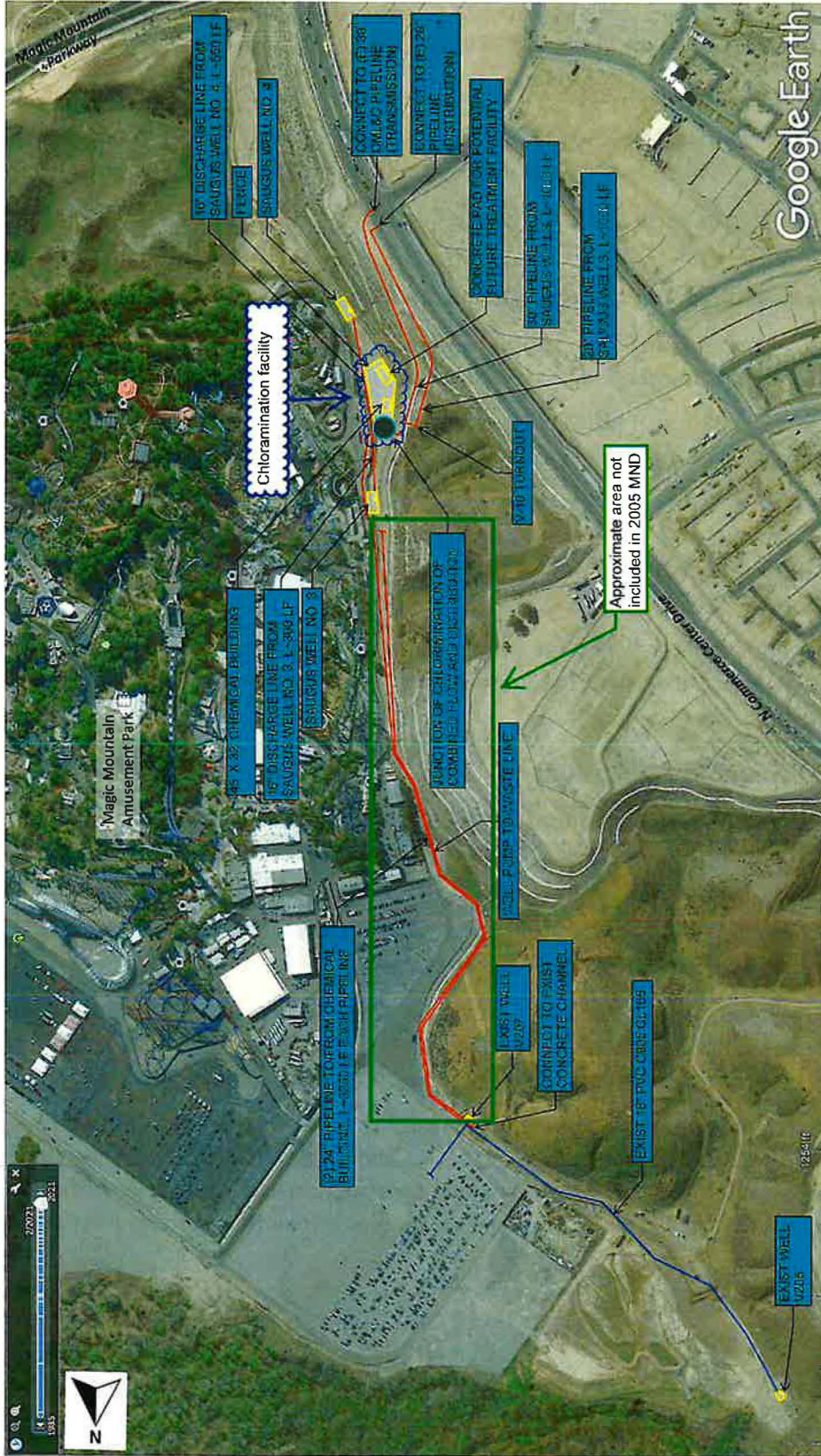


Figure 1: Modified Project Components

4. PURPOSE OF ADDENDUM

This Addendum addresses potential environmental effects of the construction and operation of the Modified Project as shown in Figure 1 and described in Section 3. The MND and Addendum, together with the other documents incorporated by reference herein, serve as the environmental review of the Groundwater Containment, Treatment and Restoration Project (Modified Project), as required pursuant to the provisions of CEQA, the CEQA Guidelines, 14 California Code of Regulations (CCR) Section 15164 et seq. The environmental analysis in this Addendum and all feasible mitigation measures identified in the MND would be incorporated into the resolutions approving the Modified Project.

5. BASIS OF ADDENDUM

Section 15164(b) of the CEQA Guidelines states: "An addendum to an adopted negative declaration may be prepared if only minor technical changes or additions are necessary or none of the conditions described in Section 15162 calling for the preparation of a subsequent EIR or negative declaration have occurred." Pursuant to Section 15162 of the CEQA Guidelines, no subsequent EIR or negative declaration may be required for the project unless the lead agency determines, on the basis of substantial evidence, that one or more of the following conditions are met:

- A. When an EIR has been certified or a negative declaration adopted for a project, no subsequent EIR shall be prepared for that project unless the lead agency determines, on the basis of substantial evidence in the light of the whole record, one or more of the following:
 - (1) Substantial changes are proposed in the project which would require major revisions of the previous EIR or negative declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects;
 - (2) Substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which would require major revisions of the previous EIR or negative declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects; or
 - (3) New information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete or the negative declaration was adopted, shows any of the following:

The project would have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR or negative declaration;

Significant effects previously examined would be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR;

Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative; or

Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative.

- B. If changes to a project or its circumstances occur or new information becomes available after adoption of a negative declaration, the lead agency shall prepare a subsequent EIR if required under subdivision a). Otherwise, the lead agency shall determine whether to prepare a subsequent negative declaration, an addendum, or no further documentation.
- C. Once a project has been approved, the lead agency's role in project approval is completed, unless further discretionary approval on that project is required. Information appearing after an approval does not require reopening of that approval. If after the project is approved, any of the conditions described in subdivision a) occurs, a subsequent EIR or negative declaration shall only be prepared by the public agency which grants the next discretionary approval for the project, if any. In this situation no other responsible agency shall grant an approval for the project until the subsequent EIR has been certified or subsequent negative declaration adopted.

SCV Water, as the Lead Agency for the Groundwater Containment, Treatment and Restoration Project, has assessed the proposed project modifications in light of the requirements defined under Section 15162 of the CEQA Guidelines. As discussed in this Addendum, none of the conditions requiring preparation of a subsequent negative declaration under Section 15162 of the CEQA Guidelines are satisfied.

6. IMPACT EVALUATION

Table 1 describes the impacts of the Modified Project as compared to the Approved Project for each environmental resource topic discussed in the 2005 MND. Applicable mitigation measures from the 2005 MND are identified in the table. This analysis focuses on the components of the Modified Project that were not previously evaluated in the 2005 MND (i.e., the pipelines between Well V207 and the chloramination facility, and connection from Well V207 to the existing concrete drainage channel), because the other Modified Project components (i.e., equipping Saugus Wells #3 & #4, construction a new chloramination facility, constructing pipelines connecting the new wells and chloramination facility, and connecting the chlorination facility to existing transmission and distribution pipelines) are refinements and have not changed substantially from the Approved Project. Thus, environmental impacts of the refined components discussed in the 2005 MND would remain unchanged and are not specifically addressed in Table 1.

Table 1: Summary of Modified Project Impacts

Resource Topic	Impact Conclusion from 2005 MND	Description of Changes and Applicable Mitigation Measures (if any)	Impact of Modified Project
Aesthetics	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	<p>The above ground components of the Modified Project (i.e., chloramination facility and well facilities) do not differ from those evaluated in the 2005 MND. The additional components of the Modified Project include buried pipelines and a connection from Well V207 to the existing concrete drainage channel, which would not result in permanent alteration of views or lighting in the area.</p> <p>The 2005 MND identified a mitigation measure for aesthetics, however, it applies only to the water treatment plant in the Approved Project. This measure would not apply to the Modified Project.</p> <p>There would be no new or substantial increase in the severity of aesthetic impacts as compared to the impacts described in the 2005 MND and no additional mitigation would be required.</p>	No new or increased impact
Agricultural Resources	Less Than Significant	<p>The additional components of the Modified Project would be located in an existing dirt road and would not impact agricultural or forest resources or related zoning. Thus, there would be no new or substantial increase in the severity of agricultural resource impacts as compared to the impacts described in the 2005 MND, and no mitigation would be required.</p>	No new or increased impact
Air Quality	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	<p>The additional components of the Modified Project would consist of two parallel 24-inch pipelines between Well V207 and the chloramination facility, a 16-inch well pump-to-waste line from Saugus Wells #3 and #4 to Well V207, and a connection from Well V207 to the adjacent concrete drainage channel. The pipelines would all be located in the existing dirt road between Well V207 and the chloramination facility; this stretch of road is approximately 3,250 feet. These components of the Modified Project (buried pipelines and drainage channel connection) would create criteria air pollutant emissions during construction through use of construction</p>	No new or increased impact

		<p>equipment, soils and materials transport, and worker vehicle trips. Operation of the pipeline facilities would not consume electricity or fuel.</p> <p>The Approved Project included approximately 22,000 linear feet of new pipelines (as summarized in Table 5 of the 2005 MND). Pipeline construction methods, equipment use, and rate of construction for the Modified Project are not expected to vary materially from those evaluated in the 2005 MND. Given the overall length of pipeline in the Approved Project, construction of pipelines in an additional 3,250-foot segment of dirt road is not expected to create a new significant impact in terms of air pollutant emissions. As discussed in the 2005 MND, pipeline construction would proceed in segments of approximately 300 feet at a time, and applicable South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) rules (e.g., construction best management practices for fugitive dust) would be implemented. Construction emissions from the additional Modified Project facilities would be insignificant in comparison to the Approved Project as a whole. Thus, the Modified Project would not be expected to violate air quality standards or conflict with applicable air quality management plans. The additional components of the Approved Project would not include facilities with the potential to create objectionable odors.</p> <p>Section II(G) of the 2005 MND identifies a mitigation measure to ensure compliance with SCAQMD Rule 403 (for fugitive dust control). Compliance with this rule, and other applicable SCAQMD rules, is a statutory requirement. Thus, this measure would be implemented during construction of the Modified Project.</p> <p>There would be no new or substantial increase of the severity of air quality impacts as compared to impacts described in the 2005 MND, and no new mitigation measures would be required.</p>	
<p>Biological Resources</p>	<p>Less Than Significant</p>	<p>The additional components of the Modified Project would be constructed in a graded dirt road and would not disturb habitat. The pipeline area is not located within a habitat conservation plan area or a Los Angeles County Significant</p>	<p>No new or increased impact</p>

	with Mitigation	<p>Ecological Area (California Department of Fish and Wildlife, 2022; Los Angeles County, 2022). Construction methods for the additional components and associated indirect impacts (such as noise) would not differ from those evaluated in the 2005 MND. Because the footprint of the Modified Project is limited to a previously disturbed and graded area, construction in this area would not create a new significant impact.</p> <p>The 2005 MND identified a mitigation measure to prevent adverse impacts associated with incidental wildlife use of the construction areas, which requires steps such as construction crew training (described in Section II (G) of the 2005 MND). This measure would be implemented during construction of the Modified Project.</p> <p>There would be no new or substantial increase of the severity of impacts on biological resources as compared to impacts described in the 2005 MND, and no new mitigation measures would be required.</p>	
Cultural Resources	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	<p>The additional components of the Modified Project would be located in a previously graded dirt road west of Six Flags Magic Mountain. Although work in this portion of the road was not explicitly evaluated in the 2005 MND, the discussion notes that elements of the Approved Project west of Interstate 5 (which would include the Modified Project) would be located within roadbeds that have already been graded to depths below which prehistoric cultural resources are not likely to be found. Thus, it is not anticipated that the Modified Project would create a new potential to encounter buried cultural resources.</p> <p>The 2005 MND identified a cultural resources management mitigation measure, although it is focused on portions of the Approved Project along the South Fork of the Santa Clara River, and not in the Modified Project area. Thus, this measure would not apply to the Modified Project.</p>	No new or increased impact

	<p>There would be no new or substantial increase of the severity of impacts on cultural resources as compared to impacts described in the 2005 MND, and no new mitigation measures would be required.</p> <p>The additional components of the Modified Project would consist of buried pipelines and a connection from Well V207 to the nearby existing concrete drainage channel. These facilities would be constructed and operated in the same fashion as the pipelines evaluated in the 2005 MND and would not carry additional risks or pose geological hazards that were not evaluated previously (such as crossing a fault zone).</p> <p>The 2005 MND stated that the Approved Project could release perchlorate from the treatment plant during seismic events, but this impact would be mitigated to a less-than-significant level through use of secondary containment vessels. The perchlorate treatment plant is not included in the Modified Project and thus this mitigation measure would not apply.</p> <p>There would be no new or substantial increase of the severity of impacts on geology and soils as compared to impacts described in the 2005 MND, and no new mitigation measures would be required.</p>	<p>No new or increased impact</p>
<p>Geology and Soils</p>	<p>Less Than Significant with Mitigation</p>	<p>No new or increased impact</p>
	<p>The additional buried pipelines and drainage channel connection included in the Modified Project would not require use of hazardous materials during operation, and these facilities would not be located near a school or on a listed hazardous waste site (SWRCB, 2022; DTSC, 2002). The additional components would not create new hazards that were not previously evaluated in the 2005 MND.</p> <p>The 2005 MND included mitigation to reduce the Approved Project's impact on emergency response plans and evacuation plans. Mitigation consists of compliance with City of Santa Clarita and Los Angeles County encroachment permit requirements, which limit the length of open trench at a given time and ensure rapid restoration of road function if needed. The additional buried pipelines and drainage channel connection included in the Modified Project would not be located</p>	<p>No new or increased impact</p>
<p>Hazards and Hazardous Materials</p>	<p>Less Than Significant with Mitigation</p>	<p>No new or increased impact</p>

		in a public road, and thus the potential to impact emergency response or evacuation is less than significant and no mitigation would be required.	
		There would be no new or substantial increase of the severity of impacts related to Hazards and Hazardous Materials as compared to impacts described in the 2005 MND, and no new mitigation measures would be required.	
		The additional components of the Modified Project would be similar to pipelines evaluated in the 2005 MND. The new connection to the drainage channel would allow test water discharges from the existing Well V207 and the new Saugus Wells #3 and #4, in accordance with NPDES discharge permit to protect water quality, and would not violate water quality standards, create substantial new runoff or significantly alter drainage patterns. Due to the nature of the Modified Project facilities, and with the use of standard best management practices specified in a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) as required by the State Water Resources Control Board's Construction General Permit for storm water discharges, there would be no new impact on hydrology or water quality.	No new or increased impact
Hydrology and Groundwater Quality	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Construction of the Modified Project would include the same best management practices identified in Section II(G) of the 2005 MND (such as inspection for leaking equipment, measures to prevent runoff from construction sites, and secondary containment for fueling and chemical storage areas during both construction and operation). These measures would be included in the project construction SWPPP.	
		There would be no new or substantial increase of the severity of impacts on hydrology and water quality as compared to impacts described in the 2005 MND, and no new mitigation measures would be required.	
Land Use and Planning	Less Than Significant	The additional components of the Modified Project would be below ground and located in an existing dirt road. Therefore, they would not have the potential to divide a community or conflict with zoning or land use plans.	No new or increased impact

		<p>There would be no new or substantial increase of the severity of impacts related to land use as compared to impacts described in the 2005 MND, and no new mitigation measures would be required.</p>	
<p>Mineral Resources</p>	<p>Less Than Significant</p>	<p>The Modified Project would be within the historic Castaic Junction Oil Field (discussed in the 2005 MND). However, the Modified Project facilities would not affect mineral extraction from this field. All components of the Modified Project would be within existing roads, and would not affect regional or local mineral resources or their extraction.</p> <p>There would be no new or substantial increase of the severity of impacts on mineral resources as compared to impacts described in the 2005 MND, and no new mitigation measures would be required.</p> <p>Construction noise impacts from the additional components of the Modified Project would be similar to those evaluated in the 2005 MND, because similar construction activities would occur (e.g., open trench installation of pipeline) and the same types of equipment would be used. The additional components of the Modified Project (pipelines between Well V207 and the chloramination facility, and drainage channel connection) would not be closer to sensitive receptors than the Approved Project facilities. The additional components would not generate operational noise.</p>	<p>No new or increased impact</p>
<p>Noise</p>	<p>Less Than Significant with Mitigation</p>	<p>The noise mitigation measures identified in Section II(G) of the 2005 MND apply to specific portions of the Approved Project that are not included in the Modified Project (i.e., certain portions of the service restoration pipeline adjacent to residential development within the city of Santa Clarita). Thus, no mitigation measures would apply to the Modified Project facilities.</p> <p>There would be no new or substantial increase of the severity of noise impacts as compared to impacts described in the 2005 MND, and no new mitigation measures would be required.</p>	<p>No new or increased impact</p>

Population and Housing	Less Than Significant	<p>The Modified Project would have no direct impact on housing or population and would not interfere with approved residential land uses. Groundwater pumping from the Modified Project would help to restore system capacity to compensate for reduced production from other wells as a result of perchlorate pollution. The Modified Project wells would be operated consistent with applicable planning documents (such as the Urban Water Management Plan and Groundwater Sustainability Plan) and thus would not indirectly affect population or housing.</p> <p>There would be no new or substantial increase of the severity of impacts associated with population and housing as compared to impacts described in the 2005 MND, and no new mitigation measures would be required.</p> <p>The Modified Project would not require new or physically altered government facilities, and would not adversely impact public services. No mitigation measures are required.</p> <p>There would be no new or substantial increase of the severity of impacts on public services as compared to impacts described in the 2005 MND, and no new mitigation measures would be required.</p> <p>The Modified Project would be located in existing unpaved roads and would not alter recreation facilities. The Approved Project would require construction within trails; however, the Modified Project does not include construction of these facilities and would not impact any recreational trails.</p> <p>Section II(G) of the 2005 MND identifies best management practices when constructing in bike trails, which would not apply to any components of the Modified Project.</p> <p>There would be no new or substantial increase of the severity of impacts on recreation as compared to impacts described in the 2005 MND, and no new mitigation measures would be required.</p>	No new or increased impact
Public Services	Less Than Significant	<p>The Modified Project would not require new or physically altered government facilities, and would not adversely impact public services. No mitigation measures are required.</p> <p>There would be no new or substantial increase of the severity of impacts on public services as compared to impacts described in the 2005 MND, and no new mitigation measures would be required.</p>	No new or increased impact
Recreation	Less Than Significant	<p>The Modified Project would be located in existing unpaved roads and would not alter recreation facilities. The Approved Project would require construction within trails; however, the Modified Project does not include construction of these facilities and would not impact any recreational trails.</p> <p>Section II(G) of the 2005 MND identifies best management practices when constructing in bike trails, which would not apply to any components of the Modified Project.</p> <p>There would be no new or substantial increase of the severity of impacts on recreation as compared to impacts described in the 2005 MND, and no new mitigation measures would be required.</p>	No new or increased impact

<p>Transportation and Traffic</p>	<p>Less Than Significant with Mitigation</p>	<p>The additional pipelines of the Modified Project would be constructed in an existing dirt road along the western edge of Six Flags Magic Mountain. The road is not yet developed and is not open to the public, and therefore construction of additional pipelines in the road (between Well V207 and the chloramination facility) would not impact traffic or transportation or emergency access in the local or regional area. The Modified Project also includes connections to the existing transmission and distribution lines in North Commerce Center Drive, which could require work in the road. This portion of the Modified Project was evaluated in the 2005 MND and has not been modified from the Approved Project.</p> <p>The 2005 MND identified a mitigation measure to ensure compliance with applicable City of Santa Clarita and Los Angeles County policies. The Modified Project is located entirely in Los Angeles County, and thus would implement the portion of the mitigation measure ensuring compliance with County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works Encroachment Permits as described in Section II(G) of the 2005 MND.</p> <p>There would be no new or substantial increase of the severity of impacts on transportation and traffic as compared to impacts described in the 2005 MND, and no new mitigation measures would be required.</p>	<p>No new or increased impact</p>
<p>Utilities and Service Systems</p>	<p>Less Than Significant</p>	<p>The Modified Project components not included in the 2005 MND include buried pipelines between Well V207 and the chloramination facility and a connection from Well V207 to an existing drainage channel for discharges of test water from construction and equipping of Saugus Wells #3 and #4, and thereafter for discharges of test water during operation and maintenance of Saugus Wells #3 and #4 and Well V207 and after periods of inactivity. As described throughout this document, these facilities would not have significant environmental effects. No other new utility facilities would be required to support the Modified Project.</p>	<p>No new or increased impact</p>

		There would be no new or substantial increase of the severity of impacts on utilities and service systems as compared to impacts described in the 2005 MND, and no new mitigation measures would be required.	
Cumulative Effects	Less Than Significant	The additional Modified Project components would not create a new significant impact or substantial increase in the severity of impacts for any resource topics as compared to the Approved Project, and thus no new cumulative impacts would occur and no additional mitigation measures would be required.	No new or increased impact
Mandatory Findings of Significance	Less Than Significant	The additional Modified Project components would not have a significant impact on biological or cultural resources. As described above, the Modified Project would not create new cumulative impacts. Lastly, as described in the applicable sections of this table, the Modified Project would not create new impacts on human beings such as air quality, hazards and hazardous materials, noise, or transportation impacts. There would be no new or substantial increase of the severity of environmental impacts on as compared to impacts described in the 2005 MND, and no new mitigation measures would be required.	No new or increased impact

Table 2: Topics New to CEQA Since 2005 MND

Resource Topic	Impact Conclusion from 2005 MND	Description of Changes and Applicable Mitigation Measures (if any)	Impact of Modified Project
Energy	N/A	The additional Modified Project components would require energy resources for construction. Construction would be completed using typical techniques and equipment and would not result in wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources. The Modified Project would not consume more energy for operation than the Approved Project would, thus the additional Modified Project components would not conflict with or obstruct a renewable energy or energy efficiency plan. Thus, there would be no new significant impacts and no new mitigation measures would be required.	No new or increased impact
Greenhouse Gas Emissions	N/A	The additional Modified Project components would create minor greenhouse gas emissions during construction. These would not be expected to increase the emissions substantially from the Approved Project. The additional Modified Project components would not result in new long-term operational greenhouse gas emissions. Therefore, the additional Modified Project components would not result in new significant impacts to the environment or conflict with an applicable plan and no new measures would be required.	No new or increased impact
Tribal Cultural Resources	N/A	As discussed in this table under "Cultural Resources" the additional Modified Project components would be located within graded roadbeds where unknown tribal or cultural resources are not anticipated to occur. Thus, it is not anticipated that the Modified Project would create a new or increased potential impact to tribal cultural resources. Thus, there would be no new significant impacts and no new mitigation measures would be required.	No new or increased impact
Wildfire	N/A	The additional Modified Project components would be located in a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone (VHFHSZ) (CalFire, 2020). The Approved Project is also located in a VHFHSZ. The additional Modified Project components would be located in graded dirt roads adjacent to the Approved Project, and would use similar construction techniques and equipment to the Approved Project. Therefore, the Modified Project would not create a new significant impact related to wildfire and no new mitigation measures would be required.	No new or increased impact

7. CONCLUSION

The environmental evaluation in this Addendum has concluded that major revisions of the MND due to new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects are not required. There are no substantial changes proposed in the Modified Project; no substantial changes in the circumstances under which the Modified Project would be undertaken; and no new information of substantial importance which was unknown or could not have been known at the time the MND was certified. The impacts of the Modified Project are consistent with the impacts of the original Approved Project in the MND. There are no new significant impacts resulting from implementation of the Modified Project, nor are there any substantial increases in the severity of any previously identified environmental impacts, and no new mitigation measures would be required. The environmental analysis in this Addendum and all feasible and applicable mitigation measures identified in the MND would be incorporated into the resolutions approving the Modified Project.

8. REFERENCES

- Castaic Lake Water Agency. 2005. Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (SCH # 2005081053). Groundwater Containment, Treatment, and Restoration Project.
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RESOLUTION NO. SCV-___

**A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
OF THE SANTA CLARITA VALLEY WATER AGENCY
APPROVING, PURSUANT TO A PREVIOUSLY ADOPTED ADDENDUM TO THE ADOPTED
2005 GROUNDWATER CONTAINMENT, TREATMENT, AND RESTORATION PROJECT
MND AND MMRP, A PURCHASE ORDER TO LEE & RO, INC FOR PLANNING AND FINAL
DESIGN SERVICES FOR WELLS 206 AND 207 GROUNDWATER TREATMENT
IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT**

WHEREAS, Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency (Agency) wishes to conduct feasibility and planning studies, as well as final design, with regard to a potential Wells 206 and 207 Groundwater Treatment Improvements Project (Project), as it continues to work towards meeting its Strategic Plan Objective D.1: “Achieve 100% compliance with all environmental regulations and standards” and “D.2 Proactively install, operate, and maintain groundwater treatment infrastructure to avoid impacts on water supply reliability (e.g. VOCs, perchlorate, PFAS, etc.)”; and

WHEREAS, on April 5, 2022, the Agency, as the Lead Agency under California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), adopted the Addendum to the 2005 Groundwater Containment, Treatment, and Restoration Project Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND), which included evaluation of the Project, affirmed, with findings, the adoption of the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP), with the adoption of Resolution No. SCV-268; and

WHEREAS, based on the review of Agency staff, the environmental impacts of the Project are either less than significant, or can be mitigated to a level of less than significant under the mitigation measures outlined in the previously adopted Addendum and the MND, and contained in the MMRP; and

WHEREAS, on May 30, 2023, the Agency issued the Request for Proposal (RFP) to four (4) of its on-call consultants on PlanetBids for planning services for the Project; and

WHEREAS, on July 5, 2023, proposals from two (2) consultants were electronically received on the Agency’s website page on PlanetBids pursuant to the Agency’s planning services RFP for the Project; and

WHEREAS, it is in the Agency’s best interest that the Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency’s Board of Directors authorize its General Manager to award a purchase order to Lee & Ro, Inc for planning and final design services for the Project in an amount not-to-exceed \$600,000.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency Board of Directors does hereby find and determine as follows:

SECTION 1. COMPLIANCE WITH THE CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT. Based on the whole record before it, including the previously adopted Addendum to the MND, the adopted MND, the administrative record, and all other written and oral evidence presented to the Agency Board, the Agency Board finds that all environmental impacts of the Project are either less than significant, or can be mitigated to a level of less than significant under the mitigation measures outlined in the MND and contained in the MMRP. The Agency Board finds that substantial evidence fully supports the conclusion that no significant and unavoidable impacts will occur and that, alternatively, there is no substantial evidence in the

administrative record supporting a fair argument that the Project may result in any significant environmental impacts. The Agency Board finds that the previously adopted Addendum to the MND and MND contains a complete, objective, and accurate reporting of the environmental impacts associated with the Project and reflects the independent judgment and analysis of the Agency Board.

SECTION 2. ADOPTION OF THE MMRP. The Agency Board hereby approves the MMRP for the Project, as proposed in the previously adopted Addendum to the MND.

SECTION 3. LOCATION AND CUSTODIAN OF RECORDS. The documents and materials associated with the Project that constitute the record of proceedings on which these findings are based can be requested from the Custodian of Record located at Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency, 27234 Bouquet Canyon Road, Santa Clarita, CA 91350. The Custodian of Record is the Board Secretary April Jacobs.

RESOLVED FURTHER, that the Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency Board of Directors authorizes it's General Manager to issue a purchase order to Lee & Ro, Inc for planning and final design services for Wells 206 and 207 Groundwater Treatment Improvements Project for the not-to-exceed amount of \$600,000.



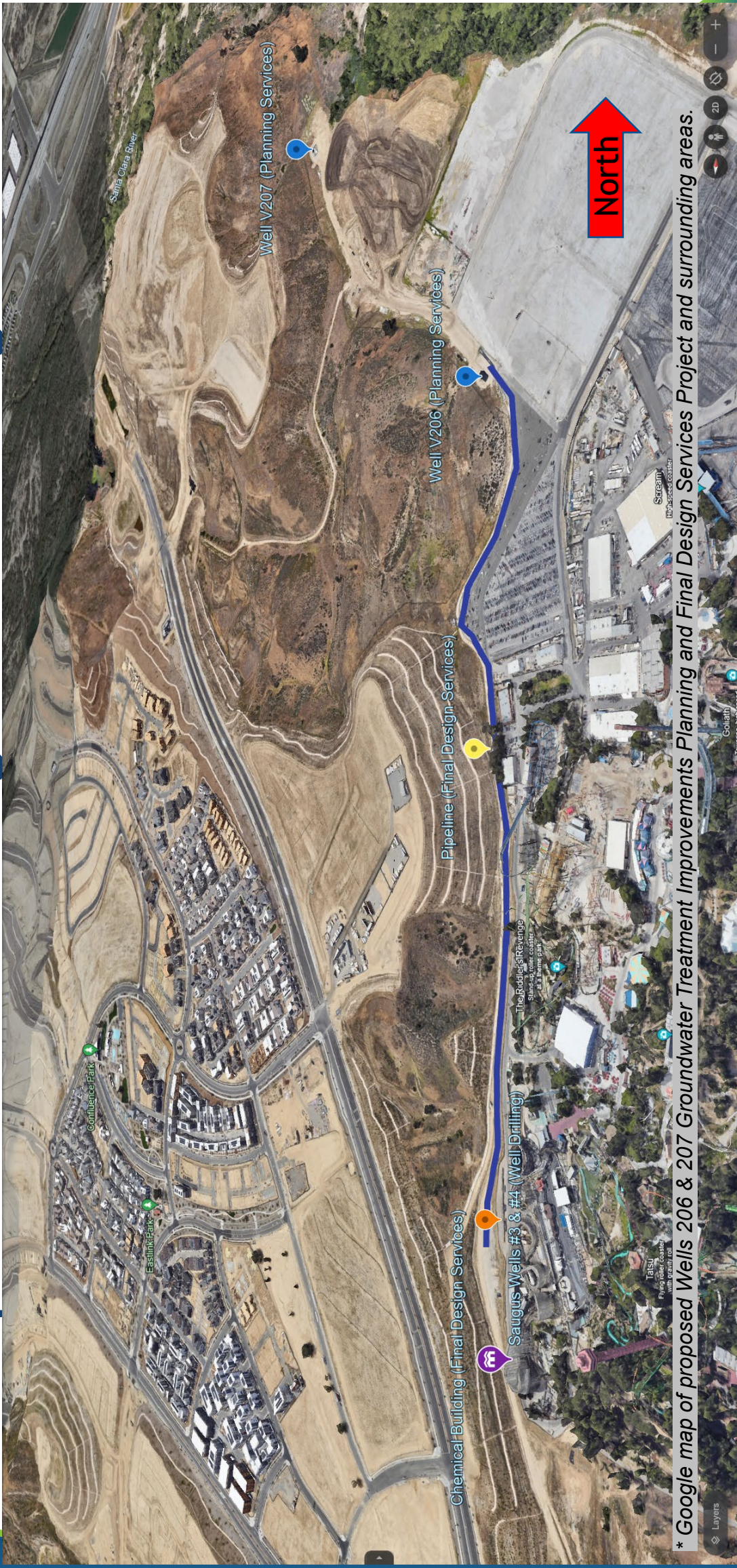
SCV
WATER

November 21, 2023

Wells 206 and 207 Groundwater Treatment Improvements Planning and Final Design Services

Board Meeting


Wells 206 and 207 Groundwater Treatment Improvements Planning and Final Design Services

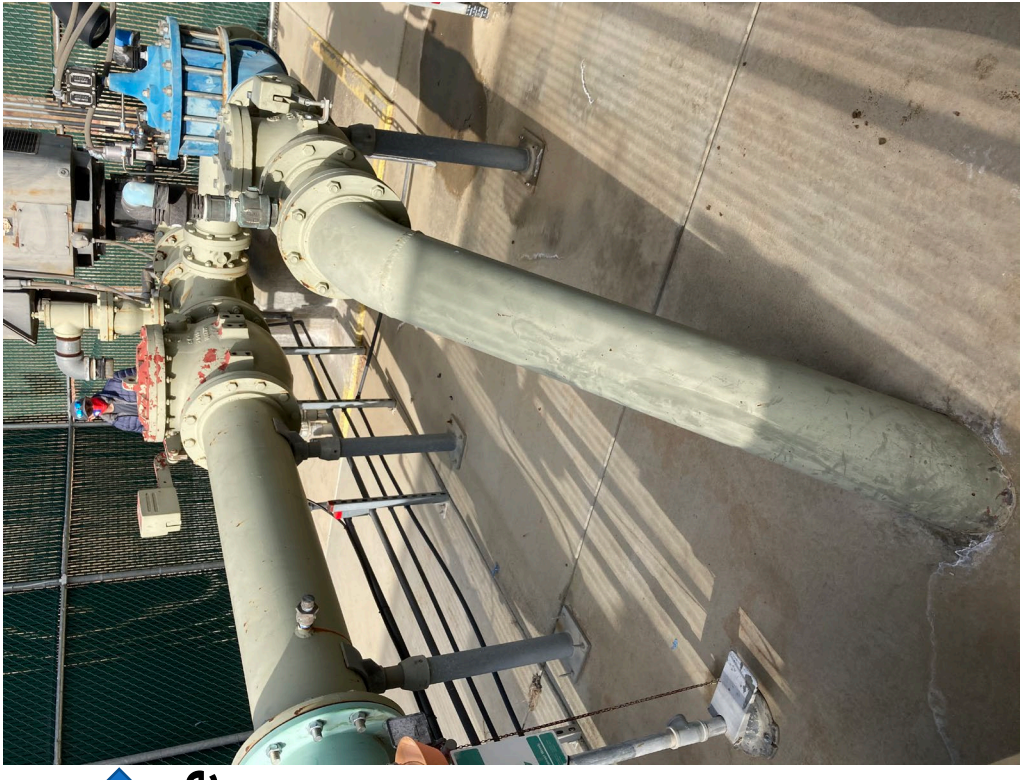



* Google map of proposed Wells 206 & 207 Groundwater Treatment Improvements Planning and Final Design Services Project and surrounding areas.

Wells 206 and 207 Groundwater Treatment Improvements Planning and Final Design Services



Well 207 
Average flow rate
2,300-2,500 gpm



 **Well 206**
Average flow rate
2,300-2,500
gpm



Wells 206 and 207 Groundwater Treatment Improvements Planning and Final Design Services

- May 30, 2023: Request for Proposal (RFP) on PlanetBids advertised
- July 5, 2023: Two (2) proposals received
 - Woodard & Curran, Inc
 - Lee & Ro, Inc
- Evaluation Team: Engineering, Operations & Maintenance
- Lee & Ro, Inc selected based on:
 - Responsiveness (conformance and compliance) to the RFP requirement
 - Project understanding
 - Project Approach
 - Responsibility (resources/capability/qualifications/availability) to perform the work
 - Scope of work
 - Schedule



Wells 206 and 207 Groundwater Treatment Improvements Planning and Final Design Services

- Project Meetings and Workshops
- Data Collection and Review
- Perform Topographical surveys
- Groundwater Treatment Improvement planning (land use, flood and seismic risk assessments, well rehabilitations, site layout, site accessibility, piping and electrical load analysis)
- Identification of easements, jurisdictional boundaries, future construction discharge quantities, and permit requirements
- Planning level design drawings and 3-d renderings
- Estimated Construction Costs
- Pipeline and Chemical Building Final Design

**** Agency's Strategic Plan Objective D.1: "Achieve 100% compliance with all environmental regulations and standards." and D.2: "Proactively install, operate, and maintain groundwater treatment infrastructure to avoid impacts on water supply reliability (e.g. VOCs, perchlorate, PFAS, etc.)."**



Wells 206 and 207 Groundwater Treatment Improvements Planning and Final Design Services



Wells 206 and 207 Groundwater Treatment Improvements Planning and Final Design Services

Services	Cost Breakdown
Planning for Groundwater Treatment Improvements	~\$160,000
Final Design (Transmission Line, Pump-to-Waste Line, Turnout/Blending Station & Site Drainage)	~\$190,000
Final Design (Chemical Building, Injection System & Turnout)	~\$250,000
Total	\$600,000

**Pipeline will combine well water from all four wells (206, 207, Saugus #3 & Saugus #4) and send to a centralized chemical building for treatment.*



Wells 206 and 207 Groundwater Treatment Improvements Planning and Final Design Services

- **Award Phase:**
 - November 2, 2023: Engineering and Operations Committee
 - November 21, 2023: Board Meeting
- **Planning and Design Phase:**
 - November 2023: Notice to Proceed
 - November 2023 to April 2024 (6 Months): Planning and Final Design Services



Wells 206 and 207 Groundwater Treatment Improvements Planning and Final Design Services

The Engineering and Operations Committee recommends that the Board of Directors:

Approve, pursuant to the previously adopted addendum to the adopted 2005 Groundwater Containment, Treatment, and Restoration Project MND and MMRP, a purchase order to Lee & Ro, Inc for an amount not-to-exceed of \$600,000 for planning and final design services for the Wells 206 and 207 Groundwater Treatment Improvements Project.



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BOARD MEMORANDUM

DATE: November 6, 2023

TO: Board of Directors

FROM: Courtney Mael, P.E., Chief Engineer *CM*
Keith Abercrombie, Chief Operating Officer *KA*

SUBJECT: November 2, 2023 Engineering and Operations Committee Meeting Recap Report

The Engineering and Operations Committee met at 5:30 PM on Thursday, November 2, 2023 in the Summit Circle Engineering Services Section Boardroom located at 26521 Summit Circle. In attendance were Committee Chair William Cooper and Directors Gary Martin, Piotr Orzechowski and Kenneth Petersen. Staff members present were Administrative Assistants Roy Hembree and Vanessa Streb; Chief Engineer Courtney Mael; Chief Financial & Administrative Officer Rochelle Patterson; Chief Operating Officer Keith Abercrombie; Director of Operations & Maintenance Mike Alvord; Engineer Mark Aumentado; Environmental Health & Safety Supervisor Rebecca Lustig; Executive Assistants Elizabeth Adler and Leticia Quintero; General Manager Matthew Stone; Senior Engineers Rob Banuelos and Orlando Moreno and additional SCV Water Agency staff. Five members of the public were present. A copy of the agenda is attached.

Item 1: Pledge of Allegiance – Chairman Cooper led the Committee in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Item 2: Public Comments – There was no public comment. Courtney Mael took the opportunity to introduce the two new Engineering Services Section Administrative Technicians Roy Hembree and Vanessa Streb to the Committee.

Item 3: Quarterly Safety Presentation – Rebecca Lustig reviewed the Agency's Safety Program for the first quarter of FY 2023/24.

Item 4: Review and Comment on the 10 Year Capital Improvement Projects Plan – The Committee and staff briefly commented on the 10 Year Capital Improvements Projects Plan.

Item 5: Recommend Approval, Pursuant to a Previously Adopted Addendum to the Adopted 2005 Groundwater Containment, Treatment, and Restoration Project MND and MMRP, of a Purchase Order to Lee & Ro, Inc for Planning and Final Design Services for Wells 206 and 207 Groundwater Treatment Improvements Project – There was no public comment. The Committee and staff briefly discussed the number of Consultants sourced for the project and the Committee recommended the item be placed on the Consent Calendar at the November 21, 2023 regular Board meeting.

Item 6: Recommend Approval of a Resolution Authorizing the General Manager to Apply for Funding from the Bureau of Reclamation WaterSMART Drought Response Program and Accept and Execute a Grant Agreement for the Newhall Wells (N11, N12 and N13) Groundwater Treatment Improvements – There was no public comment. The Committee recommended the item be placed on the Consent Calendar at the November 21, 2023 regular Board meeting.

Item 7: Monthly Operations and Production Report – Staff and the Committee reviewed the Operations and Production Report.

Item 8: Capital Improvement Projects Construction Status Report – Staff and the Committee reviewed the Capital Improvement Projects Construction Status Report.

Item 9: Third Party Funded Agreements Quarterly Report – Staff and the Committee reviewed the Third Party Funded Agreements Quarterly Report.

Item 10: Committee Planning Calendar – Staff and the Committee reviewed the FY 2023/24 Committee Planning Calendar.

Item 11: General Report on Treatment, Distribution, Operations and Maintenance Services Section Activities – Keith Abercrombie briefly updated the Committee on staffing retirements and hirings that have occurred in the Operations and Maintenance section. Keith also updated the Committee on the increase in red flag warnings that have been received from Edison and what measures Operations has taken to prepare for power shut offs. Lastly, Keith shared that Phase 3 of the AMI meter changeouts are underway and staff is working on the RFP for Phase 4.

Item 12: General Report on Engineering Services Section Activities – Courtney Mael briefly shared with the Committee an update on the Dickason Pipeline and that the next class for the Agency's Water Academy will include Engineering and Operations information. Lastly, Senior Engineer Orlando Moreno shared a presentation with the Committee on the Bluebeam software the Agency currently uses.

Item 13: Adjournment – The meeting adjourned at 7:29 PM.

The meeting recording is available on the SCV Water Website or by clicking the following link: [Engineering and Operations Committee Meeting Recording](#).

CM/KA

Attachment





Date: October 24, 2023

To: **Engineering and Operations Committee**
William Cooper, Chair
Gary Martin
Piotr Orzechowski
Kenneth Petersen

From: Courtney Mael, Chief Engineer *CM*
Keith Abercrombie, Chief Operating Officer *KA*

The **Engineering and Operations Committee** meeting is scheduled on **Thursday, November 2, 2023 at 5:30 PM at 26521 Summit Circle, Santa Clarita, CA 91350 in the Engineering Services Section (ESS) Boardroom**. Members of the public may attend in person or virtually. To attend this meeting virtually, please see below.

IMPORTANT NOTICES

This meeting will be conducted in person at the address listed above. As a convenience to the public, members of the public may also participate virtually by using the **Agency's Call-In Number 1-(833)-568-8864, Webinar ID: 161 946 5627 Zoom Webinar by clicking on the link <https://scvwa.zoomgov.com/j/1619465627>**. Any member of the public may listen to the meeting or make comments to the Committee using the call-in number or Zoom Webinar link above. However, in the event there is a disruption of service which prevents the Agency from broadcasting the meeting to members of the public using either the call-in option or internet-based service, this meeting will not be postponed or rescheduled but will continue without remote participation. The remote participation option is being provided as a convenience to the public and is not required. Members of the public are welcome to attend the meeting in person.

Attendees should be aware that while the Agency is following all applicable requirements and guidelines regarding COVID-19, the Agency cannot ensure the health of anyone attending a Committee meeting. Attendees should therefore use their own judgment with respect to protecting themselves from exposure to COVID-19.

Members of the public unable to attend this meeting may submit comments either in writing to eadler@scvwa.org or by mail to Elizabeth Adler, Executive Assistant, Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency, 26521 Summit Circle, Santa Clarita, CA 91350. All written comments received before 4:00 PM the day of the meeting will be distributed to the Committee members and posted on the Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency website prior to the start of the meeting. Anything received after 4:00 PM the day of the meeting, will be made available at the meeting, if practicable, and will be posted on the SCV Water website the following day. All correspondence with comments, including letters or emails, will be posted in their entirety.

MEETING AGENDA

<u>ITEM</u>		<u>PAGE</u>
1.	<u>PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE</u>	
2.	<u>PUBLIC COMMENTS</u> – Members of the public may comment as to items within the subject matter jurisdiction of the Agency that are not on the Agenda at this time. Members of the public wishing to comment on items covered in this Agenda may do so at the time each item is considered. (Comments may, at the discretion of the Committee Chair, be limited to three minutes for each speaker.)	
3.	* Quarterly Safety Presentation	1
4.	* Review and Comment on the 10 Year Capital Improvement Projects Plan	11
5.	* Recommend Approval, Pursuant to a Previously Adopted Addendum to the Adopted 2005 Groundwater Containment, Treatment, and Restoration Project MND and MMRP, of a Purchase Order to Lee & Ro, Inc for Planning and Final Design Services for Wells 206 and 207 Groundwater Treatment Improvements Project	13
6.	* Recommend Approval of a Resolution Authorizing the General Manager to Apply for Funding from the Bureau of Reclamation WaterSMART Drought Response Program and Accept and Execute a Grant Agreement for the Newhall Wells (N11, N12 and N13) Groundwater Treatment Improvements	161
7.	* Monthly Operations and Production Report	175
8.	* Capital Improvement Projects Construction Status Report	185
9.	* Third Party Funded Agreements Quarterly Report	187
10.	* Committee Planning Calendar	199
11.	General Report on Treatment, Distribution, Operations and Maintenance Services Section Activities	
12.	* General Report on Engineering Services Section Activities	203
13.	Adjournment	
	* Indicates Attachment	
	• Indicates Handout	

NOTICES:

Any person may make a request for a disability-related modification or accommodation needed for that person to be able to participate in the public meeting by telephoning Elizabeth Adler, Executive Assistant, at (661) 297-1600, or in writing to Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency at 26521 Summit Circle, Santa Clarita, CA 91350. Requests must specify the nature of the disability and the type of accommodation requested. A telephone number or other contact information should be included so that Agency staff may discuss appropriate arrangements. Persons requesting a disability-related accommodation should make the request with adequate time before the meeting for the Agency to provide the requested accommodation.

Pursuant to Government Code Section 54957.5, non-exempt public records that relate to open session agenda items and are distributed to a majority of the Committee less than seventy-two (72) hours prior to the meeting will be available for public inspection at the Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency, located at 27234 Bouquet Canyon Road, Santa Clarita, CA 91350, during regular business hours. When practical, these public records will also be made available on the Agency's Internet Website, accessible at <http://www.yourscvwater.com>.

Posted on October 26, 2023.



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AB 1234 Report

Director Name: Dirk Marks

Meeting Attended: California Special District Association – Leadership Academy

Date of Meeting: 10/22-25/2023

Location: Santa Rosa, CA

SCV Water Board Meeting to be Presented at: November 21, 2023

I attended the California Special District Association Fall Leadership Academy held in Santa Rosa from October 22 through October 25. The conference provided participants with resources to enable them to better understand their role in the districts and function as an effective member of a governance team. While mainly offering opportunities to network with other special district board members and management, it also provided training related to governance, strategic planning, communications and financial management.

The first session provided material dealing with governance and emphasized the need for unity of purpose to achieve the agency’s mission in a manner that reflects the organization’s values. It emphasized the role of respectful dialogue relating to differences of opinion and while it is okay if a vote is not unanimous, it is important that all members support the position after the final vote is taken. It’s generally much healthier when there is a transition from an “I” to “we” mindset. This session also addressed the hiring and roles of the General Manager and Legal Counsel.

The second session addressed setting Direction/Community Leadership. It covered the Board’s responsibility to recognize problems and/or opportunities and set direction. It contrasted tactics with strategy. Most of the session dealt with the importance of creating a strategic plan and how to implement and monitor progress.

The third session focused on communication and outreach. While the public has delegated responsibilities and authorities to an agency’s board of directors, that agency is responsible for keeping the public informed. Communication is vital if an agency expects the public to support rates and fees, building of new projects, completing CEQA, etc. This session also focused on engaging in the legislative process. The speakers provided background on how bills become law and various ways to engage legislators and their staff as well as the importance of coordinating with coalitions.

The final session dealt with financial matters. It covered budget creation and monitoring as well as the role of auditors. It also dealt with examples of fraud and the importance of internal controls.

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AB 1234 Report

Director Name: Dirk Marks

Meeting Attended: SCV Water

Date of Meeting: 11/9/2023

Location: Pine Street Training Room

SCV Water Board Meeting to be Presented at: November 21, 2023

I attended Session 2 of the SCV Water Academy on November 9, 2023.

The event was well attended by over 20 participants and several staff members. Staff did an excellent job covering water treatment, distribution, capital programs and water quality laboratory testing and methods. Participants were quite engaged by the program.