

Material-Containing Asbestos. Asbestos-containing materials could be encountered during the demolition, relocation, or remodeling of existing buildings. Asbestos can also be found in utility pipes/pipelines. If asbestos is present in onsite structures, proposed demolition activities would result in a release of asbestos, and a potentially significant air quality impact. Waste materials brought to the landfill may also inadvertently contain asbestos, and should be discussed in the analysis.

Naturally-Occurring Asbestos. According to the APCD, the project site is located in an area containing potential naturally occurring asbestos, serpentine or ultramafic rock. A potential fault exists in the area that could contain ultramafic material. The State Air Resources Board considers asbestos a toxic air contaminant. If asbestos is present within the soil underlying the project site, future grading and site disturbance activities into native material could release the asbestos into the air, resulting in a potentially significant air quality impact. Since native material will be used as landfill cover, this issue will need further analysis.

Developmental Burning. On February 5, 2000, the APCD prohibited developmental burning of vegetative material within San Luis Obispo County; however, in certain situations where no technically feasible alternative is available, limited burning under restrictions may be allowed. Unregulated burning would result in a potentially significant air quality impact. Burning is not proposed within the existing landfill or proposed expansion.

Vehicle Emissions. Air Quality impacts will occur from both on- and off-site vehicle emissions. Based on existing operation analysis from the previous EIR, the following on-site vehicles/equipment are expected on a daily basis: tractor, scraper, motor grader, water truck, compactor. The following activities would generate additional emissions that will need to be included in the analysis: Landfill cover material being transported from off-site; finished products needing to be transported off-site (e.g., compost, sorted recyclables, etc.), employee vehicles.

Clean Air Plan Consistency. The proposed project would be located within a rural area, and is considered by APCD as inconsistent with the Clean Air Plan.

Permits. The existing landfill holds several permits with APCD, including three relating to composting. APCD has indicated that additional permits may be necessary. Further analysis should include discussion about the existing and possible permitting requirements.

Mitigation/ Action Required. Due to the project's potential impacts to air quality and that San Luis Obispo County has been designated non-attainment for PM₁₀ (fine particulate), additional analysis of air quality impacts shall be accomplished by a qualified air quality specialist and shall include, but not necessarily be limited to, the following:

1. Consultation with the Air Pollution Control District.
2. A description of the existing air quality in the project area, including:
 - a. Discussion of applicable State and Federal air quality standards.
 - b. Local climate and air pollution meteorology.
 - c. Local trends and patterns of air pollutant concentrations including air quality monitoring data from local monitoring stations.
3. Discussion of State and Federal attainment status and current air quality planning efforts within the County.
4. Discussion of County air quality policies relative to development, using thresholds of significance derived from the adopted Clean Air Plan, and other sources, as applicable.
5. Summary of the thresholds and air quality constraints for development of the property.
6. Recommendation and discussion of adequate and feasible mitigation measures, if any, to address air quality impacts.

4. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES - Will the project:	Potentially Significant	Impact can & will be mitigated	Insignificant Impact	Not Applicable
a) Result in a loss of unique or special status species or their habitats?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Reduce the extent, diversity or quality of native or other important vegetation?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Impact wetland or riparian habitat?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Introduce barriers to movement of resident or migratory fish or wildlife species, or factors, which could hinder the normal activities of wildlife?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Other: _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Setting. The following habitats were observed on the proposed project: Grasses , oak woodland, riparian.

Based on the latest California Diversity database, and other biological references, the following is a list of sensitive vegetation, wildlife and/or habitat that have been identified as potentially being within the vicinity of the proposed project:

Plants- Pismo clarkia (*Clarkia speciosa ssp. immaculate*) is known to exist in four locations within 0.8 miles of the property. Pismo clarkia is listed as a Federal endangered species, as a rare species by the State, and is included on CNPS List 1B. It has a R-E-D (Rarity-Endangerment-Distribution) code of 3-3-3. This annual herb occurs on low, sandy hills (<100 meters), from Pismo to Edna Valley, in southern San Luis Obispo County. Most Pismo clarkia populations are found in valley and foothill grasslands, and in the margins between chaparral and oak woodland communities near the coast.

Natural populations observed in the Arroyo Grande and Nipomo Mesa areas appear to flourish in open areas located on northerly or easterly facing sandy slopes, which have experienced some form of soil disturbance. A recovery plan for Pismo clarkia has been prepared (USFWS 1998) that documents distribution patterns, principal threats, conservation efforts, habitat management, and recovery strategies for the species. The principal threat to the Pismo clarkia is habitat destruction and degradation due to development.

Obispo indian paintbrush (*Castilleja densiflora ssp. obispoensis*) is known to occur within 0.3 miles of the property. Obispo Indian paintbrush (*Castilleja densiflora ssp. obispoensis*) is a CNPS List 1B annual herb. This species occurs in valley and foothill grasslands and occasional intergrades with other subspecies. The elevation range for this species is 10 to 400 meters, and the blooming period is April through May.

Wells's manzanita (*Arctostaphylos wellsii*) is known to occur about 0.6 miles west and 0.6 miles south of the property. Wells's manzanita (*Arctostaphylos wellsii*) is an evergreen shrub that is found on sandstone soils in closed cone coniferous forests and chaparral. The typical flowering period is December through April. The species grows from 30 m to

400 m (98 ft to 1,312 ft) elevations. Wells's manzanita is considered rare by CNPS (List 1B, RED 2-3-3).

Brewer's spineflower (*Chorizanthe breweri*) is known to occur about 0.7 miles west of the property. Brewer's spineflower (*Chorizanthe breweri*) is a member of the buckwheat family, and is endemic to San Luis Obispo County. It is generally found growing on serpentinite, rock or gravelly substrates within closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, or coastal scrub plant communities. It is an annual herb with a blooming period from May through August and is considered rare by CNPS (List 1B).

San Luis Obispo County lupine (*Lupinus ludovicianus*) is known to occur about 0.6 miles south of the property. San Luis Obispo County lupine (*Lupinus ludovicianus*) is a perennial herb that is found on sandstone or sandy soils and in chaparral and cismontane woodland habitats. The species generally blooms from April through July. The lupine is the official flower of San Luis Obispo County. The plant is primarily threatened by grazing and trampling. The CNPS considers this plant to be endangered in portions of its range in California and elsewhere (List 1B, 3-2-3)

Wildlife-Southwestern pond turtle (*Emys (=Clemmys) marmorata pallida*) is found on site, as well as two other locations about ½ mile away. Southwestern pond turtle (*Emys (=Clemmys) marmorata pallida*) prefers slow-water aquatic habitat with available basking sites nearby. Hatchlings require shallow water habitat with relatively dense submergent vegetation for foraging. Southwestern pond turtle is a federal and California Species of Special Concern.

American badger (*Taxidea taxus*) is known to occur about 0.05 miles south of the property.

South/Central Coast Steelhead Trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*) is known to occur about 0.5 miles west of the property. South/Central Coast Steelhead Trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*) require cool, deep pools for holding through the summer, prior to spawning in the winter. Such pools were not encountered on the subject property. Generally, the fish is found in shallow areas, with cobble or boulder bottoms at the tails of pools. South/Central Coast Steelhead Trout is considered federally threatened and a California species of Special Concern.

The applicant has recently completed or is in the process of providing several biological assessments to address impacts associated with biological resources.

Impact. The project proposes grading, filling or vegetation removal for much of the site. As described in the setting section, the impact area supports multiple sensitive species. Without adequate controls the project could result in adverse indirect impacts to surface water entering nearby creeks and impacted related biological resources (e.g., sediment entering waterway, chemically-based wastes impacting plants and wildlife, etc.). As a part of the composting effort, problematic vectors could be introduced (e.g., pine pitch canker, sudden oak death syndrome, etc.) to the area that could have a significant impact to nearby sensitive biological resources.

Mitigation/Conclusion. Potentially significant impacts to biological resources must be identified and evaluated by a qualified biologist. The biological resource analysis should include, but not be limited to, the following:

1. Consultation with the State Department of Fish and Game and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service.
2. Consultation with the California Native Plant Society, the Audubon Society, and other conservation organizations as appropriate.
3. Any biological reports prepared for the applicant shall be reviewed for accuracy and adequacy, and incorporated into subsequent analysis;
4. Identification of all rare, threatened and/or endangered plant and wildlife species on site.

5. Identification of all rare, threatened and/or endangered plant and wildlife species off-site which could potentially be affected by the proposed project.
6. Identification of other sensitive, unique or important plant and wildlife species and communities of the project area.
7. The consultant shall prepare mapping that illustrates the locations of the following (if any):
 - a. Location of individuals and groups of rare, threatened, and/or endangered plant species.
 - b. Habitat for rare, threatened and/or endangered plant and animal species.
 - c. Wetlands and riparian areas.
 - d. Other areas of sensitive, unique or important biological resources.
8. Identification of short-term and long-term impacts on rare, threatened, and/or endangered species and species habitat.
9. Identification of cumulative impacts on the area's ecosystem, which could result from the project.
10. Identification and discussion of feasible mitigation measures, if any, which could be included in the project to minimize potential adverse biological impacts to less than significant levels.

5. CULTURAL RESOURCES - <i>Will the project:</i>	Potentially Significant	Impact can & will be mitigated	Insignificant Impact	Not Applicable
a) <i>Disturb pre-historic resources?</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) <i>Disturb historic resources?</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) <i>Disturb paleontological resources?</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) <i>Other:</i> _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Setting - Cultural Resources. The project is located in an area historically occupied by the Obispeno Chumash. . No historic structures are present or known to exist in the area.

Paleontological Resources. Paleontological resources are the fossilized remains of prehistoric plant and animal organisms, as well as the mineralized impressions (trace fossils) left as indirect evidence of the form and activity of such organisms. Under state and federal law, paleontological resources are considered to be nonrenewable resources.

Paleontologic sensitivity is the potential for a geologic unit to produce scientifically significant fossils, as determined by rock type, past history of the rock unit in producing fossil materials, and fossil sites that are recorded in the unit. A paleontologic sensitivity rating is derived from fossil data from the entire geologic unit, not just from a specific survey area. However, it does not measure the significance of individual fossils present within the County, because it is impossible to accurately predict what individual fossils may be discovered. The significance of an individual fossil can only be determined after it is found and evaluated.

A three-fold classification of sensitivity, labeled as high, low and indeterminate, is used in California and recommended by the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology, as follows:

- High Sensitivity- Indicates fossils are currently observed onsite, localities are recorded within the study area and/or the unit has a history of producing numerous significant fossil remains.
- Low Sensitivity- Indicates significant fossils are not likely to be found because of random fossil distribution pattern, extreme youth of the rock unit and/or the method of rock formation, such as alteration by heat and pressure.

- Indeterminate Sensitivity- Unknown or undetermined status indicates that the rock unit either has not been sufficiently studied or lacks good exposures to warrant a definitive rating. This rating is treated initially as having a high sensitivity or potential. After study or monitoring, the unit may fall into one of the other categories.

Other professionals expand the previous classification to include up to three additional ratings of very high, moderate and no sensitivity, as follows:

- No Sensitivity- Some paleontologists use this for crystalline rock units such as igneous rocks, where the rock forms from molten magma, which would preclude fossil preservation.
- Moderate Sensitivity- Applied by some to geologic units that have a history of producing meager fossil collections.
- Very High Sensitivity- May be warranted for a project that contains very well known and scientifically important localities. Another example would be if a known fossil bone bed is present or is predicted to be present.

Paleontological resources are generally found in sedimentary rock units in which the boundaries of a sedimentary rock unit define the limits of paleontologic sensitivity in a given region. In a sense, volcanic ash eruptions into a lake or ocean basin also constitute sedimentary rock units that may contain fossil material. Most fossil material is found where bedrock is exposed on the surface, typically in mountainous terrain or in areas where erosion has removed the soil or regolith surface. As a result, paleontological sites are normally discovered in cliffs, ledges, steep gullies, or along wave-cut terraces where vertical rock sections are exposed. Fossil material may be exposed by a trench, ditch, or channel caused by construction. Regional geologic papers usually present numerous invertebrate fossil sites especially in marine rocks. Some invertebrate fossil sites are more productive than others. It is the richness of invertebrate fossils in marine rocks that make a particular invertebrate fossil discovery of less critical concern and significance. Vertebrate fossil sites are usually found in non-marine or continental deposits. Occasionally vertebrate marine fossils such as whale, porpoise, seal, or sea lion can be found in marine rock units such as the Miocene Monterey Formation and the Pliocene Sisquoc Formations known to occur throughout Central and Southern California. Vertebrate fossils of continental material are usually rare, sporadic, and localized. Scattered vertebrate remains (mammoth, mastadon, horse, ground sloth, camel, and rodents) have been identified from the Pleistocene non-marine continental terrace deposits on Vandenberg Air Force Base to the south (Harz 2003). Presently none of these sites have been published in the literature but known through fossil catalogues (Jefferson 2001, Revised).

Impact. The project may be in an area that would be considered culturally sensitive due to proximity of unique landforms, water and other known resources. The Cold Canyon Landfill site is underlain primarily by the Monterey formation and flanked on the north and south by deposits of the Pismo formation. The potential exists for paleontological resources to be encountered from soil disturbing or removal activities and will need further analysis. No structures exist within the expansion area and impacts to historical resources are not expected.

Mitigation/Action Required. Due to the potentially significant impacts to cultural and paleontological resources, additional analysis is needed by a qualified archaeologist/ paleontologist and shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

1. A review of archaeological records to identify known archaeological sites.
2. Any archaeological or paleontological reports prepared for the applicant shall be reviewed for accuracy and adequacy, and incorporated into subsequent analysis;
2. As needed, survey of areas of the project site that are most likely to contain archaeological resources and be subject to future development.
3. An evaluation and discussion of the cultural importance of on site and/or surrounding

archaeological resources.

4. A survey of geological maps, and evaluation and discussion of the importance of potential on site and/or surrounding paleontological resources.
5. Recommendation and discussion of adequate and feasible mitigation measures, if any, to ensure that known and unknown paleontological and archaeological resources are adequately protected.

The location and detailed descriptions of pre-historic archaeological resources, if found, will be contained in an appendix to be published under separate cover and clearly marked "Confidential, Not For Public Review".

6. GEOLOGY AND SOILS -

Will the project:

	Potentially Significant	Impact can & will be mitigated	Insignificant Impact	Not Applicable
a) <i>Result in exposure to or production of unstable earth conditions, such as landslides, earthquakes, liquefaction, ground failure, land subsidence or other similar hazards?</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) <i>Be within a California Geological Survey "Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone"?</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) <i>Result in soil erosion, topographic changes, loss of topsoil or unstable soil conditions from project-related improvements, such as vegetation removal, grading, excavation, or fill?</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) <i>Change rates of soil absorption, or amount or direction of surface runoff?</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) <i>Include structures located on expansive soils?</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f) <i>Change the drainage patterns where substantial on- or off-site sedimentation/ erosion or flooding may occur?</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g) <i>Involve activities within the 100-year flood zone?</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h) <i>Be inconsistent with the goals and policies of the County's Safety Element relating to Geologic and Seismic Hazards?</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
i) <i>Preclude the future extraction of valuable mineral resources?</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

6. GEOLOGY AND SOILS -
Will the project:

Potentially Significant Impact can & will be mitigated Insignificant Impact Not Applicable

j) **Other:** _____

Setting. Regulatory Policies. The County's Safety Element includes the following goal: "Minimize the potential for loss of life and property resulting from geologic and seismic hazards". This Element also includes policies and standards intended on achieving this goal. The County's Land Use Ordinance includes provisions to address drainage, as well as sedimentation and erosion control.

Subject Property. The topography of the project is nearly level to steeply sloping with a low-laying area (wetland) at the southern edge of the expansion area. The area proposed for development is outside of the Geologic Study Area designation. The landslide risk potential is considered low to high. The liquefaction potential during a ground-shaking event is considered low.. Active faulting is known to exist on the subject property. The project is within a known geologic formation area containing ultramafic rock or soils.

Seismicity. Portions of the Coast Range of California lie within the County. This range is considered a geologically complex and seismically active region that is subject to earthquakes and potentially significant groundshaking, fault rupture, liquefaction, tsunami, and seiche hazards. Active, potentially active, and inactive faults are located throughout the County.

Within the County, the Coast Range is further divided into four distinct seismotectonic domains including the Santa Maria-San Luis Range, Coastal Franciscan, Salinian, and the Western San Joaquin Valley. The project is within the Santa Maria-San Luis Range.

Santa Maria Basin-San Luis Range Domain. Comprising the southwestern area of the County, this range covers several planning areas, including San Luis Bay (Inland and Coastal), South County (Inland and Coastal), southwestern portions of Estero, and the western portions of San Luis Obispo. Two recognized active faults are located in this domain, the Hosgri and the Los Osos. Geologic hazards within this domain include groundshaking, liquefaction, seismic related settlement of alluvium in low-lying areas, and tsunamis and coastal erosion in ocean front areas. The majority of the range has a low landslide potential, however, steeper terrain areas and the less developed areas of the Santa Lucia Range and Irish Hills have the potential for severe landslides.

Groundshaking. Groundshaking (or seismic shaking) caused by fault movement during an earthquake has the potential to result in the damage or destruction of buildings, infrastructure, and possible injury or loss of life throughout the County. Groundshaking may occur as a result of movement along a fault located within the County or along a more distant fault. The intensity of groundshaking in a particular area is dependent on several factors, including: the earthquake magnitude, distance from the epicenter, duration of strong ground motion, local geologic conditions, and the fundamental period of the structure. Groundshaking can also trigger secondary seismic phenomenon such as liquefaction, lateral spreading, seismically induced settlement and slope instability, tsunami and seiche, and other forms of ground rupture and seismic responses (SLO County 1999). Based on the previous EIR, which considered a number of fault zones as far as 42 miles away, it was determined that a Maximum Probable Earthquake would range between 6.3 to 8.3 on the Richter scale.

Fault Rupture. Fault rupture refers to displacement of the ground surface along a fault trace, and is a potential hazard where future development would cross or be constructed astride known fault zones. Damage associated with fault-related ground rupture is normally confined to a narrow band along the trend of the fault, and fault displacement usually involves forces so great that it is generally not feasible (structurally and economically) to design and build structures to accommodate this rapid displacement. The greatest risk for fault displacement is generally thought to be along historically

active and potentially active faults. A portion of the subject property is located over the Indian Knob fault. Based on the previous EIR, this fault is not considered to be active (not of Holocene age).

Clean Water Act. The Clean Water Act has established a regulatory system for the management of storm water discharges from construction, industrial and municipal sources. The California State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) has adopted a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Storm Water General Permit that requires the implementation of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for discharges regulated under the SWRCB program. Currently, construction sites of one acre and greater may need to prepare and implement a SWPPP which focuses on controlling storm water runoff. Municipal and industrial sources are also regulated under separate NPDES general permits. The Regional Water Quality Control Board is the local extension of the SWRCB, who currently monitors these SWPPPs.

DRAINAGE – The area proposed for development is outside/within the 100-year Flood Hazard designation. The closest creek an unnamed stream from the proposed development is approximately 0.05 miles feet to the south. As described in the Natural Resource Conservation Service Soil Survey, the soil is considered very poorly to moderately drained. For areas where drainage is identified as a potential issue, the LUO (Sec. 22.52.080) includes a provision to prepare a drainage plan to minimize potential drainage impacts. This plan would need to address measures such as: constructing on-site retention or detention basins, or installing surface water flow dissipaters. This plan would also need to show that the increased surface runoff would have no more impacts than that caused by historic flows.

SEDIMENTATION AND EROSION – The soil types and descriptions are listed in the previous Agriculture section under “Setting”. As described in the NRCS Soil Survey, the soil surface is considered to have low to moderate erodibility and low to moderate shrink-swell characteristics.

Erosion of graded and active landfill areas and discharge of sediment down gradient will likely result, if adequate temporary and permanent measures are not taken before, during and after vegetation removal and grading, as well as from ongoing landfill operations. If not properly mitigated, these impacts both on the project site and within surrounding areas may be significant.

A sedimentation and erosion control plan shall be prepared per County Land Use Ordinance [(Inland), Sec. 22.52.090] and incorporated into the project to minimize sedimentation and erosion. The plan will need to be prepared by a registered civil engineer and address the following to minimize temporary and long-term sedimentation and erosion: slope surface stabilization, erosion and sedimentation control devices and final erosion control measures. When highly erosive conditions exist, a sedimentation and erosion control plan is required (LUO Sec. 22.52.090) to minimize these impacts. When required, the plan is prepared by a civil engineer to address both temporary and long-term sedimentation and erosion impacts. As previously stated, projects involving more than one acre of disturbance are subject to the preparation of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), which focuses on controlling storm water runoff.

Impact. As proposed, the project will ultimately result in the disturbance of over 50 acres. This request includes the following significant changes:

- 1) Existing **landfill** would expand
 - a. the existing “Resource Recovery Park” (which includes a Public Drop-Off facility, construction and demo debris recycling (expansion proposed), household hazardous waste drop-off, universal and electronic waste processing and recycling) from 2 to 4 acres,
 - b. increase landfill volume/ capacity from 6.09 to 12.9 million cubic yards;
 - c. Increase disposal operation area by 46 acres (existing overall facility size would change from 121 to 209 acres).

- 2) Existing **composting facility** would extend hours from 8 am - 3 pm to 7 am - 4:30 pm, expand compost volume from 300 to 450 tons per day; expand acceptable compost materials to include food waste from residential/ industrial/ commercial sources and additional ag by-products; expand compost area from 14 to up to 25 acres for storage and processing; and
- 3) Existing **material recovery/sort facility** would reclassify from Recycling Center to Large Volume Processing Facility to allow for commercial recyclables and additional residential recyclables, expand from 120 tons/ day to 400 tons /day; increase hours of operation would change from 8 am – 4:30 pm to 7 am – 10 pm that would accommodate a second shift, and enlarge facility; add pole barn to cover material storage area.
- 4) Public entrance location would be moved approximately 2,800 feet to the southeast on Highway 227.
- 5) The expansion will result in up to 41 additional employees.

Processing and storing of hazardous wastes has not changed and is limited to household sources. Seismic impact analysis will need to focus on the protective liner installed (existing and future) to keep leachate from entering the groundwater, and after a seismic event, how it will be effectively monitored and repaired to avoid significant impacts to groundwater resources.

Numerous soils and geological reports for the applicant have been completed for the existing site.

Mitigation/Action Required

Drainage, Erosion, and Sedimentation. A registered engineer must evaluate potentially significant drainage, erosion, and sedimentation impacts. The analysis should include, but not be limited to, the following:

1. Consultation with the County Public Works Department, the United States Natural Resource Conservation Service, and the Resource Conservation District.
2. Identification and mapping of significant drainage courses and watersheds.
3. Identification and mapping of all areas within the project boundaries that currently experience drainage and/or flooding conditions.
4. Identification and mapping of all areas that could potentially be adversely affected by drainage, erosion, or sedimentation impacts resulting from the development the proposed project.
5. Identification of cumulative impacts on the area's ecosystem, which could result from the project.
6. Identification and discussion of feasible mitigation measures, if any, which could be included in the project to minimize potential adverse drainage, erosion, and sedimentation impacts.
7. Evaluate any existing reports previously prepared for the applicant for accuracy or adequacy that relate to the above issues.

Geologic Hazards/Site Alteration. A Registered Engineering geologist will be needed to consider the following when evaluating the project's potentially significant impacts to or from geological resources:

1. Consultation with the County Public Works Department, the County Department of Planning and Building, reference to the San Luis Obispo County Land Use Ordinance (including the Safety Element) and County GIS mapping.
2. Incorporate at a minimum the following project setting components:
 - a. Underlying formations
 - b. Faulting
 - c. Slope stability

- d. Potential liquefaction hazards
 - e. Potential landslide hazards
3. Mapping of significant areas that pose geologic hazards.
 4. Evaluation and discussion of the geologic features of the site and surrounding area that may have a significant adverse impact on the development of the project.
 5. Evaluation and discussion of impacts associated with topographical alteration (or saturation of soil, as applicable) including stability of roads, cut slopes, fill slopes, drainage structures, and other improvements.
 6. Identification and discussion of feasible mitigation measures, if any, which could be included in the project to avoid or substantially reduce potentially significant impacts related to geologic hazards or topographic alteration.

7. HAZARDS & HAZARDOUS MATERIALS - <i>Will the project:</i>	Potentially Significant	Impact can & will be mitigated	Insignificant Impact	Not Applicable
a) <i>Result in a risk of explosion or release of hazardous substances (e.g. oil, pesticides, chemicals, radiation) or exposure of people to hazardous substances?</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) <i>Interfere with an emergency response or evacuation plan?</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) <i>Expose people to safety risk associated with airport flight pattern?</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) <i>Increase fire hazard risk or expose people or structures to high fire hazard conditions?</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) <i>Create any other health hazard or potential hazard?</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f) <i>Other: <u>Vector & Disease Control</u></i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Setting. The existing project is currently approved to collect household hazardous wastes. The project currently includes an approved process to handle the methane gas generated by the project. The collected gas is routed to the Price Canyon oil field natural gas pipelines.

The project is not within a high severity risk area for fire. The existing facility includes an airborne gas emission capture and removal process to eliminate potential for surface explosions or fires. The 7 landfill gas probes are measured quarterly with results submitted to IWMA and APCD.

Litter & Disease Vectors. While the project is not within the Airport Review area, it is below the flight pattern used at the San Luis Obispo airport. In an effort to reduce the scavenging bird (primarily seagulls) population (potential disease vector), a falconry program was established within the last two years. Based on discussions with the operator's representative, this program has proven highly effective. Anecdotal information from neighbors confirms the bird population reduction, but also suggests that the remaining scavenging birds may be pushed higher to avoid the falcons, and