



***DSRSD • EBMUD Recycled Water Authority***  
***PARTNERS IN WATER RECYCLING***

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## **PUBLIC NOTICE**

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that at its regular meeting at 6:00 p.m. on Monday, October 24, 2016 the Board of Directors of DSRSD • EBMUD Recycled Water Authority will hold a public hearing and receive public comments on the Addendum for the Recycled Water Treatment Facilities (RWTF) Phase 2 Improvements to the San Ramon Valley Recycled Water Project Environmental Impact Report (Addendum). After closing the public hearing, the Board will consider, by resolution, the adoption of the Addendum.

The Addendum was prepared to meet the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines (CEQA) (Sections 15162 and 15164) for the Recycled Water Treatment Facilities (RWTF) Phase 2 Improvements Project. The CEQA guidelines provide that a lead agency may prepare an addendum to a previously certified Environmental Impact Report.

Copies of the Addendum are available to the public for review and inspection between 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, at the Dublin San Ramon Services District Office, 7051 Dublin Boulevard, Dublin, California, and on the DERWA website at <http://www.derwa.org/documents.html>

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# San Ramon Valley Recycled Water Program

## Environmental Impact Report Addendum

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## A. Applicable Mitigation Measures

# Background

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The DSRSD-EBMUD Recycled Water Authority (DERWA) is a Joint Powers Authority formed in 1995 between the Dublin San Ramon Services District (DSRSD) and the East Bay Municipal Utility District (EBMUD) for the purpose of implementing a joint recycled water program to meet the needs of water customers of both agencies. The DERWA Project entitled the San Ramon Valley Recycled Water Program (SRVRWP) supplies recycled water for landscape irrigation, and other non-potable water use in accordance with Title 22, to portions of the DSRSD and EBMUD service areas in the San Ramon and Dougherty valleys. The recycled water is produced by treating secondary effluent from DSRSD's Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) to a tertiary level that meets State Department Health Services requirements.

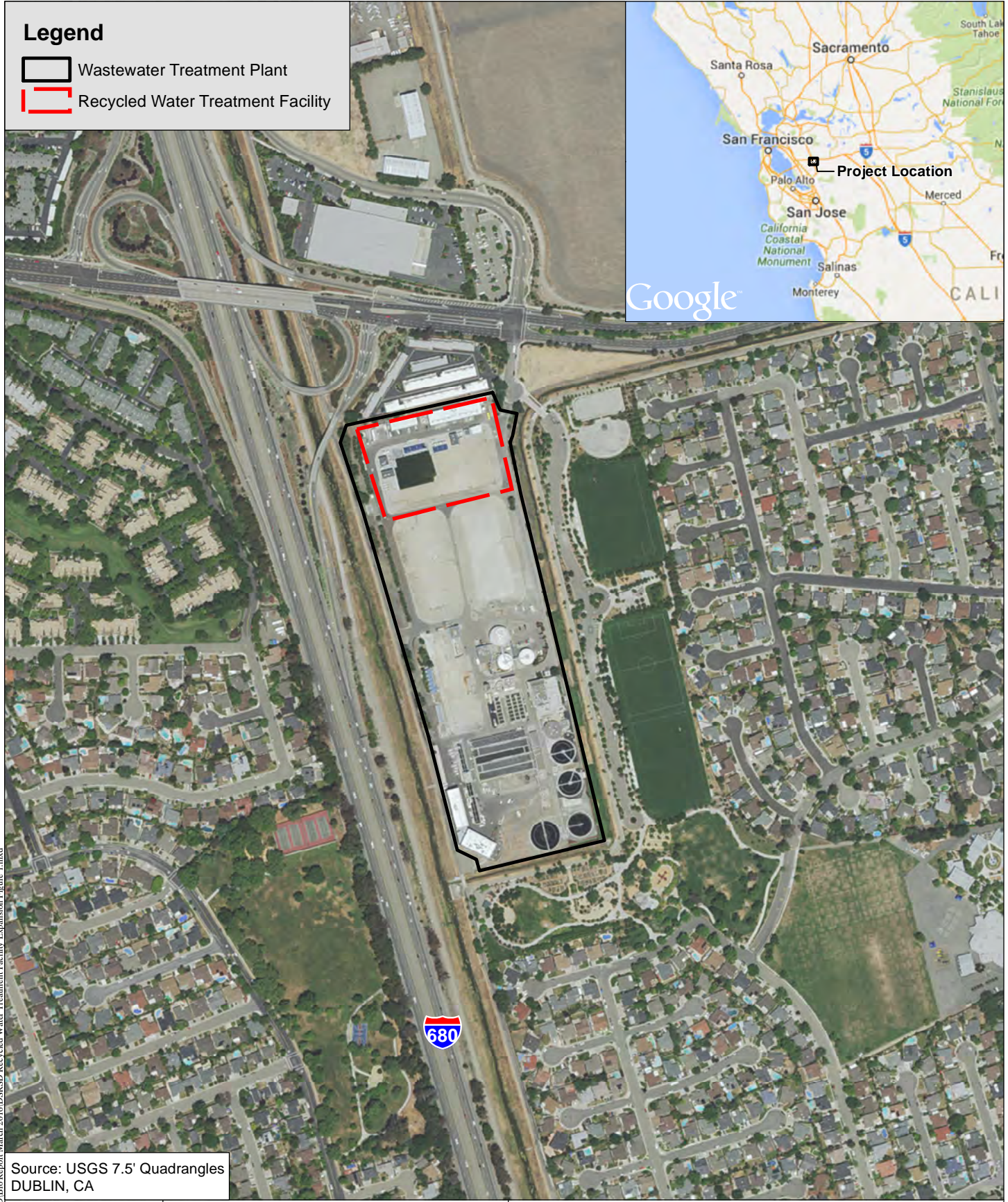
The DERWA Board of Directors approved and certified an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) for the SRVRWP in December 1996 (State Clearinghouse No. 1996013028). This EIR evaluated the overall water recycling program for the San Ramon Valley, which at full implementation was expected to produce about 9,330 acre-feet per year (AFY) of recycled water. The EIR evaluated the impacts of serving 9,330 AFY in the DERWA service area at a program level and two subsequent EIR addendums adequately addressed construction of the Recycled Water Treatment Facility needed for the SRVRWP (Phase I) and installation of distribution pipelines, both at a project level. These included the Addendum prepared in May 2003 (DSRSD Resolution No. 66-03) and the Addendum prepared in August 2003 (DERWA Resolution No. 03-15).

This Addendum to the 1996 EIR is being prepared by DERWA as the CEQA lead agency to evaluate expansion of the existing Recycled Water Treatment Facility (RWTF), from 9.7 million gallons per day (mgd) capacity, up to 16.2 mgd capacity, in order to meet recycled water demands. An average annual demand of 9,330 AFY equates to a peak treatment capacity of 20.8 mgd. The currently proposed capacity increase represents additional treatment of wastewater currently treated at the WWTP, and not additional capacity to treat new inflow of untreated wastewater into the plant.



Project actions would include installation of facility upgrades to the existing RWTF, which is located in the footprint of the WWTP, in the City of Pleasanton, Alameda County, California (Figure 1). The purpose of the Addendum is to document that environmental review for the facility upgrades has already been accomplished through previously certified environmental documents and/or to provide additional review where required. Construction of the RWTF expansion project is scheduled to begin in early 2017.

It is anticipated that the proposed project will be funded, in part, by DSRSD funds, EBMUD funds, City of Pleasanton funds, State Revolving Funds, and funds administered in accordance with Title XVI of Public Law Number 102-575 (Title XVI). Title XVI funds are administered by U.S. Department of Interior's Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) as part of their Water Recycling and Reuse Program.





**Legend**

-  Wastewater Treatment Plant
-  Recycled Water Treatment Facility

Source: USGS 7.5' Quadrangles  
DUBLIN, CA

**VINNEDGE**  
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING

0 250 500  
1 inch = 500 feet



**FIGURE 1 - PROJECT LOCATION AND VICINITY**  
DSRSD Recycled Water Treatment  
Facility Expansion  
*City of Pleasanton, Alameda County, CA*

# CEQA Process

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The CEQA Guidelines (Sections 15162 and 15164) require that a lead agency prepare an Addendum to a previously certified EIR if some changes or additions to the environmental evaluation of a project are necessary but none of the following occurs:

1. There are no substantial changes in the project which require major revisions to the EIR or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects;
2. There are no substantial changes with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which require major revisions to the EIR; or
3. No new information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time of EIR certification, shows any of the following:
  - a. The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the EIR.
  - b. The project will result in impacts that are substantially more adverse than those disclosed in the EIR.
  - c. Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible will in fact be feasible and will substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative.
  - d. Mitigation measures or alternatives that are considerably different from those analyzed in the EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative.

This EIR Addendum documents that the proposed RWTF expansion activities do not trigger any of the conditions described above. In accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15164, an Addendum need not be circulated for public review but requires consideration by the decision-making body along with the certified EIR prior to making a decision on the project. This document will be used by the DERWA Board of Directors for its approval of the proposed project.



# Project Description

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## RWTF Expansion

Under the proposed project, the RWTF (which is currently owned and operated by DSRSD and located within the WWTP), would be expanded from 9.7 mgd capacity, up to 16.2 mgd capacity, in order to meet recycled water demands. The currently proposed capacity increase represents additional treatment of wastewater currently treated at the WWTP, and not additional capacity to treat new inflow of untreated wastewater into the plant. The existing RWTF consists of a tertiary influent pump station, tertiary influent screening, coagulant addition facilities, flocculation tanks, tertiary filters, UV disinfection, and Pump Station R1 (and associated surge mitigation), which pumps the treated water to the recycled water distribution system. These facilities and the required upgrades to expand the RWTF to 16.2 mgd are shown in Figure 2. The RWTF is permitted by the San Francisco Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) to produce recycled water appropriate for unrestricted use, as defined by Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations. Division 4, Chapter 3 of Title 22 outlines the water quality criteria, treatment process requirements, and treatment reliability criteria for water recycling operations, all of which are enforced by the RWQCB to ensure that recycled water projects are safe, reliable, and protective of public health.

The project upgrades may involve all or a portion of the following activities:

- One (1) new filter in the existing filter basin.
- Two (2) new Tertiary Influent Pumps and associated Variable Frequency Drives (VFDs), valves, pipe modifications, wiring and controls. Installed on existing pump mounts and connecting to existing manifold flanges specifically provided previously for the eventual pump station expansion.
- Two (2) new high-rate ballasted flocculation basins (Actiflo™), installed within holding basin No. 4 storage, immediately adjacent to the existing flocculation chambers.
- Increased capacity of the UV disinfection via modification (widening) of the existing UV channels with the removal of the previously installed block outs and installation of 2 additional modules in each bank of UV lands.
- Two (2) new Distribution Pumps and associated VFDs, valves, wiring and controls. Installed on existing pump mounts and connecting to existing manifold flanges specifically provided previously for the eventual pump station expansion.
- In addition to the pumps, an additional surge tank may be provided to act as a reserve of water that would be drawn into the system to help alleviate the water separation. The final need for this will be determined during the detailed design of the pump station.



**FIGURE 2 - ACTIFLO AND UV DISINFECTION EXPANSION TO 16.2 MGD**

DSRSD Recycled Water Treatment  
Facility Expansion

City of Pleasanton, Alameda County, CA

- A new Chemical Storage and dosing system, associated with the new Actiflo™ system.

Modifications to the RWTF would result in minor ground disturbance to a previous paved and developed site located at Johnson Drive and Stoneridge Road in the City of Pleasanton. Additional construction elements associated with expansion would not significantly change the existing conditions at the RWTF as the site is completely developed for on-going wastewater treatment services.

## Construction Methodology

### Construction Sequence

All diesel-powered project construction equipment will have low NO<sub>x</sub>/PM-emitting, EPA-rated Tier 3 engines, with maximum feasible inclusion of equipment with Tier 4 engines. The construction of the proposed project will generally be sequenced as follows:

- Construction contractor mobilizes and prepares the staging area.
- Following mobilization, the works are likely to be completed concurrently across the various locations to take advantage of the plant shutdown period.
- Contractor installs temporary retaining wall/coffer dam around the proposed Actiflo™ installation so that works may continue during the summer months when holding basin 4 is operational.
- Offline build of the Actiflo™ system.
- Offline build of the new chemical dosing storage and delivery systems (for the Actiflo™) including sand feeding system.
- Modifications to the existing UV system.
- Installation of the new tertiary inlet pumps and associated controls, valving and pipework.
- Installation of the new distribution pumps and associated controls, valves and pipework.
- Installation of the new surge vessel on the existing plinths.
- Penetrations into the existing structure and complete connections and modifications to isolation where necessary.
- Final stages of construction will be testing and commissioning of the plant components prior to performance testing.
- Removal of the temporary retaining wall/coffer dam.
- De-mobilization.

### **Construction Access and Staging**

Access to the RWTF would be through a main gate entrance located on Stoneridge Drive. Staging of construction equipment would be on paved surfaces within the WWTP.

### **Construction Schedule**

Construction is expected to last up to 13 months beginning in early 2017. Active construction would be for a period of approximately 9 months.

## **Project Operation**

Allowable uses for disinfected tertiary treated water that meet the requirements of Title 22 include irrigation of food crops, parks and playgrounds, school yards, residential landscaping, unrestricted access golf courses, and other approved irrigation and recreational impoundments. Other permitted uses include toilet flushing, firefighting, industrial processes, dust control, and cooling towers. DSRSD's continuous water quality testing program indicates that the recycled water produced at the RWTF meets or exceeds all regulatory requirements for water reuse 99 percent of the time (DERWA, 2010).

## **Related Actions by Other Agencies**

The following permits, approvals, and actions would be required for the proposed project to be implemented.

- Construction General Permit, State Water Resources Control Board – A National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction and Land Disturbance Activities (Construction General Permit) is required any time construction-related activities will disturb 1 or more acres, and may result in a discharge to a surface water or conveyance system that leads directly to a surface water of the State. The Construction General Permit is administered by the California State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB).
- U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) – The project falls under Reclamation's Water Reclamation and Reuse Program, as authorized by the Reclamation Wastewater and Groundwater Study and Facilities Act of 1992, or Title XVI of Public Law 102-575 (Title XVI). Title XVI provides a mechanism for Federal participation and cost-sharing in approved water reuse projects. As the agency with discretionary approval over the provision of this Federal funding, Reclamation is acting as the lead agency under the National Environmental Policy Act and has committed to evaluating the project's technical studies to assess environmental effects of the proposed project.

# Analysis of Potential Environmental Effects

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The 1996 EIR and subsequent 2003 Addendum evaluated the potential impacts of SRVRWP construction and operation on 14 environmental topics: geology and seismicity; groundwater; surface water and drainage; salinity; biological resources; cultural resources; land use; recreation; visual resources; traffic and circulation; air quality; noise; human health and safety; aesthetics; and public services, utilities and energy. The conclusions in this Addendum are based on information contained in these certified environmental documents and subsequent field verification. As described below, the proposed RWTF upgrades do not alter the conclusions of the 1996 EIR and 2003 Addendum because they would result in similar impacts on resources considered in that document. Similarly, the proposed project would not substantially increase the severity of previously identified significant effects, or require a major revision to the EIR.

The format of the following analysis is structured to be consistent with the most recent CEQA Initial Study Checklist Form provided in Appendix G of the 2016 State CEQA Guidelines. A discussion of potential impacts to agricultural and forestry resources and mineral resources are not provided in this document. Agricultural and mineral resource impact evaluations are not discussed because the project site is located within an urban area that does not encompass agricultural and forestry resources or mineral resources.

## **Aesthetics**

As discussed in the 1996 EIR, recycled water treatment facilities at the existing DSRSD WWTP would have no impact on aesthetic or visual resources as the site is completely fenced and gated and not visible to the public. Proposed upgrades to the RWTF would be in keeping with the existing industrial nature of the site, and no mitigation for aesthetic impacts would be necessary. Heights of new equipment would be at or below height of adjacent buildings and equipment. Construction and operation of the proposed project would not result in any new impacts beyond those previously identified in the 1996 EIR.

## **Air Quality**

The 1996 EIR identified potential air quality impacts from short term construction-related pollutant emissions and fugitive dust. Since that time, more stringent emission and health risk screening thresholds, and updated analytical methodologies have been developed by the Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) for air pollutants and toxic air contaminants (TACs). A detailed air quality assessment was conducted under the current BAAQMD CEQA Guidelines (2012) to determine project construction and operational compliance with the new thresholds, using current methodologies; additionally, this analysis includes an analysis of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions (Hornek 2016). Project

construction activities would comply with construction-period mitigation measures identified in the 1996 EIR for this impact category, which follow BAAQMD Basic Control Measures for fugitive dust control. Project construction equipment engine exhaust emissions would be below the current BAAQMD's significance thresholds, as indicated in Table 1, below.

**Table 1: Construction Phase Emissions**

<b>Construction Phase</b>	<b>ROG</b>	<b>NOx</b>	<b>PM10 (Exhaust)</b>	<b>PM2.5 (Exhaust)</b>
Mobilization	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.1
TIPS & R1 Modifications	1.3	12.0	0.8	0.7
Temporary Cofferdam	0.9	9.1	0.6	0.5
Actiflo Construction	2.1	18.4	1.1	1.1
Actiflo Mechanical Work	2.1	18.4	1.1	1.1
Actiflo Testing	<0.1	0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1
Demobilization	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.1
<b>Significance Thresholds</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>54</b>
<b>Significant Impact?</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

TAC emissions from construction equipment would result in a probability of less than one additional cancer risk per million at the closest existing residential area to the construction site, which is substantially below BAAQMD's project-level cancer risk CEQA threshold (10) and would not make a cumulatively considerable contribution to the BAAQMD cumulative CEQA significance threshold (100), as summarized in Table 2, below.

Most operational emissions from the WWTP are associated with diesel generators and volatilization of hydrocarbons and other compounds in the wastewater treatment. No new diesel generators would be required for the expansion project. The vast majority of emissions from volatile compounds occurs during the primary and secondary treatments (primarily during aeration). The project would treat existing treated wastewater produced by the WWTP; it would not result in new inflows of wastewater to the treatment plant. Therefore minimal operational emissions and TAC risks would occur from the RWTF expansion. The project would also reduce GHG emissions because the increased use of recycled water in the DERWA and City of Pleasanton recycled water service areas would reduce the need to import a similar amount of water from more distant surface/ground-water sources, with consequent reduction in electric power needed to transport this water and GHG emissions from the power plants that supply this electricity. With implementation of mitigation identified in the 1996 EIR, which are essentially identical to the current BAAQMD BMPs for fugitive dust control included as part of the current project, and the commitment to use construction equipment with Tier3/Tier 4 engines, construction and operation of



the proposed project would not result in any new impacts beyond those previously identified in the 1996 EIR, or any substantive increase in the severity of impacts identified.

**Table 2: Health Impacts from Project TAC Emissions**

	Cancer Risk	Hazard Index	PM2.5 Concentration
Project Construction (as estimated at the closest existing residential receptor about 800 feet east of the Project construction site center)	0.562*	0.015*	0.073*
Project Operation	~0.0**	~0.0**	~0.0**
CEQA Project-Level Thresholds	10	1.0	0.3
Project Impacts Significant?	No	No	No

**Health Impacts from Other TAC Sources within 1,000 Feet of the Project Site**

BAAQMD Identifier	Facility	Address	Cancer Risk	Hazard Index	PM2.5 Concentration
<b>Stationary TAC Sources</b>					
G7484	Dublin San Ramon Services District (Gasoline Dispensing Facility)	7399 Johnson Drive Pleasanton CA	0.162	0.0008	----
1371	Dublin San Ramon Services District (Waste Water Treatment Plant)	7399 Johnson Drive Pleasanton CA	323.327	0.27	1.790

**Major Roadways**

I-680 (as estimated at the closest existing residential receptor about 200 feet west of the edge of the closest freeway travel lane)	44.308	0.038	0.259
CEQA Cumulative Thresholds	100	10	0.8
Project Contributes Considerably to a Cumulative Significant Impact?	No	No	No

\* The Project construction adverse health impacts (as tabulated) assume that all Project construction equipment have Tier 3 engines. Substantial further reductions in project construction health impacts can be achieved by the partial or total substitution of equipment with Tier 4 engines, which will be done to the maximum feasible extent in the project construction fleet.

\*\*The capacity of the existing WWTF to treat additional wastewater will not be increased by Project implementation. The Project RWTF will only process additional water already on site from the WWTF's existing secondary waste water stream from which dissolved organic solvents (many also TACs) have already evaporated during the primary and secondary treatment stages. No additional TACs will be emitted during tertiary treatment of wastewater by the RWTF.

## **Biological Resources**

Potential impacts to biological resources were evaluated in the 1996 EIR (pages 3-116 through 3-120). The EIR identified appropriate mitigation measures for these impacts. In 2016 a Biological Resources

Evaluation survey and report was prepared for the proposed project (Vinnedge Environmental Consulting 2016). This report evaluated the potential for special-status plant and special-status fish and wildlife species to occur in or adjacent to the RWTF. No project impacts were identified. Project facilities and proposed upgrades would be constructed within the existing RWTF where no natural habitat is present. None of the mitigation measures for biological resources from the 1996 EIR are applicable to construction activities at the RWTF. The proposed project would not result in an increase in the severity of the previously identified impacts.

## **Cultural Resources**

Potential impacts to cultural resources were evaluated in the 1996 EIR (pages 3-133 through 3-137), and appropriate mitigation measures were identified at that time. In 2016 a cultural resources study was completed (Tom Origer & Associates 2016) for the proposed project. This study evaluated the potential for previously unidentified historical resources to be impacted by the project. A records search at the Northwest Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (15-1299) showed no archaeological sites in close proximity to the WWTP. The WWTP has been evaluated for its potential to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources and has been found to not meet criteria for inclusion.

The proposed project would be constructed entirely within existing developed environment, which does not coincide with locations of known archaeological and/or historic sites. However, construction activities have the potential to impact cultural resources not currently known to exist in the project area. Implementation of the mitigation measure previously identified in the 1996 EIR (Mitigation Measure 3.11.2) would reduce the potential for impacts on unknown cultural resources to a less than significant level. Minor modifications to language in Mitigation measure 3.11.2 applies current monitoring requirements for activities located in areas considered archaeologically sensitive for subsurface resources.

There are no new significant impacts and implementation of this mitigation measure would ensure the project would not result in new or more severe impacts beyond those previously identified.

## **Geology / Soils**

The 1996 EIR (pages 3-42 through 3-44) identified potential impacts to the project from groundshaking during earthquakes. The RWTF is not crossed by a fault zone and is in a level area not subject to landslides. The project will comply with previously identified mitigation measures for this impact category; the proposed project would not result in new, significant impacts or increase the severity of

existing impacts associated with geology and seismicity beyond those identified in the 1996 EIR. Implementation of applicable mitigation previously identified in the EIR and compliance with mandatory regulations would ensure that incremental impacts would not result in an increase in the severity of the previously identified impacts.

### **Greenhouse Gas Emissions**

In California, greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are defined to include carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), methane (CH<sub>4</sub>), nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O), sulfur hexafluoride (SF<sub>6</sub>), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), nitrogen trifluoride (NF<sub>3</sub>), and hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs). To account for the warming potential of GHGs, GHG emissions are quantified and reported as CO<sub>2</sub> equivalents (CO<sub>2</sub>e). The effects of GHG emission sources (i.e., individual projects) are reported in metric tons per year of CO<sub>2</sub>e.

The federal Clean Air Act conformity analysis prepared for the proposed project contains a GHG impact assessment (Hornek 2016). Based on this analysis, construction of the proposed project would generate 157 metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub> during the 13 month construction period; however, greenhouse gas emissions would be reduced by operation of the project. Currently, potable water is used to irrigate landscaping associated with the schools, parks, streetscapes and medians in the project area. Potable water is procured from a variety of sources, pumped to the general vicinity of the project area, treated and distributed to facilities as irrigation water. Utilization of recycled water, rather than potable water, to meet irrigation needs would reduce emissions associated with pumping, treatment and conveyance of potable water from sources farther away from the project area, as well as emissions associated with pumping recycled water to areas further away from the DSRSD wastewater treatment plant. No new mitigation measures are required as operation of the proposed project would reduce greenhouse gas emissions and the project would not result in an adverse effect on global climate change. Therefore, the project would not result in new significant impacts to GHG.

### **Hazards and Hazardous Materials**

The 1996 EIR identified potential safety risks and exposure to contaminated soil during construction. Sites of known hazardous materials releases were identified in the 1996 EIR and the closest site was located on Johnson Drive about 3,000 feet north of the RWTF. Construction and operation of the RWTF expansion would not create safety risks because construction is confined to the existing RWTF site and it is not expected that any contaminated materials would be uncovered during construction activities. This impact would not substantially increase in the severity of impact identified in the EIR. Implementation of the mitigation measures previously identified in the EIR, as well as compliance with mandatory regulations, would reduce human health and safety impacts from hazardous materials to less-than-significant levels.

### **Hydrology / Water Quality**

Expansion of the RWTF would not involve the extraction or use of groundwater. None of the surface water quality impacts associated with the proposed action would be considered more severe than those

identified in the 1996 EIR. Implementation of applicable mitigation previously identified in the EIR, as well as compliance with mandatory regulations, would ensure that incremental impacts to water quality would not result in an increase in the severity of the previously identified impacts.

### **Land Use / Planning**

The existing RWTF is surrounded by light industrial land uses to the north and south, a public park to the east and Interstate 680 to the west. Construction activities associated with proposed action would not change the existing land use at the RWTF, which has been dedicated to public facilities uses. The 1996 EIR (page 3-70) identified the potential disruption of land uses as a temporary impact during construction of the project. However, the proposed RWTF modifications would not result in new, significant impacts or increase the severity of existing impacts associated with land use beyond those identified in the EIR.

The EIR also evaluated potential growth inducing impacts of waste water treatment and distribution. The proposed changes to allow for increased treatment and capacity of waste water would not alter the conclusions of the EIR with respect to these types of impacts because the modification to the treatment facility would not represent a substantial change in where and how the project would operate or the potential for new development or growth within the region.

### **Noise**

The existing noise levels at the site are relatively loud as a result of on-going wastewater treatment operation activities, proximity to I-680 and adjacent light industrial land uses. There are no nearby residential areas or vacant land zoned for residential use. The project would result in short term (9-12 month) increases in construction-related noise. The motor used to run Actiflo™ would not be louder than existing noise conditions at the site. The addition of construction noise and on-going small motor noise to the area would not contribute to or increase the severity of the noise impacts identified in the 1996 EIR. The 1996 EIR identified potential temporary noise level increases from construction. Implementation of applicable mitigation identified in the EIR and compliance with mandatory regulations would mitigate for noise impacts from the proposed project.

### **Population / Housing**

Implementation of RWTF upgrades would not alter the EIR's conclusions with respect to population and housing. The proposed upgrades to the facility would not result in new impacts or increase the severity of existing impacts associated with population and housing beyond those identified in the EIR.

### **Public Services**

The proposed project would not result in adverse physical impacts or alter acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any public services including fire protection, police protection, schools, parks or other public facilities. The 1996 EIR identified appropriate mitigation to prevent disruption of utility lines during construction. Expansion of the RWTF would not result in new

impacts or increase the severity of existing impacts associated with public services beyond those identified in the EIR.

### **Recreation**

Implementation of RWTF upgrades would not alter the EIR's conclusions with respect to recreation. The proposed new segments would not result in new impacts or increase the severity of existing impacts associated with recreation beyond those identified in the EIR.

### **Transportation / Traffic**

Construction and operation of the RWTF would take place entirely within the DSRSD facility and no disruption of public streets would occur. Construction traffic would be short-term (9-12 months) and would not result in substantial congestion on roadways leading to the RWTF. Construction traffic would include truck traffic to remove construction debris and demolition materials and to import construction equipment and materials for construction. Operation of the RWTF would not require addition of new employees and therefore no addition of traffic to the site. Implementation of applicable mitigation measures previously identified in the EIR, including implementation of a traffic management plan, and compliance with mandatory regulations would ensure that incremental impacts would not result in an increase in the severity of the previously identified impacts, and would reduce traffic impacts to less-than-significant levels.

### **Utilities / Service Systems**

Construction of RWTF upgrades would take place entirely within the existing RWTF. There are no hospitals or fire stations adjacent to the RWTF. The proposed project would not result in new, significant impacts or increase the severity of existing impacts associated with public services, utilities, and energy beyond those identified in the EIR. Implementation of mitigation measures identified in the EIR would reduce public services, utilities, and energy impacts to less-than-significant levels.

# Conclusions

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This Addendum evaluates impacts associated with construction and operation of the facilities necessary to increase recycled water treatment to meet current demand. The proposed modifications to the existing RWTF would not result in any new environmental impacts that not previously identified in certified environmental documents. The project will comply with all appropriate mitigation measures that have already been identified and incorporated into the SRVRWP Mitigation Monitoring Program (Appendix A).

Based on the above analysis and discussion, no significant revisions to the certified EIR are needed because: 1) no new significant impacts or substantially more severe impacts would result from the proposed modifications to; 2) there have been no changes in circumstances in the project area that would result in new significant environmental impacts or substantially more severe impacts; and 3) no new information has come to light that would indicate the potential for new significant impacts or substantially more severe impacts than were discussed in the EIR. Therefore, no further evaluation is required, and no Subsequent EIR is needed pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Sections 15162 and 15164.



# List of Preparers

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Author	Affiliation	Role
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Janine Origer	Senior Project Archaeologist, Tom Origer & Associates	Lead author for Cultural Resources
Michael Lonergan	Project Engineer, Carollo Engineers	Project Description
Geoff Hornek	Environmental Scientist	Consultant for Air Quality, GHG

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## Appendix A

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### Applicable Mitigation Measures

## Air Quality

### *Mitigation 3.13.1 – Project Construction Could Affect Air Quality*

The following specific dust control measures would be implemented:

- Water all active construction areas at least twice daily.
- Cover all trucks hauling soil, sand, and other loose materials or require all trucks to maintain at least 2 feet of freeboard.
- Pave, apply water three times daily, or apply soil stabilizers on all unpaved access roads, parking areas, and staging areas at construction sites.
- Sweep daily (preferably with water sweepers) all paved access roads, parking areas, and staging areas at construction sites.
- Sweep streets daily (preferably with water sweepers) if visible soil material is carried onto adjacent public streets.
- Hydroseed or apply soil binders to inactive construction areas.
- Enclose, cover, water twice daily or apply soil binders to exposed stockpiles.
- Limit traffic on unpaved roads to 15 mph.
- Install sandbags or other erosion control measures to prevent silt runoff to public roadways.
- Use alternative fueled construction equipment if possible.
- Minimize idling time (e.g., 10-minute maximum).
- Maintain properly tuned equipment.
- Limit the hours of operation on heavy-duty equipment and/or the amount of equipment in use.

## Cultural Resources

### *Mitigation 3.11.2 – Construction of Program Facilities Could Affect Prehistoric Archaeological Sites*

Should any previously undiscovered cultural resources, such as structural features, or unusual amounts of bone or shell, artifacts, human remains, or architectural remains be encountered during construction activities, the contractor will suspend work and contact DSRSD staff. An archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's professional standards shall be retained and will perform any necessary investigations to determine the significance of the find. DSRSD will then implement any mitigation deemed necessary for the recordation and/or protection of the cultural resources. In addition, pursuant to Sections 5097.97 and 5097.98 of the California Public Resources Code and Section 7050.5 of the

California Health and Safety Code, in the event of the discovery of human remains, all work must be halted and the County Coroner shall immediately be notified.

If the remains are determined to be Native American, guidelines of the Native American Heritage Commission shall be adhered to in the treatment and disposition of the remains. In addition, if necessary, Native American representative input, consultation, and possibly construction monitoring may be required.

In the event of an unanticipated discovery of a fossil remains during excavation, the find shall be temporarily halted or diverted until the discovery is examined by a qualified paleontologist meeting the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology (SVP) standards (SVP 1995; 1996). The paleontologist shall notify DSRSD to determine procedures to be followed before construction is allowed to resume at the location of the find. If DSRSD determines that avoidance is not feasible, the paleontologist shall prepare an excavation plan to mitigate the effect of the project on the qualities that make the resource important, and such plan shall be implemented. The plan shall be submitted to DSRSD for review and approval.

## **Human Health and Safety**

### ***Mitigation 3.10.2 – Construction and Operations Could Create Safety Risks***

Safety concerns regarding workers and the general public during construction would be addressed by compliance with Occupational Health and Safety Administration (OSHA) regulations. OSHA regulations would also address worker safety issues during the ongoing operation of the DSRSD plant and on-site irrigation systems.

### ***Mitigation 3.10.3 – Exposure to Contaminated Soil During Construction***

Site safety plans shall be prepared for construction crews that address the potential for encountering hazardous materials during trenching and well auguring as well as a protocol for employing personal protective equipment.

## **Geology and Seismicity**

### ***Mitigation 3.4.2 – Earthquake Damage to Facilities***

All project-related structural design, as well as all grading and topography modifications, must conform with the most recent editions of the Uniform Building Code, the California Building Code, and the relevant seismic safety standards of the local agencies in the study area as a matter of course. The Alquist-Priolo Special Studies Zone Act requires that geologic investigations be done to determine the precise location of active fault traces prior to project approval, and structures built near a fault trace must be set back 50 feet.

## **Surface Water and Drainage**

### ***Mitigation 3.2.4 – Surface Water Quality Degradation from System Construction***

Pursuant to RWQCB permit requirements, a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) will be developed for the Program. Preparation of this plan would be the responsibility of whichever agency or district is responsible for constructing a particular facility, and implementation of the plan would be the responsibility of the contractor hired to perform the work. The plan would include a description of all construction and post-construction practices that would be employed to control pollutants in stormwater discharges. All Program facilities would include properly designed storm drainage systems to accommodate storm runoff generated by impervious surfaces.

### ***Mitigation 3.2.5 – Hazardous Materials Spills During Construction***

Handling and storage of fuels and other flammable materials are governed by the California Occupational Safety and Health Administration (CAL/OSHA) standards for fire protection and prevention. These measures include appropriate storage of flammable liquids and prohibition of open flames within 50 feet of flammable storage areas. Construction documents will include a Substance Control Program for construction activities to reduce potentially significant impacts on water quality caused by a chemical spill. This program will require safe collection and disposal of hazardous substances generated during construction activities, and will include an Emergency Response Program to ensure quick and safe cleanup of accidental spills.

## **Public Services, Utilities, and Energy**

### ***Mitigation 3.6.1 – Interruption of Services and Utilities***

Construction will be in accordance with commonly accepted practices facility development in urban communities. Municipal authorities will provide terms and conditions for construction practices. Agreements will be reached with utilities and service providers on how to avoid service delays and utility interruptions.

## **Noise**

### ***Mitigation 3.7.1 – Temporary Noise Level Increases from Construction***

Adherence to local ordinances regulating hours of construction would minimize the potential for sleep disturbance and annoyance, because heavy construction would be limited to the daytime hours. All equipment would be equipped with mufflers equal or superior in noise attenuation to those provided by the manufacturer of the equipment. In addition, idling equipment would be shut off and temporary or



portable acoustic barriers would be installed around stationary construction noise sources that are located in proximity to potentially sensitive noise receptors.

## **Traffic and Circulation**

### ***Mitigation 3.8.1 – Disturbance of Roadway Surfaces***

DERWA or its contractor shall restore any disrupted pavement to a condition equal to that prior to construction. Individual cities' pavement resurfacing policies shall be adhered to and an effort to minimize disruption of pavement will be considered where possible.