

## 3.6 Hazards and Hazardous Materials

### 3.6.1 Introduction

This section presents the affected environment and impacts for hazards and hazardous materials as a result of implementing the Proposed Project. Where appropriate, mitigation measures are proposed that would reduce potential impacts. Alternatives to the Proposed Project are analyzed in Section 6.

Environmental Data Research, Inc.® (EDR®) conducted a search of available environmental records, in support of the analysis in the EIR (see Appendix H-2). Additionally, the *Blasting Plan and Impact Analysis* (Vibra-Tech Engineers, Inc., 2008a) and responses to comments (Vibra-Tech Engineers, Inc., 2008b) regarding the *Blasting Plan and Impact Analysis* were completed for the Proposed Project (see Appendices J and J-1). Riverside County reviewed and approved the methodology and analysis conducted in support of this hazards and hazardous materials analysis, including the *Blasting Plan and Impact Analysis* and the responses to comments.

### 3.6.2 Affected Environment

#### 3.6.2.1 Policy and Regulatory Setting

This section presents applicable hazards and hazardous materials regulations for the Proposed Project.

##### Federal

***Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.*** The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) regulates hazardous waste from the time that waste is generated through its management, storage, transport, and treatment, until its final disposal (42 USC 6901 et seq.). EPA has authorized the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) to administer the RCRA in California.

***Oil Pollution Prevention.*** This regulation (40 CFR 112) establishes procedures, methods, equipment, and other requirements to prevent the discharge of oil from non-transportation-related facilities into waters of the United States. The regulation applies to facilities engaged in, among other activities, storing, processing, using, or consuming oil and oil products and requires that a spill prevention, control, and countermeasures (SPCC) plan be prepared.

***Occupational Safety and Health Act.*** Federal occupational safety and health regulations contain provisions for managing hazardous materials. The Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (OSHA) as amended by 29 USC 651–678 and 29 CFR 1910, promotes worker safety, worker training, and worker right-to-know. OSHA establishes regulatory requirements primarily by promulgating standards for occupational safety and health.

Employers are required to train a team of employees to applicable OSHA standards (Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response [HAZWOPER]) (29 CFR 1910.120), to respond to accidental releases of hazardous materials, and, as appropriate, to retain on-call contractors to respond to accidental releases of hazardous materials.

***Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act.*** Also known as Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) (42 USC 11001 et seq.), the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) was enacted by Congress as the national legislation on community safety. This law helps communities protect public health, safety, and the environment from chemical hazards. To implement EPCRA, Congress requires each state to appoint a state emergency response commission; the commission divides the state into emergency planning districts and names a local emergency planning committee for each district. EPCRA provides the requirements for emergency release notification, chemical inventory reporting, and toxic release inventories for facilities that handle chemicals.

***Mine Safety and Health Administration.*** The Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977 (Public Law 91-173, as amended by Public Law 95-164) provides that Mine Safety and Health Administration inspectors shall inspect each surface mine at least two times a year and each underground mine at least four times a year to determine the following: (1) compliance with health and safety standards or with any citation, order, or decision issued under the Mine Safety and Health Act and (2) whether an imminent danger exists. If violations of safety or health standards are found, inspectors will issue citations to the mine operators.

## State

***Certified Unified Program Agency.*** Administration of the Unified Program is authorized by the California Health and Safety Code (Chapter 6.11, Sections 25404-25404.8) and the CCR (Title 27, Division 1, Subdivision 4, Chapter 1, Sections 15100-15620). The Unified Program is implemented at the local level by government agencies certified by the secretary of California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal/EPA). The Unified Program consolidates, coordinates, and makes consistent the administrative requirements, permits, inspections, and enforcement activities of the environmental and emergency response programs summarized below. The Riverside County Hazardous Materials Management Division (HMMD), a division of the Riverside County Department of Environmental Health (DEH), is the Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA) for Riverside County.

- **Hazardous Materials Release Response Plans and Inventories (Business Plans):** The California Office of Emergency Services (OES) established the Business Plan Program (California Health and Safety Code, Chapter 6.95, Article 1, Sections 25500-25520; CCR, Title 19, Division 2, Chapter 4, Sections 2620-2734) to prevent or minimize the damage to public health and safety and the environment from a release or threatened release of hazardous materials, and to satisfy community right-to-know laws. This is accomplished by requiring businesses that handle hazardous materials in quantities equal to or greater than 55 gallons, 500 pounds, or 200 cubic feet of gas or extremely hazardous substances above the threshold planning quantity (40 CFR Part 355, Appendix A) to perform each of the following.
  - Inventory their hazardous materials
  - Develop a site map
  - Develop an emergency plan
  - Implement a training program for employees

- **California Accidental Release Prevention (CalARP) Program:** The CalARP Program was established to prevent accidental releases of those substances determined to potentially pose the greatest risk of immediate harm to the public and the environment (California Health and Safety Code, Chapter 6.95, Article 2, Sections 25531–25543.3; CCR, Title 19, Division 2, Chapter 4.5, Sections 2735–2785). The CalARP Program is intended to mitigate the effects of an accidental release, should one occur, by requiring an emergency response program. The OES adopted the regulations that outline the CalARP Program requirements for all regulated businesses and the agencies that implement the CalARP Program in California. The CalARP Program incorporates federal requirements. The CalARP Program affects businesses that store or use certain hazardous materials in excess of threshold quantities that might seriously affect the community if released. The CalARP Program requires preparation of a risk management plan, an assessment of the offsite hazard potential, and the implementation of a program to minimize the risk of release.
- **Aboveground Petroleum Storage Act (APSA) Program:** On January 1, 2008, CUPAs were vested with the responsibility and authority to implement the APSA Program (Assembly Bill 1130), as provided by California Health and Safety Code, Chapter 6.11, Sections 25404–25404.8. The APSA Program requires that the owner/operator of an aboveground petroleum storage tank or tanks with cumulative capacities of 1,320 gallons or greater perform each of the following
  - Prepare an SPCC plan
  - Conduct periodic inspections to assure compliance
  - Implement an SPCC plan in compliance with CFR, Title 40, Part 112
- **Hazardous Waste Generator and Onsite Hazardous Waste Treatment (tiered permitting) Program:** The Hazardous Waste Generator and Onsite Hazardous Waste Treatment (tiered permitting) Program was established to comply with California Health and Safety Code, Chapter 6.5, Sections 25100–25250 and CCR, Title 22. The DTSC is responsible for ensuring that the hazardous waste generator program is implemented consistently throughout the state. The DTSC implements the hazardous waste generator program through the state’s hazardous waste program and the Unified Program. A hazardous waste generator is defined as any person (including commercial and nonprofit entities) whose act or process produces hazardous waste. The hazardous waste generator program applies to facilities that generate, treat, store, accumulate, handle, recycle, and dispose of hazardous waste. Riverside County implements a permit and inspection program designed to handle hazardous waste according to applicable federal, state, and local laws, regulations, and ordinances through education and enforcement.
- **California Uniform Fire Code: Hazardous Materials Management Plans and Hazardous Materials Inventory Statement:** The Office of the State Fire Marshal is responsible for ensuring the implementation of the Hazardous Materials Management Plans and Hazardous Materials Inventory Statement Programs (California Health and Safety Code, Chapter 6.11, Sections 25404.3(b) and 25404(c)(6) and CCR, Title 27, Division 2, Chapter 4.5, Sections 15160(b)(1), 15100(g)(1), 15100(b)(2), 15100(g)(3),

15330(a)); additionally, the California Fire Code (CFC) requirement for a business plan is included in the Unified Program (CFC Sections 2701.5.1 and 2701.5.2).

### Local

**Riverside County General Plan.** As specified in the *General Plan for the County of Riverside* (Riverside County, 2003a), the *County of Riverside Hazardous Waste Management Plan* (Riverside County, 1989) serves as the county's primary planning document for the management of hazardous substances.

The Riverside County Fire Department and the Riverside County Sheriff's Department regulate the use and storage of explosives.

The safety element chapter of the *General Plan for the County of Riverside* provides county decision makers with the relevant policies necessary to evaluate potential hazards and possible courses of action. Applicable policy statements from the general plan include the following.

- **Policy S 5.1a:** All proposed construction shall meet minimum standards for fire safety as defined in the county building or fire codes, or by county zoning, or as dictated by the building official or the transportation land management agency based on building type, design, occupancy, and use.
- **Policy S 5.2:** Reduce fire threat and strengthen fire-fighting capability so that the county could successfully respond to multiple fires.
- **Policy S 5.5:** Conduct and implement long-range fire safety planning, including stringent building, fire, subdivision, and municipal code standards, improved infrastructure, and improved mutual aid agreements with the private and public sector.
- **Policy S 6.1:** Enforce the policies and siting criteria and implement the programs identified in the *County of Riverside Hazardous Waste Management Plan* (Riverside County, 1989), which includes the following.
  - Comply with federal and state laws pertaining to the management of hazardous wastes and materials.
  - Ensure active public participation in hazardous waste and hazardous materials management decisions in Riverside County.
  - Coordinate hazardous waste facility responsibilities on a regional basis through the Southern California Hazardous Waste Management Authority (SCHWMA).
  - Encourage and promote the programs, practices, and recommendations contained in the *County of Riverside Hazardous Waste Management Plan*, giving the highest waste management priority to the reduction of hazardous waste at its source.
- **Policy 7.3:** Requires commercial businesses, utilities, and industrial facilities that handle hazardous materials install the following.
  - Automatic fire and hazardous materials detection, reporting, and shut-off devices

- An alternative communication system in the event power is lost or telephone service is saturated after an earthquake
- **Policy S 7.14:** Regularly review and clarify emergency evacuation plans for dam failure, inundation, fire, and hazardous material releases.

### Riverside County Ordinances

Riverside County Ordinance 457 is a comprehensive update to various sections of the Uniform Building Code. The ordinance establishes the building requirements for all permanent buildings onsite including the asphalt plant and control rooms, aggregate processing plants, primary plants, water tanks, maintenance and administrative buildings, and the concrete batch plant. The batch plant must be certified by the Riverside County Transportation Department every 4 years.

Riverside County Ordinance 615 regulates facilities that generate, store, handle, dispose, treat or recycle hazardous waste. The County's Department of Environmental Health (DEH) permits and inspects hazardous waste facilities and assesses fees and fines. The ordinance also creates the Hazardous Materials Review Panel to hear appeals related to permit denials or revocations.

Riverside County Ordinance 651 implements Chapter 6.95 of the California Health and Safety Code (CH&SC) and requires the development and implementation of hazardous materials release response plans and inventories. The ordinance establishes a permit program for businesses that handle hazardous materials and designates DEH as the agency responsible for administering this program.

Riverside County Ordinance 721 regulates the transportation of liquid waste products and animal wastes such as septic system waste, portable toilet waste, animal by-products, and sludge. Permits are granted by DEH.

Riverside County Ordinance 787 requires the Riverside County Fire Department to implement the 2007 California Fire Code (CFC). Ordinance 787 also regulates and governs storage, handling, and use of hazardous substances, materials, and devices. It also establishes requirements related to fire prevention and fire fighting, such as the need for vegetation clearance and access roads. CFC Chapter 33, Explosives and Fireworks, Section 3301.1, incorporates by reference the explosives requirements promulgated by the state fire marshal in 19 CCR, Division 1, Chapter 10. These regulations include comprehensive requirements for storage, use, and handling of explosives and construction of explosives magazines. Additional Riverside County requirements added by Ordinance 787 include obtaining permits from the Riverside County Sheriff's Department, requirements for use of magazines, and qualifications to obtain a blaster's license and explosives permit.

***San Diego County Draft General Plan.*** The Safety Element of the *San Diego County Draft General Plan* (San Diego County, 2008a) states that hazardous materials are generally defined as any material that because of its quantity, concentration, or physical or chemical characteristics, poses a significant present or future hazard to human health and safety or to the environment, if released into the workplace or the environment.

The safety element chapter of the *San Diego County Draft General Plan* provides county decision makers with the relevant policies necessary to evaluate potential hazards and possible courses of action. Applicable goal and policy statements from the general plan include the following.

- **Goal S-11:** Controlled Hazardous Material Exposure. Limited human and environmental exposure to hazardous materials that pose a threat to human lives or environmental resources.
- **Policy S-11.1:** Land Use Location. Require that land uses involving the storage, transfer, or processing of hazardous materials be located and designed to minimize risk and comply with all applicable hazardous materials regulations.
- **Policy S-11.2:** Industrial Use Restrictions. Restrict industrial uses that store, process, or transport significant amounts of hazardous material to areas designated as High Impact Industrial.
- **Policy S-11.3:** Hazards-Sensitive Uses. Require that land uses using hazardous materials be located and designed to ensure sensitive uses, such as schools, hospitals, day care centers, and residential neighborhoods, are protected. Similarly, avoid locating sensitive uses near established hazardous materials users or High Impact Industrial areas where incompatibilities would result.
- **Policy S-11.4:** Contaminated Lands. Require areas of known or suspected contamination to be assessed prior to reuse. The reuse shall be in a manner that is compatible with the nature of the contamination and subsequent remediation efforts.
- **Policy S-11.5:** Development Adjacent to Agricultural Operations. Require development adjacent to existing agricultural operations in Semi-Rural and Rural Lands to adequately buffer agricultural areas where pesticides or other hazardous materials are used.

### 3.6.2.2 Existing Conditions

Although several unpaved jeep trails traverse the Site, the Site is currently undeveloped and vacant (no structures or buildings are present). In the northeast corner of the Site, there is a burned-out building, empty drums, scrap steel, and other wood and metal debris. Chaparral vegetation and granitic outcrops and boulders dominate the Site. The nearest residences are located approximately 1,500 feet to the southwest and southeast, across I-15. No known contamination exists at the Site (see Appendix H-2).

SDG&E has an existing 230-kilovolt electrical transmission line with three towers that traverses the southern portion of the property from east to west. The powerline is in a 200-foot-wide easement along the southern boundary of the Site, with dirt roads to each tower. Another vacant 300-foot-wide SDG&E easement traverses the property, from southeast to northwest, in the southwestern quadrant of the Site. Additional detail on Site utilities is provided in Section 3.12.

### 3.6.3 Standards of Significance

Criteria for determining the significance of impacts from use and disposal of hazardous materials have been developed in accordance with Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines

and threshold considerations established by Riverside County. For purposes of this EIR, the Proposed Project would have a significant impact on hazards and hazardous materials if it would result in any of the following.

- Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials
- Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment
- Impair implementation of, or physically interfere with, an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan
- Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within 0.25 mile of an existing or proposed school
- Be located on a site that is included on a list of hazardous material sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would create a significant hazard to the public or environment
- Result in inconsistency with an airport master plan
- Require review by the Airport Land Use Commission
- Result in a safety hazard for people residing or working at the Site (for a project located within an airport land use plan area or, where such a plan has not been adopted within 2 miles of a public airport or public use airport)
- Result in a safety hazard for people residing or working at the Site (for a project in the vicinity of a private airstrip)
- Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires, including where wild lands are adjacent to urban areas or where residences are intermixed with wild lands

### 3.6.4 Methodology

Potential hazards and hazardous materials impacts were evaluated for the Site and, where applicable, the regional setting, as defined in Section 2. The analysis of potential impacts from hazards and hazardous materials on the natural and human environment considers both the construction and operation of the Proposed Project.

Potential hazards and hazardous materials impacts of the Proposed Project were evaluated through the completion of a database records search of known existing hazardous sites. Existing conditions were then compared with the conditions that would occur through carrying out Proposed Project activities, including the transportation, use, and storage of hazardous materials and the potential for hazards to occur through those practices.

### 3.6.5 Impacts and Mitigation Measures

**Impact Hazards (HAZ)-1:** The Proposed Project could create a hazard to the public or the environment through inadvertent explosion during routine transport.

**Impact:** Potentially significant.

Mining procedures for the Proposed Project include drilling and blasting to develop a series of slopes and benches. The proposed blasting procedures are included in a blast plan that addresses the handling, storage, and use of explosives (see Appendix J, Sub-appendix C, and Section 3.13). To support these anticipated blasting activities, blasting materials would be routinely transported to the Site, up to ten times per week. The blasting contractor could have multiple charges, weighing several hundred pounds each, loaded on their truck. An inadvertent explosion (e.g., as a result of a traffic accident) of the blasting material during transport could create a potentially significant impact to the public or the environment.

**Mitigation: Mitigation Measure HAZ-1:** The Applicant shall require that the transport of explosives, blasting agents, and blasting equipment be directed and supervised by a qualified blast officer. Prior to delivery of blasting materials, the blasting contractor would notify the mine safety personnel of the quarry at least 24 hours in advance of expected delivery time. The contractor would make arrangements for the mine safety personnel to perform each of the following.

- Meet the explosive hauling vehicle
- Inspect vehicle for compliance with transportation regulations
- Escort vehicle to designated storage magazines

Additionally, the blasting contractor and the explosive delivery company must show evidence of compliance with each of the following requirements.

- Maintain current enrollment in the California Biennial Inspection Terminal (BIT) Program
- Maintain a current U.S. Department of Transportation HAZMAT Certification Registration
- Maintain a current California HAZMAT Transportation License
- Maintain a general liability insurance policy for explosive transportation for not less than \$5,000,000
- Maintain a copy of the driver's current California driver license with HAZMAT endorsement
- Maintain current enrollment in California PULL NOTICE Program
- Maintain current enrollment in a drug screening program according to U.S. Department of Transportation CFR Title 49 regulations

All vehicles and explosive transport magazines shall conform to all federal, state, and local regulations associated with the transportation and handling of explosives. Additionally, all

drivers of vehicles transporting explosives shall be properly trained and licensed in accordance with all federal, state, and local agencies and regulations.

**Significance after Mitigation:** Less than significant.

**Impact HAZ-2:** The Proposed Project could create a hazard to workers or the environment as a result of accidental explosions of blasting material at the Site.

**Impact:** Potentially significant.

The proposed blasting procedures are included in a blast plan that addresses the handling and use of explosives (see Section 2.7.3 and Appendix J; Sub-appendix C and Section 3.13). It is anticipated that an average of one to two blasts per day (up to 10 blasts per week) would occur, depending on production demands and the geology of the particular area being mined. One charge could weigh several hundred pounds. Blasting material would not be stored onsite; it would be transported to the site by a contractor. An accidental explosion of blasting materials could injure or kill workers, or create a potentially significant impact to the environment by damaging Site infrastructure or utilities.

**Mitigation: Mitigation Measure HAZ-2:** The Applicant shall ensure that use of blasting materials for blasting operations would adhere to the following.

- Blasting operations would be performed by a blaster licensed through the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (BATF&E).
- Blasting would be conducted upon issuance of a blasting permit by the Riverside County Fire Department and the Riverside County Sheriff's Department.
- Pursuant to the County of Riverside Ordinance No. 787.2, explosive materials would be stored in magazines in accordance with the Uniform Fire Code (UFC), Section 7702.

**Significance after Mitigation:** Less than significant.

**Impact HAZ-3:** The Proposed Project could create a significant hazard to the public or the environment from the accidental release of hazardous materials, including hazardous waste.

**Impact:** Potentially significant.

Accidental releases could be associated with several activities. For example, during refilling fuel tanks, diesel or gasoline fuels could be spilled. Similarly, asphalt oil and concrete additives could be spilled during unloading or during use in the Plant Area. Processing equipment and vehicles would be maintained onsite, and their failure (including ruptured oil or fuel lines) could result in accidental releases to the environment. Materials such as oils and lubricants would be stored at the Plant Area for maintenance of processing equipment. Improper handling or storage of materials could result in inadvertent releases that could contaminate soil, runoff to surface water, or surface impoundments or evaporate and thus reduce air quality.

**Mitigation: Mitigation Measure HAZ-3:** To reduce the potential for and the severity of spills, the Applicant's activities shall be operated in accordance with management plans approved by regulatory authorities, including the following:

- The ASTs would be constructed on concrete pads to contain the contents of the tank and a 100-year rainfall event, in compliance with requirements.
- A hazardous materials business plan would be filed and approved by the Riverside County HMMD and implemented by the Applicant. The plan would include an inventory of hazardous materials and address proper storage, handling, and disposal of hazardous materials. The plan would provide spill response and notification requirements.
- An SPCC plan is required for operation of the fuel tanks. A plan would be developed and implemented, specifying storage handling requirements and requirements for secondary containment and spill response to contain accidental releases.

**Significance after Mitigation:** Less than significant.

**Impact HAZ-4:** The Proposed Project could impair implementation of, or physically interfere with, an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan, including the Riverside County Emergency Operations Plan and the San Diego County Area Evacuation Plan.

**Impact:** No impact.

The Proposed Project is located in an undeveloped area designated as Rural Mountainous (RM) and does not serve as a thoroughfare between I-15 and any residential or public use areas. The Proposed Project would have no impact related to impairing implementation of, or physically interfering with, an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan.

**Mitigation:** None required.

**Impact HAZ-5:** The Proposed Project could emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within 0.25 mile of an existing or proposed school.

**Impact:** No impact.

The Proposed Project would not emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within 0.25 mile of an existing or proposed school. No schools exist at the Site; the nearest school is the Vallecito Public Elementary School, approximately 1.35 miles south of the Site. The school is located on the east side of I-15, in Rainbow. Because the school is located more than 0.25 mile from the Site, no impacts would occur.

**Mitigation:** None required.

**Impact HAZ-6:** The Proposed Project could be located on a site that is included on a list of hazardous material sites (i.e., hazardous waste facilities or hazardous waste properties) compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, could create a significant hazard to the public or environment.

**Impact:** No impact.

The Proposed Project is not located on a site included on a list of hazardous material sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5, which would result in a significant hazard to the public or environment. EDR® conducted a search of available environmental records (Appendix H-2). The report indicated that the Site is not listed in any of the databases for hazardous sites searched by EDR®; therefore, impacts are not anticipated to occur and would be less than significant.

**Mitigation:** None required.

**Impact HAZ-7:** The Proposed Project could result in inconsistency with an airport master plan.

**Impact:** No impact.

The Site is not located in an area under an airport master plan or an airport land use plan. Therefore, the Proposed Project would not result in an inconsistency with an airport master plan.

**Mitigation:** None required.

**Impact HAZ-8:** The Proposed Project could require review by the airport land use commission.

**Impact:** No impact.

The Site is not located in an area under an airport master plan or an airport land use plan, or within 2 miles of an airport, or near a private airstrip. Therefore, the Proposed Project would not require the review of an airport land use commission.

**Mitigation:** None required.

**Impact HAZ-9:** The Proposed Project could result in a safety hazard for people residing or working at the Site (for a project located within an airport land use plan area or where such a plan has not been adopted within 2 miles of a public airport or public use airport).

**Impact:** No impact.

The Site is not located in an area under an airport master plan or an airport land use plan, or within 2 miles of an airport, or near a public airport. Therefore, the Proposed Project would not result in a safety hazard for people residing or working at the Site associated with public airports.

**Mitigation:** None required.

**Impact HAZ-10:** The Proposed Project could result in a safety hazard for people residing or working at the Site (for a project near a private airstrip).

**Impact:** No impact.

Because the Site is not within 2 miles of a private airstrip, it is not anticipated to result in a safety hazard for people residing or working at the Site.

**Mitigation:** None required.

**Impact HAZ-11:** The Proposed Project could expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires, including where wild lands are adjacent to urban areas or where residences are intermixed with wild lands.

**Impact:** Potentially significant.

The Proposed Project is located in an area designated as a “High Fire Area” of Riverside County (i.e., the area has terrain, vegetation, or access as a contributing factor to fire occurrence or inhibiting firefighting efforts). Activities, such as the use of heavy equipment, proposed at the Site could result in wildfires that could be difficult to contain.

**Mitigation: Mitigation Measure HAZ-11:** The Applicant shall be required to comply with Riverside County Ordinance 787, including its special construction provisions, and the Riverside County Fire Department Information Bulletin 06-06.

- The quarry will have an access road with up to 4 lanes to accommodate emergency access. The road will have a length of less than 1 mile and an average grade of 9 percent, not to exceed 15 percent.
- Water for fire protection will be provided by an onsite tank having sufficient volume to contain 2 gallons per square foot of the largest structure, with a minimum size of at least 2,500 gallons. Onsite water plans will be reviewed and approved by the fire department for size, construction, and location.
- A minimum 100-foot clearance of all flammable or combustible vegetation and materials will be provided around all buildings.
- Building will comply with special construction provisions contained in Riverside County Ordinance No. 787.
- A fire protection/vegetation management (fuel modification) plan will be submitted to the Riverside County Fire Department, and the Fire Marshal, for review and approval.
- All buildings will be constructed with fire retardant roofing material as described in Section 1503 of the Uniform Building Code.

**Significance after Mitigation:** Less than significant.