

## **CHAPTER 2**

### **SUMMARY**

The Project consists of proposed Bulk Materials Processing Center (BMPC) land use permit amendment changes and related actions. Project activities provide for expanded resource recovery operations, a vertical expansion of the Class II landfill, and shoreline access. This chapter provides a summary of the proposed Project component, the environmental analyses that were conducted, and the Project alternatives that were considered.

#### **A. PROJECT COMPONENTS**

The West Contra Costa Sanitary Landfill (WCCSL) is a 340-acre site which borders San Pablo Bay and is located in the North Richmond area. West County Landfill, Inc. (Applicant) owns the property and the operator is WCCSL, Inc. The northern portion of the WCCSL is located within the unincorporated Contra Costa County (County) area and the southern portion is within the Richmond City (City) limits.

Solid waste disposal operations at the WCCSL began in 1952. Over the years, operational changes have occurred as new regulations, permits, and recycling operations have been implemented. Currently, solid waste management facilities at the WCCSL include a Class II municipal solid waste landfill, a Waste Shuttle Facility, and a BMPC which includes composting, concrete/asphalt processing, and wood waste processing. For purposes of this Environmental Impact Report (EIR), the Project consists of the Applicant's proposed amendments to their existing BMPC use permits and related actions.

##### **1. Use Permit Changes**

Use permits were issued in 1993 for the existing BMPC by the County (Land Use Permit [LUP] No. 2054-92, as amended by LUP 2043-94) and the City (Conditional Use Permit [CUP] No. 92-53). Proposed use permit changes can be summarized as follows:

- Increase in the amount and type of compostibles processed.
- Increase in the amount of concrete and asphalt rubble processed.
- Adaptive use of the former Soil Remediation Building for operation of a Waste Recycling Center (WRC) that will allow for recycling of wastes from self haulers, and industrial boxes and other commercial customers.

- Soil remediation program and wet/powdery material processing.
- Biosolids and dredged materials processing and disposal.

**a. Composting.** The Applicant is currently permitted to compost 10,000 tons per year of green materials using the windrow composting process. The proposed Composting Facility changes include expansion of the amount of materials processed, the handling of additional types of organic (feedstock) materials, and the ability to operate the Composting Facility in both the County and City areas. It is proposed that 164,300 tons of compostibles be processed per year. The new types of materials to be processed include food wastes, biosolids (wastewater sludge), mixed waste paper, and agricultural residues. The Applicant has allocated 20 acres for the Composting Facility, with a flexible boundary that could increase the area to 40 acres based upon market demands and needs. Finished compost may be sold to either the general public or to wholesalers, or used at the WCCSL for various purposes.

**b. Concrete/Asphalt Processing.** The existing WCCSL BMPC Concrete/Asphalt Crushing Facility currently processes about 125,000 tons per year of concrete and asphalt. The primary changes to the current permits for the facility are to increase the amount of material processed to 528,000 tons per year, to relocate this facility to the western plateau of the landfill's central ridge such that the majority of the operation would be located in the City and a portion of it within the County, and remove restriction on wet weather processing or storage of asphalt. As with the Composting Facility, the boundary of the facility would be flexible which would result in the physical area varying from 15 to 30 acres. Processed materials may be sold to either the general public or to wholesalers.

**c. Waste Recycling Center.** The Applicant proposes to construct a new Waste Recycling Center (WRC) that would replace the existing Waste Shuttle Facility. The WRC would have two components: an organic materials processing area on the landfill's central plateau with separate subareas for receipt of green waste, wood waste, food waste, agricultural waste, biosolids, mixed waste paper, and soil; and a mixed waste processing area which would provide for processing and removal of recyclables and a transfer vehicle loadout area. The existing Soil Remediation Building located within the County would be rehabilitated and expanded to accommodate the WRC mixed waste processing area. The WRC Mixed Waste Processing Area would have a design capacity of 1,000 tons per day, averaged over a 7-day period (TPD7) and would accommodate 365,000 tons of mixed waste per year.

**d. Wet/Dusty Material Blending.** Blending of wet/dusty materials at the BMPC would be a new activity. This process involves receiving high-moisture-content muds and sludge and blending them in containers with waste soil or dusty wastes. The blended materials could be used at the WCCSL for alternative daily cover or for final cover. About 51,100 tons per year of materials would be processed. This Wet/Dusty Material Blending Facility would be located within the City at the existing Waste Shuttle Facility and anticipated by the Applicant to be composed of existing cargo containers with a flat truss roof.

**e. Wood Recovery.** The Wood Recovery Facility is an existing activity at the BMPC. It is primarily a stockpiling and loadout operation. Operations would continue to occur within the Organic Materials Processing Area. The facility is currently within the City, but may expand into the County. The Wood Recovery Facility currently processes about 30,000 tons per year and this would be expanded to 131,400 tons per year under the proposed Project. Material would be shredded and products can be used in the composting process, used as boiler fuel, or as landscaping and erosion control mulch.

**f. Soil Reclamation.** Soil reclamation would be a new activity at the BMPC. It would involve the reclamation of non-contaminated soils in an area adjacent to the composting and wood waste recovery operations. The soils are currently delivered daily to the WCCSL site and used as landfill cover material. About 195,000 tons of soil would be processed annually.

**g. Biosolids/Dredged Material Spreading.** This operation would involve the spreading of wet dredged materials and/or biosolids (wastewater sludge) from the adjacent West County Wastewater District (WCWD) treatment plant on the southern or eastern sideslopes of the closed landfill. Layers of materials would be spread down the sideslopes and dried by wind and sunlight. The Applicant projects that 50,000 tons of these materials could be accommodated annually.

**h. Changes in Facility Operating Hours.** The proposed Project includes changes in facility operating hours as follows:

<u>Action</u>	<u>Change in operation</u>
Equipment maintenance	From: Monday-Saturday, 7 a.m. to 6 p.m. To: Monday-Saturday, 5 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Transporting of BMPC materials	From: Daily, 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. To: Daily, 24 hour
Concrete/asphalt processing	From: Monday-Saturday, 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. To: Monday-Saturday, 5 a.m. to 12 a.m.
Chipping and grinding of wood	From: Daily, 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. To: Daily, 5 a.m. to 12 a.m.
WRC operations	From: not now included To: Daily, 24 hour

Transporting materials to and from the BMPC and WRC operations on a daily basis, 24 hours per day, would be consistent with existing landfill operations where materials are allowed to be transported on this schedule.

## 2. Related Actions

Related actions requiring California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) review include the Class II landfill height increase and the Public Access Trail.

**a. Class II Landfill Height Increase.** Between November 1996 and June 2001, the top of waste fill at the final cap area located near the center of the landfill central plateau settled or subsided about 15 feet. This greater-than-anticipated settlement created a depressed area on the landfill. If left uncorrected, continuing anticipated settlement may result in the top of the landfill cratering and forming a depressed area that would not drain properly. To correct this problem, the Applicant has been removing the final cap and placing additional fill which would allow the foundation layer, barrier layer, and top landfill cover to be placed at the correct elevation and slope.

Currently the Class II landfill is permitted to a maximum elevation (top of waste) of 130 feet above mean sea level (msl). The proposed Project would increase the maximum elevation (top of waste) to 160 feet msl to accommodate future settlement and provide for proper drainage. The implementation of the grading plan would result in an east-west ridgeline that generally would range between elevations 110 and 160 feet msl. Overlying the 160-foot elevation on the central plateau would be 7 feet of soil layer consisting of 4 feet of final cover required by State regulations and 3 feet of residual soil. This layer would protect the final cover and allow many BMPC operations to occur on top of the central plateau.

**b. Public Access Trail.** The concept of a Public Access Trail (Trail) surrounding the WCCSL has been envisioned for many years and has been the subject of considerable planning efforts by the Applicant, interested organizations, and local agencies. While segments of the Trail have been considered in previous CEQA documents, most of the currently proposed Phase 1 alignment has not, and none of the total alignment has been addressed in the context of other proposed Project components. Most of the Phase 2, 3, and 4 alignments were considered in the North Richmond Shoreline Specific Plan EIR.<sup>6</sup>

The Trail would be implemented in four phases and would generally follow existing levee roads that form the outer edge of the WCCSL property. Improvements associated with the development of the Trail include a parking area, a compacted gravel surface, fencing and access controls, appropriate signage and interpretive aids, bench and rest areas, and restroom facilities. The currently proposed development schedule is as follows:

<u>Trail segment</u>	<u>Projected opening date</u>
Phase 1	December 1, 2003
Phase 2	December 1, 2004
Phase 3	December 1, 2007
Phase 4	9 months after securing funding

## B. ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

This EIR presents an analysis of the environmental effects of the proposed Project. Individual issue areas are considered in Chapters 4 through 12. This section summarizes the analysis that was conducted.

### 1. Areas of Known Controversy

CEQA Guidelines Section 15123 requires an EIR to identify areas of controversy known to the lead agency, including issues raised by other agencies and the public. There are several areas of known controversy for this EIR. Several of these are depicted in letters resulting from the EIR Notice of Preparation (NOP) process which are included in Appendix 1D. The areas of controversy include questions whether development of a second waste recycling/transfer station in the North Richmond area is appropriate, the need to subject the Trail to additional CEQA review, and concerns of the State Department of Fish and Game (DFG) regarding certain components of the Trail.

**a. Waste Recycling/Transfer Station.** The Integrated Resource Recovery Facility, Central Processing Facility (Central IRRF), is located about 1 mile from the WCCSL between Third Street and Central Avenue. It began operation in 1993 and is permitted to accept up to 1,200 TPD of franchised and commercial waste. Operations include a materials recovery facility, transfer station, a public buyback center, and household hazardous waste collection facility. It has been anticipated that once the Class II landfill closes the waste would then be diverted to the Central IRRF. Because of ongoing landfill settlement, however, continuing disposal capacity has become available and the date of closure has been extended.

The proposed Project includes a WRC, which is a recycling facility and transfer station. Thus, the area of controversy centers on locating two facilities with similar functions in close proximity to each other. Under the proposed Project, the WRC would be designed to receive 1,000 TPD<sup>7</sup> of self-haul and non-franchised waste, plus new business (third party market opportunities). The franchised waste would then be diverted to the Central IRRF upon landfill closure in 2005. However, the franchised waste could also be diverted to the WRC. If diverted, franchise waste would not increase the design capacity of the WRC, but rather could be handled in addition to the above described waste streams within the 1,000 TPD<sup>7</sup> design capacity. In this scenario, the Central IRRF would continue its existing resource recovery operations.

This EIR includes the proposed WRC at the site of the former WCCSL Soil Remediation Building. An alternative WCCSL site in Area A is addressed in Chapter 13, Alternatives. The purpose of this EIR is to provide CEQA coverage on both WRC sites to assess their relative environmental compatibility, thus enabling either site to be selected. The decision on waste flow scenarios discussed above is a policy decision and will be made by the West Contra Costa

Integrated Waste Management Authority (Authority), an agency composed of local jurisdictions in the west County area.

**b. Public Access Trail.** There is controversy also regarding the Trail and why it must again be submitted to CEQA review. Phases 2, 3, and 4 of the Trail have been considered in previous CEQA documents, including previous documents for previous WCCSL activities and the EIR for the North Richmond Shoreline Specific Plan.<sup>6</sup> However, the Phase 1 alignment along the outer boundary of WCCSL Area B is a recent modification resulting from additional detailed planning. Additionally, none of the Trail alignment has previously been considered in the context of currently proposed Project activities and facilities. A notable example of such activities is the Applicant's proposal to spray-apply liquid biosolids to selected final landfill sideslopes. Thus, the Trail has been included in the proposed Project by the County as a related action requiring CEQA review.

**c. DFG Concerns.** DFG's NOP letter included in Appendix 1D summarized various concerns on the Trail based on information available to the agency at that time. In general, concerns existed over extending the Phase 1 alignment near Wildcat Marsh, having an "upper" and "lower" alignment for Phase 3 near San Pablo Bay, the Phase 4 alignment which would extend along the outer boundary of WCCSL Area C, and the need for further detailed biological surveys. A site meeting and tour was conducted with DFG representatives on February 28, 2003, to discuss their concerns.

Chapter 9, Biological Resources, fully addresses biological issues and the concerns of DFG. Based on the site meeting and tour, and inspections of the Trail alignment and surrounding areas, it was generally concluded that (1) with appropriate site restrictions the Phase 1 alignment was acceptable because open water areas border the alignment to the south, and would provide a physical deterrent to unauthorized access; (2) given the lack of any habitat along most of the northern border of the WCCSL, the Phase 3 alignment would be acceptable; (3) the Phase 4 alignment is sensitive because the western portion of the Area C levee has habitat value; and (4) given the above, additional detailed biological surveys would not be necessary.

## 2. Unresolved Issues

Section 15123 of the CEQA Guidelines also requires this summary to include identification of issues to be resolved, including choice among alternatives and whether or how to mitigate significant effects of the Project. Table 2-1, located at the end of this chapter, lists mitigation measures identified for each Project component, and the Preferred Environmental Alternative, discussed below, is recommended for implementation. For purposes of this EIR, issues to be resolved include the following:

- In Chapter 5, slope deformations of the Class II landfill under severe seismic shaking is an unresolved issue. The Applicant will be preparing additional technical analyses, an earthquake response plan, and otherwise continuing to

comply with the requirements of Regional Water Quality Control Board Order (RWQCB) No. R2-2002-0066.

- Emission increases from on-site sources would exceed Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) significance thresholds for particulate matter less than 10 microns in diameter (PM<sub>10</sub>) and this has been defined as a significant unavoidable impact in Chapter 10, Air Quality and Odor. It is anticipated that the Applicant would submit an application to the BAAQMD as part of the BAAQMD's New Source Review Process. The Project operations with potential to exceed PM<sub>10</sub> thresholds established by the BAAQMD would be evaluated for application of Best Available Control Technology (BACT) and emission offsets. The Applicant would decide whether to employ the required BACT or delete the operation from the proposed Project.
- In Chapter 10, Air Quality and Odor, potential odor generation associated with the application of liquid biosolids to the southern and eastern sideslopes of the closed landfill is an unresolved issue. The Applicant would need to demonstrate, under the review and oversight of the BAAQMD and the Local Enforcement Agency (LEA), that biosolids application would not result in nuisance odor conditions under full-scale development.
- In Chapter 11, health and safety associated with application of biosolids to landfill sideslopes is an unsolved issue. The Applicant would need to (1) demonstrate to the RWQCB that lagoon storage of biosolids at the WCWD treatment plant produces Class A biosolids; or (2) demonstrate to the RWQCB that a combination of Trail closure, rotational dried biosolids spreading, and fencing can be used to conform to 40 CFR 503 regulations.

### **3. Overview of Impacts and Mitigation Measures**

Table 2-1 summarizes the environmental analyses in this EIR. The table provides a list of impacts, Applicant control measures, and mitigation measures. In Table 2-1, measures to avoid, reduce, or eliminate environmental impacts are presented in two categories: (1) Applicant proposed control measures, and (2) recommended mitigation measures. Control measures proposed by the Applicant are those operations or procedures identified as being included in the Project, as described in Project documents and reports prepared by the Applicant. The recommended mitigation measures are those measures considered appropriate by this EIR to reduce identified impacts to less-than-significant levels. The County or City would adopt these "recommended mitigation measures" at the time of final approval.

All impacts can be reduced to a less-than-significant level except exceedances of the BAAQMD threshold value of particulate (PM<sub>10</sub>) emissions associated with Project operation. For purposes of this EIR, this impact is significant and unavoidable. The proposed Project would be subject to the BAAQMD New Source Review process. During this BAAQMD

permitting process, the Project would be evaluated for application of BACT and emission offsets for reducing PM<sub>10</sub> emissions to acceptable levels.

### C. SUMMARY OF ALTERNATIVES

Alternatives are discussed in Chapter 13 of this EIR. Section 15126(d) of the CEQA Guidelines requires that an EIR include a discussion and analysis of alternatives. Specifically, the EIR should describe a range of reasonable alternatives to the project, or to the location of the project, which could feasibly attain the basic objectives of the project, and evaluate the comparative merits of the alternatives. Alternatives consist of the no-Project alternative, the alternative WRC site, alternative composting technology, and the Preferred Environmental Alternative.

As indicated above, part of the alternatives discussion needs to address the ability of the alternative to attain the basic objectives of the Project. The Applicant's objectives of the Project are as follows:

- To further reduce reliance on landfill disposal by expanding on-site resource recovery and recycling operations in compliance with State-required AB 939 waste diversion mandates.
- To construct and operate a WRC and transfer station to handle self-haul volumes currently landfilled in the WCCSL, as well as capacity for new business (to be developed on an ongoing basis), and to achieve even greater diversion of materials from the waste stream than is accomplished now in the Waste Shuttle Facility.
- To help facilitate development of the Trail around the WCCSL, which will provide recreational opportunities and increase access to San Pablo Bay and which will also offer a setting for wildlife viewing and environmental education.
- To correct the areas of the Class II landfill's central plateau that have experienced excessive settlement, and to restore the landfill by placing additional municipal solid waste subbase, which will allow the foundation layer, barrier layer, and the top landfill cover surface to be placed at the correct elevations and slope so that drainage can be properly managed.

#### 1. No-Project Alternative

Under the no-Project alternative, the WRC, soil reclamation, biosolids/dredged material spreading, including the wet/dusty materials blending, and the proposed alignment for the Trail



would not be implemented. The alignment specified in the North Richmond Shoreline Specific Plan and evaluated in the EIR for that plan, however, could be implemented, but consideration should be given to the findings and conclusions in this EIR. Currently permitted activities would continue as follows:

- **BMPC**
  - Waste Shuttle Facility. This facility would continue to receive waste and recyclable materials at its location on the Class II landfill's central plateau while the Class II landfill disposal operations are active.
  - Composting Facility. Composting would be limited to 10,000 tons per year with existing feedstock materials.
  - Concrete/Asphalt Processing Facility. Processing of about 125,000 tons per year of concrete and asphalt would continue at the existing location. Permitted to have a maximum of 30,000 tons of concrete debris and 1,600 tons of asphalt on site at one time.
  - Wood Recovery Facility. This facility would continue to process about 30,000 tons per year of wood wastes. Permitted to have a maximum of 350 tons on site at one time.
  - While the former Soil Remediation Facility is inactive, it is permitted and, therefore, the Applicant could reinstate its permitted uses, if desired, under the no-Project alternative.
- **Class II Landfill**
  - The Class II landfill would continue to operate under RWQCB Order No. R2-2002-0066 and Solid Waste Facility Permit (SWFP) #07-AA-001. SWFP #07-AA-001 limits the fill height of the landfill to 130 feet above mean sea level (msl). According to the Applicant's most recent site life projections based on a landfill height of 130 msl (Table 3-5 in Chapter 3), the landfill would be filled by October 2003 if the former Soil Remediation Building remains in place, or February 2005 if the building is removed, allowing additional solid waste disposal in this area.
- **Central IRRF**
  - At landfill closure, wastes would be directed to the permitted Central IRRF located at 101 Pittsburg Avenue about 1 mile from the WCCSL. This waste would then be transferred for disposal to the Potrero Hills landfill in Solano County for a period of 5 years after closure of the WCCSL as determined by the Authority.

The no-Project alternative would not meet Project objectives. Over 950,000 tons per year of proposed additional waste diversion would not occur at the WCCSL, though a portion of the materials would be processed at the Central IRRF. The additional 30 feet of landfill height needed to provide “cushion” for future settlement and to provide effective drainage would also not occur.

## **2. Alternative WRC Site**

The location of an alternative WRC site is within WCCSL Area A and within City limits. The Area A location is outside of former Class II landfill areas and has historically been used for storage of soil for subsequent use in WCCSL operations. WRC operations would be substantially the same as at the proposed site, but the facility layout would be different and a separate access would need to be constructed off the main landfill access road (Recycling Lane). Although the Area A location is close to the Phase 1 segment of the proposed Trail, an elevated landscaped berm with 6-foot cyclone fencing would be constructed in this area for security and environmental compatibility purposes.

The Area A location would meet Project objectives and would provide added benefits. Because the site has natural soils which have been “pre-loaded” due to previous soil stockpiling, it is less subject to settlement issues compared to the proposed site which is on 15 to 20 feet of buried waste. Landfill gas (LFG) migration would not be an issue associated with the Area A location, though the Title 27 of the California Code of Regulations, Section 20923 would require LFG monitoring at the structure because it is within 1,000 feet of the Class II landfill. The Area A location is also not in as close proximity to the soil-attapulgitic slurry wall as is the proposed site and thus possible disturbance to the wall would not be an issue. The Area A location also provides a location for building where site planning and design are not constrained by an existing building and other physical site constraints.

## **3. Alternative Composting Technology**

The aerated static pile composting technology is a relatively high technology approach and alternative to the windrow composting process currently in operation. Aerated static pile offers several advantages compared to windrow composting. It has reduced land area requirements for composting, is better able to accommodate the types of feedstocks proposed for the Composting Facility, and is more efficient because it provides for more precise control of oxygen and temperature conditions in the pile. Because the piles would be covered with finished compost and because exhaust air from the piles would be filtered through a biofilter composed of finished compost, the potential of nuisance odor generation can be reduced. Little, if any, pile turning is required with aerated static pile, so another source of odor, as well as particulates, is reduced.

Initially, aerated static pile would not be implemented by the Applicant on a full-scale basis. The Applicant anticipates that the initial process development would begin in 2004 after required permits are obtained. During this initial development phase, experience would be gained on processing the various feedstocks under varied climatic conditions. During the spring of 2004, aerated static pile would run in parallel with windrow composting. By the fall of 2004, the aerated static pile process would be used primarily for the wet weather season of 2004/05. By that time, the Applicant expects the business program to have been developed for the processed materials and the tipping fee economics for the regional feedstock clients.<sup>68</sup>

Within several years, the Applicant anticipates the aerated static pile to be almost a complete replacement process. The windrows may continue to be used during the dry season to take advantage of additional amounts of green materials produced during the growing season. Thus, the windrows could serve to provide extra seasonal processing capacity.

#### **4. Preferred Environmental Alternative**

The Preferred Environmental Alternative (PEA), as discussed in Chapter 13 of this EIR, includes the Project proposed by the Applicant, the mitigation measures discussed in Chapters 4 through 12 and summarized in Table 2-1, elimination of Phase 4 of the Trail, the Area A location and associated development plan for the proposed WRC, and the use of aerated static pile as the primary composting process, with the use of windrow composting limited to providing additional seasonal processing capacity. Significant impacts associated with the proposed Project would be reduced to less-than-significant levels, with the exception of PM<sub>10</sub> emissions. The PEA would have lower PM<sub>10</sub> emissions than the proposed Project because of the reliance on the aerated static pile composting process in lieu of windrow composting. A significant unavoidable PM<sub>10</sub> impact would remain. As discussed earlier in this chapter, the PEA would be subject to BAAQMD's New Source Review process and would be evaluated for application of BACT and emission offsets for reducing PM<sub>10</sub> emissions to acceptable levels.

**Table 2-1. Summary of Impacts, Control Measures and Mitigation Measures**

Impact	Applicant-proposed control measure <sup>a</sup>	Potential significance with control measure	EIR recommended mitigation measure <sup>b</sup>	Potential significance with mitigation
<p><b>Chapter 4. Land Use, Plans, and Policies</b></p> <p>IMPACT 4-1. The proposed Project includes a variety of activities and facilities, the operation of which could make the WCCSL incompatible with surrounding land use.</p>	None required	Less than significant	None required	Less than significant
<p>IMPACT 4-2. Implementation of the Trail could expose users to the effects created by other Project activities.</p>	None required	Less than significant	None required	Less than significant
<p>IMPACT 4-3. Continuation of waste disposal and resource recovery activities could be inconsistent with the San Francisco Bay Plan.</p>	None required	Less than significant	None required	Less than significant
<p>IMPACT 4-4. Proposed Project components are not consistent with the County or Regional NDFE.</p>	None	Potentially significant	<p>a) The County and Authority would revise their NDFEs to include the proposed WRC at the BMPC as a transfer facility (non-disposal facility) pursuant to Article 7, Chapter 9, Division 7 of Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations.</p>	Less than significant
<p>IMPACT 4-5. Implementation of the expanded operations at the BMPC and Central IRRF, and continued landfill operations at the WCCSL through January 2006 present the potential for continued or increased illegal dumping activity in the North Richmond area.</p>	None	Potentially significant	<p>a) The agency(ies) with applicable permit authority (County, City, or LEA) and mitigation monitoring responsibility would require that applicable permits contain conditions of approval specifying the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Mitigation Fee. The facility operator shall pay a mitigation fee of an amount to be determined by the applicable permitting authority(ies) to defray annual costs associated</li> </ul>	Less than significant

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**Table 2-1. Summary of Impacts, Control Measures and Mitigation Measures (continued)**

Impact	Applicant-proposed control measure <sup>a</sup>	Potential significance with control measure	EIR recommended mitigation measure <sup>b</sup>	Potential significance with mitigation
<p><b>Chapter 4 (continued)</b>                      IMPACT 4-5 (continued)</p>			<p>with collection and disposal of illegally dumped waste and associated impacts in North Richmond and adjacent areas. The mitigation fee should be subject to the joint control of the City and County and should be collected on all solid waste and processible materials received at the facility consistent with the existing mitigation fee collected at the Central IRRF.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Agency Coordination. Facility operator shall participate in County or City task forces and pilot programs established to address illegal dumping in North Richmond and adjacent city areas.</li> <li>▪ Off-Site Debris and Litter Policing. The facility operator shall provide weekly debris and litter clean up of Parr Boulevard from the Richmond Parkway to the facility entrance and roads within the “Hotspot Zones 1-6” identified in Table 4-3 and Figure 4-5 of this EIR, and on other access roads as directed by the permitting authority(ies). As needed, the permitting authority(ies) may require more frequent policing to control debris or litter.</li> <li>▪ Littering Signs. The facility operator shall install and</li> </ul>	

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**Table 2-1. Summary of Impacts, Control Measures and Mitigation Measures (continued)**

Impact	Applicant-proposed control measure <sup>a</sup>	Potential significance with control measure	EIR recommended mitigation measure <sup>b</sup>	Potential significance with mitigation
<p><b>Chapter 4 (continued)</b>                      IMPACT 4-5 (continued)</p>			<p>maintain signs noting littering and illegal dumping laws and penalties along Parr Boulevard (the main access road to the facility) and the following other access roads:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Richmond Parkway, from Parr Blvd. to Gertrude Ave.</li> <li>o Pittsburg Ave., from Richmond Parkway to 3<sup>rd</sup> Street</li> <li>o Garden Track Blvd., south of Pittsburg Ave.</li> <li>o Market Ave., from 1<sup>st</sup> Street to the SPRR tracks.</li> <li>o 3<sup>rd</sup> Street, from Market Ave. to Grove Ave.</li> <li>o 5<sup>th</sup> Street, from Verde Ave. to Chesley Ave.</li> <li>o Battery Street, from Alamo Ave. to Vernon Ave.</li> <li>o Kelsey Street at the SPRR tracks</li> </ul> <p>▪ The permitting authority(ies) may designate other roads for signage as needed. The text on the signage should be subject to the review and approval of the permitting authority(ies).</p> <p>▪ Hotline. The facility operator shall establish an Illegal</p>	

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**Table 2-1. Summary of Impacts, Control Measures and Mitigation Measures (continued)**

Impact	Applicant-proposed control measure <sup>a</sup>	Potential significance with control measure	EIR recommended mitigation measure <sup>b</sup>	Potential significance with mitigation
<p><b>Chapter 4 (continued)</b> IMPACT 4-5 (continued)</p>			<p>Dumping Hotline phone number for use by residents and businesses to report incidences of illegal dumping in the North Richmond area. The hotline phone number shall be prominently listed on all “littering signs” described above. Reports or complaints shall be investigated within 24 hours. Verified incidents of illegal dumping or litter or debris shall be collected within 24 hours of verification.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Reporting Requirements. The facility operator shall maintain records regarding all complaints/reports and actions taken to respond including locations, dates, and times. Records shall be made available to the County or City upon request.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Chapter 5. Geology, Soils, and Seismicity</b> IMPACT 5-1. Liquefaction occurring in sandy soil below the landfill and/or associated structures could cause ground surface settlement and/or lateral spreading at the landfill sideslopes, causing damage to the cover, environmental control systems, and buildings.</p>	<p>a) The liquefaction analysis for the WCCSL would be updated in late 2003 and recommendations incorporated into post-earthquake maintenance and repair plans.</p> <p>b) Following an earthquake, inspections of the landfill would be performed by the Site Engineer and necessary repairs made.</p> <p>c) Under the seismic scenarios where the barrier wall is breached, an inward hydraulic gradient would be maintained prior to and throughout the repair.</p>	<p>Less than significant</p>	<p>None required</p>	<p>Less than significant</p>

- a. Control measures are proposed by the Applicant as part of the proposed Project. Control measures typically are procedures know to further reduce the potential for impacts based on regulatory agency requirements, standards in the industry, and operating experience.
- b. Mitigation measures are measures recommended by this EIR to be implemented where there is a significant impact and no Applicant-proposed control measures have been identified, or in combination with proposed control measures. Mitigation measures are designed to reduce impacts to a less-than-significant level compared to stated significance criteria.

**Table 2-1. Summary of Impacts, Control Measures and Mitigation Measures (continued)**

Impact	Applicant-proposed control measure <sup>a</sup>	Potential significance with control measure	EIR recommended mitigation measure <sup>b</sup>	Potential significance with mitigation
<p><b>Chapter 5 (continued)</b></p> <p>IMPACT 5-2. Settlement of the landfill under proposed refuse and cover fill loads could impact site grading and runoff.</p>	<p>a) A program of landfill inspection, maintenance, and repair will continue to be implemented consistent with State regulations and as detailed in the RDSI and Postclosure Plan. The program will maintain the final grading at the site to prevent ponding and minimize infiltration in accordance with State regulations and will include permanent monument installation and aerial photogrammetry to develop site topography and iso-settlement maps. Repair to the cover system, if necessary, may require placement of additional fill.</p>	<p>Less than significant</p>	<p>None required</p>	<p>Less than significant</p>
<p>IMPACT 5-3. Settlement of the landfill under proposed refuse and cover fill loads could impact cover integrity.</p>	<p>None required</p>	<p>Less than significant</p>	<p>None required</p>	<p>Less than significant</p>
<p>IMPACT 5-4. The placement of stockpiles could cause additional landfill settlement.</p>	<p>a) Stockpiles would be located a minimum of 50 feet from the crest of 4:1 (horizontal:vertical) landfill sideslopes.</p> <p>b) Stockpiles would have maximum slopes of 6:1 for heavier materials such as concrete rubble and 5:1 for lighter materials such as wood waste.</p> <p>c) Maximum stockpile height would be 20 feet.</p> <p>d) A stockpile plan would be approved by a registered professional engineer before any stockpiling occurs.</p>	<p>Less than significant</p>	<p>None required</p>	<p>Less than significant</p>

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b. Mitigation measures are measures recommended by this EIR to be implemented where there is a significant impact and no Applicant-proposed control measures have been identified, or in combination with proposed control measures. Mitigation measures are designed to reduce impacts to a less-than-significant level compared to stated significance criteria.



**Table 2-1. Summary of Impacts, Control Measures and Mitigation Measures (continued)**

Impact	Applicant-proposed control measure <sup>a</sup>	Potential significance with control measure	EIR recommended mitigation measure <sup>b</sup>	Potential significance with mitigation
<p><b>Chapter 5 (continued)</b></p> <p>IMPACT 5-5. Settlement of the landfill under existing and/or proposed fill loads could impact existing and proposed structures supported on the landfill.</p>	<p>a) Adjustable height building columns and footers would be used for proposed building facilities.</p>	<p>Potentially significant</p>	<p>a) Geotechnical studies would be performed for each proposed/renovated site structure to be located on waste fill that evaluate impacts of landfill settlement on building performance, as well as additional settlement, if any, caused by new structures, and recommendations included in construction plans and specifications.</p> <p>b) Flexible utility connections would, if deemed necessary, be considered to reduce damage to utilities resulting from differential settlement between buildings and the surround ground.</p> <p>c) Settlement of buildings would be addressed in WCCSL Post-Closure Plan with monitoring and repair as needed.</p>	<p>Less than significant</p>
<p>IMPACT 5-6. Settlement of the landfill under new refuse and cover fill loads could impact lateral containment structures.</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>Potentially significant</p>	<p>a) If new fill is placed for construction of the proposed WRC, additional studies would be performed to evaluate settlement, slope stability, and potential impacts on the integrity of the soil-attapulgite slurry wall with recommendations included in construction plans and specifications.</p>	<p>Less than significant</p>

a. Control measures are proposed by the Applicant as part of the proposed Project. Control measures typically are procedures know to further reduce the potential for impacts based on regulatory agency requirements, standards in the industry, and operating experience.

b. Mitigation measures are measures recommended by this EIR to be implemented where there is a significant impact and no Applicant-proposed control measures have been identified, or in combination with proposed control measures. Mitigation measures are designed to reduce impacts to a less-than-significant level compared to stated significance criteria.

**Table 2-1. Summary of Impacts, Control Measures and Mitigation Measures (continued)**

Impact	Applicant-proposed control measure <sup>a</sup>	Potential significance with control measure	EIR recommended mitigation measure <sup>b</sup>	Potential significance with mitigation
<b>Chapter 5 (continued)</b>				
IMPACT 5-6 (continued)				
IMPACT 5-7. The placement of new fill could cause a static slope or cover failure that could damage the landfill cap and environmental control systems.	None	Less than significant	b) Periodic monitoring would be consistent with the recommendations of Mitigation Measure 5-6(a) to evaluate the condition of the soil-attapulgite slurry wall and appropriate repairs made as necessary.	Less than significant
IMPACT 5-8. The combination of new fill placement and seismic shaking could cause slope deformations, which could damage the landfill cap and environmental control systems.	<p>a) Following an earthquake, an inspection program would be implemented to evaluate the extent of cracking of the cover materials, damage to LFG collection system, damage to leachate collection and pumping systems, global landfill sliding, and cracking of the barrier wall. Appropriate repairs would be pursuant to RWQCB Order No. R2-2002-0066.</p> <p>b) Under the seismic scenarios where the barrier wall is breached, an inward hydraulic gradient would be maintained prior to and throughout the repair (see Control Measure 5-1(c)).</p> <p>c) A slope remediation study would be performed, or a long-term slope maintenance program would be developed to address the consequence and possible repairs resulting from large seismically-induced permanent slope displacements.</p>	<p>Less than significant</p> <p>Potentially significant</p>	<p>None required</p> <p>a) A plan for inspection and as-needed repair of the GCL following an earthquake would be added to the Post-Closure Plan.</p>	<p>Less than significant</p> <p>Less than significant</p>

a. Control measures are proposed by the Applicant as part of the proposed Project. Control measures typically are procedures know to further reduce the potential for impacts based on regulatory agency requirements, standards in the industry, and operating experience.

b. Mitigation measures are measures recommended by this EIR to be implemented where there is a significant impact and no Applicant-proposed control measures have been identified, or in combination with proposed control measures. Mitigation measures are designed to reduce impacts to a less-than-significant level compared to stated significance criteria.

**Table 2-1. Summary of Impacts, Control Measures and Mitigation Measures (continued)**

Impact	Applicant-proposed control measure <sup>a</sup>	Potential significance with control measure	EIR recommended mitigation measure <sup>b</sup>	Potential significance with mitigation
<p><b>Chapter 5 (continued)</b>                      IMPACT 5-8 (continued)</p> <p>IMPACT 5-9. Slope deformations or slope failure at the proposed WRC site could impact the soil-attapulgite slurry wall.</p>	<p>d) As recommended by EMCON/OWT, Inc. slope stability report, a probabilistic analysis of the permanent displacements would be performed to be used in developing a detailed earthquake response plan. The response plan would provide details on procedures to be followed for inspection of the site following major earthquakes, and on the slope maintenance requirement that may be triggered by significant displacements.</p> <p>a) The inspection, monitoring and repair plans outlined in the Post-Closure Maintenance Plan would be followed.</p> <p>b) Following a significant earthquake (magnitude 6.5 or greater), the site would be inspected to evaluate the performance of the environmental control systems related to the Class I landfill. Slurry wall deformations in excess of 1 foot would require a notification to DTSC and RWQCB within 14 days and repairs made pursuant to their recommendations.</p>	<p>Potentially significant</p>	<p>a) If new fill will be placed for construction of the proposed WRC, additional studies would be performed to evaluate potential settlement, slope stability, and movement of the soil-attapulgite slurry wall and recommendations would be incorporated into construction plans and specifications.</p>	<p>Less than significant</p>

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- b. Mitigation measures are measures recommended by this EIR to be implemented where there is a significant impact and no Applicant-proposed control measures have been identified, or in combination with proposed control measures. Mitigation measures are designed to reduce impacts to a less-than-significant level compared to stated significance criteria.

**Table 2-1. Summary of Impacts, Control Measures and Mitigation Measures (continued)**

Impact	Applicant-proposed control measure <sup>a</sup>	Potential significance with control measure	EIR recommended mitigation measure <sup>b</sup>	Potential significance with mitigation
<p><b>Chapter 5 (continued)</b></p> <p>IMPACT 5-10. Ground shaking during an earthquake could affect building structures and associated improvements.</p>	<p>a) New buildings would be designed to meet the 1997 UBC Seismic Zone Factor 4 standards, and constructed in accordance with all applicable building codes and regulations.</p>	<p>Potentially significant</p>	<p>a) To ensure proper structural design, a geotechnical report would be prepared for all new buildings with recommendations incorporated into construction plans and specifications (see Mitigation Measure 5-5(a)). The geotechnical report would discuss the potential for differential ground surface settlement and the need for flexible utility connections (see Mitigation Measure 5.5(b)).</p>	<p>Less than significant</p>
<p>IMPACT 5-11. The construction and operation of new buildings and facilities, as well as construction of the cap itself, could cause damage to the landfill cover (cap).</p>	<p>a) During construction, the subgrade would be prepared properly to create a smooth surface and proper construction and quality assurance monitoring would be conducted consistent with the requirements of the Postclosure Plan.</p> <p>b) If the cover (including the GCL) is damaged during construction or post-closure activities, it would be repaired or replaced.</p>	<p>Less than significant</p>	<p>None required</p>	<p>Less than significant</p>
<p><b>Chapter 6. Water Resources</b></p> <p>IMPACT 6-1. Proposed Project components could result in violation of water quality standards or WDRs.</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>Less than significant</p>	<p>None required</p>	<p>Less than significant</p>
<p>IMPACT 6-2. Proposed Project components could generate either increased quantities of pollutants or new sources of pollutants, which could infiltrate the soil column and degrade underlying groundwater quality.</p>	<p>a) A minimum of 3 feet of compacted soil would be placed over the final landfill cap in the central plateau, which will underlie operations areas and serve to protect the final cap.</p>	<p>Less than significant</p>	<p>None required</p>	<p>Less than significant</p>

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**Table 2-1. Summary of Impacts, Control Measures and Mitigation Measures (continued)**

Impact	Applicant-proposed control measure <sup>a</sup>	Potential significance with control measure	EIR recommended mitigation measure <sup>b</sup>	Potential significance with mitigation
<p><b>Chapter 6 (continued)</b>                      IMPACT 6-2 (continued)</p>	<p>b) Benchmark marker layers would be established and annually monitored to determine that the upper 3-foot-thick soil buffer is not removed over time.</p> <p>c) Additional compacted soil would be placed as necessary to augment and maintain the 3-foot soil layer.</p> <p>d) Additional soil on the southern and eastern landfill slopes would be placed prior to application of dredged material and biosolids. Per control measures (a – c), establish benchmark marker layers, monitor annually, and place additional soil as necessary to protect the final cap.</p> <p>e) Annual soil moisture monitoring would be conducted during the initial years of dredged materials and biosolids application and, if necessary, adjustments will be made to facility operation under review and oversight of the RWQCB.</p> <p>f) Prior to full-scale implementation of dredged materials and/or biosolids spreading, further testing would be conducted, under LEA review and oversight, of application methods and rates to optimize operational procedures while not overloading the soil's moisture assimilation capacity.</p> <p>g) Prior to accepting dredged materials for disposal, the Applicant would require the project sponsor to meet specific requirements including providing specifications on material to be delivered and on-site operating</p>			
<p>a. Control measures are proposed by the Applicant as part of the proposed Project. Control measures typically are procedures know to further reduce the potential for impacts based on regulatory agency requirements, standards in the industry, and operating experience.</p> <p>b. Mitigation measures are measures recommended by this EIR to be implemented where there is a significant impact and no Applicant-proposed control measures have been identified, or in combination with proposed control measures. Mitigation measures are designed to reduce impacts to a less-than-significant level compared to stated significance criteria.</p>				

**Table 2-1. Summary of Impacts, Control Measures and Mitigation Measures (continued)**

Impact	Applicant-proposed control measure <sup>a</sup>	Potential significance with control measure	EIR recommended mitigation measure <sup>b</sup>	Potential significance with mitigation
<p><b>Chapter 6 (continued)</b>                      IMPACT 6-2 (continued)</p>	<p>protocols needed to manage the materials on site to prevent water quality impacts.</p> <p>h) Plan and implement a leachate removal program in accordance with the requirements of Order No. R2-2002-0066 that would provide an inward hydraulic gradient to the landfill.</p>	<p>Less than significant</p>	<p>None required</p>	<p>Less than significant</p>
<p>IMPACT 6-3. The proposed Project would alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or contribute increased runoff that could exceed system capacity and result in on-site or off-site flooding.</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>Less than significant</p>	<p>None required</p>	<p>Less than significant</p>
<p>IMPACT 6-4 The proposed Project could produce increased runoff that could result in substantial erosion or siltation on or off site, or otherwise degrade surface water quality.</p>	<p>a) A Notice of Intent and revised SWPPP related to proposed operations would be submitted for approval by the Executive Officer of the RWQCB; Best Management Practices would be implemented for control of storm water.</p> <p>b) The existing Drainage, Erosion, and Sediment Control Plan would be modified pursuant to County LUP No. 2054-92, as amended by LUP No. 2043-94, and City CUP No. 92-53. The FDIP would then be finalized and if amended use permits are obtained, the Applicant would comply with permit conditions.</p> <p>c) Modified or new Solid Waste Facility Permits would be obtained from the LEA and CIWMB for the landfill, Composting Facility, and WRC and permit conditions would be followed.</p>	<p>Potentially significant</p>	<p>a) Upon completion of the additional biosolids spreading trials per Control Measure 6-4(d), the Applicant would prepare a Progress Report for RWQCB review and approval. The Progress Report would include, at a minimum, the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Purpose of Biosolids Spreading</li> <li>▪ Approach and Methodology</li> <li>▪ Results</li> <li>▪ Environmental Controls</li> <li>▪ Conclusions and Recommendations</li> <li>▪ Other Components Deemed Necessary by the RWQCB</li> </ul>	<p>Less than significant</p>

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**Table 2-1. Summary of Impacts, Control Measures and Mitigation Measures (continued)**

Impact	Applicant-proposed control measure <sup>a</sup>	Potential significance with control measure	EIR recommended mitigation measure <sup>b</sup>	Potential significance with mitigation
<p><b>Chapter 6 (continued)</b>                      IMPACT 6-4 (continued)</p>	<p>d) Further testing of biosolids spreading would be conducted prior to full-scale implementation to refine the rates and methods of application, under the review and oversight of the RWQCB. Revised permits would be obtained as necessary and the Applicant would abide by permit conditions.</p> <p>e) BMPs at the Composting Facility would be employed that would optimize applied water to the windrows while minimizing the generation of leachate.</p>		<p>The Progress Report should demonstrate the maximum acceptable biosolids loading rate, given available site area and physical constraints and the need to maximize drying and to control runoff.</p>	
<p>IMPACT 6-5. The proposed Trail could result in exposure of people to risk due to flooding.</p>	<p>a) The Trail would be closed during times of unusually wet weather when the potential exists that the Trail could be flooded.</p>	<p>Less than significant</p>	<p>None required</p>	<p>Less than significant</p>
<p>IMPACT 6-6. The Project is inconsistent with local General Plans, North Shoreline Specific Plan, and the Basin Plan.</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>Less than significant</p>	<p>None required</p>	<p>Less than significant</p>
<p><b>Chapter 7. Aesthetics and Visual Quality</b>                      IMPACT 7-1. The proposed Project involves an increased landfill height; expanded operations on the central plateau, with several new buildings including the Wet/Dusty Material Blending Facility; dredged material and/or biosolids spreading on the southern and eastern landfill sideslopes; and a new WRC, all of which could affect the visual quality of the area.</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>Less than significant</p>	<p>None required</p>	<p>Less than significant</p>

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**Table 2-1. Summary of Impacts, Control Measures and Mitigation Measures (continued)**

Impact	Applicant-proposed control measure <sup>a</sup>	Potential significance with control measure	EIR recommended mitigation measure <sup>b</sup>	Potential significance with mitigation
<p><b>Chapter 7 (continued)</b></p> <p>IMPACT 7-2. The proposed Project involves expanded operations during nighttime hours, which would introduce new sources of light and glare and could affect views in the area.</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>Less than significant</p>	<p>None required</p>	<p>Less than significant</p>
<p>IMPACT 7-3. The proposed WRC/transfer station and expanded BMPC operations could introduce new sources of litter that could degrade the visual quality of the area.</p>	<p>a) The existing Litter Control Program would be modified pursuant to County LUP No. 2054-92, as amended by LUP No. 2043-94, and City CUP No. 92-53, the FDIP revised, and if amended use permits obtained, adherence to permit conditions.</p> <p>b) Revised and new SWFP's would be obtained and litter abatement requirements would be implemented.</p> <p>c) Provide a covered receiving structure (or building), if determined necessary by the LEA, which would be intended to manage litter as well as bird and vector control.</p>	<p>Less than significant</p>	<p>None required</p>	<p>Less than significant</p>
<p>IMPACT 7-4. Use of the Trail would introduce a new source of littering in an area of high visual and biological quality.</p>	<p>a) Trash and recycling receptacles would be located at specified locations along the Trail.</p> <p>b) The Trail would be maintained on a weekly basis, including emptying of receptacles and collection of litter.</p>	<p>Less than significant</p>	<p>None required</p>	<p>Less than significant</p>
<p>IMPACT 7-5. The Project could be inconsistent with County and City General Plans and the North Shoreline Specific Plan.</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>Less than significant</p>	<p>None required</p>	<p>Less than significant</p>

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**Table 2-1. Summary of Impacts, Control Measures and Mitigation Measures (continued)**

Impact	Applicant-proposed control measure <sup>a</sup>	Potential significance with control measure	EIR recommended mitigation measure <sup>b</sup>	Potential significance with mitigation
<p><b>Chapter 8. Traffic and Circulation</b></p> <p>IMPACT 8-1. The proposed Project would generate a net increase in ADT of 970 vehicles per day in 2015, which is substantial, yet only about 1.2 percent of the ADT projected for the Richmond Parkway for that year.</p>	<p>a) Traffic would be limited and controlled at certain times of the day. This would not reduce the total traffic, but would shift some traffic to off-peak hours.</p> <p>b) Travel patterns for the WCCSL truck traffic would be managed to avoid trips during the peak commute hours, especially the AM peak.</p> <p>c) Management controls would be developed to limit trips through congested road systems during the AM and PM peak hours.</p>	<p>Less than significant</p>	<p>None required</p>	<p>Less than significant</p>
<p>IMPACT 8-2. Additional Project-related traffic could adversely impact traffic flow and congestion at the I-80/Richmond parkway and I-580/Garrard Boulevard interchanges.</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>Less than significant</p>	<p>None required</p>	<p>Less than significant</p>
<p>IMPACT 8-3. Projected increases in Project-related traffic could further deteriorate pavement conditions on Parr Boulevard.</p> <p>IMPACT 8-4. Additional Project-related traffic could result in on-site congestion and unsafe conditions for WCCSL users and employees.</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>Potentially significant</p>	<p>a) A pavement monitoring program would be undertaken by Applicant for the Parr Boulevard connection to Richmond Parkway. The program would provide before and after video evidence of pavement conditions, and may require the posting of a pavement repair bond. Applicant would coordinate with the Maintenance Division of the County Public Works Department regarding the details of the monitoring program and any requirements for road repair should they become necessary.</p> <p>None required</p>	<p>Less than significant</p>

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**Table 2-1. Summary of Impacts, Control Measures and Mitigation Measures (continued)**

Impact	Applicant-proposed control measure <sup>a</sup>	Potential significance with control measure	EIR recommended mitigation measure <sup>b</sup>	Potential significance with mitigation
<p><b>Chapter 8 (continued)</b></p> <p>IMPACT 8-5. Additional Project-related traffic could result in unsafe conditions for users of the Trail.</p>	<p>a) A barrier (i.e., “k-rails,” concrete blocks, telephone poles, or soil berms) would be placed along the Phase 3 Trail near the scale house to physically separate Trail users from vehicular traffic using the WCCSL operations areas.</p> <p>b) A designated crossing with signage and pavement striping would be provided for users of the Trail to safely cross the traffic on the main roadway leading to the WCCSL scale house. Signage will require motorists to stop for pedestrians.</p> <p>c) The Trail parking lot would have improvements consisting mainly of traffic control barriers that would designate the limits of the parking area and its entrance roadway.</p>	<p>Less than significant</p>	<p>None required</p>	<p>Less than significant</p>
<p>IMPACT 8-6. The proposed Project is consistent with transportation plans and programs in North Richmond.</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>Less than significant</p>	<p>None required</p>	<p>Less than significant</p>
<p><b>Chapter 9. Biological Resources</b></p> <p>IMPACT 9-1. The proposed Project could have a substantial adverse effect on habitat for special-status species.</p>	<p>a) Dogs would not be permitted on the Trail.</p> <p>b) An interpretive program would be implemented explaining the sensitivity of the surrounding marshland habitat.</p> <p>c) The Trail (Barrier) Planting Recommendations developed by Environmental Stewardship &amp; Planning would be implemented to control the spread of invasive exotics and to establish a protective buffer of native</p>	<p>Potentially significant</p>	<p>a) The interpretive program proposed by the Applicant would be developed in consultation with the Bay Conservation Development Commission (BCDC) and DFG to educate Trail users of the sensitivity of the marshland and open water habitat to wildlife, the prohibition on take and harassment of special-status species, and the requirement of staying on the Trail to minimize disturbance to sensitive wildlife.</p>	<p>Less than significant</p>

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**Table 2-1. Summary of Impacts, Control Measures and Mitigation Measures (continued)**

Impact	Applicant-proposed control measure <sup>a</sup>	Potential significance with control measure	EIR recommended mitigation measure <sup>b</sup>	Potential significance with mitigation
<p><b>Chapter 9 (continued)</b>                      IMPACT 9-1 (continued)</p>	<p>vegetation between the proposed Trail alignment and adjacent marsh and open water habitats.</p>		<p>b) Adequate controls would be developed as part of the interpretive program to prevent human access into the San Pablo Creek Marsh habitat along the Phase 3 segment of the Trail north of the WCCSL. This may require use of exclusionary fencing, and shall at minimum include installation of permanent signage at 100-foot intervals which states:</p> <div data-bbox="704 405 842 695" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px auto; width: fit-content;"> <p>No Trail Access                      Sensitive Wildlife Habitat                      Visitor Access Prohibited</p> </div> <p>c) As currently proposed, dogs would be prohibited from using the Trail. Permanent signage would be installed as part of the interpretive program at the trailhead and as separate permanent signs within 100 yards of the beginning of the northern and southern trail segments explaining the sensitivity of the area and clearly state “No Dogs Allowed.” Signage would refer users to other local shoreline parks where dogs are permitted (e.g. Berkeley Shores Park, Point Isabel). Experience gained from operation of the Trail would be used by the appropriate entities to determine whether additional enforcement</p>	

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**Table 2-1. Summary of Impacts, Control Measures and Mitigation Measures (continued)**

Impact	Applicant-proposed control measure <sup>a</sup>	Potential significance with control measure	EIR recommended mitigation measure <sup>b</sup>	Potential significance with mitigation
<p><b>Chapter 9 (continued)</b>                      IMPACT 9-1 (continued)</p>			<p>measures are necessary and possible funding measures.</p> <p>d) As directed by appropriate agencies, the Applicant would coordinate efforts on predator control of feral cats, dogs, and red fox.</p> <p>e) All construction activities on the levees, including installation of any Trail improvements and the barrier landscape plantings, would be prohibited during the nesting season for salt marsh dependent bird species, from February 1 through July 31.</p> <p>f) Trail improvements would be restricted to uplands, the tops of existing levees, and the existing roadway along the south side of San Pablo Creek to minimize further disturbance in the adjacent marsh and riparian habitats.</p>	
<p>IMPACT 9-2. The proposed Project could adversely affect sensitive natural communities.</p>	None	Less than significant	None required	Less than significant
<p>IMPACT 9-3. The proposed Project could adversely affect wetlands.</p>	None	Potentially significant	<p>a) Any modifications to the shoreline of San Pablo Bay required as part of the construction of the staging area for the interpretive program at the southern end of Area C, would be coordinated with the Corps and BCDC and appropriate authorizations obtained prior to any modifications to the shoreline and open water of San Pablo Bay.</p>	Less than significant

- a. Control measures are proposed by the Applicant as part of the proposed Project. Control measures typically are procedures know to further reduce the potential for impacts based on regulatory agency requirements, standards in the industry, and operating experience.
- b. Mitigation measures are measures recommended by this EIR to be implemented where there is a significant impact and no Applicant-proposed control measures have been identified, or in combination with proposed control measures. Mitigation measures are designed to reduce impacts to a less-than-significant level compared to stated significance criteria.

**Table 2-1. Summary of Impacts, Control Measures and Mitigation Measures (continued)**

Impact	Applicant-proposed control measure <sup>a</sup>	Potential significance with control measure	EIR recommended mitigation measure <sup>b</sup>	Potential significance with mitigation
<p><b>Chapter 9 (continued)</b>                      IMPACT 9-4. The proposed Project could have significant impacts on wildlife habitat and wildlife movement opportunities.</p>	None	Potentially significant	<p>a) The Phase 4 alignment of the Public Access Trail would be eliminated from the proposed Project to avoid the required disturbance to shoreline habitat on this portion of the site and prevent the potential disruption to wildlife habitat along the existing isolated levee segment.</p> <p>b) Permanent signage would be installed as part of the required interpretive program at the southern end of the levee along the west side of Area C which deters visitor access to this segment of the levee.</p> <p>The signage would be installed at 20-foot intervals across the width of the levee, within 10 yards of the point where the levee narrows north of the proposed kayak staging area. The signage would state:</p> <div data-bbox="1015 1312 1144 1480" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px auto; width: fit-content;"> <p>No Trail Access Sensitive Wildlife Habitat Visitor Access Prohibited</p> </div>	Less than significant
<p>IMPACT 9-5. The proposed Project is consistent with local plans, policies or ordinances protecting biological resources or adopted Habitat Conservation Plans or Natural Community Conservation Plans.</p>	None	Less than significant	None required	Less than significant

- a. Control measures are proposed by the Applicant as part of the proposed Project. Control measures typically are procedures know to further reduce the potential for impacts based on regulatory agency requirements, standards in the industry, and operating experience.
- b. Mitigation measures are measures recommended by this EIR to be implemented where there is a significant impact and no Applicant-proposed control measures have been identified, or in combination with proposed control measures. Mitigation measures are designed to reduce impacts to a less-than-significant level compared to stated significance criteria.

**Table 2-1. Summary of Impacts, Control Measures and Mitigation Measures (continued)**

Impact	Applicant-proposed control measure <sup>a</sup>	Potential significance with control measure	EIR recommended mitigation measure <sup>b</sup>	Potential significance with mitigation
<p><b>Chapter 10. Air Quality and Odor</b></p> <p>IMPACT 10-1. The construction of various Project elements could result in dust nuisance.</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>Potentially significant</p>	<p>a) All active construction areas would be watered at least twice daily and more often during windy periods (20 mph or higher).</p> <p>b) All trucks hauling soil, sand, and other loose materials would be covered or required to maintain at least two feet of freeboard.</p> <p>c) All unpaved access roads, parking areas and staging areas at construction sites would be paved, watered at least twice daily or more often if windy, or receive applications of non-toxic soil stabilizers.</p> <p>d) All paved access roads, parking areas and staging areas at construction sites would be swept daily with water sweepers.</p> <p>e) Inactive construction areas would be hydroseeded or non-toxic soil stabilizers would be applied.</p> <p>f) Exposed stockpiles (dirt, sand, etc.) would either be enclosed, covered, watered twice daily or more often if windy, or receive application of non-toxic soil stabilizers.</p> <p>g) Traffic signage would limit traffic speeds on unpaved roads to 15 mph.</p>	<p>Less than significant</p>

- a. Control measures are proposed by the Applicant as part of the proposed Project. Control measures typically are procedures know to further reduce the potential for impacts based on regulatory agency requirements, standards in the industry, and operating experience.
- b. Mitigation measures are measures recommended by this EIR to be implemented where there is a significant impact and no Applicant-proposed control measures have been identified, or in combination with proposed control measures. Mitigation measures are designed to reduce impacts to a less-than-significant level compared to stated significance criteria.

**Table 2-1. Summary of Impacts, Control Measures and Mitigation Measures (continued)**

Impact	Applicant-proposed control measure <sup>a</sup>	Potential significance with control measure	EIR recommended mitigation measure <sup>b</sup>	Potential significance with mitigation
<p><b>Chapter 10 (continued)</b></p> <p>IMPACT 10-2. Emission increases from on-site sources would exceed the BAAQMD significance thresholds for PM<sub>10</sub>.</p>	<p><b>General Measures:</b></p> <p>a) The main access road would initially be graveled, treated with non-toxic soil stabilizers and watered at least twice daily. After land settlement, the main access road would be paved.</p> <p><b>Waste Recycling Center:</b></p> <p>b) Handling and sorting of mixed waste would occur within an enclosed WRC or partially enclosed structure.</p> <p>c) Roads, unloading areas and the processing area of the WRC would be paved, and sweepers or vacuums would be used to keep these surfaces clean.</p> <p>d) Periodic watering at least twice daily, or more often when windy, would be used on internal roads as needed at the WRC, and wind fences would be strategically located to control wind erosion.</p> <p>e) Waste would be pre-screened to avoid dusty materials.</p> <p><b>Green Waste/Woodwaste/Composting:</b></p> <p>f) Green material and wood shredding/screening equipment would be equipped with water sprays.</p> <p>g) Green waste, wood waste, and composting materials would be watered as unloaded.</p>	<p>Potentially significant</p>	<p>a) The Applicant would, at the earliest practical date, prepare applications to the BAAQMD for new sources proposed to be located at the site, obtain required BAAQMD permits, and comply with all permit conditions.</p>	<p>A significant unavoidable PM<sub>10</sub> impact remains.</p>
<p>a. Control measures are proposed by the Applicant as part of the proposed Project. Control measures typically are procedures know to further reduce the potential for impacts based on regulatory agency requirements, standards in the industry, and operating experience.</p> <p>b. Mitigation measures are measures recommended by this EIR to be implemented where there is a significant impact and no Applicant-proposed control measures have been identified, or in combination with proposed control measures. Mitigation measures are designed to reduce impacts to a less-than-significant level compared to stated significance criteria.</p>				

**Table 2-1. Summary of Impacts, Control Measures and Mitigation Measures (continued)**

Impact	Applicant-proposed control measure <sup>a</sup>	Potential significance with control measure	EIR recommended mitigation measure <sup>b</sup>	Potential significance with mitigation
<p><b>Chapter 10 (continued)</b>                      IMPACT 10-2 (continued)</p>	<p>h) Green waste, wood waste, and composting materials would be pre-screened to avoid dusty materials.</p> <p>i) Windrows and intervening pathways would be watered prior to turning of windrow.</p> <p>j) Internal roads in the Organic Materials Processing Area would be watered at least twice daily, more often when windy.</p> <p>k) Finished stabilized compost would be screened and loaded during low wind speed conditions (less than 20 mph); handling of compost would be suspended if the wind speed increases (above 20 mph).</p> <p>l) Berms would be used in the Organic Materials Processing Area to provide an upwind barrier to reduce wind effects.</p> <p>m) Wind fences would be strategically located in the Organic Materials Processing Area to control wind erosion.</p> <p><b>Wet/Dusty Material Blending:</b></p> <p>n) A three-sided shelter would be constructed at the West/Dusty Material Blending Facility with fabric roof to contain dusty materials.</p> <p>o) Dusty materials would be blended with high moisture wastes to help control fugitive dust.</p>			

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- b. Mitigation measures are measures recommended by this EIR to be implemented where there is a significant impact and no Applicant-proposed control measures have been identified, or in combination with proposed control measures. Mitigation measures are designed to reduce impacts to a less-than-significant level compared to stated significance criteria.



**Table 2-1. Summary of Impacts, Control Measures and Mitigation Measures (continued)**

Impact	Applicant-proposed control measure <sup>a</sup>	Potential significance with control measure	EIR recommended mitigation measure <sup>b</sup>	Potential significance with mitigation
<p><b>Chapter 10 (continued)</b>                      IMPACT 10-2 (continued)</p>	<p>p) Dusty materials would be stored in plastic bags until needed.</p> <p><b>Soil Reclamation:</b></p> <p>q) Water sprays would be used on the conveyor at the Soil Reclamation Facility.</p> <p>r) The apron on two sides of the soil reclamation storage area would be graveled to provide an all-weather surface.</p> <p>s) Periodic watering (at least twice daily, more often when windy) would be conducted at the soil reclamation operation areas for dust control.</p> <p><b>Concrete/Asphalt Recycling:</b></p> <p>t) Water sprays would be used on concrete/asphalt crushers, screens and conveyors.</p> <p>u) Dust suppressants would be used and regular watering (at least twice daily, more often when windy) would be conducted at the Concrete/Asphalt Recycling Facility for general dust control.</p> <p>None</p>	<p>Less than significant</p>	<p>None required</p>	<p>Less than significant</p>
<p>IMPACT 10-3. Increased vehicular traffic to the WCCSL could result in increased emissions and adverse air quality and health risk impacts.</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>Less than significant</p>	<p>None required</p>	<p>Less than significant</p>

a. Control measures are proposed by the Applicant as part of the proposed Project. Control measures typically are procedures known to further reduce the potential for impacts based on regulatory agency requirements, standards in the industry, and operating experience.

b. Mitigation measures are measures recommended by this EIR to be implemented where there is a significant impact and no Applicant-proposed control measures have been identified, or in combination with proposed control measures. Mitigation measures are designed to reduce impacts to a less-than-significant level compared to stated significance criteria.

**Table 2-1. Summary of Impacts, Control Measures and Mitigation Measures (continued)**

Impact	Applicant-proposed control measure <sup>a</sup>	Potential significance with control measure	EIR recommended mitigation measure <sup>b</sup>	Potential significance with mitigation
<p><b>Chapter 10 (continued)</b>                      IMPACT 10-4. Project impacts would be consistent with the regional air quality plan.</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>Less than significant</p>	<p>None required</p>	<p>Less than significant</p>
<p>IMPACT 10-5. The Organic Materials Processing Area and expansion of the Composting Facility could create objectionable odors.</p>	<p>a) The Applicant would work with the LEA to assure facility compliance with the OIMP.                      b) Food processing industry materials would be rapidly incorporated (within hours) with other compostible materials, shredded materials, or compost.                      c) The windrows would be turned on an average of twice per week to maintain aerobic conditions.                      d) A monitoring program would be implemented to track the composting process and implement operational adjustments as necessary.                      e) The operations areas would be regraded to promote drainage and prevent ponding of compost leachate.</p>	<p>Potentially significant</p>	<p>a) The turning of the windrows would be limited when the wind is blowing inland toward potential receptors. Turning and screening operations would be curtailed when wind speeds exceed 20 miles per hour (mph) toward developed areas.                      b) An appropriately sited wind monitoring station would be installed with an alarm to indicate the occurrence of winds greater than 20 mph.                      c) A one-year composting demonstration project would be conducted under the review and oversight of the LEA and the BAAQMD. The demonstration project would focus on all feedstocks with a high nuisance odor potential and would identify composting operations and controls necessary to assure an efficient operation that would control odors under various climatic conditions. Based on the results of the demonstration project, the LEA and the BAAQMD would determine under what conditions these feedstocks could be used at the Composting Facility as part of the</p>	<p>Less than significant</p>

- a. Control measures are proposed by the Applicant as part of the proposed Project. Control measures typically are procedures know to further reduce the potential for impacts based on regulatory agency requirements, standards in the industry, and operating experience.
- b. Mitigation measures are measures recommended by this EIR to be implemented where there is a significant impact and no Applicant-proposed control measures have been identified, or in combination with proposed control measures. Mitigation measures are designed to reduce impacts to a less-than-significant level compared to stated significance criteria.

**Table 2-1. Summary of Impacts, Control Measures and Mitigation Measures (continued)**

Impact	Applicant-proposed control measure <sup>a</sup>	Potential significance with control measure	EIR recommended mitigation measure <sup>b</sup>	Potential significance with mitigation
<p><b>Chapter 10 (continued)</b>                      IMPACT 10-5 (continued)</p>			<p>Composting Facility permitting process. The demonstration project shall include, but not be limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The scale of the demonstration project would duplicate the pile size and operational factors of the planned facility, so that valid data are collected at full-size operation.</li> <li>▪ The span of feedstock combinations would encompass the range of expected future options, concentrating on worst-case combinations from processing, operations, and odor standpoints.</li> <li>▪ Monitoring during the demonstration period would include standard compost processing monitoring parameters as well as odor emission data during different operating and climate/wind conditions. Odor data would include emissions of critical constituents such as reduced sulfur compounds and reduced nitrogen compounds, as well as total odor emission data collected via odor panel with flux chamber protocols. Downwind odor data would be collected concurrent with pile or source emission data to correlate the impacts.</li> </ul>	

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- b. Mitigation measures are measures recommended by this EIR to be implemented where there is a significant impact and no Applicant-proposed control measures have been identified, or in combination with proposed control measures. Mitigation measures are designed to reduce impacts to a less-than-significant level compared to stated significance criteria.

**Table 2-1. Summary of Impacts, Control Measures and Mitigation Measures (continued)**

Impact	Applicant-proposed control measure <sup>a</sup>	Potential significance with control measure	EIR recommended mitigation measure <sup>b</sup>	Potential significance with mitigation
<p><b>Chapter 10 (continued)</b>                      IMPACT 10-5 (continued)</p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Odor impacts from demonstration scale will be extrapolated for the full-scale system through odor modeling or similar approach that achieves valid predictions of odor from the large proposed system.</li> <li>▪ Odor data collection would be identified for any compost leachate liquid or storm water runoff liquid coming from the demonstration piles/area.</li> </ul>	
<p>IMPACT 10-6. Operation of the WRC Mixed Waste Processing Area could create objectionable odors.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Only wastes that are consistent with 14 CCR §17863.4 and the OIMP would be accepted.</li> <li>b) Loaded transfer vehicles would be covered and properly maintained to minimize odors.</li> <li>c) Wastes would be processed within 48 hours of receipt to prevent significant odor buildup from waste decomposition.</li> <li>d) Routine cleaning of floors, walls, and equipment would be conducted.</li> <li>e) Wastes in the processing area would be treated with odor suppressants as deemed necessary, or as otherwise required by the LEA or BAAQMD.</li> <li>f) Documented odor complaints by the LEA or BAAQMD would be responded to within two working days, detailing the problem and remedial action to be taken. Additional physical</li> </ul>	<p>Less than significant</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>Less than significant</p>
<p>a. Control measures are proposed by the Applicant as part of the proposed Project. Control measures typically are procedures know to further reduce the potential for impacts based on regulatory agency requirements, standards in the industry, and operating experience.</p>				
<p>b. Mitigation measures are measures recommended by this EIR to be implemented where there is a significant impact and no Applicant-proposed control measures have been identified, or in combination with proposed control measures. Mitigation measures are designed to reduce impacts to a less-than-significant level compared to stated significance criteria.</p>				

**Table 2-1. Summary of Impacts, Control Measures and Mitigation Measures (continued)**

Impact	Applicant-proposed control measure <sup>a</sup>	Potential significance with control measure	EIR recommended mitigation measure <sup>b</sup>	Potential significance with mitigation
<p><b>Chapter 10 (continued)</b>                      IMPACT 10-6 (continued)</p> <p>IMPACT 10-7. Application of liquid anaerobically digested sludge to the southern and eastern sideslopes of the closed landfill could create objectionable odors.</p>	<p>improvements or management practices would be implemented as necessary under the review and oversight of the LEA and BAAQMD.</p> <p>a) Prior to full-scale implementation of liquid biosolids spreading, further testing would be conducted to refine the rates and methods of application.</p>	<p>Potentially significant</p>	<p>a) The feasibility of WCWD providing short-term lagoon storage (2 to 3 months) of anaerobically digested sludge (i.e., a slurry in a lagoon) with a liquid aerobic cap would be demonstrated and evaluated. This evaluation shall include, but is not limited to, the following measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Short-term lagoon storage approach would be demonstrated to reduce odor impacts with spraying of sludge on the landfill sideslopes.</li> <li>▪ Volatile solids reductions from lagoon feedstock to lagoon withdrawal material would be identified.</li> <li>▪ Odor monitoring at the short-term lagoon storage system would be continued to confirm that this storage system in itself will not cause an odor problem.</li> <li>▪ Operational criteria would be determined for lagoon feed rates and loading, sludge withdrawal, cap water maintenance, maintaining “aerobic” cap conditions, cap water covering all sludge material, lagoon supernatant handling, etc.</li> </ul>	<p>Less than significant</p>

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- b. Mitigation measures are measures recommended by this EIR to be implemented where there is a significant impact and no Applicant-proposed control measures have been identified, or in combination with proposed control measures. Mitigation measures are designed to reduce impacts to a less-than-significant level compared to stated significance criteria.

**Table 2-1. Summary of Impacts, Control Measures and Mitigation Measures (continued)**

Impact	Applicant-proposed control measure <sup>a</sup>	Potential significance with control measure	EIR recommended mitigation measure <sup>b</sup>	Potential significance with mitigation
<p><b>Chapter 10 (continued)</b>                      IMPACT 10-7 (continued)</p>			<p>b) A liquid biosolids spreading demonstration project work plan would be prepared, under the review and oversight of the LEA and BAAQMD and demonstrate whether residual odor would be consistent with impact standards of the BAAQMD and this EIR. The results of Mitigation Measure 10-7(a) would determine whether the sludge, which has received short-term storage, can be integrated into the work plan. The work plan shall include, but not be limited to, the following items:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Identify the types of biosolids that will be spread in the demonstration program; i.e., digested sludge direct from digesters, sludge removed from lagoon after “X” months of storage, etc. Identify the analytical work that will be completed on such material to help identify odor impacts of spreading (percent solids, percent volatile solids, pH, ammonia, temperature, total reduced sulfur compounds (TRS), etc.</li> <li>▪ Identify/define data that will be collected at the spray application site including area loading rates, spray flow rates, and nozzle pressures, spray distances, and data collected during spraying such as odor monitoring in the vicinity and downwind.</li> </ul>	

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- b. Mitigation measures are measures recommended by this EIR to be implemented where there is a significant impact and no Applicant-proposed control measures have been identified, or in combination with proposed control measures. Mitigation measures are designed to reduce impacts to a less-than-significant level compared to stated significance criteria.

**Table 2-1. Summary of Impacts, Control Measures and Mitigation Measures (continued)**

Impact	Applicant-proposed control measure <sup>a</sup>	Potential significance with control measure	EIR recommended mitigation measure <sup>b</sup>	Potential significance with mitigation
<p><b>Chapter 10 (continued)</b>                      IMPACT 10-7 (continued)</p>			<p>Spraying would be conducted in different climate/wind conditions to establish potential limitations for full-scale operation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Identify/define data that will be collected on water that runs off the application areas: quantity of water and data on BOD, SS, nutrient content (including ammonia). Fecal coliform density of any runoff solids would be determined.</li> <li>▪ Identify the various conditions under which spraying will be limited such as time of day, wind/atmosphere conditions, precipitation conditions, frequency of application, and other conditions.</li> </ul> <p>c) The liquid biosolids spreading demonstration project would be conducted under the review and oversight of the LEA and BAAQMD, and a report of findings prepared. The Applicant would demonstrate that liquid biosolids can be spray-applied as proposed without creating nuisance odor conditions. The LEA and BAAQMD would then determine under what conditions liquid biosolids can be spray-applied to the landfill slopes to provide the required odor control. The work plan shall include, but not be limited to the following items:</p>	

a. Control measures are proposed by the Applicant as part of the proposed Project. Control measures typically are procedures know to further reduce the potential for impacts based on regulatory agency requirements, standards in the industry, and operating experience.

b. Mitigation measures are measures recommended by this EIR to be implemented where there is a significant impact and no Applicant-proposed control measures have been identified, or in combination with proposed control measures. Mitigation measures are designed to reduce impacts to a less-than-significant level compared to stated significance criteria.

**Table 2-1. Summary of Impacts, Control Measures and Mitigation Measures (continued)**

Impact	Applicant-proposed control measure <sup>a</sup>	Potential significance with control measure	EIR recommended mitigation measure <sup>b</sup>	Potential significance with mitigation
<p><b>Chapter 10 (continued)</b>                      IMPACT 10-7 (continued)</p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Analysis of data would be extrapolated to determine nearby area/downwind odor impacts from biosolids spraying operations. Atmospheric odor modeling would be used as necessary to make these predictions.</li> <li>▪ Identify control measures that will provide acceptable odor, to include: limits on loading rates (liquid and solids loading), limits on type of biosolids applied, climate/wind restrictions, time of day restrictions, frequency of application, and other appropriate limits.</li> <li>▪ Analyze information to identify the fate of biosolids pollutants, such as nutrients (nutrients taken up by site vegetation, or percolate downward into the final landfill cover, or contained in site runoff, transformed in gaseous release to atmosphere, etc.), and similar fate for biosolids metals and also for residual pathogens within biosolids.</li> </ul>	
<p>IMPACT 10-8. Application of dredged materials obtained from local Bay and harbor dredging operations to the southern and eastern sideslopes of the closed landfill could create objectionable odors.</p>	None	Less than significant	None required	Less than significant

- a. Control measures are proposed by the Applicant as part of the proposed Project. Control measures typically are procedures know to further reduce the potential for impacts based on regulatory agency requirements, standards in the industry, and operating experience.
- b. Mitigation measures are measures recommended by this EIR to be implemented where there is a significant impact and no Applicant-proposed control measures have been identified, or in combination with proposed control measures. Mitigation measures are designed to reduce impacts to a less-than-significant level compared to stated significance criteria.



**Table 2-1. Summary of Impacts, Control Measures and Mitigation Measures (continued)**

Impact	Applicant-proposed control measure <sup>a</sup>	Potential significance with control measure	EIR recommended mitigation measure <sup>b</sup>	Potential significance with mitigation
<p><b>Chapter 10 (continued)</b></p> <p>IMPACT 10-9. Increased landfill capacity would extend the filling operation to about 2005, which could create objectionable odors. .</p>	<p>a) Highly odorous MSW loads would be rejected.</p> <p>b) Daily cover would be applied to landfill wastes.</p> <p>c) Operation of the LFG extraction system would be continued.</p> <p>d) Ongoing maintenance of landfill sideslope areas would be continued to seal off cracks and fill erosion channels.</p>	<p>Less than significant</p>	<p>None required</p>	<p>Less than significant</p>
<p><b>Chapter 11. Health and Safety</b></p> <p>IMPACT 11-1. Increases in the volume of incoming waste stream along with expanded site recycling and solid waste disposal activities on site could expose employees and users to increased hazards associated with exposure to the materials and the equipment used for its processing.</p>	<p>a) The existing WCCSL Public Health and Safety Plan required pursuant to County and City use permits would be modified, amended permits sought, and permit conditions followed.</p> <p>b) The requirements of the RFD, building codes, and CAL/OSHA would be incorporated into the design, construction and operation of new facilities.</p> <p>c) Formal training of personnel would continue to be conducted that includes the proper use of facility equipment; identification, avoidance and reporting of conditions that could potentially compromise safety; identification and management of HHW; regular safety meetings; and annual review and refresher training to ensure continued safe operation and compliance with regulations.</p>	<p>Less than significant</p>	<p>None required</p>	<p>Less than significant</p>

a. Control measures are proposed by the Applicant as part of the proposed Project. Control measures typically are procedures know to further reduce the potential for impacts based on regulatory agency requirements, standards in the industry, and operating experience.

b. Mitigation measures are measures recommended by this EIR to be implemented where there is a significant impact and no Applicant-proposed control measures have been identified, or in combination with proposed control measures. Mitigation measures are designed to reduce impacts to a less-than-significant level compared to stated significance criteria.

**Table 2-1. Summary of Impacts, Control Measures and Mitigation Measures (continued)**

Impact	Applicant-proposed control measure <sup>a</sup>	Potential significance with control measure	EIR recommended mitigation measure <sup>b</sup>	Potential significance with mitigation
<p><b>Chapter 11 (continued)</b>                      IMPACT 11-1 (continued)</p>	<p>d) Users of the facility would be restricted to selected areas for unloading and loading of materials through the use of temporary barriers, signage, and staff. Restricted areas or areas of potential risk would be off limits to the general public.</p> <p>e) Workers would be equipped with the appropriate safety clothing, safety equipment readily available for all site personnel.</p> <p>f) The hazardous waste screening program at the WCCSL and BMPC facilities would be continued.</p>			
<p>IMPACT 11-2. The proposed Project would be located within the WCCSL, adjacent to the Class I HWMF, which is a hazardous materials site and could create a significant hazard to the public and environment.</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>Less than significant</p>	<p>None required</p>	<p>Less than significant</p>
<p>IMPACT 11-3. Project construction and operation could result in the accidental spillage of diesel fuel and other chemicals at the site, which could impact public safety and the environment.</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>Less than significant</p>	<p>None required</p>	<p>Less than significant</p>

- a. Control measures are proposed by the Applicant as part of the proposed Project. Control measures typically are procedures know to further reduce the potential for impacts based on regulatory agency requirements, standards in the industry, and operating experience.
- b. Mitigation measures are measures recommended by this EIR to be implemented where there is a significant impact and no Applicant-proposed control measures have been identified, or in combination with proposed control measures. Mitigation measures are designed to reduce impacts to a less-than-significant level compared to stated significance criteria.

**Table 2-1. Summary of Impacts, Control Measures and Mitigation Measures (continued)**

Impact	Applicant-proposed control measure <sup>a</sup>	Potential significance with control measure	EIR recommended mitigation measure <sup>b</sup>	Potential significance with mitigation
<p><b>Chapter 11 (continued)</b></p> <p>IMPACT 11-4. LFG contains methane, which is explosive in the 5 to 15 percent range under conditions of confined space with sufficient oxygen for combustion.</p>	<p>a) The WRC building expansion would be constructed with the necessary LFG controls consistent with the requirements of the LEA and the RFD, and the facility would continue to be included in the WCCSL LFG monitoring program.</p> <p>b) Ongoing monitoring of the landfill cover integrity would be conducted and necessary repairs to control LFG venting made.</p>	<p>Less than significant</p>	<p>None required</p>	<p>Less than significant</p>
<p>IMPACT 11-5. The receipt, processing and disposal of solid waste materials have the potential to create a fire hazard with associated health and safety impacts.</p>	<p>a) A Fire Protection Component for the WRC meeting the requirements of the RFD and the LEA to contain and extinguish fires originating at the facility would be developed and implemented. The program would be subject to the approval of the RFD and LEA and would address, but not be limited to, the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Fire protection and suppression measures, including fire sprinkler system with hose and nozzles stationed at key locations, for the facility.</li> <li>▪ Fire breaks and access roads.</li> <li>▪ Fire extinguisher types and locations.</li> <li>▪ Machinery and equipment inspection program.</li> <li>▪ Household hazardous waste facilities specifications to meet fire</li> </ul>	<p>Less than significant</p>	<p>None required</p>	<p>Less than significant</p>

- a. Control measures are proposed by the Applicant as part of the proposed Project. Control measures typically are procedures known to further reduce the potential for impacts based on regulatory agency requirements, standards in the industry, and operating experience.
- b. Mitigation measures are measures recommended by this EIR to be implemented where there is a significant impact and no Applicant-proposed control measures have been identified, or in combination with proposed control measures. Mitigation measures are designed to reduce impacts to a less-than-significant level compared to stated significance criteria.

**Table 2-1. Summary of Impacts, Control Measures and Mitigation Measures (continued)**

Impact	Applicant-proposed control measure <sup>a</sup>	Potential significance with control measure	EIR recommended mitigation measure <sup>b</sup>	Potential significance with mitigation
<p><b>Chapter 11 (continued)</b>                      IMPACT 11-5 (continued)</p>	<p>and safety codes due to temporary storage of intercepted household hazardous wastes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Fire control training of employees.</li> <li>▪ Federal OSHA employee training requirements for handling of hazardous materials/waste.</li> <li>▪ Self-enforcement of the smoking prohibition by facility personnel and customers.</li> <li>▪ Water truck.</li> </ul> <p>b) The existing Fire Protection Component for the Composting Facility would be revised as necessary under the review and oversight of the local fire districts and the LEA. The Fire Protection Component addresses the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Use of good operating practices, fire breaks, and emergency water supply.</li> <li>▪ Compost windrows would be separated by 12-foot-wide fire lane, have a 10-foot maximum height, monitored for temperature and moisture, and sprayed with water to control composting temperatures.</li> <li>▪ Presence of fire extinguishers, smoking prohibitions, a water truck, an ongoing inspection program for conditions that could create a fire hazard, and limiting the depth of green materials and wood waste storage piles to 20 feet.</li> </ul>			

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**Table 2-1. Summary of Impacts, Control Measures and Mitigation Measures (continued)**

Impact	Applicant-proposed control measure <sup>a</sup>	Potential significance with control measure	EIR recommended mitigation measure <sup>b</sup>	Potential significance with mitigation
<p><b>Chapter 11 (continued)</b>                      IMPACT 11-5 (continued)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Use of on-site equipment to extinguish a fire if it occurs.</li> <li>c) All required permits from the RFD would be obtained and the Applicant would comply with permit conditions.</li> <li>d) Necessary measures at the landfill would be taken for prompt fire control at the landfill, including use of heavy equipment, stockpiled soil, and water suppression.</li> <li>e) Any incoming burning wastes would be deposited in a safe area and extinguished pursuant to 27 CCR §20780.</li> <li>f) The WCCSL Emergency Response and Evacuation Plan would be implemented as necessary.</li> </ul>			
<p>IMPACT 11-6. The generation of bioaerosols and endotoxins during the composting process can create health and safety issues for employees and users of the facility.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Water would be applied at least twice daily, more often when windy, on internal roads for dust control purposes.</li> <li>b) Green waste, wood waste, and composting materials would be watered as unloaded.</li> <li>c) Green waste, wood waste, and composting materials would be pre-screened to avoid dusty materials.</li> <li>d) Water spray would be applied during the shredding process to wet the material being shredded.</li> <li>e) Water would be applied on the compost windrows and pathways prior to aeration (turning).</li> </ul>	<p>Less than significant</p>	<p>None required</p>	<p>Less than significant</p>

a. Control measures are proposed by the Applicant as part of the proposed Project. Control measures typically are procedures known to further reduce the potential for impacts based on regulatory agency requirements, standards in the industry, and operating experience.

b. Mitigation measures are measures recommended by this EIR to be implemented where there is a significant impact and no Applicant-proposed control measures have been identified, or in combination with proposed control measures. Mitigation measures are designed to reduce impacts to a less-than-significant level compared to stated significance criteria.

**Table 2-1. Summary of Impacts, Control Measures and Mitigation Measures (continued)**

Impact	Applicant-proposed control measure <sup>a</sup>	Potential significance with control measure	EIR recommended mitigation measure <sup>b</sup>	Potential significance with mitigation
<p><b>Chapter 11 (continued)</b>                      IMPACT 11-6 (continued)</p> <p>IMPACT 11-7. The proposed spraying or spreading of liquid biosolids (greater than 90 percent moisture) to the landfill sideslopes as well as the spreading of drier biosolids (less than 90 percent moisture) could impact WCCSL employees and users of the Trail.</p>	<p>f) Finished stabilized compost would be screened and loaded during low wind speed conditions (less than 20 mph); handling of compost would be suspended if the wind speed increases (above 20 mph).</p> <p>g) Heavy equipment would have enclosed cabs for operators, and other employees would be required to use dust masks as necessary.</p> <p>h) Uniforms are available to employees, and shower facilities would also be available in the proposed WRC so employees can shower and change clothes at the end of the day.</p> <p>i) Wind fences and berms would be strategically located in the Organics Materials Processing Area to reduce wind effects and control wind erosion.</p> <p>a) Biosolids would not be placed in any area where the public can have contact with the materials. During biosolids application, sensitive portions of the Trail would be closed for a 4- to 6-week period and areas fenced off to prevent public access until the materials are disked into the soil surface of the landfill cover.</p> <p>b) Signs would be posted at the edge of biosolids application areas indicating boundaries of the area and warning unauthorized persons of the restricted access.</p>	<p>Potentially significant</p>	<p>a) WCCSL employees would have the necessary inoculations prior to their participation in the biosolids spreading program.</p> <p>b) The Applicant would demonstrate to the RWQCB that lagoon storage of biosolids at the WCWD produces Class A biosolids pursuant to 40 CFR 503 regulations. This demonstration shall include, but is not limited to, the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A work plan would be prepared which defines the pathogen and related testing that will be completed on the</li> </ul>	<p>Less than significant</p>
<p>a. Control measures are proposed by the Applicant as part of the proposed Project. Control measures typically are procedures know to further reduce the potential for impacts based on regulatory agency requirements, standards in the industry, and operating experience.</p> <p>b. Mitigation measures are measures recommended by this EIR to be implemented where there is a significant impact and no Applicant-proposed control measures have been identified, or in combination with proposed control measures. Mitigation measures are designed to reduce impacts to a less-than-significant level compared to stated significance criteria.</p>				

**Table 2-1. Summary of Impacts, Control Measures and Mitigation Measures (continued)**

Impact	Applicant-proposed control measure <sup>a</sup>	Potential significance with control measure	EIR recommended mitigation measure <sup>b</sup>	Potential significance with mitigation
<p><b>Chapter 11 (continued)</b>                      IMPACT 11-7 (continued)</p>	<p>c) Spray application of liquid biosolids of typically 2 to 6 percent solids would be conducted at the southwestern portion of the WCCSL site only under favorable wind conditions (e.g., less than 10 mph), when wind drift of bioaerosols to the Trail is not likely.</p> <p>d) Spray application of biosolids would be conducted in a downwind direction and applications would be adjusted to account for wind speeds and directions. Spraying would be suspended if necessary (wind speeds in excess of 20 mph or wind blowing toward the Trail).</p> <p>e) Employees would be required to use protective clothing and instructed in proper biosolids handling procedures.</p> <p>f) Regular follow-up observations of working practices would be conducted by the Applicant and quarterly employee retraining would be required to assure public health safeguards are met.</p> <p>g) An annual report would be prepared, under the review and oversight of the LEA, which summarizes the health protection procedures that were followed, any problems, and corrective measures that were or need to be taken.</p>		<p>biosolids. The work plan would be reviewed by the RWQCB and the EPA Region 9 Sludge Coordinator before beginning work.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Upon approval of the work plan, pathogen testing work would be completed on digested sludge and sludge withdrawn from the storage lagoon to determine if Class A pathogen densities have been achieved.</li> <li>▪ Lagoon operational parameters would be defined during this testing work that would then be used in the future to help define the conditions under which Class A material is produced – conditions such as length of time within lagoon storage, feeding limitations, etc.</li> </ul> <p>c) Lacking such a demonstration in Mitigation Measure (b) above, the Applicant would demonstrate to the RWQCB that a combination of Trail closure, rotational dried biosolids spreading, and fencing can be used to provide the necessary site restrictions to conform to 40 CFR 503 regulations and provide the necessary public health protection. The demonstration shall include, but is not limited to, the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Identify set-back distances/restrictions from the Trail and</li> </ul>	
<p>a.</p> <p>b.</p>	<p>Control measures are proposed by the Applicant as part of the proposed Project. Control measures typically are procedures know to further reduce the potential for impacts based on regulatory agency requirements, standards in the industry, and operating experience.</p> <p>Mitigation measures are measures recommended by this EIR to be implemented where there is a significant impact and no Applicant-proposed control measures have been identified, or in combination with proposed control measures. Mitigation measures are designed to reduce impacts to a less-than-significant level compared to stated significance criteria.</p>			

**Table 2-1. Summary of Impacts, Control Measures and Mitigation Measures (continued)**

Impact	Applicant-proposed control measure <sup>a</sup>	Potential significance with control measure	EIR recommended mitigation measure <sup>b</sup>	Potential significance with mitigation
<p><b>Chapter 11 (continued)</b>                      IMPACT 11-7 (continued)</p>			<p>any other public-accessible area/locations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Define fencing, signing, and related features that will be adequate to prevent public access to areas of biosolids application under certain site conditions.</li> <li>▪ Define other restrictions such as area closure during and after spreading/application, closure for certain periods of time or time of day, closure during rain, fog, or other situations.</li> </ul> <p>d) The Applicant would demonstrate to the RWQCB compliance with the vector attraction reduction requirements of 40 CFR 503 regulations. It is assumed Option 1, Table 11-4) would be appropriate and involves demonstrating that the mass of volatile solids (VS) in the biosolids is reduced by a minimum of 38 percent during biosolids treatment. The minimum of 38 percent VS reduction in the treatment system can be demonstrated with either of the two following methods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Direct Calculations.</b> The VS concentration in its influent and effluent biosolids samples will be monitored. Influent samples would be the 24-hour composite sample paced with the influent flow rates.</li> </ul>	

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**Table 2-1. Summary of Impacts, Control Measures and Mitigation Measures (continued)**

Impact	Applicant-proposed control measure <sup>a</sup>	Potential significance with control measure	EIR recommended mitigation measure <sup>b</sup>	Potential significance with mitigation
<p><b>Chapter 11 (continued)</b>                      IMPACT 11-7 (continued)</p> <p>IMPACT 11-8. Biosolids and dredged materials can contain elevated levels of organic chemicals, which can make the land application or composting of these materials potentially harmful to public health and safety and the environment.</p> <p>IMPACT 11-9. Biosolids can contain elevated levels of pollutants, which can make land application of this material potentially harmful to public health and safety and the environment.</p>	<p>a) Prior to accepting biosolids from WCWD or other sources, or dredged materials, the Applicant would enforce WCCSL's Waste Acceptance Guidelines and require the project sponsor to provide sufficient chemical characterization data that would enable the Applicant to demonstrate to the RWQCB that the material is non-hazardous pursuant to 40 CFR Part 261 and 22 CCR, Division 4.5, Chapter 11, Article 3.</p> <p>a) Prior to accepting biosolids from sources other than WCWD, the Applicant would enforce WCCSL's Waste Acceptance Guidelines and require the entity to provide</p>	<p>Less than significant</p> <p>Less than significant</p>	<p>Effluent samples could be daily grab samples. The mass of VS reduction can be calculated directly from the flow and VS concentration data.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Sludge Production.</b> The VS reduction is proportionate to the sludge production. From the biochemical oxygen demand and total suspended solids concentrations and flow rate in the influent and effluent samples, the sludge production rate can be calculated and the reduction of VS mass can be verified.</li> </ul> <p>None required</p> <p>None required</p>	<p>Less than significant</p> <p>Less than significant</p>
<p>a.</p> <p>b.</p>	<p>Control measures are proposed by the Applicant as part of the proposed Project. Control measures typically are procedures know to further reduce the potential for impacts based on regulatory agency requirements, standards in the industry, and operating experience.</p> <p>Mitigation measures are measures recommended by this EIR to be implemented where there is a significant impact and no Applicant-proposed control measures have been identified, or in combination with proposed control measures. Mitigation measures are designed to reduce impacts to a less-than-significant level compared to stated significance criteria.</p>	<p>Less than significant</p>	<p>None required</p>	<p>Less than significant</p>

**Table 2-1. Summary of Impacts, Control Measures and Mitigation Measures (continued)**

Impact	Applicant-proposed control measure <sup>a</sup>	Potential significance with control measure	EIR recommended mitigation measure <sup>b</sup>	Potential significance with mitigation
<p><b>Chapter 11 (continued)</b>                      IMPACT 11-9 (continued)</p>	<p>documentation (including test results) that the biosolids meet pollutant limits included in 40 CFR 503 and 14 CCR §17868.2 regulations, and testing standards under 22 CCR.</p>	<p>Less than significant</p>	<p>None required</p>	<p>Less than significant</p>
<p>IMPACT 11-10. Elevated pathogen and pollutant levels in the finished compost product could make its use harmful to public health and safety and the environment.</p>	<p>a) The Applicant would comply with Federal and State regulatory standards for compost operation, pollutant concentrations, pathogen reduction, monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting.</p>	<p>Less than significant</p>	<p>None required</p>	<p>Less than significant</p>
<p>IMPACT 11-11. Green wastes can contain the plant pathogen <i>Phytophthora ramorum</i>, the causative agent of Sudden Oak Death. The Composting Facility and Wood Waste Recovery Facility could facilitate the spread of this pathogen.</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>Potentially significant</p>	<p>a) The Applicant would comply with new revised Federal rule and revised California rule regarding composting and control of <i>Phytophthora ramorum</i>, expected some time in 2003. If finished compost or mulch is transported out of the quarantined area, a Compliance Agreement would be executed with the County Agricultural Commissioner at the required time and specified conditions therein followed.</p>	<p>Less than significant.</p>
<p>IMPACT 11-12. Expansion of the incoming waste stream along with increased site recycling and solid waste disposal activities could lead to increased presence of vectors and nuisance pests which could be harmful to public health and safety.</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>Less than significant</p>	<p>None required</p>	<p>Less than significant</p>

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**Table 2-1. Summary of Impacts, Control Measures and Mitigation Measures (continued)**

Impact	Applicant-proposed control measure <sup>a</sup>	Potential significance with control measure	EIR recommended mitigation measure <sup>b</sup>	Potential significance with mitigation
<p><b>Chapter 12. Noise</b></p> <p>IMPACT 12-1. The proposed Project would involve expanded activities and equipment usage, expanded hours of operation, as well as relocated operations, which could result in increased noise levels in excess of standards and/or a permanent increase in ambient noise levels.</p>	None	Less than significant	None required	Less than significant
<p>IMPACT 12-2. The proposed Project could expose persons to excessive noise or vibration levels.</p>	None	Less than significant	None required	Less than significant
<p>IMPACT 12-3. The proposed Project could result in a temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels.</p>	None	Less than significant	None required	Less than significant
<p>IMPACT 12-4. The proposed Project would increase traffic on the local street system serving the WCCSL and would extend the hours that materials could be transported to the BMPC, thereby potentially exposing sensitive land uses adjacent to the roadways to new and increased ambient noise levels.</p>	None	Less than significant	None required	Less than significant

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