

DRAFT INITIAL STUDY AND MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

BUBBLING WELLS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL MODERNIZATION PROJECT

PALM SPRINGS UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
DESERT HOT SPRINGS, CALIFORNIA

Prepared for:

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DECEMBER 2025

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 OVERVIEW

Palm Springs Unified School District (PSUSD or District) has prepared this Initial Study (IS)/Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) and (collectively the “IS/MND”) to evaluate the potential environmental consequences associated with the proposed Bubbling Wells Elementary School Modernization Project (proposed Project).

The District is proposing complete modernization improvements on the campus of Bubbling Wells Elementary School (BWES). The BWES campus is located in Desert Hot Springs, California, a community in the Coachella Valley. BWES serves the central northern portion of the City.

The campus was initially constructed in 1992 and includes a combination of permanent, modular, and portable buildings. The campus operates 43 classrooms, including 19 permanent (modular) classrooms and 20 relocatable classrooms, and is approximately 18 acres in size.

A Facility Condition Assessment (FCA) report completed in 2017 classified the majority of the existing school buildings on the Project Site as Category 4 – Poor. This category indicates that modernization, upgrades, and replacements due to system failures are a high priority at this time; major systems are failing and should be scheduled for replacement in the future. Some of the classroom buildings were classified as Category 3 – Fair. This category indicates that modernization, upgrades, and replacements due to system failures are a medium priority at this time; major systems are beginning to fail. Additionally, some of the modular classrooms were classified as Category 1 - Excellent; this category indicates that the buildings are modern, and upgrades due to system failures are not a priority at this time.

1.2 AUTHORITY

PSUSD, as Lead Agency pursuant to California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), is required to conduct environmental review for the proposed Project, pursuant to the CEQA and the CEQA Guidelines. The basic purposes of CEQA are as follows: to inform decision-makers and the public about the potentially significant environmental effects of proposed activities, identify ways to eliminate or reduce such potentially significant environmental impacts through the use of feasible alternatives and mitigation measures, and to disclose why a governmental agency may consider approving a project if significant environmental effects are involved. To help with understanding specific topics, references to the statute, CEQA Guidelines, or appropriate case law is provided in this document.

An Initial Study (IS) is used to determine if a project may have a significant effect on the environment. The IS, as required by CEQA, describes the proposed Project and environmental setting, discusses potential environmental impacts, and identifies feasible mitigation measures to eliminate or reduce

potentially significant effects. The IS also addresses the consistency of the proposed Project with applicable zoning, plans, and policies.

1.3 ORGANIZATION OF THE IS/MND

The content and format of this report are designed to meet the requirements of CEQA and the CEQA Guidelines. The IS supports the finding that the proposed Project, as mitigated, would have no significant environmental impact and, for this reason, adoption of an MND is appropriate for the Project. This report contains the following sections:

- **Section 1: Introduction** identifies the purpose and scope of the IS/MND and the terminology used in this document.
- **Section 2: Environmental Setting** describes the existing conditions, surrounding land use, general plan, and existing zoning in the area of the proposed Project.
- **Section 3: Project Setting** identifies the location, background, and planning objectives of the proposed Project and describes it in detail.
- **Section 4: Environmental Checklist** presents the checklist responses and evaluation for each resource topic.
- **Section 5: Environmental Analysis** includes an analysis for each resource topic and identifies the impacts of implementing the proposed Project. It also identifies mitigation measures, if applicable.
- **Section 6: References** identifies all printed references and individuals cited in this IS/MND.
- **Section 7: List of Preparers** identifies the individuals who prepared this report and their areas of technical specialty.

Appendices present data supporting the analysis or contents of this report. These include:

- Appendix A: Air Quality CalEEMod Output Sheets
- Appendix B: Biological Resources Report
- Appendix C: Cultural Resources Report
- Appendix D: Energy Calculations
- Appendix E: Geotechnical Report
- Appendix F: EDR Report
- Appendix G: Construction Noise Worksheet
- Appendix H: Construction Vibration Worksheet
- Appendix I: AB 52 Notification Letters

1.4 PUBLIC AND AGENCY REVIEW OF THE PROPOSED MND

PSUSD is providing 30 days for review and comment on the Proposed MND, which is available online at <https://www.psusd.us/> (Facilities Planning & Development Page). Interested individuals, organizations, trustees, responsible agencies, and other agencies can provide written comments to the address below.

Palm Springs Unified School District
Facilities Planning & Development Department
150 District Center Drive
Palm Springs, CA 92264

Contact: Julie Arthur, Executive Director
Fax: (760) 325-8728
E-mail: Facilities_Planning@psusd.us

Please include “Bubbling Wells Elementary School Modernization Project” in the subject line. Comments should include the name of a contact person within the commenting agency.

Prior to considering approval of the Project, the PSUSD Board of Education will consider the Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration together with any comments as required by Section 15074 (b) of the CEQA Guidelines

2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

2.1 PROJECT LOCATION

The proposed Project is located at Bubbling Wells Elementary School (BWES) at 67501 Camino Campanero, Desert Hot Springs, CA, in Riverside County. The Project Site is located in unincorporated Riverside County, bordering the City of Desert Hot Springs (City) to the north and falling within the City's sphere of influence. Desert Hot Springs is located in the Coachella Valley in eastern Riverside County.

As shown in **2.0-1: Regional Location Map**, the City of Desert Hot Springs is surrounded by the unincorporated Riverside County to the north, east, and west, and North Palm Springs and Cathedral City to the south. Regional access to the City is provided via Interstate 10 (I-10), which runs south of the City, and 29 Palms Highway (Route 62), which intersects the I-10.

As shown in **2.0-2: Project Site Location Map**, the campus is bound by Camino Campanero to the north, Bubbling Wells Road to the east, Avenida Florencita to the west, and a residential neighborhood to the south. Uses around the campus include single-family residences to the south and east, and vacant, undeveloped land to the north and west. Primary access to the campus is provided from Camino Campanero.

The BWES campus is situated on a 17.99-acre rectangular parcel surrounded by relatively flat land. The elevation of the Project Site is approximately 886 feet above mean sea level (amsl). The existing school buildings are concentrated in the central and eastern portions of the campus, with campus access and parking located to the north and outdoor recreational areas located to the southeast and southwest.

2.2 EXISTING CONDITIONS

BWES serves students from transitional kindergarten through fifth grade for regular and special education. The campus is one of 16 elementary schools in the PSUSD with a 2023-2024 enrollment of 648 students.¹

BWES was constructed in 1992 on a terraced site. The original facility consisted of three playground areas, and the modular construction of nineteen self-contained classrooms, five smaller rooms for small group instruction, an administration building, a library, and a multi-purpose room. During the summers of 1993 and 1994, nine additional portable classrooms were added to the school to provide for the rapidly growing student population. An additional six portable classrooms were added during

1 Bubbling Wells Elementary School. 2023-2024 School Accountability Report Card. School Facility Conditions and Planned Improvements. Accessed March 2025.
<https://www.psusd.us/site/handlers/filedownload.ashx?moduleinstanceid=6845&dataid=5442&FileName=2024%20SARC%20BW.pdf>.

the 2001-2002 school year to keep pace with the continuing growth. Six more portable classrooms were added during the 2007-2008 school year to accommodate the continued growth at the school.²

During the 2009-2010 school year, BWES, which had been operating over capacity, experienced a reduction in student enrollment and staffing due to the opening of Cabot Yerxa Elementary School. Eight classes were eliminated during the 2009-2010 and 2010-2011 school years, relieving the overpopulation in the school. Improvements to the campus include exterior painting beginning in June 2021.³

The existing campus is approximately 18 acres in size and includes a combination of permanent, modular, and portable buildings. The campus includes 43 classrooms, including 19 permanent (modular) classrooms and 20 relocatable classrooms. As shown in **2.0-3: Existing Campus Layout**, the majority of portable structures are located in the eastern and southern portions of the campus, are used for 1st Grade, 2nd Grade, 3rd Grade, 5th Grade, and specialty STEM and Arts classrooms. The remaining facilities include modular classroom and administrative buildings. Other permanent campus facilities include a food service and multipurpose room (MPR), and a HeadStart classroom. PSUSD is proposing modernization, upgrades, and replacements for all of the classrooms on the BWES campus.

The campus currently contains three parking lots located along Camino Campanero. The westernmost lot serves the HeadStart classroom. The curbside student drop-off area, as well as visitor and staff parking, is located in the central lot, and vehicles enter and exit the lot from Camino Campanero. Additional staff parking and the school bus drop-off area are located in the easternmost lot, and vehicles enter and exit the lot from Bubbling Wells Road. Students either walk, ride their bikes, or are dropped off by vehicles at the school.

2.3 SURROUNDING LAND USES

As previously discussed, the Project Site is located in unincorporated Riverside County, bordering the City of Desert Hot Springs to the north and falling within the City's sphere of influence. Parcels to the north of the BWES campus are located in Desert Hot Springs, and parcels to the south, east, and west are located within unincorporated Riverside County.

The BWES campus is located within a residential community, as shown in **2.0-2: Project Site Location Map**. Neighborhoods including single-family homes are located immediately adjacent to the east (across Bubbling Wells Road) and south of the Project Site. The area immediately adjacent to the north, across Camino Campanero from the Project Site, is comprised of vacant, undeveloped

2 Bubbling Wells Elementary School. 2023-2024 School Accountability Report Card. School Facility Conditions and Planned Improvements.

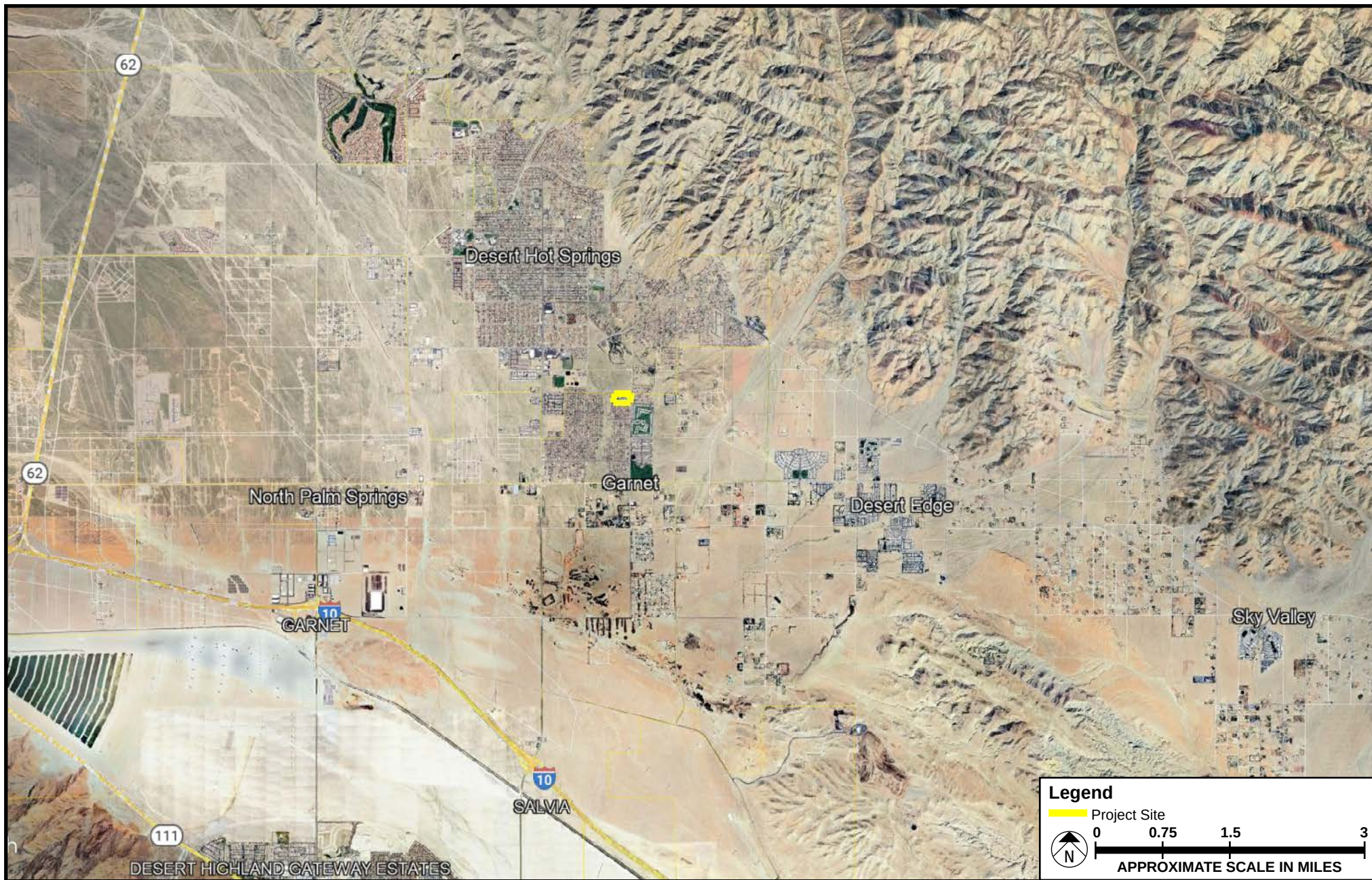
3 Bubbling Wells Elementary School. 2023-2024 School Accountability Report Card. School Facility Conditions and Planned Improvements.

land. Single-family residential neighborhoods are located west of the Project Site across Avenida Florencita, across a strip of desert open space that separates the school from the adjacent subdivision. The Hidden Springs Golf Course and Country Club is located to the southeast of the Project Site.

2.4 GENERAL PLAN AND EXISTING ZONING

The Western Coachella Valley Area Plan land use designation for the Project Site is Medium Density Residential (MDR), and the zoning is W-2 (Controlled Development Areas).⁴ The W-2 zoning designation allows educational institutions, provided that approval of a plot plan is obtained first, pursuant to Section 18.30 of the Riverside County Ordinance No. 348.⁵

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- 4 County of Riverside. *Western Coachella Valley Area Plan*. In *Riverside County Planning Department General Plan*. “Figure 3, Western Coachella Valley Area Plan Land Use Plan.” Revised September 28, 2021. Accessed March 2025. <https://planning.rctlma.org/sites/g/files/aldnop416/files/migrated/Portals-14-genplan-GPA-2022-Compiled-WCVAP-4-2022-rev.pdf>.
 - 5 County of Riverside. *Ordinance No. 348: Providing for Land Use Planning and Zoning Regulations and Related Functions of the County of Riverside*. Article XV, W-2 Zone (Controlled Development Areas). Revised April 28, 2023. Accessed March 2025. <https://planning.rctlma.org/sites/g/files/aldnop416/files/2023-06/Ord348-04-28-2023-FINAL.pdf>.



SOURCE: Google Earth – 2025

FIGURE 2.0-1



SOURCE: Google Earth – 2025

FIGURE 2.0-2



SOURCE: RUHNAU CLARKE - October 2024

FIGURE 2.0-3

3.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

3.1 OVERVIEW

PSUSD proposes modernizing the BWES campus, including replacing existing portable and permanent classroom buildings with permanent buildings, expanding and modernizing the multipurpose and administration buildings, and improving the hardcourts, playgrounds, and athletic fields around the school buildings. **Figure 3.0-1: Proposed Improvements** illustrates the conceptual development plan.

As discussed above, the BWES campus was initially constructed in 1992 and currently serves approximately 648 students from transitional kindergarten (TK) through 5th grade. The campus is approximately 18 acres in size and contains permanent, modular, and portable buildings, including a combination of classrooms, offices, a food service and multipurpose room (MPR), a HeadStart classroom, as well as supporting storage spaces, mechanical spaces, and other utility spaces.

As shown in **3.0-1**, the proposed Project includes seven (7) permanent campus buildings. The existing Administration Building (Building 1) would serve as the main entrance to the campus, and would be renovated and expanded to add a lobby and reception area, administrative and health offices, a teacher's lounge, and an outdoor seating area. The existing MPR Building (Building 2) would be renovated and expanded to include a multipurpose room, kitchen, and outdoor lunch shelter. Buildings 3, 4, 5, and 6 would involve new construction in the western portion of the Project Site, currently developed with hardcourts and open fields. These new buildings would house classrooms for each grade level (Transitional Kindergarten through Fifth Grade), STEAM classrooms, Music classrooms, and Library and Physical Education Facilities. The existing Building 7 would be renovated to include two (2) flex-classrooms that could be used for indoor physical education during inclement weather. The proposed Project would also involve the development of a kinder playground and upper playground, as well as the development of new hardcourts, playfields, and athletic fields.

3.2 PROJECT CHARACTERISTICS

3.2.1 Project Schedule

It is anticipated that the construction activities would begin in August 2026 and end in August 2029, as shown in **Table 3.0-1: Project Schedule**. The proposed Project schedule is currently based on the demolition and construction activities for the whole Project Site being performed under a single construction contract. Construction is planned in 2 phases, with Phase 1 including the construction of 61,213 square feet of new buildings. Next, Phase 2 would include the demolition of 39,994 square feet of existing modular buildings and the modernization of 16,223 square feet of existing permanent and modular buildings.

TABLE 3.0-1: PROJECT SCHEDULE

Construction Phase	Activity Description	Approximate Duration
1	Demolition of existing hardcourt, playground and play field	2.5 months
	Grading of Project Site area and import of 8,864 cubic yards of soil	2 months
	Construction of 61,213 square feet of new buildings	20 months
	Paving of asphalt surfaces	3 months
	Application of paint	5 months
2A	Demolition of 27,046 square feet of existing modular buildings and relocatables, hardcourt, and playground	2.5 months
	Grading of balanced Project Site	2 months
	Modernization of 16,223 existing permanent and modular buildings	8 months
	Paving of asphalt surfaces	2 months
	Application of paint	1 month
2B	Demolition of 10,560 square feet of existing relocatables, hardcourt, and playground	1 month
	Grading of balanced Project Site	1 month
	Paving of asphalt surfaces	1 month
2C	Demolition of 2,560 square feet of existing modular buildings	3 weeks
	Grading of Project Site and export of 3,260 cubic yards of soil	3 weeks

3.2.2 Construction Phasing

The proposed Project includes the phased removal and demolition of the structures on the BWES campus, the construction of permanent replacement classroom facilities, and the modernization of existing buildings. **3.0-2: Phasing Plan** illustrates the proposed Project’s construction schedule.

Construction of the proposed Project would occur over two phases, as presented in **Table 3.0-1: Project Construction Phasing** and illustrated in **3.0-2: Phasing Plan**. Phase 1, New Classroom Construction, is anticipated to take 24 months to complete and involves the construction of four (4) new permanent buildings in the western portion of the Project Site and the subsequent demolition of the existing classroom buildings from the eastern portion of the Project Site, as well as the development of new playgrounds and improvements to the hardscaping and landscaping of the Project Site. Phase 2, New MPR Expansion and Administration Modernization, is anticipated to take 14 months to complete and involves the renovation and expansion of the existing multipurpose and administration buildings. The estimated total duration of construction for the proposed Project is 38 months, approximately three (3) years.

Construction staging would occur in the central portion of the existing campus. The proposed Project would begin with the construction and installation of portable classrooms in the northwestern

portion of the Project Site. Upon completion of the installation of the portable classrooms, both students and faculty within the central classroom buildings of the campus would be relocated to the portable classrooms, followed by the demolition of the central classroom buildings. The school would continue to operate during construction. As new buildings and classrooms are completed, an ongoing phased vacation and relocation of students and faculty into the new campus facilities would occur, pending their availability.

The staging area would change for each construction phase, although to the extent possible PSUSD would place the area away from active school areas. A variety of construction equipment would be used. No street closures during construction are anticipated.

Construction activities would occur during regular weekday working hours, between 7:00 AM and 5:30 PM; Saturday construction hours would be limited to between 8:00 AM and 5:00 PM, and no construction would occur on Sundays.

All construction workers would be required to wear identification badges, PPE, and enter through a designated construction entrance. Construction areas would be separated from the rest of the campus by temporary fencing and secured by locks.

When school is not in session, the campus would be secured by temporary fencing and locked gates surrounding the active construction area(s). Additional security and safety measures may be implemented to further secure the campus during and outside of operational school hours.

New Classroom Construction

As shown in **2.0-3: Existing Campus Layout**, classrooms are currently dispersed across the campus with several smaller structures and portable units located around the central playfields. This current arrangement creates a somewhat fragmented layout, with instructional spaces spread between the north, east, and central portions of the site. As shown in **3.0-1: Proposed Improvements**, the proposed Project would consolidate and reorient classroom locations into a more unified campus core. New classroom buildings would be organized into larger, contiguous blocks along the western and southern portions of the Project Site, adjacent to the main playfields. This reconfiguration would cluster instructional spaces closer together, improving internal circulation.

The proposed Project includes the construction of four (4) new permanent buildings in the western portion of the Project Site, as well as the development of new hardcourts, playgrounds, and athletic fields. These buildings are identified as Buildings 3, 4, 5, and 6, and this area is currently developed as hardcourts and open fields. Building 3 would house Transitional Kindergarten, Kindergarten, Fourth Grade, and Fifth Grade classrooms. Building 4 would house Second Grade, Third Grade, and STEAM classrooms as well as the Library. Building 5 would house First Grade classrooms and Physical Education facilities. Building 6 would house music classrooms.

The existing classrooms would remain in use during the construction of the new buildings. After the completion of the new buildings, classes would transition into the new buildings, and the existing classroom buildings would be demolished and removed. Subsequently, the development of the new hardcourts and playgrounds would occur in the open spaces of the campus.

A kinder playground would be developed to the southeast of Building 3, and would include grassy play areas, a tricycle path, areas for classroom overflow and covered outdoor learning, as well as areas for both active and natural play.

The upper playground would be developed to the southeast of Building 2 in the central portion of the Project Site, and would include grassy play areas, a tricycle path, areas for covered outdoor learning, as well as areas for both active and natural play. Hardcourt play areas containing basketball courts would be located to the south of the upper playground. Athletic fields would be developed in the eastern portion of the Project Site.

New MPR Expansion and Administration Modernization

As shown in **3.0-1: Proposed Improvements**, the existing Administration Building, MPR Building, and Building 7 would remain in place and be renovated and expanded. The renovated MPR building would include a multipurpose room, kitchen, outdoor lunch shelter, restrooms, as well as supporting storage, mechanical, and other utility spaces. The renovated Administration building would serve as the main entrance to the campus and would include a lobby and reception area, administrative and health offices, a teacher's lounge and outdoor seating area, restrooms, as well as supporting storage, mechanical, and other utility spaces. Building 7 would be renovated to include two (2) flex-classrooms that could be used for indoor physical education during inclement weather.

Hardscape and Landscaping Improvements

Improvements would be made to the hardscape areas around the buildings, including the administrative building, multipurpose room, and classroom buildings. Hardscape improvements would involve redesigning the outdoor spaces, demolition of existing hardscape, and installation of the following: kinder play area, playground, tricycle path, covered outdoor learning area, and play areas. Existing parking would remain with limited reconfiguration as required to accommodate The American with Disabilities Act (ADA) upgrades.

The proposed Project would include comprehensive enhancements to the on-site landscaping to improve aesthetics, comfort, and environmental performance across the campus. Landscape improvements would incorporate a desert-appropriate plant palette consistent with the Coachella Valley Water District Lush & Efficient Desert Friendly Landscaping guide, emphasizing drought-tolerant, low-maintenance species suited to the Coachella Valley's arid climate.

New landscape buffers would be established along the northern and eastern frontages of the Project Site to soften views from adjacent streets and enhance the visual quality of the school's perimeter.

These buffers would include a mix of desert-adapted trees, shrubs, and groundcovers such as palo verde (*Parkinsonia florida*), desert willow (*Chilopsis linearis*), and acacia species, complemented by accent plantings such as red yucca (*Hesperaloe parviflora*), feathery senna (*Senna artemisioides*), and firecracker bush (*Russelia equisetiformis*). Reconfigured parking and drop-off areas would feature shaded landscape islands with canopy trees—such as mesquite (*Prosopis glandulosa*) and mulga acacia (*Acacia aneura*)—to reduce heat gain, provide pedestrian comfort, and improve stormwater infiltration.

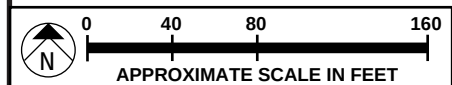
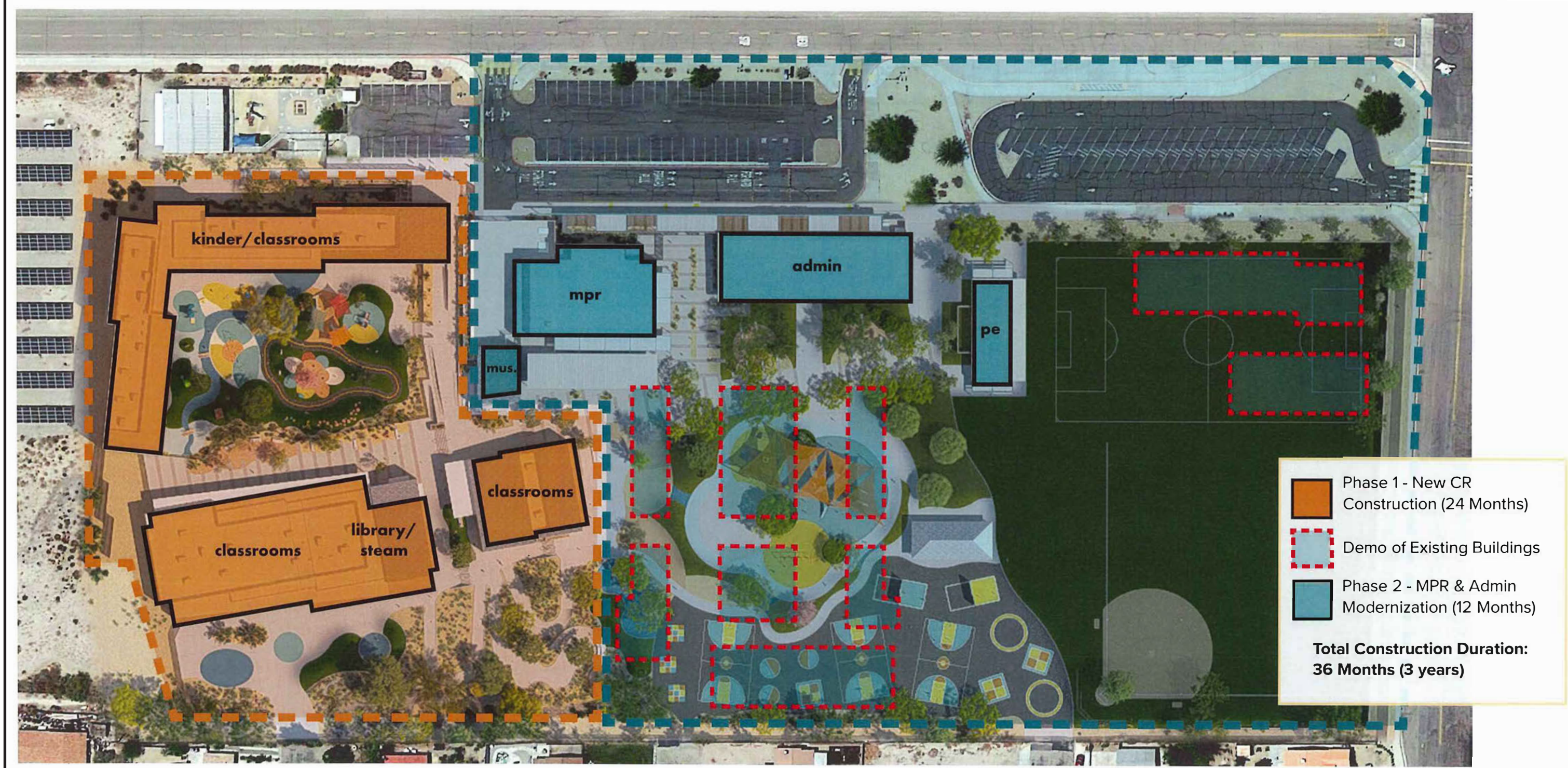
Along internal walkways and playfields, additional plantings and shade trees would provide comfort and visual interest, using species with moderate canopy spread and minimal litter to maintain safety and visibility. Outdoor learning and gathering areas would be enhanced with shaded seating, adaptive plantings, and decomposed granite or permeable paving to support sustainable stormwater management.

The landscape design would promote water efficiency through the use of drip irrigation systems, soil moisture sensors, and zoning of plant species based on hydrozones. Combined, these measures would contribute to reduced water consumption, improved microclimates, and a cohesive desert campus aesthetic that reflects the regional landscape character while supporting long-term sustainability goals.



SOURCE: RUHNAU CLARKE - July 2025

FIGURE 3.0-1



SOURCE: RUHNAU CLARKE - July 2025

FIGURE 3.0-2

3.3 PROJECT DISCRETIONARY ACTIONS

This Initial Study evaluates the potential environmental impacts of the proposed Project, thereby enabling PSUSD, responsible and reviewing agencies, and interested parties to make informed decisions. The anticipated approvals for this proposed Project are:

Lead Agency		Action	
PSUSD Board of Education		MND Adoption and Project Approval	
Responsible Agencies		Action	
Regional Water Quality Control Board		NPDES Permit; Notice of Intent (NOI) to Obtain Permit Coverage; Issue General Permit for Discharges of Stormwater Associated with Construction; Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)	
Reviewing Agencies		Action	
California Department of Education, School Facilities and Transportation Services Division		Review School Design and Program	
California Department of General Services, Division of the State Architect		Review Building and Construction Plans	
California Department of Toxic Substance Control		Review potential hazardous material remediation plans	

4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

4.1 ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED

The environmental factors checked below would be potentially affected by this Project.

☐	Aesthetics	☐	Agriculture and Forestry	☐	Air Quality
☒	Biological Resources	☐	Cultural Resources	☐	Energy
☐	Geology/Soils	☐	Greenhouse Gas Emissions	☒	Hazards & Hazardous Materials
☐	Hydrology/Water Quality	☐	Land Use/Planning	☐	Mineral Resources
☒	Noise	☐	Population/Housing	☐	Public Services
☐	Recreation	☐	Transportation/Traffic	☐	Tribal Cultural Resources
☐	Utilities/Service Systems	☐	Wildfire	☐	Mandatory Findings of Significance

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

☐	I find that the Project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and is eligible for a Categorical Exemption.
☐	I find that the Project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
☒	I find that although the Project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because revisions in the project have been made by or agreed to by the project proponent. A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
☐	I find that the Project MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required.
☐	I find that the Project MAY have a “potentially significant impact” or “potentially significant unless mitigated” impact on the environment, but at least one effect (1) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and (2) has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis as described on attached sheets. An ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.
☐	I find that although the Project could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the Project, nothing further is required.

Julie Arthur
Julie Arthur (Nov 20, 2025 16:08:29 PST)

Signature

11/20/2025

Date

4.2 SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS UNDER THE STATE SCHOOL FACILITY PROGRAM

In addition to the general environmental checklist, projects involving primary and secondary public schools have several additional requirements established by the California Education Code (Cal. Ed. Code), California Code of Regulations (CCR), and the Public Resources Code (PRC), as shown in **Table 4.2-1: Environmental Review Factors for State-Funded New School and State-Funded Addition to Existing School**. These requirements vary by type of school project and whether State funds are involved.

TABLE 4.2-1: ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW FACTORS FOR STATE-FUNDED NEW SCHOOL AND STATE-FUNDED ADDITION TO EXISTING SCHOOL		
Topic	Applicable Code	Environmental Checklist
Air Quality		
Is the boundary of the proposed school site within 500 feet of the edge of the closest traffic lane of a freeway or busy traffic corridor? If yes, would the project create an air quality health risk due to the placement of the School?	PRC §21151.8(a)(1)(D); Ed. Code §17213(c)(2)(C)	Section 5.3, Air Quality, Question (e)
Geology and Soils		
Does the site contain an active earthquake fault or fault trace, or is the site located within the boundaries of any special studies zone or within an area designated as geologically hazardous in the safety element of the local general plan?	Ed. Code, §17212; CCR Title 5 §14010(f)	Section 5.6, Geology and Soils, Question (a)(ii)
Would the project involve the construction, reconstruction, or relocation of any school building on the trace of a geological fault along which surface rupture can reasonably be expected to occur within the life of the school building?	Ed. Code §17212; CCR, Title 5 §14010(f)	Section 5.6, Geology and Soils, Question (a)(iii)
Would the project involve the construction, reconstruction, or relocation of any school building on a site subject to moderate-to-high liquefaction?	CCR, Title 5 §14010(i)	Section 5.6, Geology and Soils, Question (a)(iv)
Would the project involve the construction, reconstruction, or relocation of any school building on a site subject to landslides?	CCR, Title 5 §14010(i)	Section 5.6, Geology and Soils, Question (a)(v)
Hazards and Hazardous Materials		
If a response action is necessary and proposed as part of this project, has it been developed to be protective of children's health, with an ample margin of safety?	Ed. Code §17210.1 (a)(4)	Section 5.8, Hazards and Hazardous Materials, Question (b)
Does the proposed school site contain one or more pipelines, situated underground or aboveground, which carry hazardous substances, acutely hazardous materials, or hazardous wastes, unless	PRC §21151.8 (a)(1)(C)	Section 5.8, Hazards and Hazardous Materials, Question (c)

TABLE 4.2-1: ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW FACTORS FOR STATE-FUNDED NEW SCHOOL AND STATE-FUNDED ADDITION TO EXISTING SCHOOL

Topic	Applicable Code	Environmental Checklist
the pipeline is a natural gas line that is used only to supply natural gas to that school or neighborhood?		
Is the proposed school site located near an aboveground water or fuel storage tank or within 1,500 feet of an easement of an aboveground or underground pipeline that can pose a safety hazard to the site?	CCR, Title 5 §14010 (h)	Section 5.8, Hazards and Hazardous Materials, Question (d)
Would the project create an air quality hazard due to the placement of a school within one-quarter mile of: (a) permitted and nonpermitted facilities identified by the jurisdictional air quality control board or air pollution control district; (b) freeways and other busy traffic corridors; (c) large agricultural operations; and/or (d) a rail yard, which might reasonably be anticipated to emit hazardous air emissions, or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous material, substances, or waste?	PRC § 1151.8 (a)(2); Ed. Code §17213 (b)	Section 5.8, Hazards and Hazardous Materials, Question (f)
Is the school site in an area designated in a city, county, or city and county general plan for agricultural use and zoned for agricultural production, and if so, do neighboring agricultural uses have the potential to result in any public health and safety issues that may affect the pupils and employees at the school site? (Does not apply to school sites approved by CDE prior to January 1, 1997.)	Ed. Code §17215.5 (a)	Section 5.8, Hazards and Hazardous Materials, Question (g)
Is the property line of the proposed school site less than the following distances from the edge of respective power line easements: (1) 100 feet of a 50–133 kV line; (2) 150 feet of a 220–230 kV line; or (3) 350 feet of a 500–550 kV line?	CCR, Title 5 §14010 (c)	Section 5.8, Hazards and Hazardous Materials, Question (h)
Is the Project Site a hazardous substance release site identified by the state Department of Health Services in a current list adopted pursuant to §25356 for removal or remedial action pursuant to Chapter 6.8 of Division 20 of the Health and Safety Code?	PRC §21151.8 (a)(1)(B)	Section 5.8, Hazards and Hazardous Materials, Question (i)
Does the Project Site contain a current or former hazardous waste disposal site or solid waste disposal site and, if so, have the wastes been removed?	PRC §21151.8 (a)(1)(A)	Section 5.8, Hazards and Hazardous Materials, Question (j)
If prepared, has the risk assessment been performed with a focus on children's health posed by a hazardous materials release or threatened release, or the presence of naturally occurring hazardous materials on the school site?	Ed. Code §17210.1 (a)(3)	Section 5.8, Hazards and Hazardous Materials, Questions (b), (f), and (k)

TABLE 4.2-1: ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW FACTORS FOR STATE-FUNDED NEW SCHOOL AND STATE-FUNDED ADDITION TO EXISTING SCHOOL

Topic	Applicable Code	Environmental Checklist
Is the proposed school site situated within 2,000 feet of a significant disposal of hazardous waste?	CCR, Title 5 §14010 (t)	Section 5.8, Hazards and Hazardous Materials, Question (l)
Is the proposed school site within two miles, measured by air line, of that point on an airport runway or potential runway included in an airport master plan that is nearest to the site? (Does not apply to school sites acquired prior to January 1, 1997.)	Ed. Code §17215 (a)&(b)	Section 5.8, Hazards and Hazardous Materials, Question (m)
Hydrology and Water Quality		
Is the Project Site subject to flooding or dam inundation?	Ed. Code §17212; CCR, Title 5 §14010 (g)	Section 5.9, Hydrology and Water Quality, Question (j)
Land Use and Planning		
Would the proposed school conflict with any existing or proposed land uses, such that a potential health or safety risk to students would be created?	CCR, Title 5 §14010 (m)	Section 5.10, Land Use and Planning, Question (c)
Noise		
Is the proposed school site located adjacent to or near a major arterial roadway or freeway whose noise generation may adversely affect the educational program?	CCR, Title 5 §14010 (e)	Section 5.12, Noise, Question (b)
Public Services		
Does the site promote joint use of parks, libraries, museums, and other public services?	CCR, Title 5, §14010 (o)	Section 5.14, Public Services, Question (f)
Transportation/Traffic		
Are traffic and pedestrian hazards mitigated per Caltrans' School Area Pedestrian Safety manual?	CCR, Title 5 §14010 (l)	Section 5.16, Transportation/Traffic, Question (e)
Is the site easily accessible from arterials and is the minimum peripheral visibility maintained for driveways per Caltrans' Highway Design Manual?	CCR, Title 5 §14010 (k)	Section 5.16, Transportation/Traffic, Question (f)
Is the proposed school site within 1,500 feet of a railroad track easement?	CCR, Title 5 §14010 (d)	Section 5.16, Transportation/Traffic, Question (g)

5.0 ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

This section provides an evaluation of the environmental topics identified in the Environmental Checklist form in Appendix G of State CEQA G Guidelines.⁶

A brief explanation for the determination of significance is provided for all impact determinations, with the exception of “No Impact” determinations that are adequately supported by the information sources the Lead Agency (PSUSD) cites in the parentheses following each question. A “No Impact” determination is adequately supported if the referenced information sources show that the impact simply does not apply to the Project (e.g., the project falls outside a fault rupture zone). A “No Impact” determination includes an explanation of its bases relative to project-specific factors, as well as general standards (e.g., the project will not expose sensitive receptors to pollutants, based on a project-specific screening analysis).

Explanations take into account the whole action involved, including off-site as well as on-site, cumulative as well as project-level, indirect as well as direct, and construction as well as operational impacts.

Once the Lead Agency has determined that a particular physical impact may occur, the checklist is utilized to indicate whether the impact is potentially significant, less than significant with mitigation, or less than significant. “Potentially Significant Impact” is appropriate if there is substantial evidence that an effect may be significant.

“Mitigated Negative Declaration: Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated” applies where the incorporation of mitigation measures has reduced an effect from “Potentially Significant Impact” to a “Less Than Significant Impact.” The lead agency must describe the mitigation measures and briefly explain how they reduce the effect to a less than significant level.

6 California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Division 6, Chapter 3, Sections 15000–15387, Appendix G.

5.1 AESTHETICS

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Project Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
AESTHETICS—Would the project:				
a. Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b. Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c. In non-urbanized areas, substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings? (Public views are those that are experienced from a publicly accessible vantage point). If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d. Create a new source of substantial light or glare, which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	☐	☐	☒	☐

5.1.1 Discussion

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

Less than Significant Impact. Scenic vistas are views of features such as mountains, forests, the ocean, and/or urban skylines. Scenic vistas near the Project Site include the Little San Bernardino Mountains approximately 5.9 miles to the east, Big Morongo Canyon Preserve approximately 7.3 miles to the north, Mission Creek Preserve approximately 8.4 miles to the northwest, and the San Jacinto Mountains approximately 12 miles to the southwest.

Some of the more notable scenic vistas in the County include the Santa Rosa National Monument, located approximately 21.7 miles south of the Project Site. Along Camino Campanero Road, the Little San Bernardino Mountain ridge to the east and the San Jacinto Mountains to the southwest are visible but slightly obstructed by trees and existing residential development.

The proposed Project includes the development of four (4) new permanent campus buildings, the renovation and expansion of the existing multipurpose and administration buildings, development of a kinder playground and upper playground, and improvements to the hardscaping and landscaping throughout the campus. As shown in **2.0-3: Existing Campus Layout**, classrooms are currently dispersed across the campus with several smaller structures and portable units distributed around the central playfields. As shown in **3.0-1: Proposed Improvements**, the proposed Project would consolidate and reorient classroom locations into a more unified campus core. New classroom buildings would be organized into larger, contiguous blocks along the western and central portions of the Project Site, adjacent to the main playfields in the eastern portion of the Project Site. This

reconfiguration would increase the distance between classroom structures and the eastern boundary of the Project Site, which would reduce visibility of classroom structures from the street and residences adjacent to the east.

The Project Site is currently developed with single-story buildings and will be redeveloped with new single-story school buildings. Because the proposed development would be consistent with the existing scale and visual character of the existing campus, the proposed Project would not substantially alter the existing visual environment. Construction would be short-term and would not require large equipment that would obstruct views of the vistas. For these reasons, the proposed Project would not substantially change existing public views of the surrounding scenic vistas. The proposed Project’s impact on scenic vistas would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

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

No Impact. The nearest State Designated Scenic Highway identified by the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) is State Route (SR) 62, located approximately 6.3 miles west of the Project Site.⁷ An “Officially Designated” scenic highway means that the highway provides views of scenic backdrops and has been officially designated by the Caltrans Corridor Protection Program, which protects the views and natural landscapes surrounding the highway.⁸ The Project Site is approximately 7 miles northeast of Highway SR-74, which is an Eligible Scenic Highway, but is not visible from this highway.

The Project Site is not adjacent to any buildings that may have historical significance. The closest historical resource is Cabot’s Pueblo Museum, approximately 1.3 miles north of the Project Site.⁹ The Project Site does not contain any scenic resources, such as rock outcroppings or trees, or historic buildings that would be damaged by the Project. Therefore, the proposed Project would not have any aesthetic impacts on potentially historical resources. No impact would occur.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

7 Caltrans. “California State Scenic Highway System Map.” Accessed April 2025. <https://caltrans.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=465dfd3d807c46cc8e8057116f1aaca>.

8 Caltrans. Scenic Highways – Frequently Asked Questions. Accessed April 2025. <https://dot.ca.gov/programs/design/lap-landscape-architecture-and-community-livability/lap-liv-i-scenic-highways/lap-liv-i-scenic-highways-faq2>.

9 Riverside County Planning Department. *General Plan*. “Chapter 5: Multipurpose Open Space Element.” Revised December 8, 2015. Accessed April 2025. <https://planning.rctlma.org/sites/g/files/aldnop416/files/migrated/Portals-14-genplan-general-Plan-2017-elements-OCT17-Ch05-MOSE-120815.pdf>.

- c. In non-urbanized areas, substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings? (Public views are those that are experienced from a publicly accessible vantage point). If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?

Less Than Significant Impact. As shown in 2.0-3, the Project Site is developed with an existing elementary school and is surrounded by single-family residences to the south and east, and vacant, undeveloped land to the north and west.

The proposed Project would modernize and renovate the existing elementary school campus, including the development of four (4) new permanent campus buildings, the renovation and expansion of the existing multipurpose and administration buildings, the development of a kinder playground and upper playground, and improvements to the hardscaping and landscaping throughout the campus. As previously discussed, the proposed Project would consolidate and reorient classroom locations into a more unified campus core along the western and central portions of the Project Site. This reconfiguration would increase the distance between classroom structures and the eastern boundary of the Project Site, which would reduce visibility of classroom structures from the street and residences adjacent to the east.

These improvements would alter the visual character of the site by replacing older structures and portable classrooms with contemporary school facilities and by introducing additional landscape buffers, shade trees, and outdoor learning areas. The proposed Project would be consistent in scale and visual character with surrounding single-story residential development and would not introduce structures of unusual height or massing. Perimeter fencing, lighting, and other security features would be typical of modern school design and would not substantially degrade the existing visual environment. With the addition of landscaping and shaded pedestrian areas, the proposed Project would improve the overall visual quality of the Project Site compared to existing conditions. For these reasons, the proposed Project would not substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the Project Site and its surroundings. Impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

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

Less Than Significant Impact. Existing sources of light within the area include lighting from the school buildings, street lighting along Camino Campanero, residential lighting, playground lighting, and high-intensity nighttime lighting within the parking lots on campus.

The proposed Project would not produce significantly more lighting than currently exists on the Project Site. The construction and staging areas would be located on-site and may be lighted in the evening for security purposes. The proposed exterior improvements, consisting of new, modernized

permanent buildings, would include external security lighting. All new exterior lighting proposed would be focused and would not spill over the school boundaries. The proposed Project does not include any nighttime field lighting. Internal lighting at the proposed building would be minimal and most noticeable during a handful of nighttime events, such as Back-to-School night. Exterior lighting would not affect day or nighttime views in the area. Impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

5.2 AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY RESOURCES

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Project Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY RESOURCES—Would the project:				
a. Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to nonagricultural use?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b. Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c. Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g))?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d. Result in the loss of forestland or conversion of forestland to nonforest use?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e. Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature could result in conversion of Farmland, to nonagricultural use or conversion of forestland to nonforest use?	☐	☐	☐	☒

5.2.1 Discussion

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

No Impact. The Project Site is currently developed with BWES and includes a combination of permanent, modular, and portable buildings. The Project Site is bounded by single-family residences to the south and east, and vacant, undeveloped land to the north and west.

According to the California Department of Conservation’s “California Important Farmland Map,” the Project Site and surrounding uses are listed as Urban and Built-Up Land.¹⁰ Common examples of Urban and Built-Up land are residential, industrial, commercial, or institutional facilities.¹¹ The Project Site and surrounding area are not listed as Prime Farmland, Farmland of Statewide Importance, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Local Importance. The Project Site and surrounding

10 California Department of Conservation. “California Important Farmland Map.” Map. Accessed March 2025. <https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/DLRP/CIFF/>.

11 California Department of Conservation. “Riverside County Important Farmland.” Map. Accessed March 2025. https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/dlrp/metadata/importantfarmland/riverside_meta.htm.

development are not currently used for agriculture. Additionally, the proposed Project would not convert farmland to non-agricultural uses. No impact would occur.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

b. Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or Williamson Act Contract?

No Impact. The Project Site and adjacent properties contain a land use designation of MDR and a zoning designation of W-2.¹² The Project Site and adjacent properties are not under a Williamson Act Contract.¹³ Therefore, implementation of the proposed Project would not conflict with existing land use designations for agricultural use or Williamson Act Contract. No impact would occur.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

c. Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g))?

No Impact. The Project Site is zoned W-2 and is not zoned for forest, timberland, or timberland production. The Project Site is currently developed as an elementary school campus and is not used for forestland or timberland. As previously stated, the Project Site exists in a developed part of unincorporated Riverside County and is surrounded by land uses consisting primarily of medium-density residential housing. Therefore, the proposed Project would not conflict with any existing zoning for or cause the rezoning of forest land, timberland, or timberland zoned Timberland Production. No impact would occur.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

d. Result in the loss of forestland or conversion of forestland to nonforest use?

No Impact. The Project Site is not zoned for forestland and contains no forestland. The proposed Project would not result in the loss or conversion of forestland to non-forest use. No impact would occur.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

12 Riverside County. "Map My County." GIS Database. Accessed March 2025.
https://gis1.countyofriverside.us/Html5Viewer/?viewer=MMC_Public.

13 California Department of Conservation. "California Williamson Act Enrollment Finder." GIS Database. Accessed March 2025.
<https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/dlrp/WilliamsonAct/App/index.html>.

- e. Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature could result in conversion of Farmland, to nonagricultural use or conversion of forestland to nonforest use?

No impact. The Project Site is not zoned for agriculture or forestland. The proposed Project would not result in conversion of farmland to nonagricultural use, or forestland to non-forest use. No impact would occur.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

5.3 AIR QUALITY

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Project Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
AIR QUALITY—Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations. Would the project:				
a. Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b. Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is nonattainment under an applicable federal or State ambient air quality standard?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c. Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d. Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?	☐	☐	☒	☐
e. Is the boundary of the proposed school site within 500 feet of the edge of the closest traffic lane of a freeway or busy traffic corridor? If yes, would the project create an air quality health risk due to the placement of the School?	☐	☐	☒	☐

5.3.1 Discussion

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

Less than Significant Impact. The Project Site is located within the South Coast Air Basin (Basin) and is under the jurisdiction of the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD). The SCAQMD is responsible for preparing the Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP), which addresses federal and State Clean Air Act (CAA) requirements.

The SCAQMD CEQA Handbook states, "New or amended General Plan Elements (including land use zoning and density amendments), Specific Plans, and significant projects must be analyzed for consistency with the AQMP."

Strict consistency with all aspects of the Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) is usually not required. A proposed Project shall be considered to be consistent with the AQMP if it (1) furthers one or more policies; and (2) does not obstruct other policies. The SCAQMD CEQA Handbook identifies two key indicators of consistency:

- **Criterion 1:** Whether the project would result in an increase in the frequency or severity of existing air quality violations, cause or contribute to new violations, or delay timely attainment of the ambient air quality standards (AAQS) or interim emission reductions in the AQMP.

- **Criterion 2:** Whether the project would exceed the assumptions in the AQMP or increments based on the year of project buildout and phase.

The Basin is currently designated as nonattainment at the federal and State level for ozone and PM₁₀. The SCAQMD has developed regional emissions thresholds to determine whether a project would contribute to air pollutant violations. If a project exceeds the regional air pollutant thresholds, then it would significantly contribute to air quality violations in the Basin.

As shown in **Table 5.3-1: Maximum Construction Emissions** below, temporary emissions associated with the construction of the proposed Project would fall below regional thresholds, and impacts would be less than significant. Additionally, as shown in **Table 5.3-2: Maximum Operational Emissions** below, long-term emissions associated with proposed Project operation would not exceed SCAQMD's emission thresholds. As such, the proposed Project would not conflict with the growth assumptions in the regional air plan and would not contribute to air quality violations in the Basin.

Based on the air quality modeling analysis detailed below, short-term construction and long-term operational impacts would not be significant based on the SCAQMD regional and local thresholds of significance. Therefore, the proposed Project would not contribute to the exceedance of any air pollutant concentration standards and is found to be consistent with SCAQMD's 2022 Air Quality Management Plan (2022 AQMP) for the first criterion.

Consistency with the 2022 AQMP assumptions is determined by performing an analysis of the proposed Project with the growth assumptions in the 2022 AQMP. The emphasis of this criterion is to ensure that the analyses conducted for the proposed Project are based on the same forecasts as the 2022 AQMP. The 2024-2050 Regional Transportation Plan / Sustainable Communities Strategy (2024-2050 RTP/SCS), prepared by the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) adopted on April 4, 2024, includes discussion of the challenges in a changing region, creating a plan for the future, and paving the way forward to greater access, mobility, and sustainable growth, as well as measuring progress towards these goals. The chapters in SCAG's 2024-2050 RTP/SCS respond directly to federal and State requirements placed on SCAG, providing a foundation by which local governments are required to use as the basis of their plans for purposes of consistency with applicable regional plans under CEQA. For the proposed Project, the City of Los Angeles' General Plan Land Use Chapter defines the assumptions that are represented in the 2022 AQMP.

With respect to the determination of consistency with AQMP growth assumptions, the projections in the AQMP for achieving air quality goals are based on assumptions in SCAG's RTP/SCS regarding population, housing, and growth trends. Determining whether or not a project exceeds SCAG's growth forecasts involves the evaluation of the following: (1) consistency with applicable population, housing, and employment growth projections; (2) project mitigation measures; and (3) appropriate incorporation of AQMP land use planning strategies. The 2024-2050 RTP/SCS provides socioeconomic forecast projections of regional population growth. These growth forecasts are

based on local plans and policies applicable to the specific area. The proposed Project would not increase population, employment, or housing projections. The proposed Project would update the existing school campus and modernize or replace current buildings on campus without increasing enrollment capacity. Thus, the proposed Project would not induce an increase in population, employment, or housing, and the Project would not conflict with growth projections used in the development of the AQMP.

The proposed Project would complete modernization improvements on the campus BWES and would not change the land use designation of the Project Site. As such, the proposed Project is consistent with the existing land use designation. The proposed Project is not anticipated to exceed the 2022 AQMP assumptions for the Project Site and is found to be consistent with the 2022 AQMP for the second criterion. Impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures required.

b. Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is nonattainment under an applicable federal or State ambient air quality standard?

Less than Significant Impact. A significant impact could occur if a project result in a considerable cumulative contribution to federal or State nonattainment pollutants. The Salton Sea Air Basin is currently designated as nonattainment at the federal and State level for ozone and PM₁₀.

In regard to determining the significance of the Project's contribution, the SCAQMD neither recommends quantified analyses of construction and/or operational emissions from multiple related projects, nor provides methodologies or thresholds of significance to be used to assess the cumulative emissions generated by multiple cumulative projects. Instead, the SCAQMD recommends that a project's potential contribution to cumulative impacts be assessed utilizing the same significance criteria as those for project-specific impacts. The SCAQMD states that "projects that do not exceed the project-specific thresholds are generally not considered to be cumulatively significant."¹⁴ Therefore, if a project generates less than significant construction or operational emissions, then the project would not generate a cumulatively considerable increase in emissions for those pollutants for which the Basin is in nonattainment.

Construction

With respect to the proposed Project's construction-period air quality emissions and cumulative Basin-wide conditions, the SCAQMD has developed strategies to reduce criteria pollutant emissions outlined in the AQMP pursuant to National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). Among the

14 South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD). *White Paper on Potential Control Strategies to Address Cumulative Impacts from Air Pollution*. 2003. Appendix A. Accessed July 2025. <http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/Agendas/Environmental-Justice/cumulative-impacts-working-group/cumulative-impacts-white-paper-appendix.pdf>.

SCAQMD rules applicable to the Project are Rule 403 (Fugitive Dust) and Rule 1113 (Architectural Coatings). Rule 403 requires the use of stringent, best available control measures (BACMs) to minimize PM₁₀ emissions during grading and construction activities.¹⁵ Rule 1113 limits the VOC content of coatings, with a VOC content limit for flat coatings of 50 grams per liter (g/L).¹⁶ Per SCAQMD rules and mandates, as well as the CEQA requirement that significant impacts be mitigated to the extent feasible, these same requirements (i.e., SCAQMD Rule 403 compliance, the implementation of all feasible Mitigation Measures, and compliance with adopted AQMP emissions control measures) would also be imposed on construction projects Basin-wide, where applicable.

According to the SCAQMD, individual construction projects that exceed the SCAQMD's recommended daily thresholds for project-specific impacts would cause a cumulatively considerable increase in emissions for those pollutants for which the Basin is in nonattainment. Construction of the proposed Project has the potential to create air quality impacts through the use of heavy-duty construction equipment and through vehicle trips generated from construction workers to and from the Project Site. In addition, fugitive dust emissions would result from demolition and construction activities. NO_x emissions would result from the use of off-road construction equipment. Paving and the application of architectural coatings (e.g., paints) would potentially release VOCs.

Construction emissions were estimated according to the SCAQMD CEQA Air Quality Handbook and construction emission factors contained in the California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod) (See **Appendix A: Air Quality CalEEMod Output Sheets**). The emission calculations assume the use of standard construction practices, such as compliance with SCAQMD Rule 403 (Fugitive Dust), which requires all unpaved demolition and construction areas to be wetted at least three times a day during grading and construction to minimize the generation of fugitive dust.

Construction of the proposed Project would take place in two (2) Phases, Phase 1 and Phase 2; however, Phase 2 has been split into three parts, Phase 2A, Phase 2B, and Phase 2C. Overlap of phases would only occur in 2028, when Phase 1 building construction, paving, and architectural coating would occur simultaneously with Phase 2A demolition. The results presented in **Table 5.3-1: Maximum Construction Emissions** are compared to the SCAQMD-established construction significance thresholds. As shown in **Table 5.3-1**, the construction emissions would not exceed the regional VOC, NO_x, CO, SO_x, PM₁₀, and PM_{2.5} concentration thresholds. Construction impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures required.

15 SCAQMD. *Rule 403: Fugitive Dust*. Amended June 3, 2005. Accessed April 2025. <https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/rule-book/rule-iv/rule-403.pdf?sfvrsn=4>.

16 SCAQMD. *Rule 1113: Architectural Coating*. Amended February 5, 2016. Accessed April 2025. <http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/rule-book/reg-xi/r1113.pdf>.

TABLE 5.3-1: MAXIMUM CONSTRUCTION EMISSIONS

Source	VOC	NO _x	CO	SO _x	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}
	pounds/day					
Phase 1						
2026	4.3	39.7	43.6	0.1	5.1	2.7
2027	2.0	9.9	26.7	<0.1	1.3	0.8
Phase 1 + Phase 2A ^a						
2028	10.7	41.0	54.8	0.1	4.4	2.5
Phase 2A						
2029	7.3	8.7	12.2	<0.1	0.4	0.3
Phase 2B						
2029	2.9	22.8	28.3	0.1	3.6	1.9
Phase 2C						
2029	2.9	24.7	28.8	0.1	4.1	2.0
Maximum	10.7	39.7	43.6	0.1	5.1	2.7
SCAQMD Mass Daily Threshold	75	100	550	150	150	55
Threshold exceeded?	No	No	No	No	No	No

Notes: CO = carbon monoxide; NO_x = nitrogen oxides; PM₁₀ = particulate matter less than 10 microns; PM_{2.5} = particulate matter less than 2.5 microns; SO_x = sulfur oxides; VOC = volatile organic compounds.

^a Represents concurrent emissions from overlapping construction in Phase 1 and Phase 2A, as demolition of Phase 2A would occur at the same time as building construction, paving, and architectural coating in Phase 1.

Source: Refer to **Appendix A: Air Quality CalEEMod Output Sheets**.

Operation

Operational activities associated with the proposed Project would result in long-term emissions from area, energy, and mobile sources. Area-source emissions are based on natural gas (building heating and water heaters), landscaping equipment, and consumer products (including paint) usage rates provided in CalEEMod. Natural gas usage factors in CalEEMod are based on the California Energy Commission (CEC)'s California Commercial End Use Survey data set, which provides energy demand by building type and climate zone. Mobile source emissions are derived primarily from vehicle trips generated by the proposed Project. The proposed Project would not increase the number of students attending the school, and as such, mobile trips would remain the same as the existing conditions.

The results presented in **Table 5.3-2: Maximum Operational Emissions** are compared to the SCAQMD-established operational significance thresholds. As shown in **Table 5.3-2**, operational emissions associated with the proposed Project would incrementally increase when compared to existing emissions as a result of the overall 29,256 square foot increase in building space, however operation of the proposed Project would not exceed the SCAQMD's emission thresholds and therefore would not result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant. However, the building would be constructed consistently with current building efficiency standards

for new development, which would result in more efficient buildings. Operational impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures required.

TABLE 5.3-2: MAXIMUM OPERATIONAL EMISSIONS						
Source	VOC	NO _x	CO	SO _x	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}
pounds/day						
Mobile	5.4	6.0	58.8	0.2	13.9	3.6
Area	2.6	<0.1	3.7	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Energy	<0.1	0.5	0.5	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Total	8.0	6.5	62.9	0.2	13.9	3.6
Existing Emissions	6.29	5.6	51.0	0.1	9.1	2.4
Net Change	1.7	0.9	11.9	0.1	4.8	1.2
<i>SCAQMD Mass Daily Threshold</i>	<i>55</i>	<i>55</i>	<i>550</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>55</i>
Threshold exceeded?	No	No	No	No	No	No

Notes: CO = carbon monoxide; NO_x = nitrogen oxides; PM₁₀ = particulate matter less than 10 microns; PM_{2.5} = particulate matter less than 2.5 microns; SO_x = sulfur oxides; VOC = volatile organic compounds.

Source: Refer to **Appendix A: Air Quality CalEEMod Output Sheets**.

c. Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?

Less than Significant Impact. The SCAQMD developed the Localized Significance Threshold (LST) methodology¹⁷ to assess the potential air quality impacts that would result in the near vicinity of the Project.

Receptors sensitive to air pollution include, but are not limited to, residences, schools, hospitals, and convalescent facilities. The nearest sensitive receptors in the vicinity of the Project Site include the BWES campus, a preschool to the east, and residential uses to the north, west, south, and east.

For evaluation purposes, the SCAQMD territory is divided into 38 source-receptor areas (SRAs). These SRAs are designated to provide a general representation of the local meteorological, terrain, and air quality conditions within the particular geographical area. The Project Site is within SRA 30, Coachella Valley.¹⁸ The LST methodology considers emissions generated from on-site sources and excludes emissions from off-site vehicular traffic. The SCAQMD provides mass-rate lookup tables as a screening tool to determine the likelihood of localized impacts from proposed Project construction and operation. Ambient conditions for the Coachella Valley, as recorded in SRA 30 by the SCAQMD,

17 SCAQMD. *Final Localized Threshold Methodology*. July 2008. Accessed April 2025. <http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/handbook/localized-significance-thresholds/final-lst-methodology-document.pdf?sfvrsn=2>.

18 SCAQMD. "General Forecast Areas and Air Monitoring Areas." Map. Accessed April 2025. <http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/default-document-library/map-of-monitoring-areas.pdf>.

were used for ambient conditions in determining appropriate threshold levels. Additionally, the estimated maximum area of grading that would take place per day during each phase was used in determining appropriate threshold levels. The LST mass-rate lookup tables are applicable to NO_x, CO, PM₁₀, and PM_{2.5} emissions.

Construction

The results of the construction LST analysis for the proposed Project are provided in **Table 5.3-3: Localized Construction Emissions**. It is important to note that construction would be required to comply with the SCAQMD's Rule 403 (Fugitive Dust), which requires watering of the Project Site during dust-generating construction activities, stabilizing disturbed areas with water or chemical stabilizers, and preventing track-out dust from construction vehicles. This compliance would further reduce construction-related emissions. As shown in **Table 5.3-3**, emissions would not exceed the localized significance thresholds for construction.

As emissions would be below SCAQMD localized thresholds, impacts to the sensitive receptors identified above from localized emissions during construction would be less than significant.

TABLE 5.3-3: LOCALIZED CONSTRUCTION EMISSIONS				
Source	NO _x	CO	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}
On-Site Emissions (pounds/day)				
Phase 1^a				
Total maximum emissions	27.2	27.6	3.5	2.0
<i>LST threshold</i>	210	1,501	8	5
Threshold Exceeded?	No	No	No	No
Phase 1 and Phase 2A^{b,c}				
Total maximum emissions	29.5	31.7	1.5	1.1
<i>LST threshold</i>	210	1,501	8	5
Threshold Exceeded?	No	No	No	No
Phase 2A^d				
Total maximum emissions	24.3	27.2	3.4	1.9
<i>LST threshold</i>	223	1,606	9	6
Threshold Exceeded?	No	No	No	No
Phase 2B^e				
Total maximum emissions	22.7	26.9	3.3	1.8
<i>LST threshold</i>	223	1,606	9	6
Threshold Exceeded?	No	No	No	No
Phase 2C^f				
Total maximum emissions	22.7	26.9	3.3	1.8
<i>LST threshold</i>	223	1,606	9	6
Threshold Exceeded?	No	No	No	No

Notes:

TABLE 5.3-3: LOCALIZED CONSTRUCTION EMISSIONS

Source	NO _x	CO	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}
	On-Site Emissions (pounds/day)			

Totals in table may not appear to add exactly due to rounding in the computer model calculations.

CO = carbon monoxide; NO_x = nitrogen oxide; PM₁₀ = particulate matter less than 10 microns; PM_{2.5} = particulate matter less than 2.5 microns.

^a Phase 1 construction area would result in approximately 2.7 acres graded per day. As such, LST thresholds for a 2.7-acre site in SRA 30 with receptors within 25 meters were used for comparison for Phase 1 emissions.

^b Represents concurrent emissions from overlapping construction in Phase 1 and Phase 2A, as demolition of Phase 2A would occur at the same time as building construction, paving, and architectural coating in Phase 1.

^c Phase 1 construction area would result in approximately 2.7 acres graded per day. As such, LST thresholds for a 2.7-acre site in SRA 30 with receptors within 25 meters were used for a conservative comparison for Phase 1 and Phase 2A emissions.

^d Phase 2A construction area would result in approximately 3 acres graded per day. As such, LST thresholds for a 3-acre site in SRA 30 with receptors within 25 meters were used for comparison for Phase 2A emissions.

^e Phase 2B construction area would result in approximately 3 acres graded per day. As such, LST thresholds for a 3-acre site in SRA 30 with receptors within 25 meters were used for comparison for Phase 2B emissions.

^f Phase 2C construction area would result in approximately 3 acres graded per day. As such, LST thresholds for a 3-acre site in SRA 30 with receptors within 25 meters were used for comparison for Phase 2C emissions.

Source: Refer to **Appendix A: Air Quality CalEEMod Output Sheets**.

Operation

Local emissions from the proposed Project's operation would include area and energy sources. Area-source emissions are based on natural gas (building heating and water heaters), landscaping equipment, and consumer products (including paint) usage rates provided in CalEEMod. Natural gas usage factors in CalEEMod are based on the CEC's California Commercial End Use Survey data set, which provides energy demand by building type and climate zone. The results of the operational LST analysis are provided in **Table 5.3-4: Localized Operational Emissions**. As shown in **Table 5.3-4**, emissions would not exceed the localized significance thresholds for operation.

Therefore, localized operational impacts resulting from the proposed Project on the sensitive receptors located around the Project Site would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures required.

TABLE 5.3-4: LOCALIZED OPERATIONAL EMISSIONS

Source	NO _x	CO	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}
	On-Site Emissions (pounds/day)			
Project area/energy emissions	0.5	4.2	<0.1	<0.1
Existing area/energy emissions	0.4	2.7	<0.1	<0.1
Net Change	0.1	1.5	0	0
LST threshold	304	2,292	3	2
Threshold Exceeded?	No	No	No	No

Notes:

Totals in table may not appear to add exactly due to rounding in the computer model calculations.

TABLE 5.3-4: LOCALIZED OPERATIONAL EMISSIONS

Source	NO _x	CO	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}
	On-Site Emissions (pounds/day)			

CO = carbon monoxide; NO_x = nitrogen oxide; PM₁₀ = particulate matter less than 10 microns; PM_{2.5} = particulate matter less than 2.5 microns.

Total Project Site is 17.99 acres. LST threshold for 5 acres was conservatively used to compare localized operational emissions.

Source: Refer to **Appendix A: Air Quality CalEEMod Output Sheets**.

d. Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?

Less than Significant Impact. During construction activities associated with the operation of construction equipment, the application of architectural coatings and other interior and exterior finishes may produce discernible odors typical of most construction sites. Although these odors could be a source of nuisance to adjacent residences, they are temporary and intermittent in nature. As construction-related emissions dissipate, the odors associated with these emissions would also decrease, dilute, and become unnoticeable.

Further, as shown in **Table 5.3-4**, the construction and operation of the proposed Project would result in emissions below the localized significance thresholds. Mandatory compliance with SCAQMD Rule 1113-Architectural Coating would limit the number of VOCs in architectural coatings and solvents. Any unforeseen odors generated by the Project would be controlled in accordance with SCAQMD Rule 402. Rule 402 prohibits the discharge of air contaminants that harm, endanger, or annoy individuals or the public; endanger the comfort, health, or safety of individuals or the public; or cause injury or damage to business or property. Failure to comply with Rule 402 could subject the offending facility to possible fines and/or operational limitations in an approved odor control or odor abatement plan. As such, construction impacts would be less than significant.

According to the SCAQMD, “while almost any source may emit objectionable odors, some land uses would be more likely to produce odors...because of their operation.”¹⁹ Land uses that are more likely to produce objectionable odors include agriculture, chemical plants, composting operations, dairies, fiberglass molding, landfills, refineries, rendering plants, rail yards, and wastewater treatment plants. Operation of the proposed Project includes a school campus and would not contain any active manufacturing activities. Therefore, operational impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures required.

19 SCAQMD. *Guidance Document for Addressing Air Quality Issues in General Plans and Local Planning*. May 2005.

- e. Is the boundary of the proposed school site within 500 feet of the edge of the closest traffic lane of a freeway or busy traffic corridor? If yes, would the project create an air quality health risk due to the placement of the school?

Less than Significant Impact.

EDC Section 17213 states that a busy traffic corridor is defined as having 50,000 or more average daily trips (ADT) in a rural area or 100,000 or more ADT in an urban area.²⁰

There are no freeways within 500 feet of the Project Site. The closest freeway, I-10, is located approximately 5.0 miles south of the Project Site.

As detailed within the Desert Hot Springs General Plan,²¹ there are no roadways within 500 feet of the Project Site designated as an arterial highway, major highway, secondary highway, or collector. The closest major street to the Project Site is Palm Drive, a north-south Urban Arterial approximately 1.2 miles southwest of the western edge of the campus. A 2015 traffic count in Coachella Valley has identified an ADT of 29,780 for Palm Drive south of Dillon Road.²²

Additionally, the proposed Project would not generate an increase in daily vehicle trips, as analyzed in **Section 5.17: Transportation**. The proposed Project is neither within one-quarter mile of a freeway nor within one-quarter mile of other busy traffic corridors, as defined by EDC Section 17213.²³ As such, there would not be an air quality health risk due to the placement of the proposed Project. Impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures required.

20 California Education Code, sec. 17213. Accessed April 2025.
https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displaySection.xhtml?lawCode=EDC&sectionNum=17213.

21 City of Desert Hot Springs. *General Plan*. Adopted May 26, 2020. Accessed April 2025.
<https://storage.googleapis.com/proudcity/deserthotspringsca/uploads/2021/11/Desert-Hot-Springs-General-Plan-Adopted-07-2020-Small.pdf>.

22 Coachella Valley Association of Governments. "Coachella Valley Traffic Counts." GIS database. Accessed April 2025.
<https://www.arcgis.com/apps/View/index.html?appid=fb9489b188e74be3b599afb52741849d>.

23 California Education Code, sec. 17213.

5.4 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Project Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES—Would the project:				
a. Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife	☐	☒	☐	☐
b. Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c. Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d. Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?	☐	☐	☒	☐
e. Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f. Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒

5.4.1 Discussion

- a. Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?

Less Than Significant With Project Mitigation. Special-status species include those listed as endangered or threatened under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) or California Endangered Species Act (CESA), species otherwise given certain designations by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), and plant species listed as rare by the California Native Plant Society (CNPS).

The Project Site is located within the Coachella Valley in unincorporated Riverside County. The Project Site is generally located north of Interstate 10, west of State Route 177, and south and east of State Route 63 in the City of Desert Hot Springs. The Project Site is located in an area that is comprised of a mix of undeveloped, vacant land and residential development, and currently supports the existing Bubbling Wells Elementary Campus. The Project Site has been subject to previous development and disturbances associated with active school activity.

A Biological Resources Report was prepared for the Project Site by ELMT Consulting on April 4, 2025, available in **Appendix B**. The Biological Resources Report included a records search of the California Department of Fish and Wildlife's (CDFW) California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) and other electronic databases to determine the suitability of on-site habitat to support special-status species as potentially occurring on or within the general vicinity of the Project Site. In addition, a review of the suitability of on-site habitat to support species protected under the Coachella Valley Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (CVMSHCP) and potential jurisdictional drainage features was conducted.

The CNDDDB contains an aggregate of the most recent, updated listing of plant and animal species in California. A CNDDDB records search of special-status plant and wildlife species, as well as natural communities of special concern, was conducted in the Seven Palms Valley USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle. Only one quadrangle was used due to the proximity of the Project Site to the quadrangle boundaries and regional topography. As listed in **Table 5.4-1: Potentially Occurring Special-Status Species** below, the search identified five (5) special-status plant species and thirty-eight (38) special-status wildlife species as having the potential to occur within the Seven Palms Valley quadrangle.²⁴ One (1) special-status plant community, desert fan palm oasis, was identified as occurring within this quadrangle.²⁵

The proposed Project would involve changes to the existing school campus, which includes maintained landscaping, concrete and asphalt areas, surface parking, and an athletic field that is regularly landscaped. Further, based on the Biological Resources Report conducted for the Project Site, all special-status plant and wildlife species, as well as the special-status plant communities, were determined to be absent from the Project Site.

The Project Site contains an athletic field to the east and landscaping throughout the Project Site, which could potentially include habitat for sensitive bird species. The proposed Project would incorporate **Mitigation Measure BIO-1 (MM BIO-1)**, pre-construction clearance survey for nesting birds, pursuant to Section 3503 of the California Fish and Game Code, as well as the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918, which makes it unlawful to take, possess, or needlessly destroy the nest or

24 Refer to **Appendix B: Biological Resources Report**.

25 Refer to **Appendix B: Biological Resources Report**.

eggs of any migratory bird or bird of prey. Therefore, potential impacts to nesting birds, including burrowing owls, would be reduced to less-than-significant levels.

TABLE 5.4-1: POTENTIALLY OCCURRING SPECIAL-STATUS BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status				Potential to Occur
		Federal	State	CDFW Listing	CNPS Rare Plant Rank	
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	Coopers hawk	None	None	WL	-	Presumed Absent
<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	sharp-shinned hawk	None	None	WL	-	Presumed Absent
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	pallid bat	None	None	SSC	-	Presumed Absent
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	golden eagle	None	None	FP / WL	-	Presumed Absent
<i>Asio otus</i>	long-eared owl	None	None	SSC	-	Presumed Absent
<i>Athene cunicularia</i>	burrowing owl	None	CE	SSC	-	Presumed Absent
<i>Calypte costae</i>	Costas hummingbird	None	None	-	-	Presumed Absent
<i>Chaetodipus fallax pallidus</i>	pallid San Diego pocket mouse	None	None	-	-	Presumed Absent
<i>Chaetura vauxi</i>	Vauxs swift	None	None	SSC	-	Presumed Absent
<i>Circus hudsonius</i>	northern harrier	None	None	SSC	-	Presumed Absent
<i>Contopus cooperi</i>	olive-sided flycatcher	None	None	SSC	-	Presumed Absent
<i>Crotalus ruber</i>	red-diamond rattlesnake	None	None	SSC	-	Presumed Absent
<i>Eremaorionta morongoana</i>	Moronga (=Colorado) desert snail	None	None	-	-	Presumed Absent
<i>Falco columbarius</i>	merlin	None	None	WL	-	Presumed Absent
<i>Falco mexicanus</i>	prairie falcon	None	None	WL	-	Presumed Absent
<i>Gopherus agassizii</i>	desert tortoise	THR	THR	-	-	Presumed Absent
<i>Icteria virens</i>	yellow-breasted chat	None	None	SSC	-	Presumed Absent

TABLE 5.4-1: POTENTIALLY OCCURRING SPECIAL-STATUS BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status				Potential to Occur
		Federal	State	CDFW Listing	CNPS Rare Plant Rank	
<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	loggerhead shrike	None	None	SSC	-	Presumed Absent
Special-Status Wildlife Species						
<i>Lasiurus xanthinus</i>	western yellow bat	None	None	SSC	-	Presumed Absent
<i>Leiothlypis luciae</i>	Lucys warbler	None	None	SSC	-	Presumed Absent
<i>Marcobaenetes valgum</i>	Coachella giant sand treader cricket	None	None	SSC	-	Presumed Absent
<i>Myotis yumanensis</i>	Yuma myotis	None	None	-	-	Presumed Absent
<i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i>	San Diego desert woodrat	None	None	SSC	-	Presumed Absent
<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	black-crowned night heron	None	None	-	-	Presumed Absent
<i>Nyctinomops femorosaccus</i>	pocketed free-tailed bat	None	None	SSC	-	Presumed Absent
<i>Ovis canadensis nelsoni</i>	desert bighorn sheep	None	None	FP	-	Presumed Absent
<i>Passerculus sandwichensis rostratus</i>	large-billed savannah sparrow	None	None	SSC	-	Presumed Absent
<i>Perognathus longimembris bangsi</i>	Palm Springs pocket mouse	None	None	SSC	-	Presumed Absent
<i>Polioptila malnura</i>	black-tailed gnatcatcher	None	None	WL	-	Presumed Absent
<i>Selasphorus rufus</i>	rufous hummingbird	None	None	-	-	Presumed Absent
<i>Setophaga petechia</i>	yellow warbler	None	None	SSC	-	Presumed Absent
<i>Spinus lawrencei</i>	Lawrences goldfinch	None	None	-	-	Presumed Absent
<i>Spizella breweri</i>	Brewers sparrow	None	None	-	-	Presumed Absent
<i>Toxostoma lecontei</i>	Le Contes thrasher	None	None	SSC	-	Presumed Absent

TABLE 5.4-1: POTENTIALLY OCCURRING SPECIAL-STATUS BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status				Potential to Occur
		Federal	State	CDFW Listing	CNPS Rare Plant Rank	
<i>Uma inornata</i>	Coachella Valley fringe-toed lizard	THR	END	-	-	Presumed Absent
<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>	least Bells vireo	END	END	-	-	Presumed Absent
<i>Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus</i>	yellow-headed blackbird	None	None	SSC	-	Presumed Absent
<i>Xerospermophilus tereticaudus chlorus</i>	Palm Springs round-tailed ground squirrel	None	None	SSC	-	Presumed Absent
Special-Status Plant Species						
<i>Astragalus lentiginosus</i> var. <i>coachellae</i>	Coachella Valley milk-vetch	END	None	-	1B.2	Presumed Absent
<i>Euphorbia arizonica</i>	Arizona spurge	None	None	-	2B.3	Presumed Absent
<i>Galium angustifolium</i> ssp. <i>Gracillimum</i>	slender bedstraw	None	None	-	4.2	Presumed Absent
<i>Linanthus maculatus</i> ssp. <i>Maculatus</i>	Little San Bernardino Mtns. linanthus	None	None	-	1B.2	Presumed Absent
<i>Selaginella eremophila</i>	desert spike-moss	None	None	-	2B.2	Presumed Absent
Special-Status Plant Communities						
Desert Fan Palm Oasis	-	-	-	-	-	Absent

Key for U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Fed) – Federal

END – Federal Endangered
 THR – Federal Threatened
 DL – Delisted

Key for California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CA) – California

END – California Endangered
 THR – California Threatened
 CE – Candidate for listing under the California Endangered Species Act
 CTHR – Candidate Threatened
 FP – California Fully Protected
 SSC – Species of Special Concern
 WL – Watch List

Key for California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Threat Ranks

0.1 – Seriously threatened in California
 0.2 – Moderately threatened in California
 0.3 – Not very threatened in California

CNPS California Rare Plant Rank:

1B = Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California and Elsewhere
 2B = Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California, But More Common Elsewhere
 3 = Plants About Which More Information is Needed – A Review List
 4 = Plants of Limited Distribution – A Watch List
 CBR = Considered But Rejected for Ranking

Source: Refer to **Appendix B: Biological Resources Report**.

The Project Site is completely developed and repeated human disturbance occurs regularly. Based on habitat requirements for specific special-status plant species and the availability and quality of on-site habitats for special-status wildlife species, the Project Site does not have the potential to support any special-status species or special-status plant communities listed as occurring within the Seven Palms Valley quadrangle, and all are presumed to be absent. Therefore, impacts to special-status species would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

Mitigation Measures: The following mitigation measure shall be implemented before construction of the Project in order to reduce impacts on wildlife species that could be present on the Project Site.

Implementation of the below mitigation measure would reduce impacts to less than significant.

MM BIO-1: Pre-Construction Clearance Surveys Nesting Birds

Nesting birds are protected pursuant to the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and California Fish and Game Code (Sections 3503, 3503.5, 3511, and 3513 prohibit the take, possession, or destruction of birds, their nests or eggs). In order to protect migratory bird species, a nesting bird clearance survey should be conducted prior to any ground disturbance or vegetation removal activities that may disrupt the birds during the nesting season. If construction occurs between February 1st and August 31st, a pre-construction clearance survey for nesting birds should be conducted within three (3) days of the start of any vegetation removal or ground disturbing activities to ensure that no nesting birds will be disturbed during construction. The biologist conducting the clearance survey should document a negative survey with a brief letter report indicating that no impacts to active avian nests will occur. If an active avian nest is discovered during the pre-construction clearance survey, construction activities should stay outside of a no-disturbance buffer. The size of the no-disturbance buffer will be determined by the wildlife biologist and will depend on the level of noise and/or surrounding anthropogenic disturbances, line of sight between the nest and the construction activity, type and duration of construction activity, ambient noise, species habituation, and topographical barriers. These factors will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis when developing buffer distances. Limits of construction to avoid an active nest will be established in the field with flagging, fencing, or other appropriate barriers, and construction personnel will be instructed on the sensitivity of nest areas. A biological monitor should be present to delineate the boundaries of the buffer area and to monitor the active nest to ensure that nesting behavior is not adversely affected by the construction activity. Once the young have fledged and left the nest, or the nest otherwise becomes inactive under natural conditions, construction activities within the buffer area can occur.

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

No Impact. Sensitive natural communities are those identified by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife due to the rarity of the community in the State or throughout its entire range.²⁶ Natural communities are ranked based on a variety of values, with the most basic being the rarity of the community and the threat of removal. Sensitive natural communities are those that are especially rare and at high risk of removal.

The Project Site is surrounded by existing residential development and includes a recreational field to the east. There are no documented sensitive natural communities or riparian corridors or located on the Project Site.^{27, 28} Project implementation would not impact riparian habitat or sensitive habitat, and no impact would occur.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

c. Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?

No Impact. The Project Site is a fully developed school campus. There are no recorded federally protected wetlands on or near the Project Site.^{29, 30} The Project Site is neither in proximity to nor does it contain wetland habitat or a blue line stream.³¹ Implementation of the proposed Project would not have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands, as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means. No impact would occur.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

26 California Department of Fish and Wildlife. “Natural Communities.” Accessed April 2025.
<https://wildlife.ca.gov/Data/VegCAMP/Natural-Communities/Background>.

27 Refer to **Appendix B: Biological Resources Report**.

28 Riverside County Planning Department. *General Plan*. “Chapter 5: Multipurpose Open Space Element.”

29 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). “Wetlands Mapper.” Map. Accessed April 2025.
<https://www.fws.gov/wetlands/data/mapper.html>.

30 Refer to **Appendix B: Biological Resources Report**.

31 Refer to **Appendix B: Biological Resources Report**.

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

Less Than Significant Impact. Habitat connectivity is an essential aspect of viable habitat conservation and wildlife management. Habitat connectivity is accomplished by establishing habitat linkages and wildlife movement corridors that connect fragmented pieces of habitat. This allows for the movement of wildlife, a place for new vegetation to recolonize, and diversifies the plant and wildlife gene pools across areas of available habitat.

The Project Site and immediate surrounding areas north, east, south, and west are developed with residential uses. The Project Site has not been identified as being located within a wildlife corridor or linkage. Implementation of the proposed Project would be confined to existing areas that have been heavily disturbed and are isolated from regional wildlife corridors and linkages. In addition, there are no riparian corridors, creeks, or useful patches of stepping-stone habitat (natural areas) within or connecting the Project Site to a recognized wildlife corridor or linkage. Therefore, implementation of the proposed Project is not expected to impact wildlife movement opportunities, and impacts to wildlife corridors or linkages are not expected to occur. Impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation is required.

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

No Impact. The City of Desert Hot Springs does not have a tree preservation policy nor any similar ordinance that protects trees or any other biological resources. Riverside County Ordinance No. 559 regulates removals of any living native tree on any parcel or property greater than one-half acre in size, located in an area above 5,000 feet in elevation and within the unincorporated area of the County of Riverside, without first obtaining a permit to do so, unless exempted by the provisions of Section 4 of this ordinance.³² The Project Site is located in unincorporated Riverside County and is approximately 18-acres in size, however it is located in an area approximately 886 feet in elevation and therefore is not subject to the regulations outlined in Ordinance No. 559. No impact would occur from Project implementation.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

32 County of Riverside. Ordinance No. 559: *Regulating the Removal of Trees*. Accessed June 2025.
<https://rivcocob.org/sites/g/files/aldnop311/files/migrated/ords-500-559.7.pdf>.

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

No Impact. The Coachella Valley Multiple Species Conservation Plan and Habitat Conservation Plan/Natural Community Conservation Plan (CVMSHCP) is a regional plan addressing species and habitat conservation in the Coachella Valley. The Palm Springs Unified School District is not a participant in the CVMSHCP; therefore, the proposed Project would not conflict with any adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan. No impact would occur.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

5.5 CULTURAL RESOURCES

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Project Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
CULTURAL RESOURCES—Would the project:				
a. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c. Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	☐	☐	☒	☐

5.5.1 Discussion

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

No Impact. CEQA Guidelines section 15064.5(a) defines a “historical resource” as a resource listed or determined to be eligible for listing by the State Historical Resources Commission, a local register of historical resources, or the lead agency. Generally, a resource is considered “historically significant” if it meets one of the following criteria:

- i. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage;
- ii. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
- iii. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values;
- iv. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

The Project Site, including the campus itself and existing buildings located there, is not listed as a local historic landmark, nor is it on the California Historical Landmarks register or the Points of Historical Interest register.^{33, 34} The campus was originally constructed in 1992 and is less than 50 years old. The campus and the permanent school buildings have not achieved sufficient age to be considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under criteria consideration

33 Riverside County Planning Department. *General Plan*. “Chapter 5: Multipurpose Open Space Element.”

34 California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP). “Riverside County: Landmarks Listed by County.” Accessed April 2025. https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=21452.

“g” of the National Register Criteria for Evaluation.³⁵ Therefore, no historical resources are in the Project Site.

A cultural records search was conducted to identify recorded historic and prehistoric archeological sites within a 0.5-mile radius of the Project Site, available in **Appendix C: Cultural Resources Report**. The records search was conducted at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC), housed at San Diego State University in San Diego, California, and was limited to the following: a records search of the California Historic Resource Information System (CHRIS), and a review of historic topographic maps and aerial photographs. No historic-period resources were identified within 0.5 miles of the Project Site. Project implementation would not impact any historical resources on or off-site. No impact would occur.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures required.

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

Less Than Significant Impact. According to the Riverside County General Plan, the Project Site is not located within areas identified as sensitive for prehistoric archaeological sites.³⁶ Additionally, as stated above, there are no identified historic or prehistoric resources within one-half mile north of the Project Site.

The records search conducted identified two (2) previous cultural resource studies that intersected with the Project Site; however, there were no prehistoric or historic-period resources identified within the Project Site. Twelve (12) other cultural resource studies were conducted within the 0.5-mile buffer zone from the Project Site, and nearly all surveys and studies produced results indicating the absence of cultural resources, except for one (1) study associated with prehistoric ceramic scatter.³⁷ The proposed Project would occur within the graded and developed areas of the BWES campus and would not affect the off-site areas; therefore, the potential for encountering intact archaeological resources is low.

In the unlikely event that subsurface resources are identified during earthmoving activities associated with the proposed Project, the District would comply with PRC Section 21083.2(i), which requires provisions for archaeological resources accidentally discovered during construction. The District would be required to have any resources encountered during construction evaluated by a qualified archaeologist; if the finding is determined to be a unique archaeological resource, then it must be protected from damage and destruction, and either an archaeological sample must be

35 Code of Federal Regulations. Title 36, Part 60.4, Criteria for Evaluation. Accessed April 2025.
<https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-36/chapter-I/part-60/section-60.4>.

36 Riverside County Planning Department. *General Plan*. “Chapter 5: Multipurpose Open Space Element.”

37 Refer to **Appendix C: Cultural Resources Report**.

collected or an approved avoidance measure must be employed as stated in PRC Section 21083.2. Construction would be allowed in other areas while the archaeological mitigation takes place. Impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures required.

c. Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries

Less Than Significant Impact. A significant impact would occur if previously interred human remains were disturbed during excavation. The Project Site is in an urbanized area and has been subject to grading and development in the past. The nearest cemetery is the Desert Memorial Park, located at 31-705 Da Vall Drive, approximately 8.8 miles to the southeast.

In the unlikely event that earth-disturbing activities conducted by the District and/or its construction contractors identify undiscovered human remains, the District will comply with Government Code Sections 27460 et seq.,³⁸ Section 27491, and Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5097.98.³⁹ These regulations would require earthmoving activities to halt until the Riverside County Coroner can determine whether the remains are subject to the provisions of Section 27491 or any other related provisions of law. The required recommendations concerning the treatment and disposition of the human remains would be subject to the person responsible for the excavation, or to his or her authorized representative.

Additionally, pursuant to California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, the coroner shall make a determination within two working days of notification of the discovery of the human remains.⁴⁰ If the coroner determines that the remains are not subject to his or her authority and recognizes, or has reason to believe, that they are those of a Native American, he or she shall contact the Native American Heritage Commission by telephone within 24 hours. The District will comply with existing regulations and the potential impact related to the accidental discovery of human remains. Impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures required.

38 California Government Code, title 3, div. 2, ch. 10, secs. 27460-27530.

39 Public Resources Code, , div. 5, ch. 1.75, sec. 5097.98.

40 California Health and Safety Code, div. 7, pt. 1, ch. 2, sec. 7050.5.

5.6 ENERGY

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
ENERGY—Would the project:				
a. Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b. Conflict with or obstruct a State or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?	☐	☐	☒	☐

5.6.1 Discussion

a. Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?

Less than Significant Impact. The following analysis estimates the proposed Project’s electricity, natural gas, and transportation fuel usage. This analysis also evaluates whether the proposed Project would result in wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources. In accordance with Appendix F of the CEQA Guidelines, the analysis includes relevant information to address the energy implications of the proposed Project. The supporting energy calculations are included in **Appendix D: Energy Calculations**.

Construction

The proposed Project would involve use of construction equipment that complies with applicable CARB regulations governing the accelerated retrofitting, repowering, or replacement of heavy-duty diesel on- and off-road equipment. Compliance with anti-idling and emissions regulations would result in efficient use of construction-related energy and the minimization or elimination of wasteful and unnecessary consumption of energy. Idling restrictions and the use of newer engines and equipment would result in less fuel combustion and energy consumption, as would the use of haul trucks with larger capacities.

During construction, energy would be directly consumed on a limited basis to power lights and electronic equipment, and indirectly for the conveyance of water used for dust control during grading. As discussed below, construction activities, including the construction of new buildings, typically do not involve the consumption of natural gas. Construction would also consume energy in the form of petroleum-based fuels associated with the use of off-road construction vehicles and equipment within the Project Site, construction worker travel, haul trips, and delivery trips. **Table 5.6-1: Summary of Energy Use During Construction** summarizes the quantity of petroleum fuels that would be consumed during construction. As shown in **Table 5.6-1**, 322,108 gallons of fuel and 3,503 kilowatt-hours (kWh) of electricity would be consumed during construction.

TABLE 5.6-1: SUMMARY OF ENERGY USE DURING CONSTRUCTION

Fuel Type	Quantity
Off-Road Construction Equipment	297,998 gallons
Construction Worker	12,573 gallons
Construction Vendor (MDH & HHD Trucks)	3,610 gallons
Construction Hauling	7,927 gallons
Total	322,108 gallons

Source: Refer to **Appendix D: Energy Calculations**.

Construction Equipment Fuel Estimates

Fuel consumed by construction equipment would be the primary energy resource expended over the course of Project construction. As shown in **Table 5.6-1**, an estimated 297,998 gallons of fuel would be consumed by construction equipment during Project construction. Fuel consumed by construction equipment was evaluated with the following assumptions:

- Construction schedule of 38 months.
- All construction equipment was assumed to run on diesel fuel.
- Typical daily use of eight (8) hours, with some equipment operating from approximately one (1) to seven (7) hours.
- Aggregate fuel consumption rate for all equipment was estimated at 18.5 horsepower hours per gallon (hp-hr/gal).
- Diesel fuel would be the responsibility of the equipment operators/contractors and would be sourced within the region.
- Project construction represents a “single-event” for diesel fuel demand and would not require ongoing or permanent commitment of diesel fuel resources during long-term operation.

Using the CalEEMod data input for the air quality and greenhouse gas analyses, the Project’s construction phase would consume electricity and fossil fuels as a single energy demand; that is, once construction is completed, their use would cease. CARB’s 2017 Emissions Factors Tables show that, on average, aggregate fuel consumption (gasoline and diesel fuel) would be approximately 18.5 hp-hr/gal.

Construction Worker Fuel Estimates

It is assumed that construction worker trips range from light-duty autos (LDA), light-duty truck 1 (LDT1), and light-duty truck 2 (LDT2) at a mix of 25 percent, 50 percent, and 25 percent, respectively, along area roadways. With respect to estimated VMT, construction worker trips would generate an estimated 13,461 VMT. Data regarding Project-related construction worker trips were based on CalEEMod model defaults.

Vehicle fuel efficiencies for construction workers were estimated in the air quality and greenhouse gas analyses using information generated from CARB's 2021 Emissions Factor Model (EMFAC) (see **Appendix A** for data). An aggregate fuel efficiency of 26.02 miles per gallon (mpg) was used to calculate VMT for construction worker trips. **Table 5.6-1** shows that an estimated 12,573 gallons of fuel would be consumed for construction worker trips.

Construction Vendor/Hauling Fuel Estimates

Data regarding Project-related construction worker trips were based on the CalEEMod 2022 model defaults. For architectural coatings, it is assumed that contractors would be responsible for bringing coatings and equipment with them in their light-duty vehicles. Therefore, vendors delivering construction material or hauling debris from the site during grading and building construction would use medium- to heavy-duty vehicles with an average fuel consumption of 7.75 mpg for medium-duty trucks and 6.05 mpg for heavy-duty trucks. **Table 5.6-1** shows that an estimated 11,537 gallons of fuel would be consumed for vendor and hauling trips.

Construction Energy Efficiency/Conservation Measures

Construction equipment would conform to CARB regulations and California emissions standards and is evidence of related fuel efficiencies. There are no unusual Project characteristics or construction processes that would require the use of equipment that would be more energy-intensive than is used for comparable activities, or equipment that would not conform to current emissions standards (and related fuel efficiencies). Equipment employed in the construction of the proposed Project would therefore not result in inefficient, wasteful, or unnecessary consumption of fuel.

The proposed Project would utilize construction contractors that practice compliance with applicable CARB regulations regarding retrofitting, repowering, or replacement of diesel off-road construction equipment. Additionally, CARB has adopted the Airborne Toxic Control Measures to limit heavy-duty diesel motor vehicle idling in order to reduce public exposure to diesel particulate matter and other TACs. Compliance with these measures would result in a more efficient use of construction-related energy and would minimize or eliminate wasteful or unnecessary consumption of energy. Idling restrictions and the use of newer engines and equipment would result in less fuel combustion and energy consumption.

Additionally, as required by California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 13 Motor Vehicles, Section 2449(d)(3) Idling, idling times of construction vehicles are limited to no more than five minutes, thereby minimizing or eliminating unnecessary and wasteful consumption of fuel due to unproductive idling of construction equipment. Enforcement of idling limitations is realized through periodic site inspections conducted by County building officials, and/or in response to citizen complaints.

Operation

Energy consumption in support of, or related to, Project operations would include transportation energy demands (energy consumed by employee and patron vehicles accessing the Project Site) and facilities energy demands (energy consumed by building operations and site maintenance activities).

Transportation Fuel Consumption

Operations-related fuel consumption was calculated using the annual VMT from the air quality and greenhouse gas analyses' CalEEMod output, and using information generated from CARB's 2021 EMFAC model.

Table 5.6-2: Estimated Vehicle Operations Fuel Consumption shows that an estimated 149,633 gallons of gasoline and 65,953 gallons of diesel fuel would be consumed per year for the operation of the proposed Project.

Trip generation and VMT generated by the proposed Project are consistent with other similar commercial uses of similar scale and configuration, as reflected respectively in the Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE) Trip Generation Manual (11th Edition, 2021). That is, the proposed Project does not propose uses or operations that would inherently result in excessive and wasteful vehicle trips and VMT, nor associated excess and wasteful vehicle energy consumption. Furthermore, the State of California consumed approximately 4.2 billion gallons of diesel and 15.1 billion gallons of gasoline in 2015. Therefore, the increase in fuel consumption from the proposed Project is insignificant in comparison to the State's demand. As such, Project transportation energy consumption would not be considered inefficient, wasteful, or otherwise unnecessary.

TABLE 5.6-2: ESTIMATED VEHICLE OPERATIONS FUEL CONSUMPTION			
Land Use	Annual VMT	Gasoline Usage	Diesel Usage
Elementary School	5,073,244	149,633	64,953
Parking Lot	0	0	0
Total	5,073,244	149,633	65,953

Source: Refer to **Appendix D: Energy Calculations**.

Facility Energy Demands (Electricity and Natural Gas)

Building operation and site maintenance (including landscape maintenance) would result in the consumption of electricity (Southern California Edison [SCE] and natural gas (provided by Southern California Gas Company[SoCalGas]). The annual natural gas and electricity demands were provided per the CalEEMod output and are provided in **Table 5.6-3: Project Annual Operational Energy Demand Summary**. As shown, the estimated electricity demand for the proposed Project is approximately 614,436 kWh per year. SCE estimates that electricity consumption within its planning area will be approximately 128,000 GWh annually by 2030, when the Project would be fully built

out.⁴¹ The Project would account for less than 0.01 percent of the 2030 annual consumption in SCE’s planning area. As such, the Project would account for a negligible portion of the projected annual consumption in SCE’s planning area.

The estimated natural gas consumption for the proposed Project is approximately 2,021,531 kBtu per year. Based on the 2024 California Gas Report, the California Energy and Electric Utilities estimates that the natural gas supply within SoCalGas’ planning area will be approximately 1,377,875 million cubic feet (MMcf) per year in 2030.⁴² The proposed Project would account for less than 0.01 percent of the 2030 annual forecasted supply in SoCalGas’ planning area. Accordingly, natural gas demand during operation would be less than significant. Additionally, the building would be constructed consistently with current building efficiency standards for new development, which would result in more efficient buildings. Impacts would be less than significant.

TABLE 5.6-3: PROJECT ANNUAL OPERATIONAL ENERGY DEMAND					
Land Use	kWh/year	Water Usage		Water-Related Electricity Use (kWh/yr)	Total Annual Electricity Use (kWhr)
		Indoor (gal/year)	Outdoor (gal/year)		
Elementary School	549,542	2,448,500	4,170,136	38,794	588,336
Parking Lot	26,100	0	0	0	26,100
Total	575,642	2,448,500	4,170,136	38,794	614,436

Source: Refer to **Appendix D: Energy Calculations**.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures required.

b. Conflict with or obstruct a State or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?

Less than Significant Impact. The proposed Project would comply with applicable regulatory requirements for the design of new water-related infrastructure, including the provisions set forth in the CALGreen Code and California’s Building Energy Efficiency Standards. Therefore, the proposed Project would be consistent with adopted energy efficiency plans. Impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures required.

41 California Energy Commission. “California Energy Demand 2018-2030 Revised Forecast.” Accessed April 2025. <https://www.energy.ca.gov/publications/2018/california-energy-demand-2018-2030-revised-forecast>.

42 California Gas and Electric Utilities. *2024 Gas Report*. August 2024. Accessed April 2025. <https://www.socalgas.com/sites/default/files/2024-08/2024-California-Gas-Report-Final.pdf>.

5.7 GEOLOGY AND SOILS

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Project Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
GEOLOGY AND SOILS—Would the project:				
a. Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:				
i. Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning map, issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.	☐	☐	☒	☐
ii. Does the site contain an active earthquake fault or fault trace, or is the site located within the boundaries of any special studies zone or within an area designated as geologically hazardous in the safety element of the local general plan?	☐	☐	☒	☐
iii. Involve the construction, reconstruction, or relation of any school building on the trace of a geological fault along which surface rupture can reasonably be expected to occur within the life of the school building?	☐	☐	☒	☐
iv. Involve the construction, reconstruction, or relocation of any school building on a site subject to moderate-to-high liquefaction?	☐	☐	☒	☐
v. Involve the construction, reconstruction, or relocation of any school building on a site subject to landslides?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b. Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c. Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d. Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property?	☐	☐	☒	☐
e. Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f. Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site unique geologic feature?	☐	☐	☒	☐

5.7.1 Discussion

a. Would the project directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:

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

Less Than Significant Impact. A Geotechnical Report was conducted for the Project Site by Earth Systems in May 2025, available as **Appendix E: Geotechnical Report**. According to this report, the Project Site is not located within an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Rupture Zone, Riverside County designated fault zone, or city fault zone.⁴³ Active or potentially active faults in the vicinity of the Project Site (within 25 miles) include the San Andreas, San Jacinto, Burnt Mountain, and Eureka Peak faults and multiple faults associated with the Eastern California shear zone. The nearest active faults are multiple traces of the San Andreas fault zone, including the Garnet Hill fault, the south branch Banning fault, and the north branch Mission/Mill Creek fault that traverse along the northeast margin of the valley. Specifically, the Mission/Mill Creek segment of the San Andreas fault is located approximately 0.3 miles northeast of the Project Site. Further, the Project does not involve activities that would induce rupture.

The proposed Project would adhere to the recommendations of the 2022 California Building Code (CBC),⁴⁴ which contains provisions to safeguard against major structural failures or loss of life caused by earthquakes or other geologic hazards. Impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

- ii. Does the site contain an active earthquake fault or fault trace, or is the site located within the boundaries of any special studies zone or within an area designated as geologically hazardous in the safety element of the local general plan?

Less Than Significant Impact. As discussed above, the Geotechnical Report found that the Project Site is not within a special studies zone; however, because the Project Site is in a seismically active area, seismic ground shaking may and associated potential damage could occur in the event of earthquakes.

The California Building Standards Commission regulates development in California through a variety of tools that reduce hazards from earthquakes to other geologic hazards. The proposed Project would adhere to the provisions of the 2022 CBC which contains provisions to safeguard against major

⁴³ Refer to **Appendix E: Geotechnical Report**.

⁴⁴ California Building Standards Commission, *California Building Code*, title 24, part 2. Accessed April 2025. <https://www.dgs.ca.gov/BSC/Codes>.

structural failures or loss of life caused by earthquakes or other geologic hazards.⁴⁵ Compliance with the requirements of the 2022 CBC for structural safety would reduce hazards from strong seismic ground shaking. Impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

iii. Involve the construction, reconstruction, or relation of any school building on the trace of a geological fault along which surface rupture can reasonably be expected to occur within the life of the school building?

Less Than Significant Impact. The proposed Project would include the construction of permanent classroom buildings in the existing BWES campus. According to the Geotechnical Report, the Project Site does not lie within a currently delineated State of California Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone, and there are no active faults mapped in the immediate vicinity of the Project Site. The closest active fault is the Mission/Mill Creek segment of the San Andreas fault, located approximately 0.3 miles northeast of the site.⁴⁶ Therefore, surface fault rupture is unlikely to occur at the Project Site.

The proposed Project would not involve construction of the proposed classroom buildings along this trace of the fault. Therefore, surface rupture is not expected to occur within the life of the building. Impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

iv. Involve the construction, reconstruction, or relocation of any school building on a site subject to moderate-to-high liquefaction?

Less Than Significant Impact. Liquefaction is the loss of soil strength from sudden shock, usually earthquake shaking, causing the soil to become a fluid mass. In general, for the effects of liquefaction to be manifested at the surface, groundwater levels must be within 50 feet of the ground surface, and the soils within the saturated zone must also be susceptible to liquefaction.

According to the Geotechnical Report conducted for the Project Site, the Site is located within “moderate” liquefaction zone, as identified in the City of Desert Hot Springs General Plan, due to susceptible sediments should groundwater rise, although groundwater is greater than 100 feet deep. The potential for liquefaction to occur on the Project Site is low because the current and historic high groundwater levels are deeper than 50 feet below the ground surface.⁴⁷ It is not anticipated that groundwater would be encountered during construction; however, landscaped or watered areas may encounter moist to wet soils in the upper shallow profile. The proposed Project would adhere to the

⁴⁵ California Building Standards Commission, *California Building Code*, title 24, part 2.

⁴⁶ Refer to **Appendix E: Geotechnical Report**.

⁴⁷ Refer to **Appendix E: Geotechnical Report**.

2022 CBC ⁴⁸ and Division of the State Architect Interpretation of Regulations A-9 (DSA-IR A-9), ⁴⁹ as both contain provisions for soil preparation to minimize hazards from liquefaction and other seismic-related ground failures. Impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

v. Involve the construction, reconstruction, or relocation of any school building on a site subject to landslides?

Less Than Significant Impact. The Project Site is relatively flat. According to the Geotechnical Report conducted for the Project Site, the Project Site is not within a landslide hazard zone, per the City of Desert Hot Springs General Plan. Further, no evidence of landslides within the Project Site was observed. ⁵⁰ Therefore, the Project Site has a low potential for landslides. Impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

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

Less Than Significant Impact. Erosion is the movement of rock fragments and soil from one place to another. Precipitation, running water, waves, and wind are all agents of erosion. Erosion typically occurs on steep slopes where storm water and high winds can carry topsoil down hillsides.

The Project Site is developed within an existing school campus and does not contain topography or other conditions susceptible to erosion. The Project Site and surrounding areas are urbanized and relatively flat, containing minimal rise or changes in elevation. Additionally, no major slopes or bluffs are located within or adjacent to the Project Site.

Grading and excavation activities for the construction of the proposed Project may lead to localized erosion, as wind and water carry loose soils off-site. However, adherence to dust control measures required by the County and SCAQMD, including pre-watering, prompt revegetation, and use of soil binders, would reduce impacts associated with soil blowing and wind erosion during construction activities. Compliance with these erosion-control regulations would reduce soil erosion from the proposed Project. Impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

48 California Building Standards Commission. *California Building Code*, title 24, part 2.

49 Division of the State Architect. *Publications, IR A-9*. March 2020. Accessed April 2025. <https://www.dgs.ca.gov/DSA/Publications#GLs>.

50 Refer to **Appendix E: Geotechnical Report**.

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

Less Than Significant Impact. Subsidence typically occurs where groundwater or natural gas is extracted. According to the Geotechnical Report, the Project Site is within a “Susceptible” potential subsidence area; however, groundwater depths in the Project area remain fairly deep. Changes in regional groundwater pumping could result in subsidence in the future, depending on whether groundwater recharge continues and/or over-drafting stops, rather than geologic processes. No large-scale extraction of groundwater, gas, oil, or geothermal energy is occurring in the general Project vicinity or planned at the Project Site. Therefore, the Project Site is not located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable. In addition, collapse potential tests were conducted as part of the Geotechnical Report, which found that with the implementation of grading recommendations, the collapse potential is very low on the Project Site. As discussed above, the Project Site is located in a “moderate” liquefaction zone. However, the Project Site has a low potential for impacts due to liquefaction and lateral spreading, as groundwater levels were observed at depths greater than 100 feet.⁵¹

The proposed Project would implement soil improvement measures recommended in the Geotechnical Report, which would reduce the potential for impacts to soils within the Project Site. Further, the proposed Project would adhere to the 2022 CBC⁵² and Division of the State Architect Interpretation of Regulations A-9 (DSA-IR A-9),⁵³ as both contain provisions for soil preparation to minimize hazards from subsidence, collapse, and other seismic-related ground failures. Impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

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

Less Than Significant Impact. Expansive soils are characterized by their ability to undergo significant volume change (shrink or swell) due to variations in moisture content. Changes in soil moisture content can result from rainfall, landscape irrigation, utility leakage, roof drainage, perched groundwater, drought, or other factors, and may cause unacceptable settlement or heave of structures, concrete slabs supported on grade, or pavements supported over these materials. A laboratory test of Project Site soils was conducted as part of the Geotechnical Report. According to the Geotechnical Report, the Expansion Index of the onsite soil is “very low,” as defined by ASTM D 4829 and the 2022 CBC. Similarly, per recommendations of the Geotechnical Report, import fill soils

⁵¹ Refer to **Appendix E: Geotechnical Report**.

⁵² California Building Standards Commission, *California Building Code*, title 24, part 2.

⁵³ Division of the State Architect. *Publications, IR A-9*.

would be comprised of “very low” Expansion Index granular soil. Therefore, construction would not result in substantial hazards from unstable or expansive soils. The proposed Project would adhere to the guidelines of the 2022 CBC, which contains provisions for soil preparation to minimize hazards from expansive soils and other seismic-related ground failures.⁵⁴ Impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

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

No Impact. Wastewater generated by BWES is currently managed through an on-site septic system, and the proposed Project involves decommissioning the septic system and connecting the Project Site to the municipal sewer system. Development of the proposed Project would not require the installation of a septic tank or any alternative wastewater disposal system, and the proposed Project would not be constructed on soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks surrounding the area. No impact would occur.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

f. Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?

Less Than Significant Impact. The Project Site has been previously disturbed during the construction and operation of the BWES campus. Ground-disturbing activities would occur in areas that are already disturbed, which would include demolition, site preparation, and construction activities.

The County has been inventoried for geologic formations known to potentially contain paleontological resources. According to the County’s General Plan, the Project Site is designated within a Low Paleontological Sensitivity area.⁵⁵ The Project Site has been subject to excavation and grading, and soil disturbing activities related to proposed Project construction. Any paleontological resources that have been previously recovered at the time of the campus’ construction would have already been recovered pursuant to the applicable State, federal, and local regulations, or did not exist. Therefore, the potential for finding paleontological resources is low. Impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

54 California Building Standards Commission, *California Building Code*, title 24, part 2.

55 Riverside County Planning Department. *General Plan*. “Chapter 5: Multipurpose Open Space Element.”

5.8 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Project Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS – Would the project:				
a. Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b. Conflict with an applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	☐	☐	☒	☐

5.8.1 Discussion

a. Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?

Less than Significant Impact.

Construction

The analysis of the proposed Project's GHG emissions consists of a quantitative analysis of the GHG emissions generated by the construction and operation activities and a qualitative analysis of the proposed Project's consistency with adopted GHG-related legislation, plans, and policies. This approach is in accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.4(a), which affirms the discretion of a lead agency to determine, in the context of a particular project, whether to use quantitative and/or qualitative methodologies to determine the significance of a project's impacts.

The total GHG emissions from the proposed Project were quantified to determine the level of the Project's estimated annual GHG emissions. As with the Air Quality section calculations, construction emissions were estimated using CalEEMod by assuming a conservative estimate of construction activities (i.e., assuming all construction occurs at the earliest feasible date) and applying the mobile-source emissions factors. The modeling used the same input values as previously discussed under the methodology section for air quality. SCAQMD's Draft Guidance Document—Interim CEQA Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Significance Threshold recognizes that construction-related GHG emissions from projects occur over a relatively short-term period of time and contribute a relatively small portion of a project's overall lifetime GHG emissions. The guidance recommends that construction-related GHG emissions generated by a project be amortized over a 30-year project lifetime so that GHG reduction measures will address construction GHG emissions as part of the operational GHG reduction strategies.

CalEEMod was also used to estimate operational GHG emissions from electricity, natural gas, solid waste, water and wastewater, fireplaces, and landscaping equipment. CalEEMod calculates energy

use from systems covered by Title 24 (e.g., heating, ventilation, and air conditioning [HVAC] system, water heating system, and lighting system); energy use from lighting; and energy use from office equipment, appliances, plug-ins, and other sources not covered by Title 24 or lighting. Mobile-source emissions were estimated based on the CARB EMFAC model. For mobile sources, CalEEMod was used to generate the vehicle miles traveled from the proposed Project uses based on the Project trip generation rate.

With regard to energy demand, the consumption of fossil fuels to generate electricity and to provide heating and hot water generates GHG emissions. Energy demand rates were estimated based on square footage as well as predicted water supply needs for this use. Energy demand (off-site electricity generation and on-site natural gas consumption) for the Project was calculated within CalEEMod using the CEC's CEUS data set, which provides energy demand by building type and climate zone.

Emissions of GHGs from solid waste disposal were also calculated using CalEEMod software. The emissions are based on the waste disposal rate for the land uses, the waste diversion rate, and the GHG emission factors for solid waste decomposition. The GHG emission factors, particularly for methane, depend on characteristics of the landfill, such as the presence of a landfill gas capture system and subsequent flaring or energy recovery. The default values, as provided in CalEEMod, for landfill gas capture (e.g., no capture, flaring, energy recovery), which are Statewide averages, were used in this assessment.

Emissions of GHGs from water and wastewater result from the required energy to supply and distribute the water and treat the wastewater. Wastewater also results in emissions of GHGs from wastewater treatment systems. Emissions are calculated using CalEEMod and are based on the water usage rate for the restaurant use; the electrical intensity factors for water supply, treatment, distribution, and wastewater treatment; the GHG emission factors for the electricity utility provider; and the emission factors for the wastewater treatment process.

The forecasting of GHG emissions related to construction requires assumptions about the timing of construction activities, as the emission factors for certain sources of GHG emissions decline over time. As shown in **Table 5.8-1: Construction GHG Emissions**, total construction emissions would be 1,350 metric tons of CO₂e (MTCO₂e). One-time, short-term emissions are converted to average annual emissions by amortizing them over the service life of a building. For buildings in general, it is reasonable to look at a 30-year time frame because this is a typical interval before a new building requires its first major renovation. As shown in **Table 5.8-1**, when amortized over an average 30-year Project lifetime, average annual construction emissions from the proposed Project would be 45 MTCO₂e per year.

TABLE 5.8-1: CONSTRUCTION GHG EMISSIONS	
Construction Phase	MTCO ₂ e/Year
Phase 1	
2026	333
2027	338
2028	112
Phase 2A	
2028	443
2029	28
Phase 2B	
2029	128
Phase 2C	
2029	96
Overall Total	1,350
30-Year Annual Amortized Rate	45

Notes: GHG = greenhouse gas; MTCO₂e = metric tons of CO₂

Source: Refer to **Appendix D: Energy Calculations**.

Operation

Operation of the proposed Project has the potential to generate GHG emissions through vehicle trips traveling to and from the Project Site. In addition, emissions would result from area sources on site, such as natural gas combustion, landscaping equipment, and use of consumer products. Emissions from mobile and area sources, indirect emissions from energy and water use, wastewater, and waste management would occur every year after full-development of the uses allowed by the proposed Project. Operational emissions from area sources, energy sources, mobile sources, solid waste, and water and wastewater conveyance are shown in **Table 5.8-2: Operational Greenhouse Gas Emissions** below. As shown in **Table 5.8-2**, the Project would result in a net increase of 644 MTCO₂e per year compared to the existing uses. This would be a result of the overall increase of 29,256 square feet of building on the Project Site. However, the building would be constructed consistently with current building efficiency standards for new development, which would result in more efficient buildings compared to the existing uses. As such, the proposed Project would have a less than significant impact on GHG emissions.

Mitigation Measures: No Mitigation Measures are required.

TABLE 5.8-2: OPERATIONAL GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

Source	Unmitigated MTCO ₂ e per year
Construction (amortized)	45
Area	1
Energy	247
Mobile	1,771
Waste	34
Water	9
Total	2,108
Existing	1,464
Net Change	644

Abbreviation: MTCO₂e = metric tons of carbon dioxide emissions.

Source: Refer to **Appendix A: Air Quality CalEEMod Output Sheets**.

b. Conflict with an applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?

Less than Significant Impact. The proposed Project would not conflict with local zoning, land use designations, plans, policies, or regulations. Moreover, the proposed Project would only upgrade and modernize existing facilities without increasing the local population, student capacity, employment opportunities, or housing. As such, the Project would not conflict with an applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases. Impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No Mitigation Measures are required.

5.9 HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Project Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS – Would the project:				
a. Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b. Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?	☐	☒	☐	☐
c. Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d. Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code § 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?	☐	☐	☒	☐
e. For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area?	☐	☐	☒	☐
f. Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	☐	☐	☒	☐
g. Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?	☐	☐	☐	☒
h. If a response action is necessary and proposed as part of this project, has it been developed to be protective of children's health, with an ample margin of safety?	☐	☐	☒	☐
i. Does the proposed school site contain one or more pipelines, situated underground or aboveground, which carry hazardous substances, acutely hazardous materials, or hazardous wastes, unless the pipeline is a natural gas line that is used only to supply natural gas to that school or neighborhood?	☐	☐	☐	☒
j. Is the proposed school site located near an aboveground water or fuel storage tank or within 1,500 feet of an easement of an aboveground or	☐	☐	☐	☒

5.9—Hazards and Hazardous Materials

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Project Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
underground pipeline that can pose a safety hazard to the site?				
k. Would the project create an air quality hazard due to the placement of a school within one-quarter mile of: (a) permitted and nonpermitted facilities identified by the jurisdictional air quality control board or air pollution control district; (b) freeways and other busy traffic corridors; (c) large agricultural operations; and/or (d) a rail yard, which might reasonably be anticipated to emit hazardous air emissions, or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous material, substances, or waste?	☐	☐	☒	☐
l. Is the school site in an area designated in a city, county, or city and county general plan for agricultural use and zoned for agricultural production, and if so, do neighboring agricultural uses have the potential to result in any public health and safety issues that may affect the pupils and employees at the school site? (Does not apply to school sites approved by CDE prior to January 1, 1997.)	☐	☐	☐	☒
m. Is the property line of the proposed school site less than the following distances from the edge of respective power line easements: (1) 100 feet of a 50–133 kV line; (2) 150 feet of a 220–230 kV line; or (3) 350 feet of a 500–550 kV line?	☐	☐	☒	☐
n. Is the Project Site a hazardous substance release site identified by the state Department of Health Services in a current list adopted pursuant to §25356 for removal or remedial action pursuant to Chapter 6.8 of Division 20 of the Health and Safety Code?	☐	☐	☒	☐
o. Does the Project Site contain a current or former hazardous waste disposal site or solid waste disposal site and, if so, have the wastes been removed?	☐	☐	☒	☐
p. If prepared, has the risk assessment been performed with a focus on children's health posed by a hazardous materials release or threatened release, or the presence of naturally occurring hazardous materials on the school site?	☐	☐	☒	☐
q. Is the proposed school site situated within 2,000 feet of a significant disposal of hazardous waste?	☐	☐	☐	☒
r. Is the proposed school site within two miles, measured by air line, of that point on an airport runway or potential runway included in an airport master plan that is nearest to the site? (Does not apply to school sites acquired prior to January 1, 1997.)	☐	☐	☐	☒

5.9.1 Discussion

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

Less Than Significant Impact.

Construction

Construction activities may involve the use of hazardous materials, which may include fuels, lubricants, coatings, and grease related to construction equipment and activities. However, hazardous materials would be used in accordance with regulatory standards and protocols and would not be in such quantities or stored in such a manner as to pose safety hazards. These activities would also be short-term or one-time in nature and would cease upon Project completion.

The transport, storage, and disposal of construction-related hazardous materials would be required to conform to existing laws and regulations. The construction equipment would be fueled and maintained by petroleum-based substances such as diesel fuel, gasoline, oil, and hydraulic fluid, all of which are considered hazardous if improperly stored, handled, or transported. Other materials used, such as paints, adhesives, and solvents, could also result in accidental releases or spills that could pose risks to people and the environment. These risks are standard, however, on all construction sites, and the proposed Project would not cause greater risks than would occur on other similar construction sites.

Construction contractors would be required to comply with federal, State, and local laws and regulations regarding the transport, use, and storage of hazardous materials. Applicable laws and regulations include CFR, Title 29, Subpart H – Hazardous Materials;⁵⁶ CFR, Title 49, Chapter I;⁵⁷ and Hazardous Materials Transportation Act requirements as imposed by the USDOT, CalOSHA, CalEPA, and DTSC.⁵⁸ Additionally, construction activities would comply with SCAQMD Rule 403,⁵⁹ which would require the watering of exposed soils, as well as preparation of a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), which is mandated by the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Construction Permit and is issued and enforced by the Colorado River Basin RWQCB.⁶⁰

56 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR). Title 29, Subpart H. Hazardous Materials. Accessed July 2025. <https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-29/subtitle-B/chapter-XVII/part-1910/subpart-H?toc=1>.

57 CFR. Title 49, Chapter I. Accessed March 2025. <https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-49/subtitle-B/chapter-I>.

58 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). *Hazardous Materials Transportation Act of 1975*. Accessed March 2025. <https://archive.epa.gov/emergencies/content/lawsregs/web/html/hmtaover.html>.

59 SCAQMD. *Rule 403: Fugitive Dust*.

60 California State Water Resources Control Board. *Construction Stormwater General Permit (Order 2009-0009-DWQ)*. Accessed July 2025. https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/stormwater/constpermits.html.

The proposed Project would adhere to Riverside County's standards for NPDES permit for municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4), CAS617002, Order No. R7-2013-0011.⁶¹ The SWPPP will include strict on-site handling rules and BMPs to minimize potential adverse effects to workers, the public, and the environment during construction, including but not limited to:

- Establishing a dedicated area for fuel storage and refueling activities that includes secondary containment protection measures and spill control supplies;
- Following manufacturers' recommendations on the use, storage, and disposal of chemical products used in construction;
- Avoiding overtopping of construction equipment fuel tanks;
- Properly containing and removing grease and oils during routine maintenance of equipment; and
- Properly disposing of discarded containers of fuels and other chemicals.

Compliance with applicable laws and regulations governing hazardous materials would ensure that all potentially hazardous materials are used and handled in an appropriate manner, which would minimize the potential for safety impacts to occur. For example, all spills or leakage of petroleum products during construction activities are required to be immediately contained, the hazardous material identified, and the material remediated in compliance with applicable State and local regulations regarding the cleanup and disposal of the contaminant released. All contaminated waste encountered would be required to be collected and disposed of at an appropriately licensed disposal or treatment facility. Strict adherence to all emergency response plan requirements set forth by Riverside County⁶² would be required throughout the duration of the Project construction. Impacts related to the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials would be less than significant.

Operation

The BWES campus would continue to operate during construction. Hazardous substances associated with the operation of the campus would be similar to those used for BWES' current operations, which would be limited in both amount and use. Typical hazardous materials found at BWES include solvents, cleaning agents, paints, fertilizers, and pesticides. When used correctly and in compliance with existing laws and regulations, including pesticide regulations enforced by the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), these hazardous materials would not result in a hazard to people or the environment.

61 California State Water Resources Control Board. *Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges from the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) within the Whitewater River Watershed, Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District*. November 2012. Accessed June 2025.

https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/coloradriver/board_decisions/adopted_orders/orders/2013/0011cv_ms4.pdf.

62 County of Riverside. *Emergency Operations Plan*. Accessed June 2025. <https://rivcoready.org/about-emd/plans>.

Impacts related to the transport, disposal, or release of hazardous materials during operation of the proposed improvements would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

b. Would the project 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?

Less Than Significant with Project Mitigation. The proposed Project would require demolition of existing classroom buildings, construction of new buildings, development of new playgrounds, and improvements to the hardscaping and landscaping.

The Project Site was originally constructed in 1992 and includes a combination of permanent, modular, and portable buildings. Since the school facilities were built after the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) ban of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), asbestos-containing materials (ACMs), and lead-based paint (LBP), it is unlikely that these hazardous materials are on site. Nevertheless, due to the close proximity of the proposed construction activities to school facilities, there could be a potential risk for school occupants (students, teachers, campus staff, and visitors) and construction workers, all of whom are considered sensitive receptors, to be exposed to health risks associated with PCBs, ACM, and LBP. Impacts are potentially significant.

Mitigation Measures: The following Mitigation Measures would reduce the Project's potential impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials to a less-than-significant level:

MM HAZ-1 The District shall retain a qualified expert(s) to determine if the Project Site contains any PCB-containing materials, asbestos-containing materials, and/or lead-based paint. If one, two, or all three of these hazardous materials are determined to be present on the campus, the District shall remove the hazardous material as specified in MM HAZ-2 for polychlorinated biphenyls, MM HAZ-3 for asbestos-containing materials, and/or MM HAZ-4 for lead-based paint.

MM HAZ-2 Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs). Mercury-containing light ballasts with unknown PCB content shall also be handled in accordance with 40 CFR 273. The ballasts shall be segregated and analyzed for PCB content or assumed to contain PCBs. PCB wastes are regulated as hazardous waste if the total PCB concentration is equal to or greater than 50 mg/kg (50 ppm) and/or the soluble PCB concentration is equal to or greater than 5 mg/L (5 ppm). A limited exemption for PCB-containing ballasts is found in 22 California Code of Regulations 67426.1 et seq. This section allows for up to two 55-gallon drums of PCB-containing materials per vehicle to be transported to an authorized location without having to use a hazardous waste manifest or a hazardous waste transporter.

The handling method selected shall be based on the costs associated with the labor to segregate and test the materials versus the additional disposal fees. However, the potential increased risk from handling potentially nonhazardous wastes as hazardous waste shall be carefully considered in the District's decision-making process.

MM HAZ-3 Asbestos Containing Materials. Prior to demolition and construction activities on the Project Site, asbestos abatement work shall be performed in compliance with applicable federal, State, and local regulations:

- South Coast Air Quality Management District's Rule 1403
- California Health and Safety Code (Section 39650 et seq.)
- California Code of Regulations (Title 8, Section 1529)
- California Occupational Safety and Health Administration regulations (California Code of Regulations, Title 8, Section 1529)
- Code of Federal Regulations (Title 40, Part 61 [asbestos], Title 40, Part 763 [asbestos], and Title 29, Part 1926 [asbestos and lead])

A scope of work and procedures specifically tailored to the Project shall be prepared and adhered to by the abatement contractor, as directed by the District. The Project-derived asbestos wastes shall be segregated as either "Hazardous" or "Nonhazardous" and handled separately or combined and handled together as hazardous.

The handling method selected shall be based on the costs associated with the labor to segregate the wastes versus the additional disposal fees. However, the potential increased risk from handling potentially nonhazardous wastes as hazardous shall be considered in the decision-making process.

MM HAZ-4 Lead-Based Paint (LBP). Lead-containing materials shall be handled according to the CCR, Title 8, Section 1532.1, and Title 17, Sections 35001–36100. If lead-based paint is found, the District shall follow all Cal/OSHA procedural requirements and regulations for its proper removal and disposal before general demolition activities commence. Lead wastes are regulated as hazardous waste if the total lead concentration is 1,000 mg/kg (1,000 ppm) or greater, and/or the soluble lead concentration is greater than 5.0 mg/L (5 ppm).

c. Would the project emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?

Less Than Significant Impact. The Project Site is not located within one-quarter mile of a proposed school. The Project Site is in an operating school campus, and as such is within one-quarter mile.

Construction

Construction activities associated with the proposed Project would involve the use and handling of hazardous materials such as fuels, lubricants, coatings, grease, (possibly) asbestos, lead, and PCB-containing materials. The use and handling of these hazardous materials would be in accordance with regulatory standards and protocols discussed above, including CFR, Title 29, Subpart H – Hazardous Materials;⁶³ CFR, Title 49, Chapter 1;⁶⁴ Hazardous Materials Transportation Act requirements as imposed by the USDOT, CalOSHA, CalEPA, and DTSC;⁶⁵ and SCAQMD Rule 403.⁶⁶ Hazardous materials would not be used in such quantities or stored in such a manner that would pose a safety hazard. Construction emissions, including exhaust and dust, would be generated from the operation of equipment and vehicles.

As analyzed in Section 5.3 (c), emissions generated during construction would not result in impacts on the local environment, nor upon school occupants at the Project Site. The proposed Project's related emissions and handling of hazardous materials would not impact schools, including the Project Site, during construction. Impacts would be less than significant.

Operation

During operation of the proposed Project, modest amounts of cleaning supplies and solvents would be used for housekeeping and janitorial purposes, which would be similar to existing conditions. These hazardous materials would be contained, stored, and used in accordance with manufacturers' instructions and handled in compliance with applicable standards and regulations. Emissions generated during the operation of the school include those from natural gas used for heating buildings and water heaters, landscaping equipment, and consumer products such as paint.

As analyzed in Section 5.3 (c), emission sources would not result in impacts to the local environment, including school occupants. Impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

63 CFR, title 29, subpart H.

64 CFR, title 49, chap. I.

65 USEPA. *Hazardous Materials Transportation Act of 1975*.

66 SCAQMD. *Rule 403: Fugitive Dust*.

- d. Would the project be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code § 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?

Less than Significant Impact. A search of environmental records was conducted by Environmental Data Resources, Inc., available as **Appendix F: EDR Report**. The records search includes hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5.⁶⁷

The records search identified the Project Site in the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) database, which means the site has been previously regulated under NPDES permitting requirements. Additionally, a new data warehouse system developed by the California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA), called nSite, contains information about the Project Site from the California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS) and the California Environmental Reporting System (CERS). One site was identified within one-quarter mile of the Project Site; it is listed on the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Non-generators/No Longer Regulated (RCRA NonGen/NLR) database.⁶⁸ As a result, all potentially hazardous materials will be used and stored in compliance with applicable federal, state, and local regulations. The implementation of the proposed Project would not expose the public or the environment to hazards. Impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

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

Less than Significant Impact. There are no private airports, airstrips, or heliport stations within the vicinity of the Project Site. The nearest airport to the Project Site is the Palm Springs International Airport, located approximately 7.7 miles to the south. Due to the distance from the airport, the Project Site would not encroach on any potential runway, nor result in a safety hazard for students, staff, or workers. Impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

67 California Government Code, title 7, div. 1, ch. 4.5, art. 6, sec. 65962.5. Accessed July 2025.
https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displaySection.xhtml?sectionNum=65962.5&lawCode=GOV.

68 See **Appendix F: EDR Report**.

f. Would the project impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?

Less than Significant Impact. The proposed Project would not impair implementation of, or physically interfere with, an adopted emergency response plan or evacuation plan.⁶⁹ The proposed Project would not impair implementation of, or physically interfere with, the street network because all construction activities, including staging, would occur on the campus. Construction activities would be short-term. Impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

g. Would the project expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?

No Impact. The Project Site and surrounding areas are located within a Local Responsibility Area (LRA) and are not classified within a VHFHSZ (Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone) as determined by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Prevention (CAL FIRE).⁷⁰ The Project Site is surrounded by urban development; these areas are zoned residential.

The proposed Project involves modernization of an existing school in a residential community and does not propose improvements that would exacerbate fire risk. Therefore, the proposed Project would not expose people or structures to wildland fires. No impacts would occur.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

h. If a response action is necessary and proposed as part of this project, has it been developed to be protective of children’s health, with an ample margin of safety?

Less than Significant Impact. Sensitive receptors in the vicinity of the Project Site include the BWES campus, which would continue to operate during demolition and construction, and single-family residences. As these sensitive receptors could house or contain children for periods of the day, impacts from construction activities could have an impact on children’s health. The BWES is the nearest sensitive receptor to the Project Site.

As addressed in **Section 5.3: Air Quality**, the proposed Project would not have a significant impact on human health. Additionally, prior to the issuance of a building permit, the Project must comply with DTSC or other regulatory agencies. These agencies could require additional site investigation to further assess the extent of contaminants of concern at the site. If the extensive on-site excavation and/or soil haul is determined to be an appropriate response action for a site, additional CEQA review

69 County of Riverside. *Emergency Operations Plan*. August 2024. Accessed March 2025. <https://rivcoready.org/about-emd/plans>.

70 CAL FIRE. “Fire Hazard Severity Zones.” Accessed June 2025. <https://osfm.fire.ca.gov/what-we-do/community-wildfire-preparedness-and-mitigation/fire-hazard-severity-zones>.

may be required to evaluate potential impacts for the response related to air quality, noise, and traffic. Therefore, with regulatory compliance, impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

i. Does the proposed school site contain one or more pipelines, situated underground or aboveground, which carry hazardous substances, acutely hazardous materials, or hazardous wastes, unless the pipeline is a natural gas line that is used only to supply natural gas to that school or neighborhood?

No Impact. There are no known underground or aboveground pipelines that carry hazardous substances or hazardous wastes to the Project Site.⁷¹ No impact would occur.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

j. Is the proposed school site located near an aboveground water or fuel storage tank or within 1,500 feet of an easement of an aboveground or underground pipeline that can pose a safety hazard to the site?

No Impact. There are no known above-ground water or fuel storage tanks, nor underground or aboveground pipelines existing within 1,500 feet that pose a safety hazard to the Project Site.⁷² No impact would occur.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

k. Would the project create an air quality hazard due to the placement of a school within one-quarter mile of: (a) permitted and nonpermitted facilities identified by the jurisdictional air quality control board or air pollution control district; (b) freeways and other busy traffic corridors; (c) large agricultural operations; and/or (d) a rail yard, which might reasonably be anticipated to emit hazardous air emissions, or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous material, substances, or waste?

Less Than Significant Impact.

a) Permitted.and.nonpermitted.facilities.identified.by.the.jurisdictional.air.quality.control.board.or.air.pollution.board;

A project would expose sensitive receptors to elevated pollutant concentrations if it were to place the school in an area with pollutant concentrations above ambient concentrations in the SCAQMD area. The Facility Information Detail (FIND) database shows all the facilities that are required to have

71 U.S. Department of Transportation. "Pipeline Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, National Pipeline Mapping System Public Viewer." Accessed April 2025. <https://pvnpm.phmsa.dot.gov/PublicViewer/>.

72 California State Water Resources Control Board. "GeoTracker." Database. Accessed April 2025. <https://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/>.

a permit to operate equipment that releases pollutants into the air within the SCAQMD boundary.⁷³ As shown in the EDR Report (**Appendix F**), the campus is not identified in the FIND database.

The proposed Project would not expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations, as the emissions associated with the proposed Project would be below SCAQMD localized thresholds.

Regional construction and operation emissions associated with the proposed Project would be less than significant.

The proposed Project is not anticipated to use hazardous materials in quantities that would pose a safety hazard. Hazardous substances are currently regulated under the California Accidental Release Prevention (CalARP) Program.⁷⁴ The CalARP Program satisfies the requirements of the Federal Risk Management Plan Program and contains additional State requirements, and applies to regulated substances in excess of specific quantity thresholds.⁷⁵ The majority of the substances have thresholds in the range of 100 to 10,000 pounds.

The uses of any of these potentially hazardous substances, noted above, are associated with the proposed Project's construction and operation. Construction activities may involve the use of fuels, lubricants, coatings, and grease related to construction equipment and activities. However, hazardous materials would be used in accordance with regulatory standards and protocols and would not be in such quantities or stored in such a manner as to pose safety hazards. These activities would also be short-term or one-time in nature and would cease upon project completion. Operation of the proposed Project may contain small (less than 100 pounds), if any, amounts of these hazardous substances, typical of cleaning, classroom, and computer lab spaces. However, typical use of these products would be in small quantities of chemicals for cleaning and not result in quantities at any one location that exceed the 100-pound CalARP threshold.

The Project Site consists of an existing operating school. Furthermore, there are no known hazardous air emissions generated from mobile and stationary sources within a quarter-mile radius of the Project Site identified within the FIND database, and would not pose an actual or potential endangerment to students or staff at the school. Impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

73 SCAQMD. "Facility Information Detail (F.I.N.D.)." Accessed April 2025. <https://www.aqmd.gov/nav/FIND/facility-information-detail>.

74 California Department of Toxic Substances Control. *DTSC California Accidental Release Prevention Program CalARP Fact Sheet*. Accessed April 2025. <https://dtsc.ca.gov/california-accidental-release-prevention-program-calarp-fact-sheet/>.

75 California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA). *California Accidental Release Prevention Program*. Accessed April 2025. <https://calepa.ca.gov/california-accidental-release-prevention/california-accidental-release-prevention-program-faq/>.

b) Freeways and other busy traffic corridors;

EDC Section 17213 states that a busy traffic corridor is defined as having 50,000 or more average daily trips (ADT) in a rural area, or 100,000 or more ADT in an urban area.⁷⁶ The closest freeway, I-10, is located approximately 5.0 miles south of the Project Site.

As detailed in the Desert Hot Springs General Plan, there are no roadways within 500 feet of the Project Site designated as an arterial highway, major highway, secondary highway, or collector. The closest major street to the Project Site is Palm Drive, a north-south Urban Arterial approximately 1.2 miles southwest of the western edge of the campus. A 2017 traffic count in Coachella Valley has identified that the average daily trips (ADT) are 34,334 for Palm Drive south of Dillon Road.

Additionally, the proposed Project would not generate an increase in daily vehicle trips, as analyzed in **Section 5.17: Transportation**. The proposed Project is not within one-quarter mile of a freeway or any other busy traffic corridor as defined by EDC Section 17213.⁷⁷ Impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

c) Large agricultural operations;

There are no large agricultural operations located within a quarter-mile of the Project Site. Surrounding land uses include school uses and single-family residences. No impact would occur.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

d) Rail yard;

There are no rail yards located within one-quarter mile of the Project Site. Surrounding land uses include school uses and single-family residences. No impact would occur.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

⁷⁶ California Education Code, sec. 17213.

⁷⁷ California Education Code, sec. 17213.

- l. Is the school site in an area designated in a city, county, or city and county general plan for agricultural use and zoned for agricultural production, and if so, do neighboring agricultural uses have the potential to result in any public health and safety issues that may affect the pupils and employees at the school site? (Does not apply to school sites approved by CDE prior to January 1, 1997.)?**

No Impact. The Project Site and adjacent properties contain a land use designation of MDR and a zoning designation of W-2 (Controlled Development Areas).⁷⁸ As such, the Project Site is not designated by the General Plan or zoning for agricultural use. The Project Site is not subject to a Williamson Act Contract, as indicated in **Section 5.2: Agriculture and Forestry Resources**. There are no designated General Plan agricultural land uses or zoning adjacent to or in the vicinity of the Project Site. No impact would occur.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

- m. Is the property line of the proposed school site less than the following distances from the edge of respective power line easements: (1) 100 feet of a 50–133 kV line; (2) 150 feet of a 220–230 kV line; or (3) 350 feet of a 500–550 kV line?**

Less Than Significant Impact. The Project Site is not within the prescribed distances of a 50 to 133 kilovolt (kV) line, a 220 to 230 kV line, or a 500 to 550 kV line.⁷⁹ No impact would occur.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

- n. Is the Project Site a hazardous substance release site identified by the state Department of Health Services in a current list adopted pursuant to §25356 for removal or remedial action pursuant to Chapter 6.8 of Division 20 of the Health and Safety Code?**

Less than Significant Impact. Where a proposed school site is listed by DTSC under Health and Safety Code (HSC) Section 25356, the Project would, through the CEQA processes and under DTSC's oversight, undertake all required removal and/or remedial actions; ensure that DTSC removes the site from this listing; determine that the site as remediated poses no health risk to students, faculty, and staff; and secure DTSC's certification that all school buildings may be occupied and used for their intended purpose.⁸⁰ The public would then have the opportunity to review the site-specific investigations through the public review process. Compliance with the process and steps outlined

78 Riverside County. "Map My County." GIS database. Accessed March 2025. https://gis1.countyofriverside.us/Html5Viewer/?viewer=MMC_Public.

79 California Energy Commission. "CA Electric Transmission Lines." Dataset. July 2025. Accessed April 2025. https://cecgis-caenergy.opendata.arcgis.com/datasets/260b4513acdb4a3a8e4d64e69fc84fee_2/explore?location=37.004975%2C-118.629288%2C6.34.

80 California Health and Safety Code, sec. 25356. Accessed April 2025. https://california.public.law/codes/ca_health_and_safety_code_section_25356.

would ensure that impacts from any site used for a school project that DTSC formerly listed under HSC Section 25356 would not be a hazard to people on or near the site.

There is no listing pursuant to DTSC under HSC Section 25356 on the Project Site based on the EDR Report's comprehensive lists of contaminated sites (**Appendix F**), including the DTSC EnviroStor database. The proposed Project would involve the demolition of several buildings on the existing campus. Due to the age of the buildings that would be demolished, there is a potential for the presence of asbestos-containing materials, lead-based paint, and polychlorinated biphenyls. Therefore, the proposed Project would comply with federal and State regulations and the City guidelines and procedures outlined for lead, asbestos, and PCBs removal and remediation, if found on the Project Site. Impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

o. Does the Project Site contain a current or former hazardous waste disposal site or solid waste disposal site and, if so, have the wastes been removed?

Less Than Significant Impact. The Project Site is at an existing campus; there are no other schools located within a quarter mile of the Project Site.

Under EDC Section 17213(a)(1), a school district is prohibited from acquiring any of the following: a current or former hazardous waste disposal site, or a solid waste disposal site unless the site is a former solid waste disposal site and the wastes have been removed.⁸¹ No current or former hazardous waste disposal sites exist in the Project Site based on the EDR Report's comprehensive lists of contaminated sites (**Appendix F**), including the DTSC EnviroStor and SWRCB GeoTracker databases.^{82, 83}

Demolition and construction would involve the use and handling of hazardous materials, including fuels, lubricants, coatings, grease, (possibly) asbestos, lead, and PCB-containing materials. The use and handling of these hazardous materials would be in accordance with regulatory standards and protocols (see **sections 5.9(a)** and **5.9(b)**) and would not be in such quantities or stored in such a manner as to pose significant safety hazards.

Emissions from the demolition and construction activities associated with the proposed Project, including exhaust and dust, would be generated from the operation of equipment and vehicles. As analyzed in **Section 5.3(c)**, these emissions generated during construction would not result in

81 California Education Code, sec. 17213.

82 California Department of Toxic Substances Control. "EnviroStor." Accessed April 2025.
<https://www.envirostor.dtsc.ca.gov/public/>.

83 California State Water Resources Control Board. "GeoTracker." Accessed April 2025.
<https://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/map/?CMD=runreport&myaddress=Sacramento>.

significant impacts on the local environment, including school occupants (students, faculty, and staff) at the Project Site.

During operation of the proposed Project, similar to existing conditions, modest amounts of cleaning supplies and solvents would be used for housekeeping and janitorial purposes. These hazardous materials would be contained, stored, and used in accordance with manufacturers' instructions, as well as handled in compliance with applicable standards and regulations.

Emissions generated during school operation include those from natural gas for heating and water heaters, landscaping equipment, and various consumer products such as paint. As analyzed in **Section 5.3(c)**, these emission sources would not result in impacts to the local environment, including school occupants. Therefore, emissions and handling of hazardous materials for the proposed Project would not result in impacts. Impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

p. If prepared, has the risk assessment been performed with a focus on children's health posed by a hazardous materials release or threatened release, or the presence of naturally occurring hazardous materials on the school site?

Less than Significant Impact. Sensitive receptors include students, staff, and faculty present at the existing campus for periods of the day; impacts from demolition and construction activities could result in health impacts.

As discussed in **Section 5.3: Air Quality**, the proposed Project would not result in impacts on human health. Additionally, prior to the issuance of a building permit, the District must comply with DTSC or other regulatory agencies that oversee health-related issues.

As noted previously, there are no known hazardous materials that would affect the health of site occupants. However, depending on the outcome of any site assessment efforts required by any of these agencies, they could require additional site investigation to further assess the extent of contaminants of concern at the Project Site. Impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

q. Is the proposed school site situated within 2,000 feet of a significant disposal of hazardous waste?

No Impact. The EDR Report (**Appendix F**) indicated that there are no mapped sites listed in the Cortese database or any other related databases within 2,000 feet of the Project Site. Additionally, no active landfills or hazardous waste disposal sites were identified within this distance from the Project Site. The proposed Project will adhere to the standards established by the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC). No impacts would occur.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

r. Is the proposed school site within two miles, measured by air line, of that point on an airport runway or potential runway included in an airport master plan that is nearest to the site? (Does not apply to school sites acquired prior to January 1, 1997.)

No Impact. The closest airport to the Project Site is the Palm Springs International Airport, which is located 6.7 miles to the south. As the Project Site is located farther than 2 miles from the nearest airport, the proposed Project would not conflict with an airport land use plan or operation of nearby airports. The proposed Project would not pose a safety hazard to people at the Project Site. No impact would occur.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

5.10 HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Project Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY – Would the project:				
a. Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b. Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c. Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would:				
i. Result in substantial erosion or siltation on or off-site?	☐	☐	☒	☐
ii. Substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site;	☐	☐	☒	☐
iii. Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff; or	☐	☐	☒	☐
iv. Impede or redirect flood flows?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d. In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e. Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?	☐	☐	☒	☐

5.10.1 Discussion

a. Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or groundwater quality?

Less than Significant Impact. New construction can result in two types of water quality impacts: (1) short-term impacts due to the discharge of eroded soil and other pollutants during construction, and (2) long-term impacts due to the creation of impervious surfaces (buildings, roads, parking lots, and walkways) that prevent the percolation of water into the ground, thereby increasing the rate and volume of stormwater runoff. Impervious surfaces can also increase the concentration of pollutants in stormwater runoff, such as oil, fertilizers, pesticides, trash, soil, and animal waste. Runoff from short-term construction and long-term operation can flow directly into nearby receiving waters such as streams, lakes, and man-made drains and channels.

The Project Site is in the jurisdiction of the Colorado River Basin Regional Water Quality Control Board (CRBRWQCB).

Construction

The proposed Project would not expose large areas of pervious surfaces or increase runoff that would violate water quality standards. Construction equipment and activities could contribute pollutants to the local storm drain system, such as trash and debris, oil and grease, sediments, oxygen-demanding substances, nutrients, heavy metals, pesticides, and organic compounds. The District would comply with local, State, and federal regulations to prevent construction impacts on stormwater runoff in order to ensure that water quality is uncompromised during demolition and construction.

Discharges from site activities during demolition and construction activities could affect storm water, including soil and sediment entering storm water or being carried off-site by wind. This would be regulated by the Statewide General Construction Permit issued by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB).⁸⁴

Given that the construction areas would be greater than one acre, the District's construction contractor would be required to obtain a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) from the CRBRWQCB, which is in compliance with the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES).⁸⁵ The SWPPP specifies Best Management Practices (BMPs) with the aim of reducing or eliminating soil erosion and siltation from construction sites. Examples of BMPs include gravel bag berms, silt fencing, fiber rolls, street sweeping, and general housekeeping measures to prevent stormwater contact with construction materials. Compliance with the SWPPP and BMPs would minimize wastewater discharge and reduce the impact to water and groundwater quality. Impacts would be less than significant.

Operation

The Project Site is relatively flat with an elevation at the campus of approximately 886 feet amsl. Surface water flows on the paved area outside of the existing campus. Within the center of the campus, and around the perimeter of the campus, surface water flows through channels directed toward the existing municipal storm drains serving the campus.

As part of the proposed Project, the District would be required to comply with the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) MS4 Permit (Order No. R7-2013-0011)⁸⁶ and NPDES Permit

84 California State Water Resources Control Board. *Construction Stormwater General Permit (Order 2009-0009-DWQ)*.

85 USEPA. "Water Permitting (NPDES)." Accessed April 2025. <https://www.epa.gov/npdes>.

86 Colorado River Basin Regional Water Quality Control Board. *NPDES Permit, Order No. R7-2013-0011*. June 2013.

No. CA0104973⁸⁷ in order to implement best management practices to ensure that water quality is protected.

BMPs include, but are not limited to, covering all demolition material and waste, developing and implementing a spill recovery prevention/recovery plan, using water trucks to prevent dust emissions, and properly managing and maintaining vehicles and equipment. Impacts to the water quality of stormwater runoff would be minimal. Drainage and surface water discharges from the proposed Project would not violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements. Furthermore, the amount of impervious surfaces on the Project Site upon completion would be similar to the existing conditions. The Project would meet water quality standards and waste discharge requirements. Impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

b. Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede substantial groundwater management of the basin?

Less than Significant Impact. The Mission Springs Water District (MSWD) provides water to the Project Site. Water supply is primarily sourced from groundwater produced from subbasins located in the Coachella Valley Groundwater Basin, with total production reaching 8,269 acre-feet per year (AFY) in 2020.⁸⁸

The proposed Project would not increase facility operations at the existing campus. Additionally, the Project Site has not historically been used for groundwater recharge, and Project implementation would not result in depleting existing groundwater supplies that could affect groundwater recharge. No groundwater wells or other potential sources of groundwater are located within or near the Project.⁸⁹ Impacts to groundwater supplies and recharge would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures would be required.

⁸⁷ Colorado River Basin Regional Water Quality Control Board. *Waste Discharge Requirements, Mid Valley Water Reclamation Plant No. 4, NPDES Permit No. CA0104973*. May 2012.

⁸⁸ Coachella Valley Water District. *2020 Coachella Valley Regional Urban Water Management Plan*. June 2021. Accessed April 2025. <http://cvwd.org/DocumentCenter/View/5482/Coachella-Valley-RUWMP>.

⁸⁹ California Department of Conservation. "Well Finder." Accessed April 2025. <https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/doggr/wellfinder/>.

c. Would the project substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would:

i. result in substantial erosion or siltation on or off-site;

Less than Significant Impact. The closest riverine habitat located is approximately 1.8 miles west of the Project Site.⁹⁰

The proposed Project would improve on-site drainage and would not change any drainage patterns in the area. The proposed Project would include hardscape and landscape improvements that would redirect stormwater flow away from new buildings and doorways into existing inlets that would connect to the on-site storm drain system. The Project would not impact streams or rivers. Impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures required.

ii. Substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site?

Less than Significant Impact. No streams or rivers are located within the Project Site. The proposed Project would not alter existing drainage patterns of the site or area, such as through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, nor would the Project substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner that would result in flooding on or off site.

The proposed Project would include hardscape and landscape improvements to maintain or improve stormwater collection on the campus. The amount of impervious surface on the site after Project completion would remain similar to existing conditions. The proposed Project does not propose to alter any drainage patterns in such a manner that would cause on- and off-site surface runoff impacts. Impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures required.

iii. create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff;

Less than Significant Impacts. The increased stormwater runoff caused by impervious areas from the proposed Project would be collected in new inlets and pipes around the building and would be released into the existing drains. As the proposed Project would not increase enrollment capacity,

⁹⁰ U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. "National Wild and Scenic Rivers System." Accessed April 2025.
<https://www.fws.gov/wetlands/data/mapper.html>.

the same types and amounts of pollution sources that are currently generated would be the same at the Project Site.

Stormwater would be collected by on-site basins and directed through the site's drainage system. As previously noted, during proposed Project construction activities, BMPs for minimizing soil erosion would be implemented. The proposed Project would not increase the sources of polluted runoff. Impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures required.

iv. impede or redirect flood flows?

Less than Significant Impacts. The Project Site does not intersect with, nor is it within the vicinity of, any streams or rivers. Stormwater collected on the Project Site would be released into existing drains. The proposed Project would reduce ponding on the Project Site by replacing inlet grates and would not impede or redirect flood flows. Impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures required.

d. In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, would the project risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?

No Impact. The Project Site is designated as “Area of Minimal Flood Hazard” Zone X within the Federal Emergency Management Agency.⁹¹ Additionally, the Project Site is not located near the ocean or any large enclosed or semi-enclosed bodies of water. Therefore, the Project Site is not within designated tsunami or seiche zones. In the unlikely event of project inundation, the proposed Project would not release pollutants into waterbodies. No impact would occur.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures required.

e. Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?

Less than Significant Impact. Under the California Water Code, the State of California is divided into nine regional water quality control boards (RWQCBs), which govern the implementation and enforcement of the California Water Code and the Clean Water Act. The Project Site is located within the Colorado River Basin Regional Water Quality Control Board (CRBRWQCB) region.

The CRBRWQCB implements the Water Quality Control Plan for the Colorado River Basin (Basin Plan). The Basin Plan is designed to preserve and enhance water quality and protect the beneficial uses of all regional waters. Specifically, the Basin Plan (i) designates beneficial uses for surface and

91 Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). “National Flood Hazard Layer (NFHL).” Accessed April 2025. <https://msc.fema.gov/>.

5.10—Hydrology and Water Quality

ground waters, (ii) sets narrative and numerical objectives that must be attained or maintained to protect the designated beneficial uses and conform to the State's antidegradation policy, and (iii) describes implementation programs to protect all waters in the Region.⁹² In addition, the Basin Plan incorporates all applicable State and Regional Board plans and policies, and other pertinent water quality policies and regulations.

As discussed in **Section 5.10.a**, the District would comply with applicable federal, State, and local regulations and obtain required permits from the Colorado River Basin RWQCB. Construction and operation of the Project would adhere to the Basin Plan and would not conflict with or obstruct the implementation of the plan. Impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures required.

92 California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Colorado River Basin Region. *Water Quality Control Plan for the Colorado River Basin Region*. Accessed April 2025.
https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/coloradoriver/water_issues/programs/basin_planning/.

5.11 LAND USE AND PLANNING

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Project Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
LAND USE AND PLANNING – Would the project:				
a. Physically divide an established community?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b. Conflict with applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to, the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c. Would the proposed school conflict with any existing or proposed land uses, such that a potential health or safety risk to students would be created?	☐	☐	☐	☒

5.11.1 Discussion

a. Physically divide an established community?

Less Than Significant Impact. Development of the proposed Project would not divide any established residential communities, as development would occur within the existing developed campus. No new roadways or infrastructure would be constructed that would bisect or transect the surrounding neighborhoods. Impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

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

Less Than Significant Impact. The Western Coachella Valley Area Plan land use designation for the of the Project Site is Medium Density Residential (MDR), and the zoning is W-2 (Controlled Development Areas).⁹³ As mentioned above, the W-2 zoning designation allows for educational institutions, provided that approval of a plot plan is obtained first, pursuant to 18.30 of the Riverside County Ordinance No. 348.⁹⁴ Impacts would be less than significant.

93 County of Riverside. *Western Coachella Valley Area Plan*. In *General Plan*. “Figure 3: Western Coachella Valley Area Plan Land Use Plan.”

94 County of Riverside. *Ordinance No. 348: Land Use Planning and Zoning Regulations*. Article XV, W-2 Zone (Controlled Development Areas). Accessed March 2025. <https://planning.rctlma.org/sites/g/files/aldnop416/files/2023-06/Ord348-04-28-2023-FINAL.pdf>.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

c. Would the proposed school conflict with any existing or proposed land uses, such that a potential health or safety risk to students would be created?

No Impact. There are no existing or proposed land uses surrounding the Project Site that would pose a health or safety risk to students or faculty. The land use designations surrounding the Project Site include single-family residential immediately adjacent to the west and the south, vacant undeveloped land immediately to the north, and recreational uses to the southeast. None of these land uses are considered a health or safety risk to students. No impact would occur.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

5.12 MINERAL RESOURCES

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Project Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
MINERAL RESOURCES – Would the project:				
a. Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of future value to the region and the residents of the State?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b. Result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan, or other land use plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒

5.12.1 Discussion

a. Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of future value to the region and the residents of the State?

No Impact. According to the County’s General Plan Multipurpose Open Space Element, the Project Site is located within Mineral Resource Zone 3 (MRZ-3).⁹⁵ This designation indicates an area where development has limited the ability to determine the presence or amount of mineral resources. There have been no known records of mineral resources within the Project Site and the existing campus is already developed. As such, there would be no disruption of existing mining operations, and there would be no loss of availability of a known mineral resource.

No impacts would occur.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

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

No Impact. The Project Site is within MRZ-3 and is developed with a school. There are no known mineral resource recovery sites in the vicinity. The Project Site is also not designated as a mineral resource recovery site.⁹⁶ The closest mining operation to the Project Site is the Mountain View Road Pit Mine located approximately 3.5 miles south, and the Garnet Pit Mine located approximately 4.2 miles southwest, both of which are currently listed as open-pit sand and gravel mines.⁹⁷ No impact would occur.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

95 Riverside County Planning Department. *General Plan*. “Chapter 5: Multipurpose Open Space Element.”

96 Riverside County Planning Department. *General Plan*. “Chapter 3: Land Use Element.” Accessed April 2025. <https://planning.rctlma.org/riverside-county-general-plan>.

97 California Department of Conservation. “Mines Online Map.” Accessed April 2025. <https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/mol/index.html>.

5.13 NOISE

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Project Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
NOISE—Would the project:				
a. Generate a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?	☐	☒	☐	☐
b. Is the proposed school site located adjacent to or near a major arterial roadway or freeway whose noise generation may adversely affect the educational program?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c. Generate excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	☐	☒	☐	☐
d. For a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	☐	☐	☐	☒

5.13.1 Discussion

a. Generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?

Less than Significant with Project Mitigation.

Environmental Setting

Human response to noise varies widely depending on the type of noise, time of day, and sensitivity of the receptor. The effects of noise on humans can range from temporary to permanent hearing loss and can induce mild stress and annoyance due to such things as speech interference and sleep deprivation. Prolonged stress, regardless of the cause, is known to contribute to a variety of health disorders. Noise, or the lack thereof, is a factor in the aesthetic perception of some settings, particularly those with religious or cultural significance. Certain land uses are particularly sensitive to noise, including schools, hospitals, rest homes, long-term medical and mental care facilities, and parks and recreation areas. Residential areas are also considered noise-sensitive, especially during nighttime hours.

The Project Site, as it is an existing school campus, would be considered an on-site sensitive receptor as it would continue to operate during construction. Additionally, the following were identified as off-site sensitive receptors in the vicinity of the Project Site:

- **Site 1:** Single Family Residential (R1) uses along Bubbling Wells Road
- **Site 2:** Single Family Residential (R1) uses along Ave Atezada.
- **Site 3:** Single Family Residential (R1) uses and a Preschool along Avenue Mirola.

Regulatory Setting

As the Project Site is located within the sphere of influence of the City of Desert Hot Springs, the City of Desert Hot Springs General Plan Safety and Noise Element⁹⁸ guidelines to determine noise compatibility for specific land uses are identified below. These guidelines are shown in **Table 5.13-1: Land Use Compatibility for Community Noise Exposure** and depict the CNEL ranges of allowable exterior ambient noise levels for various land uses at buildout. As shown in **Table 5.13-1**, noise levels for schools are considered “normally acceptable” up to 60 dBA and “conditionally acceptable” up to 65 dBA.

TABLE 5.13-1: LAND USE COMPATIBILITY FOR COMMUNITY NOISE EXPOSURE								
Land Use Categories	Community Noise Equivalent Level (CNEL)							
	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	
Residential land uses: Single and multifamily dwellings								
Residential land uses: Mobile homes								
Transient lodging: Hotels and motels								
Schools, libraries, churches, hospitals, nursing homes & convalescent hospitals								

98 City of Desert Hot Springs. *General Plan*. Adopted May 26, 2020. Accessed April 2025.
<https://storage.googleapis.com/proudcity/deserhotspringsca/uploads/2021/11/Desert-Hot-Springs-General-Plan-Adopted-07-2020-Small.pdf>.

TABLE 5.13-1: LAND USE COMPATIBILITY FOR COMMUNITY NOISE EXPOSURE

[illegible]

Normally Acceptable: Specified land use is satisfactory, based upon the assumption that any buildings involved are of normal conventional construction, without any special noise insulation requirements.

Conditionally Acceptable: New construction or development should be undertaken only after a detailed analysis of the noise reduction requirements is made and needed noise insulation features included in the design.

Normally Unacceptable: New construction or development should generally be discouraged. If new construction or development does proceed, a detailed analysis of the noise reduction requirements must be made and needed noise insulation features included in the design.

Clearly Unacceptable: New construction or development should generally not be undertaken.

Source: City of Desert Hot Springs, General Plan, <https://storage.googleapis.com/proudcity/deserthotsspringsca/uploads/2021/11/Desert-Hot-Springs-General-Plan-Adopted-07-2020-Small.pdf>. Accessed April 2025.

While the Project Site is located outside the City of Desert Hot Springs, the City's Municipal Code is considered in this analysis as it provides relevant guidance for evaluating potential impacts on nearby areas within the City. The City of Desert Hot Springs Municipal Code sections relevant to the evaluation of the proposed Project in this analysis include the following:

Section 8.12.030. Prohibits unlawful noise disturbances within City limits or within 200 feet of City. Per Section 8.12.020, a noise disturbance is any sound that:

- Endangers the safety or health of any person;
- Disturbs a reasonable person of normal sensitivities; or
- Endangers personal or real property.

Section 8.12.090. Prohibits operational noise disturbances across residential property boundaries outside specified hours: Monday through Friday, 7:00 AM through 6:00 PM.; Saturday, 8:00 AM through 6:00 PM and Sunday, 9:00 AM through 5:00 PM.

Section 9.04.030. Prohibits construction activities between the hours of 5:00 PM on each day and 7:00 AM on the next day, except when daylight saving time is in effect. During such time as daylight savings time is in effect in the City, no such activities shall be permitted between the hours of 6:00 PM of each day and 6:00 AM of the next day. No such activities shall be permitted on Sundays.

Section 17.40.300. Prohibits discernible vibration beyond the boundary line of the property.

The City's Municipal Code does not establish a numeric maximum of acceptable construction source noise levels at potentially affected receivers. Unincorporated Riverside County has established noise standards for residential land uses outlined in Chapter 9.52; however, this chapter specifies that it is not intended to establish thresholds of significance for the purpose of any analysis required by the CEQA. Further, sound emanating from capital improvement projects of a governmental agency, as well as the maintenance or repair of public properties, is exempt from County Noise Regulations, outlined in Chapter 9.52.020 of the Riverside County Code of Ordinances.

A quantified determination for CEQA constitutes as the generation of noise levels in excess of standards, or as a substantial temporary or periodic noise increase. Therefore, this report identifies a construction noise level threshold to evaluate these potential impacts.

For purposes of this noise study, to evaluate whether the proposed Project will generate a substantial periodic increase in short-term noise levels at off-site sensitive receiver locations, the construction-related noise level threshold in the Criteria for Recommended Standard: Occupational Noise Exposure prepared by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) is used. A division of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, NIOSH identifies a noise level threshold based on the duration of exposure to the source. The construction-related noise level threshold starts at 85 dBA for more than eight hours per day, and for every three (3) dBA increase, the exposure time is cut in half. This results in noise level thresholds of 88 dBA for more than four hours per day, 92 dBA for more than one hour per day, 96 dBA for more than 30 minutes per day, and up to 100 dBA for more than 15 minutes per day. For the purposes of this analysis, the lowest, more conservative construction noise level threshold of 85 dBA Leq is used as an acceptable threshold for construction noise at the nearby sensitive receiver locations. Since this construction-related noise level threshold represents the energy average of the noise source over a given time period, they are expressed as Leq noise levels. Therefore, the noise level threshold of 85 dBA Leq over a period of

eight hours or more is used to evaluate the potential Project-related construction noise level impacts at the nearby sensitive receiver locations.

Construction

Off-Site

Construction activities that would occur during the construction phases would generate both steady-state and episodic noise that would be heard both on and off the Project Site. Each phase involves the use of different types of construction equipment and, therefore, has its own distinct noise characteristics.

Although the proposed Project is exempt from County Noise Regulations and the Project Site is located outside the City of Desert Hot Springs, the Proposed Project is consistent with the established limits to the hours of construction outlined in Section 9.04.030 of the City's Municipal Code.

The potential noise impact generated during construction depends on the phase of construction and the percentage of time the equipment operates over the workday. However, construction noise estimates used for the analysis are representative of worst-case conditions because it is unlikely that all the equipment contained on site would operate simultaneously. As would be the case for the construction of most projects, the construction of the proposed Project would require the use of heavy-duty equipment with the potential to generate audible noise above the ambient background noise level. The proposed Project's construction noise levels at the nearest off-site sensitive receptors are shown in **Table 5.13-2: Construction Maximum Noise Estimates**. As shown, construction noise levels would result in a maximum increase of 7.9 dBA at the single-family residential uses along Ave Atezada and Avenue Mirola located directly south of the Project Site, exceeding the daytime significance threshold of 85 dBA for residential uses.

Impacts would be potentially significant.

TABLE 5.13-2: CONSTRUCTION MAXIMUM NOISE ESTIMATES					
Site	Nearest Off-Site Building Structures	Distance from Project Site (feet)	Max Leq	Significance Threshold (dBA)	Maximum Noise Increase over Significance Threshold without Regulatory Compliance Measures (dBA)
1	Residential uses along Bubbling Wells Road	80	84.1	85.0	—
2	Residential uses Ave Atezada	25	92.9	85.0	+7.9
3	Residential uses along Avenue Mirola	25	92.9	85.0	+7.9

Source: FHWA, RCNM, version. 1.1. Refer to **Appendix G: Construction Noise Worksheets**.

On-Site

Similar to the off-site sensitive receptors, the proposed Project would expose on-site receptors, including students and faculty, to increased ambient exterior noise levels during construction. The nearest on-site sensitive receptors would be as close as approximately 25 feet from the nearest operational building. Construction noise during the heavier initial periods of construction may reach up to 92.9 dB when measured at a reference distance of 25 feet from the construction activity.⁹⁹ This could interfere with certain educational programming and learning activities when school is in session. Additionally, existing school windows may be open because HVAC systems will not be fully functional during certain phases of construction, exacerbating the level of noise.

Construction staging would occur on the existing campus at the Project Site. The proposed Project would begin with the demolition of existing hardcourt, playground, and playfield, then the construction of the new buildings, followed by the demolition of existing buildings, the renovation of existing buildings. The school would continue to operate during demolition and construction. As new buildings and classrooms are completed, an ongoing phased vacation and relocation of students and faculty into the new campus facilities will occur as new facilities become available.

Project-related demolition and construction activities would occur from 7:00 AM to 5:00 PM, Monday through Friday. Because schools are typically in session from 7:30 AM to 2:30 PM, activities would occur during the most sensitive timeframe. If the Project's construction activities were required on Saturdays, these activities would occur during the hours of 7:00 AM to 5:00 PM, or 6:00 AM to 6:00 PM when daylight savings is in effect. These construction hours are consistent with Section 9.04.030 of the Desert Hot Springs Municipal Code, although as previously discussed, the Project Site is located outside the City of Desert Hot Springs and the proposed Project is exempt from County Noise Regulations.

To further reduce exposure of noise-sensitive receptors (both on and off campus) to the proposed Project's demolition and construction-related activities, the proposed Project would coordinate the noisiest construction activities to occur during periods when school is not in session.

The District would work to limit the majority of the site preparation and grading activities. The start of new building construction would occur during the school's summer session or during school vacation periods.

Because construction activities will occur over an approximate continuous 18-month period, noise at the nearby sensitive receptors would constitute a potential temporary noise impact. Noise levels on the Project Site would be considered high for intermittent periods of time and would occur during the most sensitive times of the day (7:30 AM to 2:30 PM). Impacts would be potentially significant.

⁹⁹ Refer to **Appendix G** for construction noise worksheets

Operation

As the proposed Project would implement various modernization improvements to existing buildings to meet current code requirements and develop new structures within areas of the existing buildings on the campus, the operational noise levels would not substantially change. No operational impacts would occur.

Mitigation Measures: The following Mitigation Measures shall be implemented.

- MM N-1** The District shall direct construction activities that result in noise above 65 dB(a) to correspond with the school schedule to minimize noise and vibration impacts when classes are in session, and to avoid critical (testing) periods. Intensive construction activities such as demolition and grading shall be scheduled to occur after 2:30 PM Monday through Friday.

- MM N-2** The District’s construction contractor shall ensure that construction equipment is properly muffled according to industry standards and is in good working condition.

- MM N-3** The District’s construction contractor shall utilize diesel generators and compressors that are listed as “quiet units” by the manufacturer.

- MM N-4** For all noise- and vibration-generating construction activity on the Project Site, the District’s construction contractor shall employ additional noise and vibration attenuation techniques to reduce noise and vibration levels. Such techniques may include, but are not limited to, the use of sound blankets on noise-generating equipment and the construction of temporary sound barriers between construction sites and nearby sensitive receptors.

- MM N-5** The District’s construction contractor shall turn off all idling equipment when not in use for more than 5 minutes.

- MM N-6** The District’s construction contractor shall disconnect backup alarms on vehicles that require them.

- MM N-7** The District’s construction contractor shall utilize temporary noise deflector walls during construction, where feasible.

- MM N-8** The District’s construction contractor shall place noise- and vibration-generating construction equipment, as well as construction staging areas, away from sensitive uses, including operating classrooms, where feasible.

- MM N-9** The District’s construction contractor shall coordinate the reduction of construction activities with nearby classrooms during exam periods to minimize noise and vibration. The District’s construction contractor shall provide construction activity schedules to try to minimize noisy activities when construction is taking place to the fullest extent practicable.

Level of Significance Following Mitigation:

With the implementation of the above mitigation measures, noise generated during Project construction would be less than significant impact.

b. Is the proposed school site located adjacent to or near a major arterial roadway or freeway whose noise generation may adversely affect the educational program?

Less than Significant Impact. EDC Section 17213 states that a busy traffic corridor is defined as having 50,000 or more average daily trips (ADT) in a rural area or 100,000 or more ADT in an urban area.¹⁰⁰

There are no freeways within 500 feet of the Project Site. The closest freeway, I-10, is located approximately 5.0 miles south of the Project Site.

As detailed within the Desert Hot Springs General Plan,¹⁰¹ there are no roadways within 500 feet of the Project Site designated as an arterial highway, major highway, secondary highway, or collector. The closest major street to the Project Site is Palm Drive, a north-south Urban Arterial approximately 1.2 miles southwest of the western edge of the campus. A 2015 traffic count in Coachella Valley has identified an ADT of 29,780 for Palm Drive south of Dillon Road.¹⁰²

Additionally, the proposed Project would not generate an increase in daily vehicle trips, as analyzed in **Section 5.17: Transportation**. The proposed Project is not within one-quarter mile of a freeway or other busy traffic corridor as defined by EDC Section 17213.¹⁰³ As such, the proposed Project would not be impacted by roadway noise. Impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures required.

c. Generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?

Less than Significant with Project Mitigation.

Construction

Off-Site

Construction machinery and operations can generate varying degrees of ground vibration, depending on the construction procedures and the construction equipment used. The operation of construction equipment generates vibrations that spread through the ground and diminish in amplitude with

¹⁰⁰ California Education Code, sec. 17213.

¹⁰¹ City of Desert Hot Springs, *General Plan*.

¹⁰² Coachella Valley Association of Governments (CVAG). "Coachella Valley Traffic Counts." Accessed April 2025.
<https://www.arcgis.com/apps/View/index.html?appid=fb9489b188e74be3b599afb52741849d>.

¹⁰³ California Education Code, sec. 17213.

distance from the source. The effect on buildings located in the vicinity of a construction site often varies depending on soil type, ground strata, and construction characteristics of the receptor buildings. The results from vibration impacts can range from no perceptible effects at the lowest vibration levels, to low rumbling sounds and perceptible vibration at moderate levels, to slight damage at the highest levels. Groundborne vibration from construction activities rarely reaches the levels causing damage to structures. Neither the City nor unincorporated Riverside County has any adopted standards, guidelines, or thresholds relative to ground-borne vibration. As such, available guidelines from the FTA would be considered to assess impacts due to ground-borne vibration. While ground vibrations from construction activities do not often reach the levels that can damage structures, fragile buildings must receive special consideration. Potential building damage occurs when construction activities cause groundborne vibration levels to exceed 0.5 inches per second peak particle velocity (PPV ips) at reinforced-concrete, steel, or timber buildings and 0.3 PPV ips for engineered concrete and masonry buildings.¹⁰⁴

Heavy construction equipment may generate substantial levels of vibration that would cause annoyance to on- and off-site vibration-sensitive receptors. However, vibration dissipates quickly with distance. As heavy construction equipment moves around the site, average vibration levels at the nearest sensitive receptors on the campus and in adjacent residences would diminish rapidly with increased distance between the receptors and the equipment. Backhoes are capable of producing 92.0 VdB at 25 feet,¹⁰⁵ which is the approximate distance to the nearest classroom building throughout the Project's phased construction activities.

A vibration velocity of 75 VdB is the approximate threshold between barely perceptible and distinctly perceptible levels for many people. The residential neighborhoods directly surrounding the Project Site with regard to construction activities would not be affected as a result of the attenuation of groundborne vibration, given their distance from where excavation and ground-disturbing activities would occur on the site. The majority of construction activities would occur on the northern portion of the Project Site when the new buildings are being constructed and not directly adjacent to the surrounding residential neighborhood. Construction activities would be restricted to daytime hours, which is when the surrounding off-site residences are the least sensitive to vibration intrusions. **Table 5.13-3: Construction Vibration Impacts—Building Damage** presents vibration impacts associated with on-site demolition and construction in terms of building damage. As shown in **Table 5.13-3**, the forecasted vibration levels due to on-site demolition and construction activities would not exceed the building damage significance threshold at the nearby sensitive receptors.

104 Federal Transit Administration (FTA). *Transit Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment Manual*. p. 112. September 2018. Accessed April 2025. https://www.transit.dot.gov/sites/fta.dot.gov/files/docs/research-innovation/118131/transit-noise-and-vibration-impact-assessment-manual-fta-report-no-0123_0.pdf.

105 Office of Planning and Environment, Federal Transit Administration. *Transit Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment*. FTA-VA-90-1003-06. May 2006, 12-9.

As with generated noise levels, construction activities would be scheduled to avoid critical school schedule periods (e.g., testing periods) to reduce vibration impacts while students are in class. Equipment that generates the highest levels of vibration would be scheduled to be operated after school hours to the degree possible, or when classes are not in session. However, construction-related vibration levels would be considered high for intermittent periods of time throughout the phased construction schedule. Impacts to students, staff, and faculty are considered to be potentially significant.

TABLE 5.13-3: CONSTRUCTION VIBRATION IMPACTS—BUILDING DAMAGE						
Nearest Off-Site Building Structures	Estimated Vibration Velocity Levels at the Nearest Off-Site Structures from the Project Construction Equipment					Significance Threshold (PPV ips)
	Jackhammer	Large Bulldozer	Loaded Trucks	Vibratory Roller	Small Bulldozer	
Residential uses along Bubbling Wells Road (80 feet)	0.006	0.016	0.013	0.037	0.001	0.3
Residential uses Ave Atezada (25 feet)	0.035	0.089	0.076	0.210	0.003	0.3
Residential uses along Avenue Mirola (25 feet)	0.035	0.089	0.076	0.210	0.003	0.3

Source: Refer to **Appendix H: Construction Vibration Worksheets**.

US Department of Transportation, Federal Transportation Authority, *Transit Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment*.

On-Site

Similar to the off-site sensitive receptors, the Project would expose on-site buildings to increased vibration levels during construction. As shown in **Table 5.13-3** above, the forecasted vibration levels due to on-site construction activities would not exceed the building damage significance threshold at a reference distance of 25 feet. On-site vibration impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation is required.

Operation

The proposed uses would be stationary and would not generate substantial groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels. Operational vibration impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: Though not required to reduce vibration impacts caused by Project construction, the District will implement **MM N-10** and **MM N-11** to limit vibration impacts.

MM N-10 Notification shall be provided to all occupied residences within 200 feet of an area where construction activities may result in groundborne vibration of more than 80 VdB, at least 10 days in advance of such activities.

MM N-11 Before any site activity, the contractor shall be required to submit a material haul route plan to the City for review and approval. The contractor shall ensure that the approved haul routes are used for all materials' hauling, in order to minimize exposure of sensitive receivers to potential adverse noise levels from hauling operations.

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

No Impact. The Project Site is not within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan. The closest airport to the Project Site is the Palm Springs International Airport, which is located approximately 6.7 miles to the south. Therefore, the Project Site is not within two miles of a public airport or public-use airport that would expose people residing in, or working in, the Project area to excessive noise levels. No impact would occur.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures required.

5.14 POPULATION AND HOUSING

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Project Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
POPULATION AND HOUSING - Would the project:				
a. Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b. Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c. Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	☐	☐	☐	☒

5.14.1 Discussion

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

No Impact. The proposed Project would not increase enrollment capacity at the school nor involve the development of new homes or businesses. As such, it would not introduce new populations to the area. No impact would occur.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

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

No Impact. No housing exists on the Project Site since the site is within an existing school campus. The proposed Project will not demolish existing housing. The Project Site would not expand into the surrounding development and would not require the movement of already-established housing. Therefore, the Project would not displace any existing people or housing. No impact would occur.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

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

No Impact. The Project Site is developed as a school campus and would not displace existing housing or people. The number of jobs and types of jobs provided by the campus would also remain the same. Therefore, the proposed Project would not displace any people, jobs, or housing. No impact would occur.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

5.15 PUBLIC SERVICES

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Project Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
PUBLIC SERVICES				
Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:				
a. Fire protection?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b. Police protection?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c. Schools?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d. Parks?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e. Other public facilities?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f. Does the site promote joint use of parks, libraries, museums, and other public services?	☐	☐	☐	☒

5.15.1 Discussion

a. Fire protection?

Less Than Significant Impact. Fire protection, medical aid, rescue, and hazardous materials response in unincorporated Riverside County are provided by the Riverside County Fire Department (RCFD) and CAL FIRE.¹⁰⁶ The nearest station to the Project Site is County Fire Department Station 37 (City of Desert Hot Springs), located at 65958 Pierson Boulevard, Desert Hot Springs, approximately 2.1 miles northwest of the Project Site. The fire department operates 101 fire stations in six (6) divisions, consisting of 15 line battalions.

During demolition, construction, and subsequent operation, the proposed Project would not interfere with any of the daily operations of the County's Emergency Operation Plans (EOP),¹⁰⁷ nor would it require additional staff from the RCFD. All construction activities, including staging, would occur on the Project Site and be performed per the District's, County's, and RCFD standards and regulations. Construction activities would not cause any road closures and, in effect, would not decrease RCFD's accessibility to BWES or the surrounding development.

The proposed Project would neither increase nor decrease the number of students and faculty on site. Impacts to fire protection would be less than significant.

106 Riverside County Planning Department. *General Plan*. "Chapter 6: Safety Element." June 2024. Accessed March 2025. <https://planning.rctlma.org/riverside-county-general-plan>.

107 County of Riverside. *Emergency Operations Plan*. August 2024. Accessed March 2025. <https://rivcoready.org/about-emd/plans>.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

b. Police protection?

Less than Significant Impact. Police protection services in unincorporated Riverside County are provided by the Riverside County Sheriff's Office, which is located at 65950 Pierson Boulevard, approximately 2.1 miles northwest of the Project Site.

The PSUSD also has a Security Department, which collaborates with a team of Campus Safety and District Patrol officers across more than 30 locations. School security personnel work collaboratively with allied law enforcement agencies to ensure the safety of students and staff. ¹⁰⁸

Security would be provided by campus security guards during demolition and construction activities of the proposed Project. All construction workers would be required to wear identification badges and check in through the school office prior to each day's construction activities. Construction areas would be separated from the rest of the campus by temporary fencing, secured by locks and security guards.

Students participating in academic activities would not be able to access the areas of the campus undergoing construction activities. When school is not in session, the construction areas would be secured by temporary fencing and locked gates. Additional security and safety measures may be implemented to further secure the campus during and outside of school operational hours.

The proposed Project would not change the number of students or faculty on site. No additional law enforcement services would be necessary. Project development would not require the construction of new or expanded police facilities; therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

c. Schools?

Less than Significant Impact. The proposed improvements and modernizations of the proposed Project would not introduce new students or resident population to any of the schools, as the upgrades are intended to serve the existing school population. Therefore, the proposed Project would not increase the demand for school resources. The proposed Project would not generate additional students requiring facilities; therefore, impacts to school facilities would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

¹⁰⁸ Palm Springs Unified School District. "Department Overview." Security. Accessed March 2025.
<https://www.psusd.us/Page/6314>.

d. Parks?

No Impact. Demand for parks and recreational facilities is usually determined by an area's population. Considering that the proposed Project would not generate additional population or involve construction of dwelling units, the demand for park facilities would remain the same. Therefore, no impacts to parks would occur.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

e. Other public facilities?

No Impact. The proposed Project would not increase the local population, number of students, or number of faculty on site; as such, it would not cause a need for other government facilities, such as libraries.

A public library is located at 14380 Palm Drive, Desert Hot Springs, approximately 0.8 miles northwest of the Project Site. Development of the proposed Project would not require the construction of new or expanded library facilities, and the demand for library services would remain the same. For these reasons, there would be no impact to library services.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

f. Does the site promote joint use of parks, libraries, museums, and other public services?

No Impact. The proposed Project would not result in an increase in school enrollment or population and would not construct any dwelling units. The proposed Project would not promote the joint use of parks, libraries, museums, or other public services. The proposed Project would not require the construction of new or expanded public services. In addition, no off-campus construction would occur, and the vicinity residential population would not be increased or decreased by the proposed Project. Therefore, no impact from the joint use of parks, libraries, museums, and other public services would occur.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

5.16 RECREATION

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Project Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
RECREATION—Would the project:				
a. Increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b. Include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities, which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	☐	☐	☐	☒

5.16.1 Discussion

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

Less Than Significant Impact. Demand for parks and recreational facilities is usually determined by the area's population.

Existing recreational facilities and areas in the County include a variety of county parks and 35 Regional Parks, encompassing roughly 23,317 acres.¹⁰⁹ Existing park facilities within the City of Desert Hot Springs include eight (8) recreational parks and one (10) dog park.¹¹⁰ The Desert Hot Springs Soccer Park is located 0.6 miles northwest of the Project Site for a total of approximately 0.05 square miles.

Implementation of the proposed Project would upgrade and modernize existing facilities without increasing the local population, student capacity, employment opportunities, or housing. Therefore, demand for recreational facilities would remain the same, and no substantial physical deterioration of the existing facilities would occur due to the implementation of the proposed Project. There may be possible short-term impacts to recreational facilities if recreational facilities on school property are open to the public outside of school hours or for local programs. These facilities would be temporarily unavailable during construction.

During the construction of the proposed Project, workers would typically commute to work on site and leave the local area after the workday. Any use of either park would be negligible. Additionally, the recreational facilities in the vicinity of the Project Site would continue to be operational during

¹⁰⁹ Riverside County Planning Department. General Plan. "Chapter 5: Multipurpose Open Space Element."

¹¹⁰ Desert Hot Springs, California. "Park Amenities/Attractions." *Park Facilities and Locations*. August 2021. Accessed April 2025. <https://www.cityofdhs.org/park-facilities/>.

construction, and as such, no overcrowding of other nearby parks would occur. Therefore, demand for recreational services on a short-term and long-term basis would remain the same, and deterioration to recreational facilities would not occur. Impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

b. Include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities, which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?

No Impact. Development of the proposed Project would update and modernize existing facilities on campus, including on-site recreational facilities such as the kindergarten playground. No off-site recreational facilities have been proposed, and no expansion of existing recreation facilities would be required. No impact would occur.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

5.17 TRANSPORTATION AND TRAFFIC

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Project Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
TRANSPORTATION/TRAFFIC—Would the project:				
a. Conflict with a program, plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle, and pedestrian facilities?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b. Would the project conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision (b)?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c. Substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d. Result in inadequate emergency access?	☐	☐	☒	☐
e. Are traffic and pedestrian hazards mitigated per Caltrans' School Area Pedestrian Safety manual?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f. Is the site easily accessible from arterials and is the minimum peripheral visibility maintained for driveways per Caltrans' Highway Design Manual?	☐	☐	☒	☐
g. Is the proposed school site within 1,500 feet of a railroad track easement?	☐	☐	☐	☒

5.17.1 Discussion

a. Conflict with a program, plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle, and pedestrian facilities?

Less Than Significant Impact.

Existing Conditions

The proposed Project is bound by Camino Campanero to the north, Bubbling Wells Road to the east, Avenida Florencita to the west, and adjacent residences to the south. The Project Site is accessed regionally by Interstate 10 (I-10), approximately four (4) miles southwest of the Project Site, and SR-62, approximately 6.3 miles west of the Project Site. Within the Project Site vicinity, public transit is provided by SunLine Transit Agency. Bus routes 2 and 5 run in a north-south direction, providing a bus stop located approximately 0.8 miles west of the campus at the corner of Camino Campanero and Palm Drive. Bus route 2 terminates at B Street and West Buddy Rogers Avenue in Cathedral City, and Bus route 5 terminates along Highway 111 and Town Center Way between Rancho Mirage and Indian Wells.

Construction

Construction-related traffic would be short-term and would cause a nominal increase in vehicle trips associated with trucks delivering material or equipment and workers commuting to and from the

Project Site. Due to the proximity of the Project Site to SR-62, most construction workers would access the Project Site from SR-62, exiting off Dillon Road if coming from the west. Additionally, I-10 would be used for local travel from west to east. Construction workers typically arrive and leave work sites between 7:30 AM and 4:30 PM, and not during peak school hours (8:00 AM to 3:00 PM), thus minimizing impacts to the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle, and pedestrian facilities.

Operation

Existing parking would remain with limited reconfiguration as required to accommodate ADA upgrades. The proposed Project would not make any changes to the circulation system, would not decrease roadway capacity, would not generate appreciable additional traffic, or change traffic patterns that could cause an impact to the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle, and pedestrian facilities. Operations would not conflict with the County's circulation plans, ordinances, policies, or the performance of the surrounding roadway.

The construction and operational phase would not conflict with programs, plans, ordinances, or policies addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadways, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities. Impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

b. Would the project conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision (b)?

Less Than Significant Impact. CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3 was developed in response to Senate Bill 743, which eliminated auto delay, LOS, and similar measures of vehicular capacity or traffic congestion. CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3 is a basis for determining impacts. The new criteria “shall promote the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, the development of multimodal transportation networks, and a diversity of land uses” (PRC Section 21099(b)(1)).¹¹¹ Vehicle miles traveled (VMT) is the new indicator of the travel levels on the roadway system by motor vehicles.

The proposed Project would improve an existing elementary school campus and would not expand the existing enrollment capacity nor change school operations. The proposed Project, by maintaining the existing campus with sustainable features and continuing to accommodate the surrounding community needs, would not conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3(b). Impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

111 California Public Resources Code, Division 13, Environmental Quality, Chapter 2.7, Modernization of Transportation Analysis for Transit-Oriented Infill Projects, sec. 21099. Accessed April 2025.
https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/codes_displaySection.xhtml?sectionNum=21099.&lawCode=PRC.

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

Less Than Significant Impact. The campus currently contains three parking lots located along the northern frontage of the campus. The curbside student drop-off area, as well as visitor and staff parking, are located in the central lot, and vehicles enter and exit the lot from Camino Campanero. Additional staff parking and the school bus drop-off area are located in the easternmost lot, and vehicles enter and exit the lot from Bubbling Wells Road. With implementation of the proposed Project, existing parking would remain with limited reconfiguration as required to accommodate ADA upgrades.

The proposed Project would not add new roadways, circulation changes, or design features with sharp curves or dangerous intersections. Driveway access and bus loading zones would remain in the same locations. Throughout the proposed construction activities, students would continue to be picked up and dropped off at BWES along Camino Campanero. Construction access would be located on the north side of campus via Camino Campanero.

Existing emergency access to the Project Site and nearby sensitive uses would not be altered or disrupted under construction and operational phases, and no changes to the off-site roadway system would be necessary. The proposed Project would not cause an increase in hazards. Impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

d. Result in inadequate emergency access?

Less than Significant Impact. The proposed Project would not alter or disrupt emergency access roadways. The proposed Project would not change the roadway system, and construction activities would not require lane closures of nearby roadways or make changes to traffic lanes. With implementation of the proposed Project, existing parking would remain with limited reconfiguration as required to accommodate ADA upgrades. Impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

e. Are traffic and pedestrian hazards mitigated per Caltrans' School Area Pedestrian Safety manual?

No Impact. With implementation of the proposed Project, existing parking would remain with limited reconfiguration as required to accommodate ADA upgrades. The proposed Project would not make changes to the bicycle system, roadways, or traffic lanes. All proposed improvements and modernizations of the proposed Project would be contained within the Project Site.

The proposed Project would not increase the exposure of students to traffic and pedestrian hazards. Surrounding roadways are already marked with appropriate school zone signs and crosswalks. The proposed Project would comply with Caltrans traffic control requirements for school areas.¹¹² No impact would occur.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

f. Is the site easily accessible from arterials and is the minimum peripheral visibility maintained for driveways per Caltrans' Highway Design Manual?

Less than Significant Impact. The Project Site consists of the existing BWES campus. Project construction may temporarily affect the segments of Camino Campanero and Bubbling Wells Road adjacent to the campus. These roads would provide access to the Project Site for demolition and construction activities. No changes are proposed to the surrounding road system. No buildings, structures, or landscaping would be introduced near any of the existing driveways which would impair visibility. Impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

g. Is the proposed school site within 1,500 feet of a railroad track easement?

No Impact. The proposed Project is not located within 1,500 feet of a railroad track easement. The nearest railroad track easement is approximately 4.5 miles to the southwest. No impact would occur.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

¹¹² California Department of Transportation (Caltrans). *Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD)*. 2021. Accessed July 2025. <https://dot.ca.gov/programs/safety-programs/camutcd/camutcd-files>.

5.18 TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Project Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES—Would the project:				
a. Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:				
i. Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k), or	☐	☐	☒	☐
ii. A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resource Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.	☐	☐	☒	☐

5.18.1 Discussion

a. Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:

i. Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k), or

Less Than Significant Impact. “Tribal cultural resources,” as defined in PRC Section 21074, are: sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe.¹¹³ Additionally, PRC section 5020.1(k) defines “local register of

¹¹³ California Public Resources Code, Division 13, Environmental Quality, Chapter 2.5, Definitions, sec. 21074.
https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/codes_displaySection.xhtml?lawCode=PRC&sectionNum=21074. Accessed July 2025.

historical resources" as a list of properties officially designated or recognized as historically important by a local government pursuant to a local ordinance or resolution.¹¹⁴

As discussed in **Section 5.5: Cultural Resources**, the Project Site is not on a local historic landmark list, the California Historical Landmarks register, or the California Points of Historical Interest register. The Project Site was constructed in 1992 and is developed with school facilities that do not display distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction. In addition, the Project Site is not eligible for listing under the National Register of Historical Places, pursuant to federal National Register standards (36 CFR § 60.4), which establishes a 50-year benchmark for eligibility listing. Therefore, the Project Site is not listed or eligible for listing as a historic resource. No impact would occur.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measure is required.

- ii. A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resource Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

Less Than Significant. Public Resource Code Section 5024.1(c) includes criteria to be used for listing a resource in the California Register. As discussed above, the Project Site is not listed nor eligible for listing as a historic resource. As discussed in **Section 5.5**, Cultural Resources, a records search was conducted with the California Historic Resource Information System (CHRIS) (see **Appendix C**).

No cultural resources were identified within the Project Site. In addition, no other historic-period, prehistoric, or tribal cultural resource was identified within the Project Site. A Sacred Land File (SLF) search conducted by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) concluded that the Project Site is not identified as sacred land (see **Appendix C**).

No cultural resources, including tribal cultural resources, were discovered when the Project Site underwent construction in the early 1990s, nor have any been identified since. As the proposed Project's construction and demolition activities would involve limited earthmoving work, and the Project Site is previously graded and developed portions of the campus, it is unlikely that subsurface items would be discovered during construction.

Assembly Bill (AB 52) establishes a formal consultation process for California Native American tribes on development projects. AB 52 notification letters were sent by the District to the Agua Caliente

¹¹⁴ California Public Resources Code, Division 5, Parks and Monuments, Chapter 1, State Parks and Monuments, Article 2, Historic Resources, sec. 5020.1. Accessed April 2025.
https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/codes_displaySection.xhtml?sectionNum=5020.1&lawCode=PRC.

Band of Cahuilla Indians (ACBCI) and Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla tribes on August 21, 2025. Only the ACBCI responded in a letter dated September 23, 2025. In their response the ACBCI noted the Project area is not located within the boundaries of the ACBCI Reservation, but is within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area. The ACBCI Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) requested copies of cultural resource documentation generated in connection with the Project as well as formal government to government consultation. A consultation meeting between the District and ACBCI representatives was held on November 3, 2025. While the Project Site has been disturbed by construction of the existing school and there is no documentation indicating that Tribal Cultural Resources are present on the site, the District stated that their standard construction contract includes the following construction management measures addressing the inadvertent discovery of cultural resources during construction:

1. Should unknown subsurface items become unearthed, the District and/or its construction contractor shall cordon off and protect the area of the find from further disturbance until a qualified archeologist and/or tribal representative is retained to investigate the discovery. The qualified archaeologist and/or tribal representative shall prepare a report summarizing the methods and results of the investigation, including an itemized inventory and detailed analysis of recovered artifacts upon completion of field and laboratory work. The report shall include an interpretation of the cultural activities represented by the artifacts and a discussion of the significance of any tribal cultural resources discovered. The submittal of the report to the District and ACBCI representative, as appropriate, along with final curation of the recovered artifacts, will signify completion of the monitoring program and, barring unexpected findings of extraordinary significance, the mitigation of potential project impacts on tribal cultural resources.
2. Should buried human remains be discovered during grading or other construction activity, in accordance with State law, the County coroner shall be contacted. If the remains are determined to be of Native American heritage, the Native American Heritage Commission and the appropriate local Native American Tribe shall be contacted to determine the Most Likely Descendant (MLD).

5.19 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Project Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS—Would the project:				
a. Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water, drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b. Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonable foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c. Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d. Generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?	☐	☐	☒	☐
e. Comply with federal, State, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	☐	☐	☒	☐

5.19.1 Discussion

a. Require or result in the relocation or construction of new water or expanded water, wastewater treatment or stormwater, drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction of which relocation could cause significant environmental effects?

Less than Significant Impact. The Project Site is currently served by existing utilities, including electricity, natural gas, telecommunications, and water. Wastewater is currently managed through an on-site septic system. As part of the proposed Project, the existing septic system would be decommissioned, and the Project Site would be connected to the municipal sewer system.

Mission Springs Water District (MSWD) is responsible for providing sewer services in Desert Hot Springs and has sufficient wastewater treatment capacity to accommodate the proposed Project. The District's Alan L. Horton Wastewater Treatment Plant has a design capacity of approximately 2.3 million gallons per day (MGD) and is currently operating at about 1.56 MGD (~68 percent)

capacity.¹¹⁵ Additional treatment capacity of 1.5 MGD is being added through the new Nancy Wright Regional Water Reclamation Facility, which is designed to support growth and septic-to-sewer conversions in the Desert Hot Springs area.¹¹⁶ The school's wastewater generation would represent a negligible fraction of available capacity, and the proposed Project would not result in a substantial increase in water demand or wastewater generation, as it would not increase student or faculty population..

No expansion of off-site wastewater treatment facilities or other utility infrastructure would be required. The proposed Project would also comply with Title 24 and CalGreen requirements, improving water and wastewater efficiency compared to existing conditions.^{117, 118} Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures required.

b. Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonable foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?

Less than Significant Impact. Mission Springs Water District supplies water to the Project Site, and the proposed Project would not increase the demand on water supply as it would not increase the student or faculty population. The proposed Project would also involve improvements to meet Title 24 and CalGreen requirements, including the installation of water-efficient plumbing fixtures.^{119, 120} Impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures required.

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

Less than Significant Impact. As previously discussed, wastewater is currently treated by through an on-site septic system, and the proposed Project involves connecting the Project Site to the sewer system. The school's wastewater generation would represent a negligible fraction of the available

115 California Regional Water Quality Control Board. Order No. R7-2014-0049. 2014.

https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/rwqcb7/board_decisions/adopted_orders/orders/2014/0049mswd_ahorton.pdf

116 Mission Springs Water District (MSWD). "Wastewater Capacity History, CV Water Counts – Agency Spotlight." Accessed April 2025. <https://cvwatercounts.com/agency-spotlight-mission-springs-water-district/>.

117 California Code of Regulations. *California Building Standards Code*, Title 24. Accessed April 2025. <https://www.dgs.ca.gov/BSC/Codes>.

118 California Code of Regulations. *California Green Building Standards Code (CALGreen)*, Part 11, Title 24. Accessed April 2025. <https://www.dgs.ca.gov/BSC/CALGreen#codes>.

119 California Code of Regulations. *California Building Standards Code*, Title 24. Accessed April 2025. <https://www.dgs.ca.gov/BSC/Codes>.

120 California Code of Regulations. *California Green Building Standards Code (CALGreen)*. Part 11, Title 24.

capacity of the Mission Springs Water District, and the proposed Project would not result in a substantial increase in water demand or wastewater generation, as it would not increase student or faculty population. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures required.

d. Generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?

Less than Significant Impact. Both the City and the County depend on contract waste haulers to serve the areas surrounding the Project Site. The proposed Project would generate construction waste and would comply with the California Green Building Standards Code, which requires that at least 65 percent of waste created by construction and demolition activities be recycled or salvaged.¹²¹ The proposed Project would also comply with County Ordinance No. 657 (Regulating Collection and Removal of Solid Waste)¹²² and Ordinance No. 745 (Comprehensive Collection and Disposal of Solid Waste).¹²³

Solid waste generation during operation would be similar to existing conditions since the proposed Project does not propose operational changes. The proposed Project would meet the requirements of waste diversion and would not generate solid waste in excess of State standards. Impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures required.

e. Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?

Less than Significant Impact. Construction and operation of the proposed Project would comply with federal, State, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste. Solid waste generated by the proposed Project would not interfere with the California Integrated Waste Management Act, which requires that local municipalities implement programs to divert at least 50 percent of their solid waste from landfills.^{124, 125} Impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures required.

121 California Code of Regulations. *California Green Building Standards Code (CALGreen)*. Part 11, Title 24.

122 Riverside County. Ordinance 657. *Ordinances 100*. Accessed July 2025. <https://rivcocob.org/ordinances>.

123 Riverside County. Ordinance 745. *Ordinances 100*. Accessed July 2025. <https://rivcocob.org/ordinances>.

124 California Public Resources Code, Division 30, Waste Management, Part 1, Integrated Waste Management, Chapter 1, General Provisions, sec. 40000 et seq. Accessed April 2025.
https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/codes_displayText.xhtml?lawCode=PRC&division=30.&title=&part=1.&chapter=1.&article=1.

125 Riverside County Department of Waste Resources. *Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan*. Accessed April 2025.
<https://rcwaste.org/planning-services-overview/ciwmp>.

5.20 WILDFIRE

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
WILDFIRE—If located in or near State responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard zones, would the project:				
a. Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b. Due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildlife risks, and thereby expose project occupants to, pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c. Require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d. Expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?	☐	☐	☒	☐

5.20.1 Discussion

a. Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?

Less Than Significant Impact. The Project Site and surrounding areas are within a Local Responsibility Area (LRA) and are not classified within a VHFHSZ (Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone) as determined by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Prevention (CAL FIRE).¹²⁶

Designated evacuation routes within the WCVAP include Interstate 10, approximately 4 miles southwest of the Project Site; State Route (SR) 62, approximately 6.1 miles northwest of the Project Site; and Dillon Road, approximately 0.9 miles south of the Project Site.¹²⁷ In addition, two (2) fire access locations are provided along the southern boundary of the Project Site; the first fire access point by the southwest corner adjacent to the hardscape play area, and the second fire access point adjacent the southwest corner of the baseball field.

¹²⁶ CAL FIRE. "Fire Hazard Severity Zones." Accessed June 2025. <https://osfm.fire.ca.gov/what-we-do/community-wildfire-preparedness-and-mitigation/fire-hazard-severity-zones>.

¹²⁷ Riverside County Planning Department. *General Plan*. "Chapter 6: Safety Element."

The proposed Project would not directly impact these roadways as all improvements would occur on site. Additionally, construction activities would be temporary in nature. According to the County's General Plan, it is anticipated that planned evacuation routes contain sufficient road capacity and freedom of traffic flow.¹²⁸ For these reasons, impacts to an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

b. Due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildlife risks, and thereby expose project occupants to, pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?

No Impact. The Project Site is currently developed as an elementary school campus and is not located within a VHFHSZ.¹²⁹ In addition, the proposed Project includes the development of permanent campus buildings, modernization of the multipurpose and administration buildings, improvements to the kinder playground and upper playground, and improvements to the hardscaping and landscaping. The Project would adhere to the County's Fire Code, based on the California Fire Code, which sets standards for building and construction, as well as the provision of adequate water supply for firefighting and fire-retardant construction.¹³⁰ Therefore, project implementation would not exacerbate wildlife risks due to wildfire. No impact would occur.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

c. Require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?

No Impact. The proposed Project includes the development of permanent campus buildings, modernization of the multipurpose and administration buildings, improvements to the kinder playground and upper playground, and improvements to the hardscaping and landscaping. Existing portable and permanent classroom buildings would be demolished.

No additional infrastructure would be constructed in association with the proposed Project, nor would improvements be necessary to any existing infrastructure system to serve the demands of the Project. For these reasons, no impact would occur from the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure that may exacerbate fire risk or result in ongoing impacts to the environment. No impact would occur.

128 Riverside County Planning Department. *General Plan*. "Chapter 6: Safety Element."

129 County of Riverside. *Western Coachella Valley Area Plan*. In *Riverside County Planning Department General Plan*.

130 Riverside County Planning Department. *General Plan*. "Chapter 6: Safety Element."

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

- d. Expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?

Less Than Significant Impact. According to FEMA’s National Flood Hazard Map, BWES is located within a Zone X, or designated as having a 0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard. Areas with 0.2% Annual Chance of Flood Hazard are at-risk for floods have a 1 in 500 chance of flooding each year.¹³¹ As the Project Site is already developed, flood control facilities and other measures to increase flood protection have already been established for the campus.

Further, as discussed in **Section 5.7: Geology and Soils**, and **Section 5.10: Hydrology and Water Quality**, the Project Site is relatively flat and is not in an area susceptible for landslides.¹³² Additionally, the Project Site is in a Local Responsibility Area (LRA) that is not in a VHFHSZ area.¹³³ Therefore, the proposed Project would not expose Project occupants and structures to risks caused by fire-related runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage, and impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

131 FEMA. “National Flood Hazard Layer (NFHL) Viewer.” Accessed March 2025. <https://hazards-fema.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=8b0adb51996444d4879338b5529aa9cd>.

132 Riverside County Planning Department. *General Plan*. “Chapter 6: Safety Element.”

133 County of Riverside. *Western Coachella Valley Area Plan*. In *Riverside County Planning Department General Plan*.

5.21 MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Project Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE—Does the project:				
f. Have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal, or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?	☐	☒	☐	☐
g. Have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects.)	☐	☒	☐	☐
h. Have environmental effects, which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	☐	☒	☐	☐

5.21.1 Discussion

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

Less Than Significant with Project Mitigation. The Project Site is surrounded by single-family residences to the east and south; vacant, undeveloped land to the north and west; and the Hidden Springs Golf Course and Country Club to the southeast. Further west are additional single-family residences.

As discussed in **Section 5.4: Biological Resources**, the Project Site is entirely developed and disturbed with school facilities and operations. Nevertheless, it is possible that migratory birds access the Project Site. Preconstruction surveys will be required under **MM BIO-1**. Implementation of this mitigation measure would reduce potentially significant impacts to the protected species.

With respect to cultural resources, the proposed Project would be implemented in areas that have been graded and developed with school uses. In the unlikely event that ground-disturbing activities

result in the accidental discovery of archaeological resources, the District will comply with PRC Section 21083.2(i).¹³⁴ In the event of an accidental discovery of human remains, the District will comply with Government Code Section 27460 et seq.,¹³⁵ PRC Section 5097.98,¹³⁶ and California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5.¹³⁷

Mitigation Measures: The above mitigation measures are proposed to reduce impacts to less than significant.

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

Less Than Significant with Project Mitigation. In addition to the proposed Project, the District continues to maintain and modernize other schools that it operates. Where applicable, the analysis conducted in the Initial Study considers the environmental effects of the other schools, as well as other past, current, and probable future development projects.

With the incorporation of the mitigation measures specified herein, the proposed Project would not result in environmental impacts that are individually limited but cumulatively considerable.

Mitigation Measures: The above mitigation measures are proposed to reduce impacts to less than significant.

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

Less than Significant with Project Mitigation. The proposed Project's potential impacts to air quality, greenhouse gas emissions, hazards and hazardous materials, traffic, and other environmental issues have been evaluated and found that development and operation of the proposed Project would result in less than significant adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly.

Although the proposed Project does not involve the destruction of any existing buildings that might contain hazardous materials, the following mitigation measures **MM HAZ-1** and **MM HAZ-2** through **4** are proposed to prevent the potential of a significant hazard. Furthermore, although noise during construction would comply with designated hours of construction, **MM N-1** through **MM N-8** and **MM N-11** would be implemented to further reduce noise levels to below 80 dBA, and **MM N-9** and **MM N-**

¹³⁴ California Public Resources Code, Division 13, Chapter 2.6, sec. 21083.2.

¹³⁵ California Government Code, Title 3, Division 2, Chapter 10, sec. 27460.

¹³⁶ California Public Resources Code, Division 5, Chapter 1.75, sec. 5097.98.

¹³⁷ California Health and Safety Code, Division 7, Chapter 2, sec. 7050.5.

5.21—Mandatory Findings of Significance

10 to further limit vibration impacts. **MM TCR-1** through **MM TCR-2** would be implemented during construction to mitigate potential discoveries of tribal cultural resources. Implementation of these mitigation measures would limit potential effects that construction and operation of the Project could have on human beings. With mitigation, impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: The above mitigation measures are proposed to reduce impacts to less than significant.

6.0 LIST OF PREPARERS

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8.0 TERMS, DEFINITIONS, AND ACRONYMS

AB	assembly bill
AFY	acre-feet per year
AQMP	Air Quality Management Plan
ASL	above sea level
Basin Plan	Water Quality Control Plan for the Colorado River Basin
BMP	Best Management Practice
BWES	Bubbling Wells Elementary School
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CBC	California Building Code
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CEC	California Energy Commission
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CESA	California Endangered Species Act
CHRIS	California Historic Resource Information System
CNDBB	California Natural Diversity Database
CNPS	California Native Plant Survey
CO	carbon monoxide
CO ₂	carbon dioxide
CRBRWQCB	Colorado River Basin Regional Water Quality Control Board
CVAG	Coachella Valley Association of Governments
CVMSHCP	Coachella Valley Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan
CVWD	Coachella Valley Water District
DTSC	Department of Toxic Substances Control
EIA	Energy Information Administration
EIC	Eastern Information Center
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
EMFAC	CARB on-road vehicle emissions model
ESA	Endangered Species Act
GC	General Commercial
GHG	greenhouse gases
HCP	Habitat Conservation Plan
HVAC	heating/ventilating/air conditioning
LST	Localized Significance Threshold
MM	Mitigation Measure
MND	Mitigated Negative Declaration
MRZ	Mineral Resource Zone
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NCCP	Natural Community Conservation Plan
NO _x	nitrogen oxide
NPDES	National Pollution Discharge Elimination System
OFFROAD	CARB off-road emissions model
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PCB	polychlorinated biphenyl
PM ₁₀	particulate matter less than 10 microns

8.0—Terms, Definitions, and Acronyms

PM2.5	particulate matter less than 2.5 microns
PPV	peak particle velocity
PRC	Public Resources Code
PSUSD	Palm Springs Unified School District
R1	Single Family Residential
RCALUC	Riverside County Airport Land Use Commission
RCALUCP	Riverside County Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan
RCDEH	Riverside County Department of Environmental Health
RCFD	Riverside County Fire Department
RL	Low Density Residential
RM	Medium Density Residential/Multiple Family Residential
RTP/SCS	Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy
RWQCB	regional water quality control boards
SCAG	Southern California Association of Governments
SCAQMD	South Coast Air Quality Management District
SCE	Southern California Edison
SLF	Sacred Lands File
SOx	sulfur oxide
SR	State Route
SSAB	Salton Sea Air Basin
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
VHFHSZ	Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone
VOC	volatile organic compound
WMP	(construction) waste management plan



APPENDIX A

Air Quality CalEEMod Output Sheets

Bubbling Wells Modernization Construction - Phase 1 Custom Report

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1. Basic Project Information

1.1. Basic Project Information

Data Field	Value
Project Name	Bubbling Wells Modernization Construction - Phase 1
Construction Start Date	8/1/2026
Lead Agency	—
Land Use Scale	Project/site
Analysis Level for Defaults	County
Windspeed (m/s)	3.30
Precipitation (days)	11.2
Location	33.93868047151527, -116.48620694454667
County	Riverside-Salton Sea
City	Unincorporated
Air District	South Coast AQMD
Air Basin	Salton Sea
TAZ	5640
EDFZ	11
Electric Utility	Southern California Edison
Gas Utility	Southern California Gas
App Version	2022.1.1.29

1.2. Land Use Types

Land Use Subtype	Size	Unit	Lot Acreage	Building Area (sq ft)	Landscape Area (sq ft)	Special Landscape Area (sq ft)	Population	Description
Elementary School	61.2	1000sqft	18.0	68,822	100,000	100,000	—	—

1.3. User-Selected Emission Reduction Measures by Emissions Sector

No measures selected

2. Emissions Summary

2.1. Construction Emissions Compared Against Thresholds

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Un/Mit.	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	6.90	6.73	21.3	26.7	0.04	0.85	0.80	1.65	0.79	0.16	0.94	—	4,876	4,876	0.17	0.12	2.69	4,913
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	6.87	6.72	39.7	43.6	0.10	1.54	3.58	5.12	1.42	1.24	2.66	—	11,595	11,595	0.39	0.40	0.17	11,725
Average Daily (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	2.11	2.05	7.77	11.1	0.02	0.31	0.55	0.85	0.28	0.17	0.45	—	2,027	2,027	0.07	0.07	0.46	2,041
Annual (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.38	0.37	1.42	2.02	< 0.005	0.06	0.10	0.16	0.05	0.03	0.08	—	336	336	0.01	0.01	0.08	338
Exceeds (Daily Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Threshold	—	75.0	100	550	150	—	—	150	—	—	55.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	—	No	No	No	No	—	—	No	—	—	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exceeds (Average Daily)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Threshold	—	75.0	100	550	150	—	—	150	—	—	55.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	—	No	No	No	No	—	—	No	—	—	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

2.2. Construction Emissions by Year, Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Year	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily - Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2026	2.82	2.37	21.3	20.5	0.04	0.85	0.80	1.65	0.79	0.15	0.94	—	4,182	4,182	0.15	0.12	1.82	4,223
2027	2.34	1.97	16.9	26.7	0.04	0.64	0.67	1.31	0.59	0.16	0.75	—	4,876	4,876	0.17	0.10	2.69	4,913
2028	6.90	6.73	7.52	12.6	0.02	0.27	0.27	0.54	0.25	0.06	0.31	—	1,935	1,935	0.07	0.02	0.79	1,945
Daily - Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2026	5.18	4.34	39.7	43.6	0.10	1.54	3.58	5.12	1.42	1.24	2.66	—	11,595	11,595	0.39	0.40	0.17	11,725
2027	1.37	1.14	9.90	14.4	0.03	0.34	0.47	0.82	0.31	0.12	0.43	—	3,091	3,091	0.11	0.08	0.05	3,117
2028	6.87	6.72	7.53	11.9	0.02	0.27	0.27	0.54	0.25	0.06	0.31	—	1,892	1,892	0.07	0.02	0.02	1,901
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2026	1.02	0.85	7.77	8.14	0.02	0.31	0.55	0.85	0.28	0.17	0.45	—	1,992	1,992	0.07	0.07	0.46	2,014
2027	0.99	0.84	7.29	11.1	0.02	0.28	0.27	0.55	0.26	0.07	0.32	—	2,027	2,027	0.07	0.04	0.46	2,041
2028	2.11	2.05	2.64	4.27	0.01	0.10	0.09	0.19	0.09	0.02	0.11	—	671	671	0.02	0.01	0.12	674
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2026	0.19	0.16	1.42	1.49	< 0.005	0.06	0.10	0.16	0.05	0.03	0.08	—	330	330	0.01	0.01	0.08	333
2027	0.18	0.15	1.33	2.02	< 0.005	0.05	0.05	0.10	0.05	0.01	0.06	—	336	336	0.01	0.01	0.08	338
2028	0.38	0.37	0.48	0.78	< 0.005	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	< 0.005	0.02	—	111	111	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	112

3. Construction Emissions Details

3.1. Demolition (2026) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	2.72	2.29	20.7	19.0	0.03	0.84	—	0.84	0.78	—	0.78	—	3,427	3,427	0.14	0.03	—	3,438
Demolition	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.46	0.46	—	0.07	0.07	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	2.72	2.29	20.7	19.0	0.03	0.84	—	0.84	0.78	—	0.78	—	3,427	3,427	0.14	0.03	—	3,438
Demolition	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.46	0.46	—	0.07	0.07	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.37	0.31	2.83	2.60	< 0.005	0.12	—	0.12	0.11	—	0.11	—	469	469	0.02	< 0.005	—	471

Demoliti	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.06	0.06	—	0.01	0.01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.07	0.06	0.52	0.48	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	—	77.7	77.7	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	78.0
Demolition	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.01	0.01	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.08	0.07	0.07	1.33	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.05	0.05	—	218	218	0.01	0.01	0.70	221
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.02	0.01	0.60	0.14	< 0.005	0.01	0.15	0.16	0.01	0.04	0.05	—	537	537	0.01	0.08	1.12	564
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.06	0.06	0.08	0.75	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.05	0.05	—	186	186	< 0.005	0.01	0.02	188
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.02	0.01	0.64	0.14	< 0.005	0.01	0.15	0.16	0.01	0.04	0.05	—	538	538	0.01	0.08	0.03	563
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.01	—	27.2	27.2	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.04	27.5
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.09	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.02	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	—	73.6	73.6	< 0.005	0.01	0.07	77.2
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	4.50	4.50	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	4.56

Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	12.2	12.2	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	12.8

3.3. Grading (2026) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	3.62	3.04	27.2	27.6	0.06	1.12	—	1.12	1.03	—	1.03	—	6,599	6,599	0.27	0.05	—	6,621
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.40	2.40	—	0.95	0.95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.45	0.38	3.36	3.40	0.01	0.14	—	0.14	0.13	—	0.13	—	814	814	0.03	0.01	—	816
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.30	0.30	—	0.12	0.12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.08	0.07	0.61	0.62	< 0.005	0.03	—	0.03	0.02	—	0.02	—	135	135	0.01	< 0.005	—	135
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.05	0.05	—	0.02	0.02	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.08	0.07	0.10	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.06	0.06	—	248	248	< 0.005	0.01	0.02	251
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.05	0.03	1.96	0.43	0.01	0.03	0.45	0.48	0.03	0.11	0.15	—	1,643	1,643	0.02	0.26	0.09	1,720
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.01	—	32.6	32.6	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.05	33.0
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.01	< 0.005	0.24	0.05	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.05	0.06	< 0.005	0.01	0.02	—	202	202	< 0.005	0.03	0.18	212
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	5.40	5.40	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	5.47
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.04	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	33.5	33.5	< 0.005	0.01	0.03	35.1

3.5. Building Construction (2026) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	1.28	1.07	9.85	13.0	0.02	0.38	—	0.38	0.35	—	0.35	—	2,397	2,397	0.10	0.02	—	2,405
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.15	0.13	1.18	1.55	< 0.005	0.05	—	0.05	0.04	—	0.04	—	286	286	0.01	< 0.005	—	287
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.03	0.02	0.21	0.28	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	47.4	47.4	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	47.5
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.12	0.11	0.15	1.45	0.00	0.00	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.09	0.09	—	358	358	0.01	0.01	0.03	362
Vendor	0.02	0.01	0.39	0.16	< 0.005	0.01	0.10	0.10	0.01	0.03	0.03	—	351	351	< 0.005	0.05	0.02	365
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.01	0.01	—	45.6	45.6	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.07	46.2
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.05	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	41.9	41.9	< 0.005	0.01	0.05	43.6
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	7.56	7.56	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	7.65
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	6.93	6.93	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	7.22
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.7. Building Construction (2027) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	1.23	1.03	9.39	12.9	0.02	0.34	—	0.34	0.31	—	0.31	—	2,397	2,397	0.10	0.02	—	2,405
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Off-Road Equipment	1.23	1.03	9.39	12.9	0.02	0.34	—	0.34	0.31	—	0.31	—	2,397	2,397	0.10	0.02	—	2,405
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.44	0.37	3.34	4.61	0.01	0.12	—	0.12	0.11	—	0.11	—	854	854	0.03	0.01	—	857
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.08	0.07	0.61	0.84	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	—	141	141	0.01	< 0.005	—	142
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.14	0.12	0.13	2.38	0.00	0.00	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.09	0.09	—	412	412	< 0.005	0.01	1.21	417
Vendor	0.02	0.01	0.34	0.15	< 0.005	0.01	0.10	0.10	0.01	0.03	0.03	—	343	343	< 0.005	0.05	0.85	357
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.12	0.10	0.14	1.35	0.00	0.00	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.09	0.09	—	351	351	0.01	0.01	0.03	355
Vendor	0.02	0.01	0.37	0.15	< 0.005	0.01	0.10	0.10	0.01	0.03	0.03	—	343	343	< 0.005	0.05	0.02	357
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Worker	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.03	0.03	—	134	134	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.19	135
Vendor	0.01	< 0.005	0.13	0.05	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	0.04	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	—	122	122	< 0.005	0.02	0.13	127
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01	—	22.1	22.1	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	22.4
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	20.2	20.2	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	21.0
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.9. Paving (2027) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipm ent	0.88	0.74	6.94	9.95	0.01	0.30	—	0.30	0.27	—	0.27	—	1,511	1,511	0.06	0.01	—	1,516
Paving	0.00	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipm ent	0.88	0.74	6.94	9.95	0.01	0.30	—	0.30	0.27	—	0.27	—	1,511	1,511	0.06	0.01	—	1,516
Paving	0.00	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.47	0.40	3.74	5.36	0.01	0.16	—	0.16	0.15	—	0.15	—	813	813	0.03	0.01	—	816
Paving	0.00	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.09	0.07	0.68	0.98	< 0.005	0.03	—	0.03	0.03	—	0.03	—	135	135	0.01	< 0.005	—	135
Paving	0.00	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.07	0.06	0.06	1.24	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.05	0.05	—	214	214	< 0.005	0.01	0.63	217
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.06	0.05	0.07	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.05	0.05	—	182	182	< 0.005	0.01	0.02	184
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.47	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.02	0.02	—	105	105	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.15	106
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	17.3	17.3	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	17.6
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.11. Paving (2028) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.82	0.69	6.63	9.91	0.01	0.26	—	0.26	0.24	—	0.24	—	1,511	1,511	0.06	0.01	—	1,516
Paving	0.00	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.82	0.69	6.63	9.91	0.01	0.26	—	0.26	0.24	—	0.24	—	1,511	1,511	0.06	0.01	—	1,516
Paving	0.00	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Off-Road	0.29	0.25	2.37	3.55	< 0.005	0.09	—	0.09	0.08	—	0.08	—	541	541	0.02	< 0.005	—	543
Paving	0.00	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.05	0.04	0.43	0.65	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	—	89.6	89.6	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	89.9
Paving	0.00	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.07	0.06	0.06	1.16	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.05	0.05	—	210	210	< 0.005	0.01	0.57	212
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.65	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.05	0.05	—	179	179	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	181
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.02	0.02	—	68.4	68.4	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.09	69.2
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	11.3	11.3	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	11.5
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.13. Architectural Coating (2028) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.13	0.11	0.81	1.12	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.01	—	0.01	—	134	134	0.01	< 0.005	—	134
Architectural Coatings	5.85	5.85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.13	0.11	0.81	1.12	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.01	—	0.01	—	134	134	0.01	< 0.005	—	134
Architectural Coatings	5.85	5.85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.04	0.03	0.24	0.33	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	39.9	39.9	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	40.0
Architectural Coatings	1.75	1.75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.06	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	6.60	6.60	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	6.62
Architectural Coatings	0.32	0.32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.02	0.02	—	80.8	80.8	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.22	81.9
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.02	0.02	—	68.9	68.9	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	69.7
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01	—	22.0	22.0	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	22.2
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	3.64	3.64	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	3.68
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

4. Operations Emissions Details

4.10. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type

4.10.1. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Vegetation	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.10.2. Above and Belowground Carbon Accumulation by Land Use Type - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.10.3. Avoided and Sequestered Emissions by Species - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Species	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avoided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sequestered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Removed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avoided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sequest ered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remove d	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avoided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sequest ered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remove d	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

5. Activity Data

5.1. Construction Schedule

Phase Name	Phase Type	Start Date	End Date	Days Per Week	Work Days per Phase	Phase Description
Demolition	Demolition	8/1/2026	10/10/2026	5.00	50.0	—
Grading	Grading	10/11/2026	12/11/2026	5.00	45.0	—
Building Construction	Building Construction	11/1/2026	7/1/2027	5.00	174	—

Paving	Paving	4/1/2027	7/1/2028	5.00	327	—
Architectural Coating	Architectural Coating	2/1/2028	7/1/2028	5.00	109	—

5.2. Off-Road Equipment

5.2.1. Unmitigated

Phase Name	Equipment Type	Fuel Type	Engine Tier	Number per Day	Hours Per Day	Horsepower	Load Factor
Demolition	Concrete/Industrial Saws	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	33.0	0.73
Demolition	Excavators	Diesel	Average	3.00	8.00	36.0	0.38
Demolition	Rubber Tired Dozers	Diesel	Average	2.00	8.00	367	0.40
Grading	Excavators	Diesel	Average	2.00	8.00	36.0	0.38
Grading	Graders	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	148	0.41
Grading	Rubber Tired Dozers	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	367	0.40
Grading	Scrapers	Diesel	Average	2.00	8.00	423	0.48
Grading	Tractors/Loaders/Back hoes	Diesel	Average	2.00	8.00	84.0	0.37
Building Construction	Cranes	Diesel	Average	1.00	7.00	367	0.29
Building Construction	Forklifts	Diesel	Average	3.00	8.00	82.0	0.20
Building Construction	Generator Sets	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	14.0	0.74
Building Construction	Tractors/Loaders/Back hoes	Diesel	Average	3.00	7.00	84.0	0.37
Building Construction	Welders	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	46.0	0.45
Paving	Pavers	Diesel	Average	2.00	8.00	81.0	0.42
Paving	Paving Equipment	Diesel	Average	2.00	8.00	89.0	0.36
Paving	Rollers	Diesel	Average	2.00	8.00	36.0	0.38
Architectural Coating	Air Compressors	Diesel	Average	1.00	6.00	37.0	0.48

5.3. Construction Vehicles

5.3.1. Unmitigated

Phase Name	Trip Type	One-Way Trips per Day	Miles per Trip	Vehicle Mix
Demolition	—	—	—	—
Demolition	Worker	15.0	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Demolition	Vendor	—	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Demolition	Hauling	8.06	20.0	HHDT
Demolition	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Grading	—	—	—	—
Grading	Worker	20.0	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Grading	Vendor	—	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Grading	Hauling	24.6	20.0	HHDT
Grading	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Building Construction	—	—	—	—
Building Construction	Worker	28.9	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Building Construction	Vendor	11.3	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Building Construction	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Building Construction	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Paving	—	—	—	—
Paving	Worker	15.0	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Paving	Vendor	—	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Paving	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Paving	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Architectural Coating	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coating	Worker	5.78	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Architectural Coating	Vendor	—	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Architectural Coating	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Architectural Coating	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT

5.4. Vehicles

5.4.1. Construction Vehicle Control Strategies

Control Strategies Applied	PM10 Reduction	PM2.5 Reduction
Water unpaved roads twice daily	55%	55%
Limit vehicle speeds on unpaved roads to 25 mph	44%	44%
Sweep paved roads once per month	9%	9%

5.5. Architectural Coatings

Phase Name	Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Parking Area Coated (sq ft)
Architectural Coating	0.00	0.00	103,233	34,411	—

5.6. Dust Mitigation

5.6.1. Construction Earthmoving Activities

Phase Name	Material Imported (Cubic Yards)	Material Exported (Cubic Yards)	Acres Graded (acres)	Material Demolished (Building Square Footage)	Acres Paved (acres)
Demolition	0.00	0.00	0.00	35,000	—
Grading	8,864	—	135	0.00	—
Paving	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

5.6.2. Construction Earthmoving Control Strategies

Control Strategies Applied	Frequency (per day)	PM10 Reduction	PM2.5 Reduction
Water Exposed Area	3	74%	74%
Water Demolished Area	2	36%	36%

5.7. Construction Paving

Land Use	Area Paved (acres)	% Asphalt
Elementary School	0.00	0%

5.8. Construction Electricity Consumption and Emissions Factors

kWh per Year and Emission Factor (lb/MWh)

Year	kWh per Year	CO2	CH4	N2O
2026	0.00	532	0.03	< 0.005
2027	0.00	532	0.03	< 0.005
2028	0.00	532	0.03	< 0.005

5.18. Vegetation

5.18.1. Land Use Change

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

Vegetation Land Use Type	Vegetation Soil Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres

5.18.1. Biomass Cover Type

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

Biomass Cover Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres

5.18.2. Sequestration

5.18.2.1. Unmitigated

Tree Type	Number	Electricity Saved (kWh/year)	Natural Gas Saved (btu/year)

8. User Changes to Default Data

Screen	Justification
Land Use	Project construction take place in two (2) phases, Phase 1 and Phase 2. Phase 1 includes the construction of 61,213 square feet of new buildings.
Construction: Construction Phases	Construction schedule based on timeline provided by district. Phase would one start in August 2026 and complete in July 2028.

Bubbling Wells Modernization Construction - Phase 2A Custom Report

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5.18.2.1. Unmitigated

8. User Changes to Default Data

1. Basic Project Information

1.1. Basic Project Information

Data Field	Value
Project Name	Bubbling Wells Modernization Construction - Phase 2A
Construction Start Date	6/1/2028
Lead Agency	—
Land Use Scale	Project/site
Analysis Level for Defaults	County
Windspeed (m/s)	3.30
Precipitation (days)	11.2
Location	33.93868047151527, -116.48620694454667
County	Riverside-Salton Sea
City	Unincorporated
Air District	South Coast AQMD
Air Basin	Salton Sea
TAZ	5640
EDFZ	11
Electric Utility	Southern California Edison
Gas Utility	Southern California Gas
App Version	2022.1.1.29

1.2. Land Use Types

Land Use Subtype	Size	Unit	Lot Acreage	Building Area (sq ft)	Landscape Area (sq ft)	Special Landscape Area (sq ft)	Population	Description
Elementary School	16.2	1000sqft	18.0	16,223	0.00	0.00	—	—

1.3. User-Selected Emission Reduction Measures by Emissions Sector

No measures selected

2. Emissions Summary

2.1. Construction Emissions Compared Against Thresholds

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Un/Mit.	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	4.74	3.98	33.4	42.2	0.08	1.29	2.77	4.05	1.18	1.04	2.22	—	9,449	9,449	0.37	0.13	1.74	9,489
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	7.29	7.27	33.5	41.3	0.08	1.29	2.77	4.05	1.18	1.04	2.22	—	9,394	9,394	0.37	0.10	0.03	9,432
Average Daily (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	1.41	1.19	10.3	13.0	0.02	0.39	0.48	0.87	0.35	0.16	0.51	—	2,665	2,665	0.10	0.04	0.23	2,678
Annual (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.26	0.22	1.89	2.38	< 0.005	0.07	0.09	0.16	0.06	0.03	0.09	—	441	441	0.02	0.01	0.04	443
Exceeds (Daily Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Threshold	—	75.0	100	550	150	—	—	150	—	—	55.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	—	No	No	No	No	—	—	No	—	—	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exceeds (Average Daily)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Threshold	—	75.0	100	550	150	—	—	150	—	—	55.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	—	No	No	No	No	—	—	No	—	—	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

2.2. Construction Emissions by Year, Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Year	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily - Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2028	4.74	3.98	33.4	42.2	0.08	1.29	2.77	4.05	1.18	1.04	2.22	—	9,449	9,449	0.37	0.13	1.74	9,489
Daily - Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2028	4.71	3.96	33.5	41.3	0.08	1.29	2.77	4.05	1.18	1.04	2.22	—	9,394	9,394	0.37	0.10	0.03	9,432
2029	7.29	7.27	8.69	13.2	0.02	0.28	0.11	0.39	0.25	0.03	0.28	—	2,553	2,553	0.10	0.03	0.01	2,566
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2028	1.41	1.19	10.3	13.0	0.02	0.39	0.48	0.87	0.35	0.16	0.51	—	2,665	2,665	0.10	0.04	0.23	2,678
2029	0.49	0.48	0.59	0.90	< 0.005	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.02	< 0.005	0.02	—	169	169	0.01	< 0.005	0.01	170
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2028	0.26	0.22	1.89	2.38	< 0.005	0.07	0.09	0.16	0.06	0.03	0.09	—	441	441	0.02	0.01	0.04	443
2029	0.09	0.09	0.11	0.16	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	28.0	28.0	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	28.1

3. Construction Emissions Details

3.1. Demolition (2028) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	2.61	2.19	19.6	18.7	0.03	0.78	—	0.78	0.71	—	0.71	—	3,429	3,429	0.14	0.03	—	3,440
Demolition	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.35	0.35	—	0.05	0.05	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.37	0.31	2.74	2.61	< 0.005	0.11	—	0.11	0.10	—	0.10	—	479	479	0.02	< 0.005	—	481
Demolition	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.05	0.05	—	0.01	0.01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.07	0.06	0.50	0.48	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	—	79.3	79.3	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	79.6
Demolition	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.01	0.01	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Worker	0.07	0.06	0.06	1.16	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.05	0.05	—	210	210	< 0.005	0.01	0.57	212
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.01	0.01	0.43	0.10	< 0.005	0.01	0.11	0.12	0.01	0.03	0.04	—	387	387	< 0.005	0.06	0.73	406
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.01	—	26.7	26.7	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	27.0
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.06	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	—	54.1	54.1	< 0.005	0.01	0.04	56.7
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	4.42	4.42	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	4.47
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	8.96	8.96	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	9.40

3.3. Grading (2028) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	3.43	2.88	24.3	27.2	0.06	0.99	—	0.99	0.91	—	0.91	—	6,598	6,598	0.27	0.05	—	6,621
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.39	2.39	—	0.95	0.95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipm ent	3.43	2.88	24.3	27.2	0.06	0.99	—	0.99	0.91	—	0.91	—	6,598	6,598	0.27	0.05	—	6,621
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.39	2.39	—	0.95	0.95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipm ent	0.41	0.35	2.93	3.28	0.01	0.12	—	0.12	0.11	—	0.11	—	795	795	0.03	0.01	—	798
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.29	0.29	—	0.11	0.11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipm ent	0.08	0.06	0.54	0.60	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	—	132	132	0.01	< 0.005	—	132
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.05	0.05	—	0.02	0.02	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.09	0.08	0.08	1.54	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.06	0.06	—	280	280	< 0.005	0.01	0.76	283
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.07	0.07	0.09	0.87	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.06	0.06	—	238	238	< 0.005	0.01	0.02	241
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.01	—	30.7	30.7	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.04	31.1
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	5.08	5.08	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	5.14
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.5. Building Construction (Phase 2A) (2028) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Off-Road	1.18	0.99	8.92	12.9	0.02	0.30	—	0.30	0.28	—	0.28	—	2,397	2,397	0.10	0.02	—	2,406
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	1.18	0.99	8.92	12.9	0.02	0.30	—	0.30	0.28	—	0.28	—	2,397	2,397	0.10	0.02	—	2,406
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.50	0.42	3.74	5.42	0.01	0.13	—	0.13	0.12	—	0.12	—	1,004	1,004	0.04	0.01	—	1,007
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.09	0.08	0.68	0.99	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	—	166	166	0.01	< 0.005	—	167
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.53	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.02	0.02	—	95.3	95.3	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.26	96.5
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.08	0.03	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.02	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	—	78.9	78.9	< 0.005	0.01	0.18	82.2
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.02	0.02	—	81.2	81.2	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	82.2
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.08	0.03	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.02	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	—	78.9	78.9	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	82.2
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.01	0.01	—	36.3	36.3	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.05	36.8
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	33.0	33.0	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	34.4
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	6.01	6.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	6.09
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	5.47	5.47	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	5.70
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.7. Building Construction (Phase 2A) (2029) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	1.15	0.97	8.58	12.9	0.02	0.28	—	0.28	0.25	—	0.25	—	2,397	2,397	0.10	0.02	—	2,405
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.07	0.06	0.54	0.81	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	—	150	150	0.01	< 0.005	—	151
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.01	0.01	0.10	0.15	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	24.8	24.8	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	24.9
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.02	0.02	—	79.7	79.7	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	80.7
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.08	0.03	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.02	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	—	76.9	76.9	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	79.9
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	5.33	5.33	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	5.40
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	4.81	4.81	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	5.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.88	0.88	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.89
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.80	0.80	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.83
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.9. Paving (2028) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.82	0.69	6.63	9.91	0.01	0.26	—	0.26	0.24	—	0.24	—	1,511	1,511	0.06	0.01	—	1,516
Paving	0.00	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.10	0.08	0.80	1.19	< 0.005	0.03	—	0.03	0.03	—	0.03	—	182	182	0.01	< 0.005	—	183
Paving	0.00	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02	0.02	0.15	0.22	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	30.2	30.2	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	30.3
Paving	0.00	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.65	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.05	0.05	—	179	179	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	181
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01	—	23.0	23.0	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	23.3
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	3.81	3.81	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	3.86
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.11. Architectural Coating (Phase 2A) (2029) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Off-Road Equipm	0.12	0.10	0.79	1.11	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	134	134	0.01	< 0.005	—	134
Architectural Coatings	7.16	7.16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.06	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	7.68	7.68	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	7.71
Architectural Coatings	0.41	0.41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	1.27	1.27	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.28
Architectural Coatings	0.08	0.08	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	15.9	15.9	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	16.1
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.98	0.98	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.99
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.16	0.16	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.16
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

4. Operations Emissions Details

4.10. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type

4.10.1. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Vegetation	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.10.2. Above and Belowground Carbon Accumulation by Land Use Type - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.10.3. Avoided and Sequestered Emissions by Species - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Species	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avoided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sequestered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Remove d	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avoided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sequest ered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remove d	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avoided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sequest ered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remove d	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

5. Activity Data

5.1. Construction Schedule

Phase Name	Phase Type	Start Date	End Date	Days Per Week	Work Days per Phase	Phase Description
Demolition	Demolition	6/1/2028	8/10/2028	5.00	51.0	—
Grading	Grading	8/11/2028	10/11/2028	5.00	44.0	—
Building Construction (Phase 2A)	Building Construction	6/1/2028	2/1/2029	5.00	176	—
Paving	Paving	10/12/2028	12/12/2028	5.00	44.0	—
Architectural Coating (Phase 2A)	Architectural Coating	2/2/2029	3/2/2029	5.00	21.0	—

5.2. Off-Road Equipment

5.2.1. Unmitigated

Phase Name	Equipment Type	Fuel Type	Engine Tier	Number per Day	Hours Per Day	Horsepower	Load Factor
Demolition	Rubber Tired Dozers	Diesel	Average	2.00	8.00	367	0.40
Demolition	Excavators	Diesel	Average	3.00	8.00	36.0	0.38
Demolition	Concrete/Industrial Saws	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	33.0	0.73
Grading	Graders	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	148	0.41
Grading	Excavators	Diesel	Average	2.00	8.00	36.0	0.38
Grading	Tractors/Loaders/Back hoes	Diesel	Average	2.00	8.00	84.0	0.37
Grading	Scrapers	Diesel	Average	2.00	8.00	423	0.48
Grading	Rubber Tired Dozers	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	367	0.40
Building Construction (Phase 2A)	Cranes	Diesel	Average	1.00	7.00	367	0.29
Building Construction (Phase 2A)	Forklifts	Diesel	Average	3.00	8.00	82.0	0.20
Building Construction (Phase 2A)	Generator Sets	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	14.0	0.74
Building Construction (Phase 2A)	Tractors/Loaders/Back hoes	Diesel	Average	3.00	7.00	84.0	0.37

Building Construction (Phase 2A)	Welders	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	46.0	0.45
Paving	Pavers	Diesel	Average	2.00	8.00	81.0	0.42
Paving	Paving Equipment	Diesel	Average	2.00	8.00	89.0	0.36
Paving	Rollers	Diesel	Average	2.00	8.00	36.0	0.38
Architectural Coating (Phase 2A)	Air Compressors	Diesel	Average	1.00	6.00	37.0	0.48

5.3. Construction Vehicles

5.3.1. Unmitigated

Phase Name	Trip Type	One-Way Trips per Day	Miles per Trip	Vehicle Mix
Building Construction (Phase 2A)	—	—	—	—
Building Construction (Phase 2A)	Worker	6.81	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Building Construction (Phase 2A)	Vendor	2.66	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Building Construction (Phase 2A)	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Building Construction (Phase 2A)	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Architectural Coating (Phase 2A)	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coating (Phase 2A)	Worker	1.36	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Architectural Coating (Phase 2A)	Vendor	—	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Architectural Coating (Phase 2A)	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Architectural Coating (Phase 2A)	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Demolition	—	—	—	—
Demolition	Worker	15.0	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Demolition	Vendor	—	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Demolition	Hauling	6.12	20.0	HHDT
Demolition	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Grading	—	—	—	—
Grading	Worker	20.0	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2

Grading	Vendor	—	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Grading	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Grading	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Paving	—	—	—	—
Paving	Worker	15.0	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Paving	Vendor	—	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Paving	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Paving	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT

5.4. Vehicles

5.4.1. Construction Vehicle Control Strategies

Control Strategies Applied	PM10 Reduction	PM2.5 Reduction
Water unpaved roads twice daily	55%	55%
Limit vehicle speeds on unpaved roads to 25 mph	44%	44%
Sweep paved roads once per month	9%	9%

5.5. Architectural Coatings

Phase Name	Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Parking Area Coated (sq ft)
Architectural Coating (Phase 2A)	0.00	0.00	24,335	8,112	—

5.6. Dust Mitigation

5.6.1. Construction Earthmoving Activities

Phase Name	Material Imported (cy)	Material Exported (cy)	Acres Graded (acres)	Material Demolished (Building Square Footage)	Acres Paved (acres)
Demolition	0.00	0.00	0.00	27,046	—

Grading	—	—	132	0.00	—
Paving	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

5.6.2. Construction Earthmoving Control Strategies

Control Strategies Applied	Frequency (per day)	PM10 Reduction	PM2.5 Reduction
Water Exposed Area	3	74%	74%
Water Demolished Area	2	36%	36%

5.7. Construction Paving

Land Use	Area Paved (acres)	% Asphalt
Elementary School	0.00	0%

5.8. Construction Electricity Consumption and Emissions Factors

kWh per Year and Emission Factor (lb/MWh)

Year	kWh per Year	CO2	CH4	N2O
2028	0.00	532	0.03	< 0.005
2029	0.00	532	0.03	< 0.005

5.18. Vegetation

5.18.1. Land Use Change

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

Vegetation Land Use Type	Vegetation Soil Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres

5.18.1. Biomass Cover Type

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

Biomass Cover Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres

5.18.2. Sequestration

5.18.2.1. Unmitigated

Tree Type	Number	Electricity Saved (kWh/year)	Natural Gas Saved (btu/year)

8. User Changes to Default Data

Screen	Justification
Land Use	Phase 2 of the Project includes the demolition of 39,994 square feet of existing modular buildings and relocatables and modernization of 16,223 square feet of existing permanent and modular buildings.
Construction: Construction Phases	Construction schedule based on timeline provided by district with start date of June 2028 and completion in March 2029 for Phase 2A.

Bubbling Wells Modernization Construction - Phase 2B Custom Report

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5.18.2. Sequestration

5.18.2.1. Unmitigated

8. User Changes to Default Data

1. Basic Project Information

1.1. Basic Project Information

Data Field	Value
Project Name	Bubbling Wells Modernization Construction - Phase 2B
Construction Start Date	3/1/2029
Lead Agency	—
Land Use Scale	Project/site
Analysis Level for Defaults	County
Windspeed (m/s)	3.30
Precipitation (days)	11.2
Location	33.93868047151527, -116.48620694454667
County	Riverside-Salton Sea
City	Unincorporated
Air District	South Coast AQMD
Air Basin	Salton Sea
TAZ	5640
EDFZ	11
Electric Utility	Southern California Edison
Gas Utility	Southern California Gas
App Version	2022.1.1.29

1.2. Land Use Types

Land Use Subtype	Size	Unit	Lot Acreage	Building Area (sq ft)	Landscape Area (sq ft)	Special Landscape Area (sq ft)	Population	Description
Elementary School	16.2	1000sqft	18.0	16,223	0.00	0.00	—	—

1.3. User-Selected Emission Reduction Measures by Emissions Sector

No measures selected

2. Emissions Summary

2.1. Construction Emissions Compared Against Thresholds

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Un/Mit.	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	3.40	2.87	22.8	28.3	0.06	0.92	2.65	3.57	0.84	1.01	1.85	—	6,871	6,871	0.27	0.09	1.12	6,897
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	2.61	2.19	19.1	19.2	0.04	0.74	0.61	1.35	0.68	0.12	0.81	—	3,945	3,945	0.14	0.09	0.03	3,975
Average Daily (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.42	0.36	2.98	3.57	0.01	0.12	0.22	0.33	0.11	0.07	0.18	—	772	772	0.03	0.01	0.06	776
Annual (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.08	0.07	0.54	0.65	< 0.005	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.02	0.01	0.03	—	128	128	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	128
Exceeds (Daily Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Threshold	—	75.0	100	550	150	—	—	150	—	—	55.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	—	No	No	No	No	—	—	No	—	—	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exceeds (Average Daily)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Threshold	—	75.0	100	550	150	—	—	150	—	—	55.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	—	No	No	No	No	—	—	No	—	—	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

2.2. Construction Emissions by Year, Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Year	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily - Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2029	3.40	2.87	22.8	28.3	0.06	0.92	2.65	3.57	0.84	1.01	1.85	—	6,871	6,871	0.27	0.09	1.12	6,897
Daily - Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2029	2.61	2.19	19.1	19.2	0.04	0.74	0.61	1.35	0.68	0.12	0.81	—	3,945	3,945	0.14	0.09	0.03	3,975
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2029	0.42	0.36	2.98	3.57	0.01	0.12	0.22	0.33	0.11	0.07	0.18	—	772	772	0.03	0.01	0.06	776
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2029	0.08	0.07	0.54	0.65	< 0.005	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.02	0.01	0.03	—	128	128	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	128

3. Construction Emissions Details

3.1. Demolition (2029) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Off-Road	2.55	2.14	18.6	18.5	0.03	0.74	—	0.74	0.68	—	0.68	—	3,427	3,427	0.14	0.03	—	3,439
Demolition	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.31	0.31	—	0.05	0.05	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	2.55	2.14	18.6	18.5	0.03	0.74	—	0.74	0.68	—	0.68	—	3,427	3,427	0.14	0.03	—	3,439
Demolition	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.31	0.31	—	0.05	0.05	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.15	0.13	1.12	1.11	< 0.005	0.04	—	0.04	0.04	—	0.04	—	207	207	0.01	< 0.005	—	207
Demolition	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.02	0.02	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.03	0.02	0.20	0.20	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	34.2	34.2	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	34.3
Demolition	—	—	—	—	—	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.06	0.06	0.05	1.08	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.05	0.05	—	206	206	< 0.005	0.01	0.51	209
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.01	0.01	0.38	0.09	< 0.005	0.01	0.10	0.11	0.01	0.03	0.04	—	342	342	< 0.005	0.05	0.61	359
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.05	0.04	0.06	0.61	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.05	0.05	—	176	176	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	178
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.01	0.01	0.41	0.10	< 0.005	0.01	0.10	0.11	0.01	0.03	0.04	—	343	343	< 0.005	0.05	0.02	358
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	11.3	11.3	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	11.4
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	20.6	20.6	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	21.6
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.87	1.87	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	1.90
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	3.42	3.42	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	3.58

3.3. Grading (2029) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Off-Road	3.32	2.79	22.7	26.9	0.06	0.92	—	0.92	0.84	—	0.84	—	6,596	6,596	0.27	0.05	—	6,619
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.39	2.39	—	0.95	0.95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.21	0.18	1.43	1.69	< 0.005	0.06	—	0.06	0.05	—	0.05	—	416	416	0.02	< 0.005	—	417
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.15	0.15	—	0.06	0.06	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.04	0.03	0.26	0.31	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	68.8	68.8	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	69.1
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.03	0.03	—	0.01	0.01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.08	0.08	0.07	1.43	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.06	0.06	—	275	275	< 0.005	0.01	0.68	278
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	15.8	15.8	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	16.0
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	2.61	2.61	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	2.64
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.5. Paving (2029) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.80	0.67	6.46	9.92	0.01	0.24	—	0.24	0.22	—	0.22	—	1,511	1,511	0.06	0.01	—	1,516
Paving	0.00	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.05	0.04	0.39	0.60	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	91.1	91.1	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	91.4
Paving	0.00	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.01	0.01	0.07	0.11	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	15.1	15.1	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	15.1
Paving	0.00	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.06	0.06	0.05	1.08	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.05	0.05	—	206	206	< 0.005	0.01	0.51	209
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	11.3	11.3	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	11.4

Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.87	1.87	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	1.90
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

4. Operations Emissions Details

4.10. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type

4.10.1. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Vegetation	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.10.2. Above and Belowground Carbon Accumulation by Land Use Type - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e

Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.10.3. Avoided and Sequestered Emissions by Species - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Species	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avoided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sequestered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Removed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avoided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Sequestered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Removed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avoided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sequestered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Removed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

5. Activity Data

5.1. Construction Schedule

Phase Name	Phase Type	Start Date	End Date	Days Per Week	Work Days per Phase	Phase Description
Demolition	Demolition	3/1/2029	4/1/2029	5.00	22.0	—
Grading	Grading	4/2/2029	5/2/2029	5.00	23.0	—
Paving	Paving	5/3/2029	6/3/2029	5.00	22.0	—

5.2. Off-Road Equipment

5.2.1. Unmitigated

Phase Name	Equipment Type	Fuel Type	Engine Tier	Number per Day	Hours Per Day	Horsepower	Load Factor
Demolition	Rubber Tired Dozers	Diesel	Average	2.00	8.00	367	0.40
Demolition	Excavators	Diesel	Average	3.00	8.00	36.0	0.38
Demolition	Concrete/Industrial Saws	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	33.0	0.73
Grading	Graders	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	148	0.41
Grading	Excavators	Diesel	Average	2.00	8.00	36.0	0.38
Grading	Tractors/Loaders/Back hoes	Diesel	Average	2.00	8.00	84.0	0.37
Grading	Scrapers	Diesel	Average	2.00	8.00	423	0.48
Grading	Rubber Tired Dozers	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	367	0.40
Paving	Pavers	Diesel	Average	2.00	8.00	81.0	0.42
Paving	Paving Equipment	Diesel	Average	2.00	8.00	89.0	0.36
Paving	Rollers	Diesel	Average	2.00	8.00	36.0	0.38

5.3. Construction Vehicles

5.3.1. Unmitigated

Phase Name	Trip Type	One-Way Trips per Day	Miles per Trip	Vehicle Mix
Demolition	—	—	—	—
Demolition	Worker	15.0	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Demolition	Vendor	—	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Demolition	Hauling	5.55	20.0	HHDT
Demolition	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Grading	—	—	—	—
Grading	Worker	20.0	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Grading	Vendor	—	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Grading	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Grading	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT

Paving	—	—	—	—
Paving	Worker	15.0	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Paving	Vendor	—	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Paving	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Paving	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT

5.4. Vehicles

5.4.1. Construction Vehicle Control Strategies

Control Strategies Applied	PM10 Reduction	PM2.5 Reduction
Water unpaved roads twice daily	55%	55%
Limit vehicle speeds on unpaved roads to 25 mph	44%	44%
Sweep paved roads once per month	9%	9%

5.5. Architectural Coatings

Phase Name	Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Parking Area Coated (sq ft)

5.6. Dust Mitigation

5.6.1. Construction Earthmoving Activities

Phase Name	Material Imported (cy)	Material Exported (cy)	Acres Graded (acres)	Material Demolished (Building Square Footage)	Acres Paved (acres)
Demolition	0.00	0.00	0.00	10,560	—
Grading	—	—	69.0	0.00	—
Paving	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

5.6.2. Construction Earthmoving Control Strategies

Control Strategies Applied	Frequency (per day)	PM10 Reduction	PM2.5 Reduction
Water Exposed Area	3	74%	74%
Water Demolished Area	2	36%	36%

5.7. Construction Paving

Land Use	Area Paved (acres)	% Asphalt
Elementary School	0.00	0%

5.8. Construction Electricity Consumption and Emissions Factors

kWh per Year and Emission Factor (lb/MWh)

Year	kWh per Year	CO2	CH4	N2O
2029	0.00	532	0.03	< 0.005

5.18. Vegetation

5.18.1. Land Use Change

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

Vegetation Land Use Type	Vegetation Soil Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres

5.18.1. Biomass Cover Type

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

Biomass Cover Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres

5.18.2. Sequestration

5.18.2.1. Unmitigated

Tree Type	Number	Electricity Saved (kWh/year)	Natural Gas Saved (btu/year)

8. User Changes to Default Data

Screen	Justification
Land Use	Phase 2 of the Project includes the demolition of 39,994 square feet of existing modular buildings and relocatables and modernization of 16,223 square feet of existing permanent and modular buildings.
Construction: Construction Phases	Construction schedule based on timeline provided by district with start date of March 2029 and completion in June 2029 for Phase 2B.

Bubbling Wells Modernization Construction - Phase 2C Custom Report

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5.18. Vegetation

5.18.1. Land Use Change

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

5.18.1. Biomass Cover Type

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

5.18.2. Sequestration

5.18.2.1. Unmitigated

8. User Changes to Default Data

1. Basic Project Information

1.1. Basic Project Information

Data Field	Value
Project Name	Bubbling Wells Modernization Construction - Phase 2C
Construction Start Date	6/1/2028
Lead Agency	—
Land Use Scale	Project/site
Analysis Level for Defaults	County
Windspeed (m/s)	3.30
Precipitation (days)	11.2
Location	33.93868047151527, -116.48620694454667
County	Riverside-Salton Sea
City	Unincorporated
Air District	South Coast AQMD
Air Basin	Salton Sea
TAZ	5640
EDFZ	11
Electric Utility	Southern California Edison
Gas Utility	Southern California Gas
App Version	2022.1.1.29

1.2. Land Use Types

Land Use Subtype	Size	Unit	Lot Acreage	Building Area (sq ft)	Landscape Area (sq ft)	Special Landscape Area (sq ft)	Population	Description
Elementary School	16.2	1000sqft	18.0	16,223	0.00	0.00	—	—

1.3. User-Selected Emission Reduction Measures by Emissions Sector

No measures selected

2. Emissions Summary

2.1. Construction Emissions Compared Against Thresholds

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Un/Mit.	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	3.46	2.91	24.7	28.8	0.07	0.95	3.15	4.10	0.88	1.15	2.03	—	8,549	8,549	0.29	0.32	3.66	8,656
Average Daily (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.28	0.24	2.06	2.40	< 0.005	0.08	0.15	0.23	0.07	0.05	0.13	—	574	574	0.02	0.02	0.09	579
Annual (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.05	0.04	0.38	0.44	< 0.005	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.02	—	95.0	95.0	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	95.9
Exceeds (Daily Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Threshold	—	75.0	100	550	150	—	—	150	—	—	55.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	—	No	No	No	No	—	—	No	—	—	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exceeds (Average Daily)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Threshold	—	75.0	100	550	150	—	—	150	—	—	55.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	—	No	No	No	No	—	—	No	—	—	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

2.2. Construction Emissions by Year, Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Year	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily - Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2029	3.46	2.91	24.7	28.8	0.07	0.95	3.15	4.10	0.88	1.15	2.03	—	8,549	8,549	0.29	0.32	3.66	8,656
Daily - Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2029	0.28	0.24	2.06	2.40	< 0.005	0.08	0.15	0.23	0.07	0.05	0.13	—	574	574	0.02	0.02	0.09	579
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2029	0.05	0.04	0.38	0.44	< 0.005	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.02	—	95.0	95.0	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	95.9

3. Construction Emissions Details

3.1. Demolition (2029) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	2.55	2.14	18.6	18.5	0.03	0.74	—	0.74	0.68	—	0.68	—	3,427	3,427	0.14	0.03	—	3,439
Demolition	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.11	0.11	—	0.02	0.02	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.10	0.09	0.76	0.76	< 0.005	0.03	—	0.03	0.03	—	0.03	—	141	141	0.01	< 0.005	—	141
Demolition	—	—	—	—	—	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02	0.02	0.14	0.14	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	23.3	23.3	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	23.4
Demolition	—	—	—	—	—	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.06	0.06	0.05	1.08	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.05	0.05	—	206	206	< 0.005	0.01	0.51	209
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.14	0.03	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.04	0.04	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	—	123	123	< 0.005	0.02	0.22	129
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	7.71	7.71	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	7.80
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	5.07	5.07	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	5.31
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.28	1.28	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	1.29
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.84	0.84	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.88

3.3. Grading (2029) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	3.32	2.79	22.7	26.9	0.06	0.92	—	0.92	0.84	—	0.84	—	6,596	6,596	0.27	0.05	—	6,619
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.40	2.40	—	0.95	0.95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Off-Road	0.14	0.11	0.93	1.10	< 0.005	0.04	—	0.04	0.03	—	0.03	—	271	271	0.01	< 0.005	—	272
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.10	0.10	—	0.04	0.04	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02	0.02	0.17	0.20	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	44.9	44.9	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	45.0
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.01	0.01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.08	0.08	0.07	1.43	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.06	0.06	—	275	275	< 0.005	0.01	0.68	278
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.06	0.04	1.88	0.46	0.01	0.04	0.49	0.53	0.04	0.14	0.17	—	1,678	1,678	0.02	0.26	2.98	1,759
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	10.3	10.3	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	10.4
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.08	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.02	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	—	69.0	69.0	< 0.005	0.01	0.05	72.3
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.70	1.70	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	1.72
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	11.4	11.4	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	12.0

3.5. Paving (2029) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.80	0.67	6.46	9.92	0.01	0.24	—	0.24	0.22	—	0.22	—	1,511	1,511	0.06	0.01	—	1,516
Paving	0.00	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.03	0.03	0.27	0.41	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	62.1	62.1	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	62.3
Paving	0.00	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Off-Road Equipm ent	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.07	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	10.3	10.3	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	10.3
Paving	0.00	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.06	0.06	0.05	1.08	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.05	0.05	—	206	206	< 0.005	0.01	0.51	209
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	7.71	7.71	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	7.80
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.28	1.28	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	1.29
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

4. Operations Emissions Details

4.10. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type

4.10.1. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Vegetation	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.10.2. Above and Belowground Carbon Accumulation by Land Use Type - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.10.3. Avoided and Sequestered Emissions by Species - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Species	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e

Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avoided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sequestered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Removed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avoided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sequestered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Removed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avoided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sequestered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Removed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

5. Activity Data

5.1. Construction Schedule

Phase Name	Phase Type	Start Date	End Date	Days Per Week	Work Days per Phase	Phase Description
Demolition	Demolition	6/9/2029	6/30/2029	5.00	15.0	—
Grading	Grading	7/1/2029	7/22/2029	5.00	15.0	—
Paving	Paving	7/23/2029	8/10/2029	5.00	15.0	—

5.2. Off-Road Equipment

5.2.1. Unmitigated

Phase Name	Equipment Type	Fuel Type	Engine Tier	Number per Day	Hours Per Day	Horsepower	Load Factor
Demolition	Rubber Tired Dozers	Diesel	Average	2.00	8.00	367	0.40
Demolition	Excavators	Diesel	Average	3.00	8.00	36.0	0.38
Demolition	Concrete/Industrial Saws	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	33.0	0.73
Grading	Graders	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	148	0.41
Grading	Excavators	Diesel	Average	2.00	8.00	36.0	0.38
Grading	Tractors/Loaders/Back hoes	Diesel	Average	2.00	8.00	84.0	0.37
Grading	Scrapers	Diesel	Average	2.00	8.00	423	0.48
Grading	Rubber Tired Dozers	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	367	0.40
Paving	Pavers	Diesel	Average	2.00	8.00	81.0	0.42
Paving	Paving Equipment	Diesel	Average	2.00	8.00	89.0	0.36
Paving	Rollers	Diesel	Average	2.00	8.00	36.0	0.38

5.3. Construction Vehicles

5.3.1. Unmitigated

Phase Name	Trip Type	One-Way Trips per Day	Miles per Trip	Vehicle Mix
Demolition	—	—	—	—
Demolition	Worker	15.0	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Demolition	Vendor	—	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Demolition	Hauling	2.00	20.0	HHDT
Demolition	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Grading	—	—	—	—
Grading	Worker	20.0	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Grading	Vendor	—	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Grading	Hauling	27.2	20.0	HHDT
Grading	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Paving	—	—	—	—
Paving	Worker	15.0	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Paving	Vendor	—	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Paving	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Paving	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT

5.4. Vehicles

5.4.1. Construction Vehicle Control Strategies

Control Strategies Applied	PM10 Reduction	PM2.5 Reduction
Water unpaved roads twice daily	55%	55%
Limit vehicle speeds on unpaved roads to 25 mph	44%	44%
Sweep paved roads once per month	9%	9%

5.5. Architectural Coatings

Phase Name	Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Parking Area Coated (sq ft)

5.6. Dust Mitigation

5.6.1. Construction Earthmoving Activities

Phase Name	Material Imported (Cubic Yards)	Material Exported (Cubic Yards)	Acres Graded (acres)	Material Demolished (Building Square Footage)	Acres Paved (acres)
Demolition	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,560	—
Grading	—	3,260	45.0	0.00	—
Paving	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

5.6.2. Construction Earthmoving Control Strategies

Control Strategies Applied	Frequency (per day)	PM10 Reduction	PM2.5 Reduction
Water Exposed Area	3	74%	74%
Water Demolished Area	2	36%	36%

5.7. Construction Paving

Land Use	Area Paved (acres)	% Asphalt
Elementary School	0.00	0%

5.8. Construction Electricity Consumption and Emissions Factors

kWh per Year and Emission Factor (lb/MWh)

Year	kWh per Year	CO2	CH4	N2O
2029	0.00	532	0.03	< 0.005

5.18. Vegetation

5.18.1. Land Use Change

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

Vegetation Land Use Type	Vegetation Soil Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres

5.18.1. Biomass Cover Type

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

Biomass Cover Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres

5.18.2. Sequestration

5.18.2.1. Unmitigated

Tree Type	Number	Electricity Saved (kWh/year)	Natural Gas Saved (btu/year)

8. User Changes to Default Data

Screen	Justification
Land Use	Phase 2 of the Project includes the demolition of 39,994 square feet of existing modular buildings and relocatables and modernization of 16,223 square feet of existing permanent and modular buildings.
Construction: Construction Phases	Construction schedule based on timeline provided by district with start date of June 2029 and completion in August 2029 for Phase 2C.

Bubbling Wells Modernization Operations Custom Report

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8. User Changes to Default Data

1. Basic Project Information

1.1. Basic Project Information

Data Field	Value
Project Name	Bubbling Wells Modernization Operations
Operational Year	2030
Lead Agency	—
Land Use Scale	Project/site
Analysis Level for Defaults	County
Windspeed (m/s)	3.30
Precipitation (days)	11.2
Location	33.93868047151527, -116.48620694454667
County	Riverside-Salton Sea
City	Unincorporated
Air District	South Coast AQMD
Air Basin	Salton Sea
TAZ	5640
EDFZ	11
Electric Utility	Southern California Edison
Gas Utility	Southern California Gas
App Version	2022.1.1.29

1.2. Land Use Types

Land Use Subtype	Size	Unit	Lot Acreage	Building Area (sq ft)	Landscape Area (sq ft)	Special Landscape Area (sq ft)	Population	Description
Elementary School	84.4	1000sqft	18.0	84,440	100,000	100,000	—	—
Parking Lot	76.0	Space	0.68	0.00	0.00	—	—	—

1.3. User-Selected Emission Reduction Measures by Emissions Sector

No measures selected

2. Emissions Summary

2.4. Operations Emissions Compared Against Thresholds

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Un/Mit.	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	8.61	8.01	6.10	62.9	0.16	0.15	13.8	13.9	0.14	3.49	3.63	63.9	17,345	17,408	7.01	0.68	32.5	17,820
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	7.02	6.48	6.54	40.2	0.14	0.14	13.8	13.9	0.13	3.49	3.62	63.9	15,581	15,645	7.03	0.70	1.16	16,031
Average Daily (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	6.11	5.69	4.67	34.8	0.11	0.11	9.76	9.87	0.11	2.48	2.58	63.9	12,064	12,128	6.87	0.50	10.2	12,458
Annual (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	1.11	1.04	0.85	6.35	0.02	0.02	1.78	1.80	0.02	0.45	0.47	10.6	1,997	2,008	1.14	0.08	1.69	2,063
Exceeds (Daily Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Threshold	—	55.0	55.0	550	150	—	—	150	—	—	55.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	—	No	No	No	No	—	—	No	—	—	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exceeds (Average Daily)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Threshold	—	55.0	55.0	550	150	—	—	150	—	—	55.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	—	No	No	No	No	—	—	No	—	—	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

2.5. Operations Emissions by Sector, Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Sector	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	5.87	5.35	5.52	58.8	0.15	0.10	13.8	13.9	0.09	3.49	3.58	—	15,806	15,806	0.50	0.66	32.1	16,049
Area	2.68	2.63	0.03	3.67	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	15.1	15.1	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	15.2
Energy	0.06	0.03	0.54	0.46	< 0.005	0.04	—	0.04	0.04	—	0.04	—	1,487	1,487	0.11	0.01	—	1,492
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.69	36.5	41.2	0.48	0.01	—	56.7
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59.2	0.00	59.2	5.91	0.00	—	207
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.33	0.33
Total	8.61	8.01	6.10	62.9	0.16	0.15	13.8	13.9	0.14	3.49	3.63	63.9	17,345	17,408	7.01	0.68	32.5	17,820
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	4.93	4.42	6.00	39.7	0.14	0.10	13.8	13.9	0.09	3.49	3.58	—	14,058	14,058	0.52	0.68	0.83	14,275
Area	2.03	2.03	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Energy	0.06	0.03	0.54	0.46	< 0.005	0.04	—	0.04	0.04	—	0.04	—	1,487	1,487	0.11	0.01	—	1,492
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.69	36.5	41.2	0.48	0.01	—	56.7
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59.2	0.00	59.2	5.91	0.00	—	207
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.33	0.33
Total	7.02	6.48	6.54	40.2	0.14	0.14	13.8	13.9	0.13	3.49	3.62	63.9	15,581	15,645	7.03	0.70	1.16	16,031
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	3.70	3.33	4.11	32.5	0.10	0.07	9.76	9.83	0.07	2.48	2.54	—	10,533	10,533	0.36	0.48	9.91	10,695

Area	2.35	2.32	0.02	1.81	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	7.45	7.45	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	7.47
Energy	0.06	0.03	0.54	0.46	< 0.005	0.04	—	0.04	0.04	—	0.04	—	1,487	1,487	0.11	0.01	—	1,492
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.69	36.5	41.2	0.48	0.01	—	56.7
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59.2	0.00	59.2	5.91	0.00	—	207
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.33	0.33
Total	6.11	5.69	4.67	34.8	0.11	0.11	9.76	9.87	0.11	2.48	2.58	63.9	12,064	12,128	6.87	0.50	10.2	12,458
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	0.68	0.61	0.75	5.93	0.02	0.01	1.78	1.79	0.01	0.45	0.46	—	1,744	1,744	0.06	0.08	1.64	1,771
Area	0.43	0.42	< 0.005	0.33	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	1.23	1.23	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.24
Energy	0.01	0.01	0.10	0.08	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	246	246	0.02	< 0.005	—	247
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.78	6.04	6.81	0.08	< 0.005	—	9.39
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.79	0.00	9.79	0.98	0.00	—	34.3
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.05	0.05
Total	1.11	1.04	0.85	6.35	0.02	0.02	1.78	1.80	0.02	0.45	0.47	10.6	1,997	2,008	1.14	0.08	1.69	2,063

4. Operations Emissions Details

4.1. Mobile Emissions by Land Use

4.1.1. Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Elementary School	5.87	5.35	5.52	58.8	0.15	0.10	13.8	13.9	0.09	3.49	3.58	—	15,806	15,806	0.50	0.66	32.1	16,049
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Total	5.87	5.35	5.52	58.8	0.15	0.10	13.8	13.9	0.09	3.49	3.58	—	15,806	15,806	0.50	0.66	32.1	16,049
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Elementary School	4.93	4.42	6.00	39.7	0.14	0.10	13.8	13.9	0.09	3.49	3.58	—	14,058	14,058	0.52	0.68	0.83	14,275
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	4.93	4.42	6.00	39.7	0.14	0.10	13.8	13.9	0.09	3.49	3.58	—	14,058	14,058	0.52	0.68	0.83	14,275
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Elementary School	0.68	0.61	0.75	5.93	0.02	0.01	1.78	1.79	0.01	0.45	0.46	—	1,744	1,744	0.06	0.08	1.64	1,771
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	0.68	0.61	0.75	5.93	0.02	0.01	1.78	1.79	0.01	0.45	0.46	—	1,744	1,744	0.06	0.08	1.64	1,771

4.2. Energy

4.2.1. Electricity Emissions By Land Use - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Elementary School	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	801	801	0.05	0.01	—	804
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38.0	38.0	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	38.2
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	839	839	0.05	0.01	—	842

Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Elementary School	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	801	801	0.05	0.01	—	804
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38.0	38.0	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	38.2
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	839	839	0.05	0.01	—	842
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Elementary School	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	133	133	0.01	< 0.005	—	133
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.30	6.30	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	6.32
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	139	139	0.01	< 0.005	—	139

4.2.3. Natural Gas Emissions By Land Use - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Elementary School	0.06	0.03	0.54	0.46	< 0.005	0.04	—	0.04	0.04	—	0.04	—	648	648	0.06	< 0.005	—	650
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	0.06	0.03	0.54	0.46	< 0.005	0.04	—	0.04	0.04	—	0.04	—	648	648	0.06	< 0.005	—	650
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Elementary	0.06	0.03	0.54	0.46	< 0.005	0.04	—	0.04	0.04	—	0.04	—	648	648	0.06	< 0.005	—	650
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	0.06	0.03	0.54	0.46	< 0.005	0.04	—	0.04	0.04	—	0.04	—	648	648	0.06	< 0.005	—	650
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Elementary School	0.01	0.01	0.10	0.08	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	107	107	0.01	< 0.005	—	108
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	0.01	0.01	0.10	0.08	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	107	107	0.01	< 0.005	—	108

4.3. Area Emissions by Source

4.3.1. Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Source	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer Products	1.81	1.81	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	0.22	0.22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Landscape Equipment	0.65	0.60	0.03	3.67	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	15.1	15.1	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	15.2
Total	2.68	2.63	0.03	3.67	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	15.1	15.1	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	15.2

Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer Products	1.81	1.81	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	0.22	0.22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	2.03	2.03	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer Products	0.33	0.33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	0.04	0.04	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Landscape Equipment	0.06	0.05	< 0.005	0.33	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	1.23	1.23	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.24
Total	0.43	0.42	< 0.005	0.33	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	1.23	1.23	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.24

4.4. Water Emissions by Land Use

4.4.1. Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Element School	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.69	36.5	41.2	0.48	0.01	—	56.7
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.69	36.5	41.2	0.48	0.01	—	56.7
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Element ary School	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.69	36.5	41.2	0.48	0.01	—	56.7
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.69	36.5	41.2	0.48	0.01	—	56.7
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Element ary School	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.78	6.04	6.81	0.08	< 0.005	—	9.39
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.78	6.04	6.81	0.08	< 0.005	—	9.39

4.5. Waste Emissions by Land Use

4.5.1. Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Element ary School	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59.2	0.00	59.2	5.91	0.00	—	207

Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59.2	0.00	59.2	5.91	0.00	—	207
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Elementary School	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59.2	0.00	59.2	5.91	0.00	—	207
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59.2	0.00	59.2	5.91	0.00	—	207
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Elementary School	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.79	0.00	9.79	0.98	0.00	—	34.3
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.79	0.00	9.79	0.98	0.00	—	34.3

4.6. Refrigerant Emissions by Land Use

4.6.1. Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Elementary School	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.33	0.33
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.33	0.33

Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Elementary School	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.33	0.33
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.33	0.33
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Elementary School	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.05	0.05
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.05	0.05

4.7. Offroad Emissions By Equipment Type

4.7.1. Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Equipment Type	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.8. Stationary Emissions By Equipment Type

4.8.1. Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Equipment Type	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.9. User Defined Emissions By Equipment Type

4.9.1. Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Equipment Type	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.10. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type

4.10.1. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Vegetation	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.10.2. Above and Belowground Carbon Accumulation by Land Use Type - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.10.3. Avoided and Sequestered Emissions by Species - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Species	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avoided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sequestered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Removed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avoided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sequestered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Removed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avoided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sequestered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Removed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

5. Activity Data

5.9. Operational Mobile Sources

5.9.1. Unmitigated

Land Use Type	Trips/Weekday	Trips/Saturday	Trips/Sunday	Trips/Year	VM/Weekday	VM/Saturday	VM/Sunday	VM/Year
Elementary School	1,648	0.00	0.00	429,727	19,459	0.00	0.00	5,073,244
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

5.10. Operational Area Sources

5.10.1. Hearths

5.10.1.1. Unmitigated

5.10.2. Architectural Coatings

Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Parking Area Coated (sq ft)
0	0.00	126,660	42,220	1,788

5.10.3. Landscape Equipment

Season	Unit	Value
Snow Days	day/yr	0.00
Summer Days	day/yr	180

5.11. Operational Energy Consumption

5.11.1. Unmitigated

Electricity (kWh/yr) and CO2 and CH4 and N2O and Natural Gas (kBtu/yr)

Land Use	Electricity (kWh/yr)	CO2	CH4	N2O	Natural Gas (kBtu/yr)
Elementary School	549,542	532	0.0330	0.0040	2,021,531
Parking Lot	26,100	532	0.0330	0.0040	0.00

5.12. Operational Water and Wastewater Consumption

5.12.1. Unmitigated

Land Use	Indoor Water (gal/year)	Outdoor Water (gal/year)
Elementary School	2,448,500	4,170,136
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00

5.13. Operational Waste Generation

5.13.1. Unmitigated

Land Use	Waste (ton/year)	Cogeneration (kWh/year)
Elementary School	110	—
Parking Lot	0.00	—

5.14. Operational Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment

5.14.1. Unmitigated

Land Use Type	Equipment Type	Refrigerant	GWP	Quantity (kg)	Operations Leak Rate	Service Leak Rate	Times Serviced
Elementary School	Household refrigerators and/or freezers	R-134a	1,430	0.02	0.60	0.00	1.00
Elementary School	Other commercial A/C and heat pumps	R-410A	2,088	< 0.005	4.00	4.00	18.0
Elementary School	Stand-alone retail refrigerators and freezers	R-134a	1,430	< 0.005	1.00	0.00	1.00
Elementary School	Walk-in refrigerators and freezers	R-404A	3,922	< 0.005	7.50	7.50	20.0

5.15. Operational Off-Road Equipment

5.15.1. Unmitigated

Equipment Type	Fuel Type	Engine Tier	Number per Day	Hours Per Day	Horsepower	Load Factor

5.16. Stationary Sources

5.16.1. Emergency Generators and Fire Pumps

Equipment Type	Fuel Type	Number per Day	Hours per Day	Hours per Year	Horsepower	Load Factor

5.16.2. Process Boilers

Equipment Type	Fuel Type	Number	Boiler Rating (MMBtu/hr)	Daily Heat Input (MMBtu/day)	Annual Heat Input (MMBtu/yr)

5.17. User Defined

Equipment Type	Fuel Type

5.18. Vegetation

5.18.1. Land Use Change

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

Vegetation Land Use Type	Vegetation Soil Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres

5.18.1. Biomass Cover Type

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

Biomass Cover Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres

5.18.2. Sequestration

5.18.2.1. Unmitigated

Tree Type	Number	Electricity Saved (kWh/year)	Natural Gas Saved (btu/year)

8. User Changes to Default Data

Screen	Justification
Land Use	Phase 2 of the Project includes the demolition of 39,994 square feet of existing modular buildings and relocatables and modernization of 16,223 square feet of existing permanent and modular buildings.
Construction: Construction Phases	Construction schedule based on timeline provided by district with start date of March 2029 and completion in June 2029 for Phase 2B.

Bubbling Wells Modernization Existing Operations Custom Report

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4.4.1. Unmitigated

4.5. Waste Emissions by Land Use

4.5.1. Unmitigated

4.6. Refrigerant Emissions by Land Use

4.6.1. Unmitigated

4.7. Offroad Emissions By Equipment Type

4.7.1. Unmitigated

4.8. Stationary Emissions By Equipment Type

4.8.1. Unmitigated

4.9. User Defined Emissions By Equipment Type

4.9.1. Unmitigated

4.10. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type

4.10.1. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type - Unmitigated

4.10.2. Above and Belowground Carbon Accumulation by Land Use Type - Unmitigated

4.10.3. Avoided and Sequestered Emissions by Species - Unmitigated

5. Activity Data

5.9. Operational Mobile Sources

5.9.1. Unmitigated

5.10. Operational Area Sources

5.10.1. Hearths

5.10.1.1. Unmitigated

5.10.2. Architectural Coatings

5.10.3. Landscape Equipment

5.11. Operational Energy Consumption

5.11.1. Unmitigated

5.12. Operational Water and Wastewater Consumption

5.12.1. Unmitigated

5.13. Operational Waste Generation

5.13.1. Unmitigated

5.14. Operational Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment

5.14.1. Unmitigated

5.15. Operational Off-Road Equipment

5.15.1. Unmitigated

5.16. Stationary Sources

5.16.1. Emergency Generators and Fire Pumps

5.16.2. Process Boilers

5.17. User Defined

5.18. Vegetation

5.18.1. Land Use Change

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

5.18.1. Biomass Cover Type

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

5.18.2. Sequestration

5.18.2.1. Unmitigated

8. User Changes to Default Data

1. Basic Project Information

1.1. Basic Project Information

Data Field	Value
Project Name	Bubbling Wells Modernization Existing Operations
Operational Year	2025
Lead Agency	—
Land Use Scale	Project/site
Analysis Level for Defaults	County
Windspeed (m/s)	3.30
Precipitation (days)	11.2
Location	33.93868047151527, -116.48620694454667
County	Riverside-Salton Sea
City	Unincorporated
Air District	South Coast AQMD
Air Basin	Salton Sea
TAZ	5640
EDFZ	11
Electric Utility	Southern California Edison
Gas Utility	Southern California Gas
App Version	2022.1.1.29

1.2. Land Use Types

Land Use Subtype	Size	Unit	Lot Acreage	Building Area (sq ft)	Landscape Area (sq ft)	Special Landscape Area (sq ft)	Population	Description
Elementary School	55.2	1000sqft	18.0	55,184	100,000	100,000	—	—
Parking Lot	110	Space	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—	—

1.3. User-Selected Emission Reduction Measures by Emissions Sector

No measures selected

2. Emissions Summary

2.4. Operations Emissions Compared Against Thresholds

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Un/Mit.	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	6.76	6.29	5.16	51.0	0.11	0.11	8.99	9.10	0.10	2.28	2.38	41.7	12,382	12,423	4.65	0.51	38.5	12,730
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	5.41	4.97	5.56	32.7	0.10	0.11	8.99	9.10	0.10	2.28	2.38	41.7	11,093	11,135	4.67	0.53	1.21	11,409
Average Daily (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	4.64	4.31	3.93	28.0	0.08	0.09	6.37	6.46	0.08	1.62	1.70	41.7	8,567	8,609	4.54	0.37	12.0	8,845
Annual (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.85	0.79	0.72	5.11	0.01	0.02	1.16	1.18	0.01	0.30	0.31	6.91	1,418	1,425	0.75	0.06	1.99	1,464
Exceeds (Daily Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Threshold	—	55.0	55.0	550	150	—	—	150	—	—	55.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	—	No	No	No	No	—	—	No	—	—	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exceeds (Average Daily)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Threshold	—	55.0	55.0	550	150	—	—	150	—	—	55.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	—	No	No	No	No	—	—	No	—	—	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

2.5. Operations Emissions by Sector, Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Sector	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	4.98	4.55	4.78	48.3	0.11	0.08	8.99	9.07	0.07	2.28	2.35	—	11,394	11,394	0.40	0.50	38.3	11,591
Area	1.75	1.71	0.02	2.40	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	9.87	9.87	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	9.91
Energy	0.04	0.02	0.35	0.30	< 0.005	0.03	—	0.03	0.03	—	0.03	—	947	947	0.07	< 0.005	—	950
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.07	30.6	33.7	0.32	0.01	—	43.9
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38.7	0.00	38.7	3.86	0.00	—	135
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.21	0.21
Total	6.76	6.29	5.16	51.0	0.11	0.11	8.99	9.10	0.10	2.28	2.38	41.7	12,382	12,423	4.65	0.51	38.5	12,730
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	4.05	3.63	5.20	32.4	0.10	0.08	8.99	9.07	0.07	2.28	2.35	—	10,116	10,116	0.42	0.51	0.99	10,280
Area	1.32	1.32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Energy	0.04	0.02	0.35	0.30	< 0.005	0.03	—	0.03	0.03	—	0.03	—	947	947	0.07	< 0.005	—	950
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.07	30.6	33.7	0.32	0.01	—	43.9
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38.7	0.00	38.7	3.86	0.00	—	135
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.21	0.21
Total	5.41	4.97	5.56	32.7	0.10	0.11	8.99	9.10	0.10	2.28	2.38	41.7	11,093	11,135	4.67	0.53	1.21	11,409
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	3.07	2.77	3.56	26.5	0.07	0.06	6.37	6.43	0.05	1.62	1.67	—	7,585	7,585	0.29	0.36	11.8	7,711

Area	1.53	1.52	0.01	1.18	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	4.87	4.87	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	4.88
Energy	0.04	0.02	0.35	0.30	< 0.005	0.03	—	0.03	0.03	—	0.03	—	947	947	0.07	< 0.005	—	950
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.07	30.6	33.7	0.32	0.01	—	43.9
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38.7	0.00	38.7	3.86	0.00	—	135
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.21	0.21
Total	4.64	4.31	3.93	28.0	0.08	0.09	6.37	6.46	0.08	1.62	1.70	41.7	8,567	8,609	4.54	0.37	12.0	8,845
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	0.56	0.51	0.65	4.84	0.01	0.01	1.16	1.17	0.01	0.30	0.30	—	1,256	1,256	0.05	0.06	1.96	1,277
Area	0.28	0.28	< 0.005	0.22	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	0.81	0.81	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.81
Energy	0.01	< 0.005	0.06	0.05	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	157	157	0.01	< 0.005	—	157
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.51	5.07	5.58	0.05	< 0.005	—	7.26
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.40	0.00	6.40	0.64	0.00	—	22.4
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.04	0.04
Total	0.85	0.79	0.72	5.11	0.01	0.02	1.16	1.18	0.01	0.30	0.31	6.91	1,418	1,425	0.75	0.06	1.99	1,464

4. Operations Emissions Details

4.1. Mobile Emissions by Land Use

4.1.1. Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Elementary School	4.98	4.55	4.78	48.3	0.11	0.08	8.99	9.07	0.07	2.28	2.35	—	11,394	11,394	0.40	0.50	38.3	11,591
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Total	4.98	4.55	4.78	48.3	0.11	0.08	8.99	9.07	0.07	2.28	2.35	—	11,394	11,394	0.40	0.50	38.3	11,591
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Elementary School	4.05	3.63	5.20	32.4	0.10	0.08	8.99	9.07	0.07	2.28	2.35	—	10,116	10,116	0.42	0.51	0.99	10,280
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	4.05	3.63	5.20	32.4	0.10	0.08	8.99	9.07	0.07	2.28	2.35	—	10,116	10,116	0.42	0.51	0.99	10,280
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Elementary School	0.56	0.51	0.65	4.84	0.01	0.01	1.16	1.17	0.01	0.30	0.30	—	1,256	1,256	0.05	0.06	1.96	1,277
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	0.56	0.51	0.65	4.84	0.01	0.01	1.16	1.17	0.01	0.30	0.30	—	1,256	1,256	0.05	0.06	1.96	1,277

4.2. Energy

4.2.1. Electricity Emissions By Land Use - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Elementary School	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	523	523	0.03	< 0.005	—	525
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	523	523	0.03	< 0.005	—	525

Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Elementary School	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	523	523	0.03	< 0.005	—	525
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	523	523	0.03	< 0.005	—	525
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Elementary School	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	86.7	86.7	0.01	< 0.005	—	87.0
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	86.7	86.7	0.01	< 0.005	—	87.0

4.2.3. Natural Gas Emissions By Land Use - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Elementary School	0.04	0.02	0.35	0.30	< 0.005	0.03	—	0.03	0.03	—	0.03	—	423	423	0.04	< 0.005	—	425
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	0.04	0.02	0.35	0.30	< 0.005	0.03	—	0.03	0.03	—	0.03	—	423	423	0.04	< 0.005	—	425
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Elementary	0.04	0.02	0.35	0.30	< 0.005	0.03	—	0.03	0.03	—	0.03	—	423	423	0.04	< 0.005	—	425
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	0.04	0.02	0.35	0.30	< 0.005	0.03	—	0.03	0.03	—	0.03	—	423	423	0.04	< 0.005	—	425
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Elementary School	0.01	< 0.005	0.06	0.05	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	70.1	70.1	0.01	< 0.005	—	70.3
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	0.01	< 0.005	0.06	0.05	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	70.1	70.1	0.01	< 0.005	—	70.3

4.3. Area Emissions by Source

4.3.1. Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Source	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer Products	1.18	1.18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	0.14	0.14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Landscape Equipment	0.43	0.39	0.02	2.40	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	9.87	9.87	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	9.91
Total	1.75	1.71	0.02	2.40	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	9.87	9.87	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	9.91

Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer Products	1.18	1.18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	0.14	0.14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1.32	1.32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer Products	0.22	0.22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	0.03	0.03	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Landscape Equipment	0.04	0.04	< 0.005	0.22	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	0.81	0.81	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.81
Total	0.28	0.28	< 0.005	0.22	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	0.81	0.81	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.81

4.4. Water Emissions by Land Use

4.4.1. Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Element School	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.07	30.6	33.7	0.32	0.01	—	43.9
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.07	30.6	33.7	0.32	0.01	—	43.9
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Element ary School	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.07	30.6	33.7	0.32	0.01	—	43.9
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.07	30.6	33.7	0.32	0.01	—	43.9
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Element ary School	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.51	5.07	5.58	0.05	< 0.005	—	7.26
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.51	5.07	5.58	0.05	< 0.005	—	7.26

4.5. Waste Emissions by Land Use

4.5.1. Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Element ary School	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38.7	0.00	38.7	3.86	0.00	—	135

Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38.7	0.00	38.7	3.86	0.00	—	135
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Elementary School	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38.7	0.00	38.7	3.86	0.00	—	135
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38.7	0.00	38.7	3.86	0.00	—	135
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Elementary School	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.40	0.00	6.40	0.64	0.00	—	22.4
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.40	0.00	6.40	0.64	0.00	—	22.4

4.6. Refrigerant Emissions by Land Use

4.6.1. Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Elementary School	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.21	0.21
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.21	0.21

Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Elementary School	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.21	0.21
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.21	0.21
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Elementary School	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.04	0.04
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.04	0.04

4.7. Offroad Emissions By Equipment Type

4.7.1. Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Equipment Type	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.8. Stationary Emissions By Equipment Type

4.8.1. Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Equipm ent Type	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.9. User Defined Emissions By Equipment Type

4.9.1. Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Equipm ent Type	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.10. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type

4.10.1. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Vegetation	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.10.2. Above and Belowground Carbon Accumulation by Land Use Type - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.10.3. Avoided and Sequestered Emissions by Species - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Species	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avoided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sequestered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Removed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avoided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sequestered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Removed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avoided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sequestered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Removed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

5. Activity Data

5.9. Operational Mobile Sources

5.9.1. Unmitigated

Land Use Type	Trips/Weekday	Trips/Saturday	Trips/Sunday	Trips/Year	VMT/Weekday	VMT/Saturday	VMT/Sunday	VMT/Year
Elementary School	1,077	0.00	0.00	280,839	12,717	0.00	0.00	3,315,513
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

5.10. Operational Area Sources

5.10.1. Hearths

5.10.1.1. Unmitigated

5.10.2. Architectural Coatings

Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Parking Area Coated (sq ft)
0	0.00	82,776	27,592	—

5.10.3. Landscape Equipment

Season	Unit	Value
Snow Days	day/yr	0.00
Summer Days	day/yr	180

5.11. Operational Energy Consumption

5.11.1. Unmitigated

Electricity (kWh/yr) and CO2 and CH4 and N2O and Natural Gas (kBtu/yr)

Land Use	Electricity (kWh/yr)	CO2	CH4	N2O	Natural Gas (kBtu/yr)
Elementary School	359,142	532	0.0330	0.0040	1,321,129
Parking Lot	0.00	532	0.0330	0.0040	0.00

5.12. Operational Water and Wastewater Consumption

5.12.1. Unmitigated

Land Use	Indoor Water (gal/year)	Outdoor Water (gal/year)
Elementary School	1,600,166	4,170,136
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00

5.13. Operational Waste Generation

5.13.1. Unmitigated

Land Use	Waste (ton/year)	Cogeneration (kWh/year)
Elementary School	71.7	—
Parking Lot	0.00	—

5.14. Operational Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment

5.14.1. Unmitigated

Land Use Type	Equipment Type	Refrigerant	GWP	Quantity (kg)	Operations Leak Rate	Service Leak Rate	Times Serviced
Elementary School	Household refrigerators and/or freezers	R-134a	1,430	0.02	0.60	0.00	1.00
Elementary School	Other commercial A/C and heat pumps	R-410A	2,088	< 0.005	4.00	4.00	18.0
Elementary School	Stand-alone retail refrigerators and freezers	R-134a	1,430	< 0.005	1.00	0.00	1.00
Elementary School	Walk-in refrigerators and freezers	R-404A	3,922	< 0.005	7.50	7.50	20.0

5.15. Operational Off-Road Equipment

5.15.1. Unmitigated

Equipment Type	Fuel Type	Engine Tier	Number per Day	Hours Per Day	Horsepower	Load Factor

5.16. Stationary Sources

5.16.1. Emergency Generators and Fire Pumps

Equipment Type	Fuel Type	Number per Day	Hours per Day	Hours per Year	Horsepower	Load Factor

5.16.2. Process Boilers

Equipment Type	Fuel Type	Number	Boiler Rating (MMBtu/hr)	Daily Heat Input (MMBtu/day)	Annual Heat Input (MMBtu/yr)

5.17. User Defined

Equipment Type	Fuel Type

5.18. Vegetation

5.18.1. Land Use Change

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

Vegetation Land Use Type	Vegetation Soil Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres

5.18.1. Biomass Cover Type

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

Biomass Cover Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres

5.18.2. Sequestration

5.18.2.1. Unmitigated

Tree Type	Number	Electricity Saved (kWh/year)	Natural Gas Saved (btu/year)

8. User Changes to Default Data

Screen	Justification
Land Use	Existing School is 55,184 square feet of building space on the 17.99 acre Project Site.
Construction: Construction Phases	Construction schedule based on timeline provided by district with start date of March 2029 and completion in June 2029 for Phase 2B.



APPENDIX B

Biological Resources Report



April 4, 2025

MERIDIAN

Attention: *Grace Bridges*

SUBJECT: Biological Assessment for the Proposed Bubbling Wells Elementary Modernization Project Located at 67501 Camino Campanero, Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California

Introduction

This report contains the findings of ELMT Consulting's (ELMT) biological review for the proposed Bubbling Wells Elementary Modernization Project located at 67501 Camino Campanero, Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California. It should be noted that the Palm Springs Unified School District is not a permittee under the Coachella Valley Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (CVMSHCP) and the rules and regulations of the CVMSHCP do not apply to this project. Therefore, the proposed Project would not conflict with any adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan.

The review was conducted to determine if any biological surveys, mitigation measures, or permits would be required for the school's modernization project. Special attention was given to the suitability of the on-site habitat to support special-status species identified by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife's (CDFW) California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) and other electronic databases as potentially occurring on or within the general vicinity of the project site. Special attention was given to the suitability of the on-site habitat to support special-status species known to occur in the area and potential jurisdictional drainage features.

Project Location

The project site is generally located north of Interstate 10, west of State Route 177, and south and east of State Route 62 in the City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California. The site is depicted on the Seven Palms Valley quadrangle of the United States Geological Survey's (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic map series in Section 5 of Township 3 South, Range 5 East. Specifically, the project site is bounded to the west by vacant land with Avenida Florencia beyond, to the south by residential development, to the east by Bubbling Wells Road, and to the north by Camino Campanero within APN 656-160-022. Refer to Exhibit 1-3 in Attachment A.

Project Description

The project proposes to modernize the existing buildings within the Bubbling Wells Elementary campus. Refer to Attachment D, *Site Plan*.

Existing Site Condition

The project site occurs in an area that is comprised of a mix of undeveloped, vacant land and residential

development. The site is bounded to the west by vacant land with Avenida Florencia and additional residential development beyond, to the south by residential development with Camino Campesino beyond, to the east by Bubbling Wells Road with residential development beyond, and to the north by Camino Campanero with vacant, undeveloped land beyond. At present, the project site supports the existing Bubbling Wells Elementary school campus. The site has been subject to existing development and anthropogenic disturbances associated with active school activity.

Topography and Soils

The project site is generally flat with limited topographic relief. On-site elevation ranges from 874 to 900 feet above mean sea level, and slopes slightly from northeast to southwest. Based on the NRCS USDA Web Soil Survey, the project site is underlain by Carsitas fine sand (0 to 5 percent slopes). Soils on-site have been mechanically disturbed and heavily compacted from historic land uses (i.e., existing development, vehicle access and parking, and surrounding development).

Jurisdictional Areas

There are three key agencies that regulate activities within inland streams, wetlands, and riparian areas in California. The Corps Regulatory Branch regulates discharge of dredge or fill materials into “waters of the United States” pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act. Of the State agencies, the CDFW regulates alterations to streambed and bank under Fish and Wildlife Code Sections 1600 et seq., and the Regional Board regulates discharges into surface waters pursuant to Section 401 of the CWA and the California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act.

The NWI does not identify any jurisdictional or wetland features as occurring on the project site. Further, no blue-line streams have been recorded on the project site. No jurisdictional drainage and/or wetland features were observed on the project site. Therefore, development of the proposed project will not result in impacts to Corps, Regional Board, or CDFW jurisdiction and regulatory approvals will not be required.

Migratory Corridors and Linkages

The project site has not been identified as occurring in a wildlife corridor or linkage. The proposed project will be confined to existing areas that have been heavily disturbed and are isolated from regional wildlife corridors and linkages. In addition, there are no riparian corridors, creeks, or useful patches of steppingstone habitat (natural areas) within or connecting the site to a recognized wildlife corridor or linkage. As such, implementation of the proposed project is not expected to impact wildlife movement opportunities. Therefore, impacts to wildlife corridors or linkages are not expected to occur.

Special-Status Biological Resources

The CNDDDB was queried for reported locations of special-status plant and wildlife species as well as natural communities of special concern in the Seven Palms Valley USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle. Only one quadrangle was used due to the proximity of the site to quadrangle boundaries and regional topography. A search of published records within this quadrangle was conducted using the CNDDDB Rarefind 5 online software and the CDFW BIOS database and the CNPS Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California that supplied information regarding the distribution and habitats of vascular plants in the vicinity of the project site. The literature search identified five (5) special-status plant species and thirty-eight (38) special-status wildlife species as having potential to occur within the Seven Palms Valley quadrangle. One

(1) special-status plant community was identified as occurring within this quadrangle. Special-status plant and wildlife species were evaluated for their potential to occur within the project site based on habitat requirements, availability and quality of suitable habitat, and known distributions. Species determined to have the potential to occur within the general vicinity are presented in *Table C-1: Potentially Occurring Special-Status Biological Resources*, provided in Attachment C. Refer to Table C-1 for a determination regarding the potential occurrence of special-status plant and wildlife species within the project site.

Special-Status Plants

Based on habitat requirements for specific special-status plant species, the availability and quality of habitats needed by each species, and known distributions, it was determined that the project site does not have the potential to support any special-status plant species listed as occurring within the Seven Palms Valley quadrangle, and all are presumed to be absent.

Special-Status Wildlife

Based on habitat requirements for specific species and the availability and quality of on-site habitats, it was determined that the proposed project site does not have the potential to support any special-status wildlife species listed as occurring within the Seven Palms Valley quadrangle, and all are presumed to be absent.

Special-Status Plant Communities

The CNDDDB identifies one special-status plant community as occurring within the Seven Palms Valley quadrangle: desert fan palm oasis. This plant community is absent from the project site and will not be impacted from project development

Critical Habitat

The project site is not located with federally designated Critical Habitat. The nearest designated Critical Habitat is located approximately 2.23 miles to the southeast for spreading navarretia (*Navarretia fossalis*). Therefore, the loss or adverse modification of Critical Habitat will not occur as a result of proposed project implementation, and consultation with the USFWS will not be required for implementation of the proposed project.

Conclusion

Based literature review and existing site conditions discussed in this report, implementation of the project will have no significant impacts on federally or State listed species known to occur in the general vicinity of the project site. Additionally, the project will have no effect on designated Critical Habitat or regional wildlife corridors/linkage because none exists within the area. No jurisdictional drainage and/or wetland features were identified within the project site. No further surveys are recommended. With completion of the recommendations provided below, no impacts to year-round, seasonal, or special-status avian residents or special-status species will occur from implementation of the proposed project.

Recommendations

Migratory Bird Treaty Act and Fish and Game Code

Nesting birds are protected pursuant to the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and California Fish and Game Code (Sections 3503, 3503.5, 3511, and 3513 prohibit the take, possession, or destruction of birds,

their nests or eggs). In order to protect migratory bird species, a nesting bird clearance survey should be conducted prior to any ground disturbance or vegetation removal activities that may disrupt the birds during the nesting season.

If construction occurs between February 1st and August 31st, a pre-construction clearance survey for nesting birds should be conducted within three (3) days of the start of any vegetation removal or ground disturbing activities to ensure that no nesting birds will be disturbed during construction. The biologist conducting the clearance survey should document a negative survey with a brief letter report indicating that no impacts to active avian nests will occur. If an active avian nest is discovered during the pre-construction clearance survey, construction activities should stay outside of a no-disturbance buffer. The size of the no-disturbance buffer will be determined by the wildlife biologist and will depend on the level of noise and/or surrounding anthropogenic disturbances, line of sight between the nest and the construction activity, type and duration of construction activity, ambient noise, species habituation, and topographical barriers. These factors will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis when developing buffer distances. Limits of construction to avoid an active nest will be established in the field with flagging, fencing, or other appropriate barriers; and construction personnel will be instructed on the sensitivity of nest areas. A biological monitor should be present to delineate the boundaries of the buffer area and to monitor the active nest to ensure that nesting behavior is not adversely affected by the construction activity. Once the young have fledged and left the nest, or the nest otherwise becomes inactive under natural conditions, construction activities within the buffer area can occur.

Please do not hesitate to contact Travis McGill at (909) 816-1646 or travismcgill@elmtconsulting.com should you have any questions.

Sincerely,



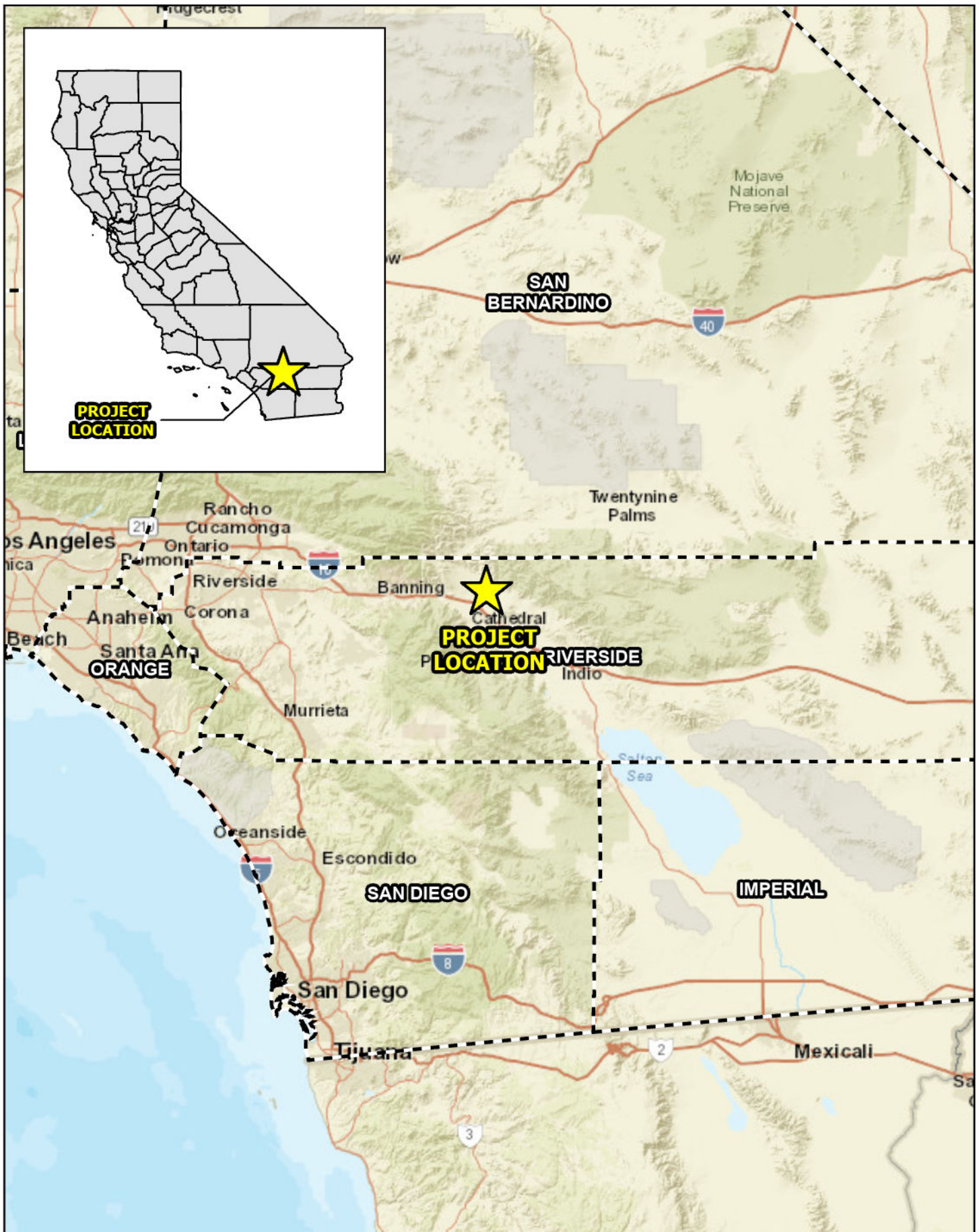
Travis J. McGill
Director

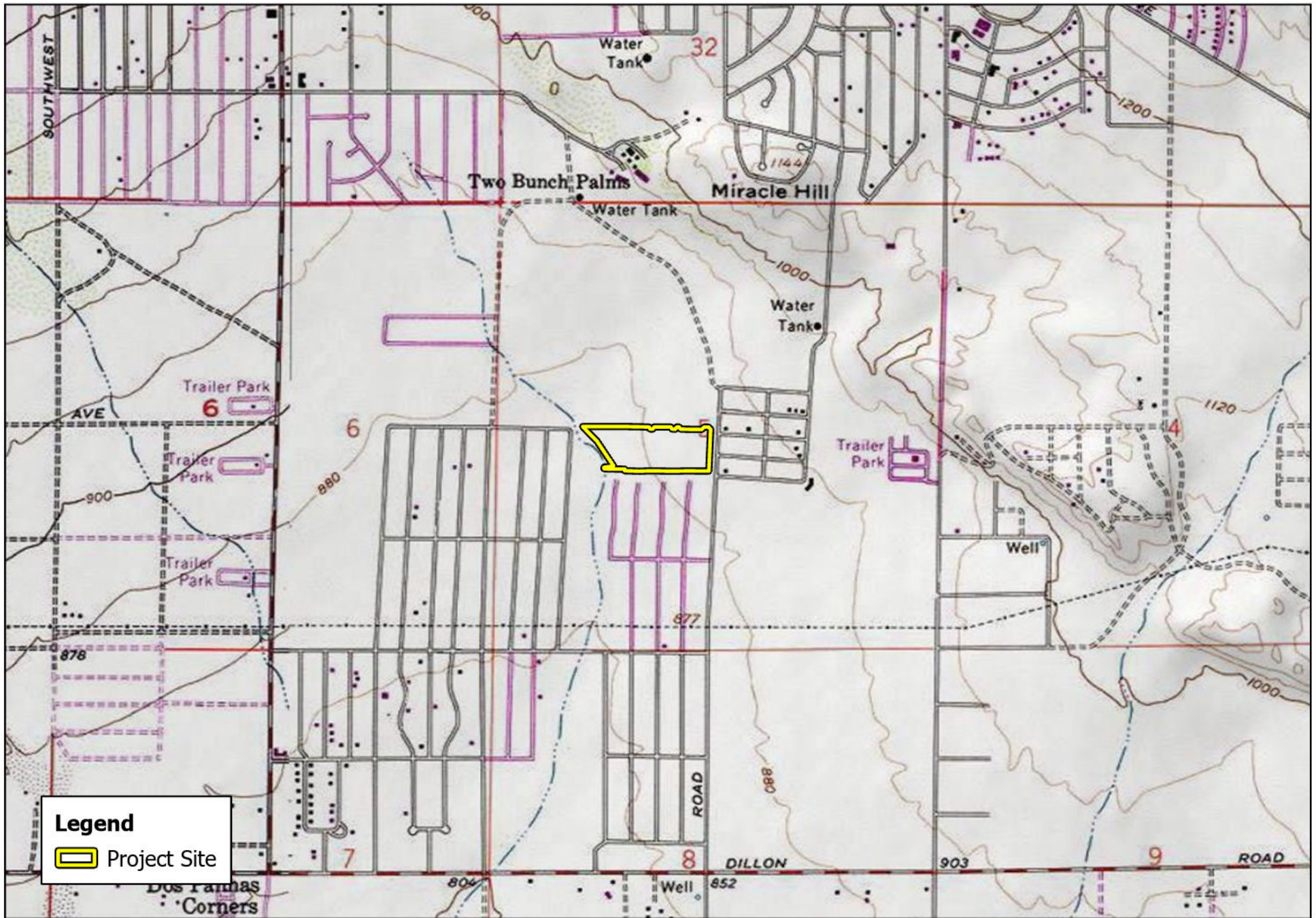
Attachments:

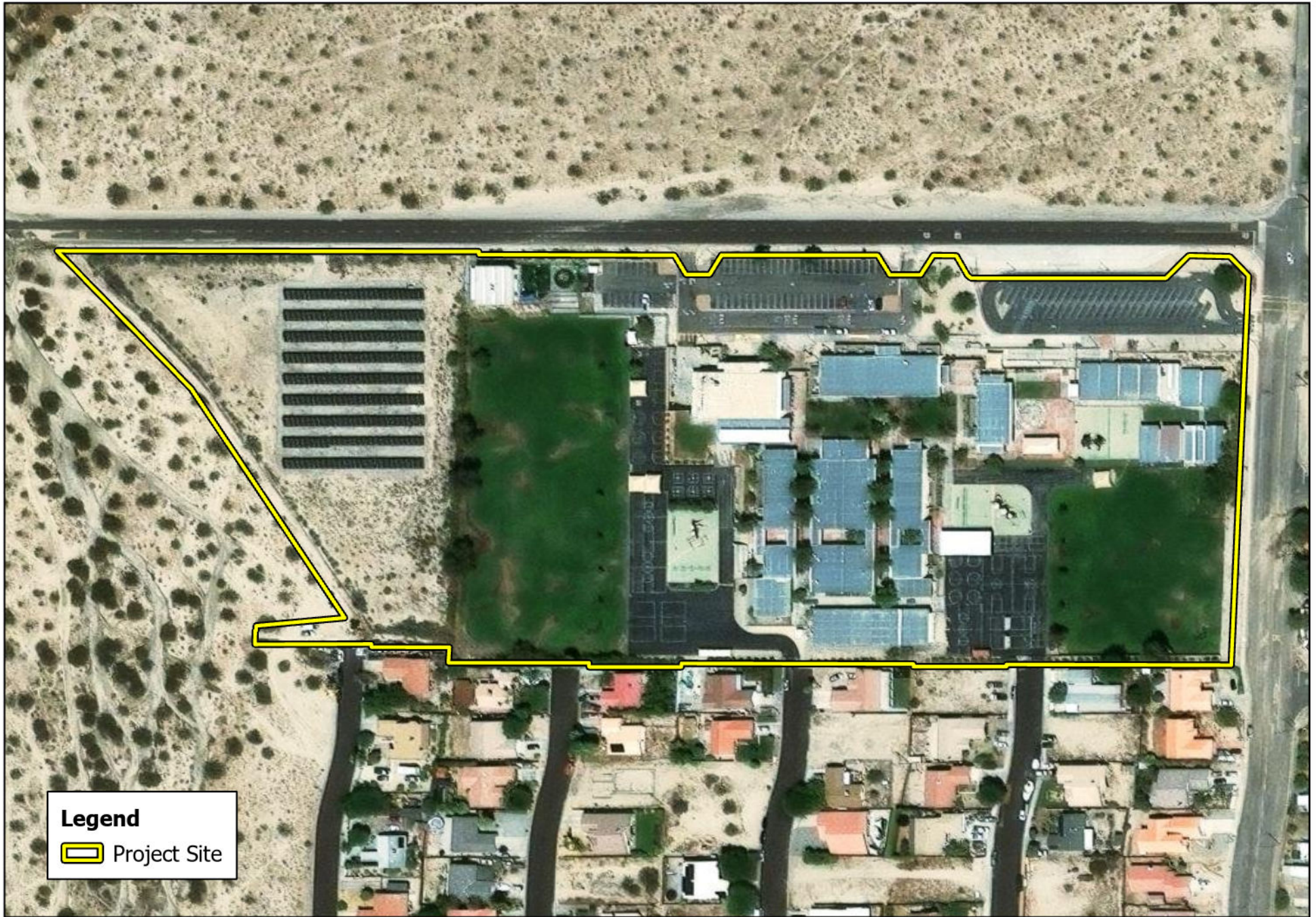
- A. *Project Exhibits*
- B. *Potentially Occurring Special-Status Biological Resources*
- C. *Regulations*
- D. *Site Plan*

Attachment A

Project Exhibits







Legend

 Project Site



Source: ESRI Aerial Imagery, Riverside County

BIOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
BUBBLING WELLS ELEMENTARY MODERNIZATION
Project Site

Attachment B

Potentially Occurring Special-Status Biological Resources

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	CDFW Listing	CNPS Rare Plant Rank	Potential to Occur
Special-Status Wildlife Species						
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	Coopers hawk	None	None	WL	-	Presumed Absent
<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	sharp-shinned hawk	None	None	WL	-	Presumed Absent
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	pallid bat	None	None	SSC	-	Presumed Absent
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	golden eagle	None	None	FP WL	-	Presumed Absent
<i>Asio otus</i>	long-eared owl	None	None	SSC	-	Presumed Absent
<i>Athene cunicularia</i>	burrowing owl	None	CE	SSC	-	Presumed Absent
<i>Calypte costae</i>	Costas hummingbird	None	None	-	-	Presumed Absent
<i>Chaetodipus fallax pallidus</i>	pallid San Diego pocket mouse	None	None	-	-	Presumed Absent
<i>Chaetura vauxi</i>	Vauxs swift	None	None	SSC	-	Presumed Absent
<i>Circus hudsonius</i>	northern harrier	None	None	SSC	-	Presumed Absent
<i>Contopus cooperi</i>	olive-sided flycatcher	None	None	SSC	-	Presumed Absent
<i>Crotalus ruber</i>	red-diamond rattlesnake	None	None	SSC	-	Presumed Absent
<i>Eremarionta morongoana</i>	Morongo (=Colorado) desertsnaail	None	None	-	-	Presumed Absent
<i>Falco columbarius</i>	merlin	None	None	WL	-	Presumed Absent
<i>Falco mexicanus</i>	prairie falcon	None	None	WL	-	Presumed Absent
<i>Gopherus agassizii</i>	desert tortoise	THR	THR	-	-	Presumed Absent
<i>Icteria virens</i>	yellow-breasted chat	None	None	SSC	-	Presumed Absent
<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	loggerhead shrike	None	None	SSC	-	Presumed Absent
<i>Lasiurus xanthinus</i>	western yellow bat	None	None	SSC	-	Presumed Absent
<i>Leiothlypis luciae</i>	Lucys warbler	None	None	SSC	-	Presumed Absent
<i>Macrobaenetes valgum</i>	Coachella giant sand treader cricket	None	None	-	-	Presumed Absent
<i>Myotis yumanensis</i>	Yuma myotis	None	None	-	-	Presumed Absent
<i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i>	San Diego desert woodrat	None	None	SSC	-	Presumed Absent
<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	black-crowned night heron	None	None	-	-	Presumed Absent
<i>Nyctinomops femorosaccus</i>	pocketed free-tailed bat	None	None	SSC	-	Presumed Absent
<i>Ovis canadensis nelsoni</i>	desert bighorn sheep	None	None	FP	-	Presumed Absent
<i>Passerculus sandwichensis rostratus</i>	large-billed savannah sparrow	None	None	SSC	-	Presumed Absent
<i>Perognathus longimembris bangsi</i>	Palm Springs pocket mouse	None	None	SSC	-	Presumed Absent
<i>Poliopitila melanura</i>	black-tailed gnatcatcher	None	None	WL	-	Presumed Absent
<i>Selasphorus rufus</i>	rufous hummingbird	None	None	-	-	Presumed Absent
<i>Setophaga petechia</i>	yellow warbler	None	None	SSC	-	Presumed Absent
<i>Spinus lawrencei</i>	Lawrences goldfinch	None	None	-	-	Presumed Absent
<i>Spizella breweri</i>	Brewers sparrow	None	None	-	-	Presumed Absent
<i>Toxostoma lecontei</i>	Le Contes thrasher	None	None	SSC	-	Presumed Absent
<i>Uma inornata</i>	Coachella Valley fringe-toed lizard	THR	END	-	-	Presumed Absent
<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>	least Bells vireo	END	END	-	-	Presumed Absent
<i>Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus</i>	yellow-headed blackbird	None	None	SSC	-	Presumed Absent
<i>Xerospermophilus tereticaudus chlorus</i>	Palm Springs round-tailed ground squirrel	None	None	SSC	-	Presumed Absent
Special-Status Plant Species						
<i>Astragalus lentiginosus</i> var. <i>coachellae</i>	Coachella Valley milk-vetch	END	None	-	1B.2	Presumed Absent
<i>Euphorbia arizonica</i>	Arizona spurge	None	None	-	2B.3	Presumed Absent
<i>Galium angustifolium</i> ssp. <i>gracillimum</i>	slender bedstraw	None	None	-	4.2	Presumed Absent
<i>Linanthus maculatus</i> ssp. <i>maculatus</i>	Little San Bernardino Mtns. linanthus	None	None	-	1B.2	Presumed Absent
<i>Selaginella eremophila</i>	desert spike-moss	None	None	-	2B.2	Presumed Absent
Special-Status Plant Communities						
Desert Fan Palm Oasis Woodland	-	-	-	-	-	Absent

**U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Fed) -
Federal**

END- Federal Endangered
THR- Federal Threatened
DL- Delisted

**California Department of Fish and Wildlife
(CA) -
California**

END- California Endangered
THR- California Threatened
CE- Candidate for listing under the California
Endangered Species Act CTHR-
Candidate Threatened
FP- California Fully Protected
SSC- Species of Special Concern
WL- Watch List

**California Native Plant Society (CNPS)
California Rare Plant Rank**

1B Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in
California and Elsewhere
2B Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in
California, But More Common Elsewhere
3 Plants About Which More Information is
Needed – A Review List
4 Plants of Limited Distribution – A Watch
List CBR- Considered
But Rejected for ranking

CNPS Threat Ranks

0.1- Seriously threatened in California
0.2- Moderately threatened in California
0.3- Not very threatened in California

Attachment C

Regulations

Special status species are native species that have been afforded special legal or management protection because of concern for their continued existence. There are several categories of protection at both federal and state levels, depending on the magnitude of threat to continued existence and existing knowledge of population levels.

Federal Regulations

Endangered Species Act of 1973

Federally listed threatened and endangered species and their habitats are protected under provisions of the Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA). Section 9 of the ESA prohibits “take” of threatened or endangered species. “Take” under the ESA is defined as to “harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any of the specifically enumerated conduct.” The presence of any federally threatened or endangered species that are in a project area generally imposes severe constraints on development, particularly if development would result in “take” of the species or its habitat. Under the regulations of the ESA, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) may authorize “take” when it is incidental to, but not the purpose of, an otherwise lawful act.

Critical Habitat is designated for the survival and recovery of species listed as threatened or endangered under the ESA. Critical Habitat includes those areas occupied by the species, in which are found physical and biological features that are essential to the conservation of an ESA listed species and which may require special management considerations or protection. Critical Habitat may also include unoccupied habitat if it is determined that the unoccupied habitat is essential for the conservation of the species.

Whenever federal agencies authorize, fund, or carry out actions that may adversely modify or destroy Critical Habitat, they must consult with USFWS under Section 7 of the ESA. The designation of Critical Habitat does not affect private landowners, unless a project they are proposing uses federal funds, or requires federal authorization or permits (e.g., funding from the Federal Highway Administration or a permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps)).

If USFWS determines that Critical Habitat will be adversely modified or destroyed from a proposed action, the USFWS will develop reasonable and prudent alternatives in cooperation with the federal institution to ensure the purpose of the proposed action can be achieved without loss of Critical Habitat. If the action is not likely to adversely modify or destroy Critical Habitat, USFWS will include a statement in its biological opinion concerning any incidental take that may be authorized and specify terms and conditions to ensure the agency is in compliance with the opinion.

Migratory Bird Treaty Act

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) (16 U.S. Government Code [USC] 703) makes it unlawful to pursue, capture, kill, possess, or attempt to do the same to any migratory bird or part, nest, or egg of any such bird listed in wildlife protection treaties between the United States, Great Britain, Mexico, Japan, and the countries of the former Soviet Union, and authorizes the U.S. Secretary of the Interior to protect and regulate the taking of migratory birds. It establishes seasons and bag limits for hunted species and protects migratory birds, their occupied nests, and their eggs (16 USC 703; 50 CFR 10, 21).

The MBTA covers the taking of any nests or eggs of migratory birds, except as allowed by permit pursuant to 50 CFR, Part 21. Disturbances causing nest abandonment and/or loss of reproductive effort (i.e., killing or abandonment of eggs or young) may also be considered “take.” This regulation seeks to protect migratory birds and active nests.

In 1972, the MBTA was amended to include protection for migratory birds of prey (e.g., raptors). Six families of raptors occurring in North America were included in the amendment: Accipitridae (kites, hawks, and eagles); Cathartidae (New World vultures); Falconidae (falcons and caracaras); Pandionidae (ospreys); Strigidae (typical owls); and Tytonidae (barn owls). The provisions of the 1972 amendment to the MBTA protects all species and subspecies of the families listed above. The MBTA protects over 800 species including geese, ducks, shorebirds, raptors, songbirds and many relatively common species.

State Regulations

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) provides for the protection of the environment within the State of California by establishing State policy to prevent significant, avoidable damage to the environment through the use of alternatives or mitigation measures for projects. It applies to actions directly undertaken, financed, or permitted by State lead agencies. If a project is determined to be subject to CEQA, the lead agency will be required to conduct an Initial Study (IS); if the IS determines that the project may have significant impacts on the environment, the lead agency will subsequently be required to write an Environmental Impact Report (EIR). A finding of non-significant effects will require either a Negative Declaration or a Mitigated Negative Declaration instead of an EIR. Section 15380 of the CEQA Guidelines independently defines “endangered” and “rare” species separately from the definitions of the California Endangered Species Act (CESA). Under CEQA, “endangered” species of plants or animals are defined as those whose survival and reproduction in the wild are in immediate jeopardy, while “rare” species are defined as those who are in such low numbers that they could become endangered if their environment worsens.

California Endangered Species Act (CESA)

In addition to federal laws, the state of California implements the CESA which is enforced by CDFW. The CESA program maintains a separate listing of species beyond the FESA, although the provisions of each act are similar.

State-listed threatened and endangered species are protected under provisions of the CESA. Activities that may result in “take” of individuals (defined in CESA as; “hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill, or attempt to hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill”) are regulated by CDFW. Habitat degradation or modification is not included in the definition of “take” under CESA. Nonetheless, CDFW has interpreted “take” to include the destruction of nesting, denning, or foraging habitat necessary to maintain a viable breeding population of protected species.

The State of California considers an endangered species as one whose prospects of survival and reproduction are in immediate jeopardy. A threatened species is considered as one present in such small numbers throughout its range that it is likely to become an endangered species in the near future in the

absence of special protection or management. A rare species is one that is considered present in such small numbers throughout its range that it may become endangered if its present environment worsens. State threatened and endangered species are fully protected against take, as defined above.

The CDFW has also produced a species of special concern list to serve as a species watch list. Species on this list are either of limited distribution or their habitats have been reduced substantially, such that a threat to their populations may be imminent. Species of special concern may receive special attention during environmental review, but they do not have formal statutory protection. At the federal level, USFWS also uses the label species of concern, as an informal term that refers to species which might be in need of concentrated conservation actions. As the Species of Concern designated by USFWS do not receive formal legal protection, the use of the term does not necessarily ensure that the species will be proposed for listing as a threatened or endangered species.

Fish and Game Code

Fish and Game Code Sections 3503, 3503.5, 3511, and 3513 are applicable to natural resource management. For example, Section 3503 of the Code makes it unlawful to destroy any birds' nest or any birds' eggs that are protected under the MBTA. Further, any birds in the orders Falconiformes or Strigiformes (Birds of Prey, such as hawks, eagles, and owls) are protected under Section 3503.5 of the Fish and Game Code which makes it unlawful to take, possess, or destroy their nest or eggs. A consultation with CDFW may be required prior to the removal of any bird of prey nest that may occur on a project site. Section 3511 of the Fish and Game Code lists fully protected bird species, where the CDFW is unable to authorize the issuance of permits or licenses to take these species. Pertinent species that are State fully protected by the State include golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*) and white-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*). Section 3513 of the Fish and Game Code makes it unlawful to take or possess any migratory nongame bird as designated in the MBTA or any part of such migratory nongame bird except as provided by rules and regulations adopted by the Secretary of the Interior under provisions of the MBTA.

Native Plant Protection Act

Sections 1900–1913 of the Fish and Game Code were developed to preserve, protect, and enhance Rare and Endangered plants in the state of California. The act requires all state agencies to use their authority to carry out programs to conserve Endangered and Rare native plants. Provisions of the Native Plant Protection Act prohibit the taking of listed plants from the wild and require notification of the CDFW at least ten days in advance of any change in land use which would adversely impact listed plants. This allows the CDFW to salvage listed plant species that would otherwise be destroyed.

California Native Plant Society Rare and Endangered Plant Species

Vascular plants listed as rare or endangered by the CNPS, but which have no designated status under FESA or CESA are defined as follows:

California Rare Plant Rank

- 1A- Plants Presumed Extirpated in California and either Rare or Extinct Elsewhere
- 1B- Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California and Elsewhere

- 2A- Plants Presumed Extirpated in California, But More Common Elsewhere
- 2B- Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California, But More Common Elsewhere
- 3- Plants about Which More Information is Needed - A Review List
- 4- Plants of Limited Distribution - A Watch List

Threat Ranks

- .1- Seriously threatened in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened / high degree and immediacy of threat)
- .2- Moderately threatened in California (20-80% occurrences threatened / moderate degree and immediacy of threat)
- .3- Not very threatened in California (<20% of occurrences threatened / low degree and immediacy of threat or no current threats known).

There are three key agencies that regulate activities within inland streams, wetlands, and riparian areas in California. The Corps Regulatory Branch regulates activities pursuant to Section 404 of the Federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act. Of the State agencies, the CDFG regulates activities under the Fish and Game Code Section 1600-1616, and the Regional Board regulates activities pursuant to Section 401 of the CWA and the California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act.

Federal Regulations

Section 404 of the Clean Water Act

In accordance with the Revised Definition of “Waters of the United States”; Conforming (September 8, 2023), “waters of the United States” are defined as follows:

(a) ***Waters of the United States*** means:

(1) Waters which are:

- (i) Currently used, or were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce, including all waters which are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide;
- (ii) The territorial seas; or
- (iii) Interstate waters;

(2) Impoundments of waters otherwise defined as waters of the United States under this definition, other than impoundments of waters identified under [paragraph \(a\)\(5\)](#) of this section;

(3) Tributaries of waters identified in paragraph (a)(1) or (2) of this section that are relatively permanent, standing or continuously flowing bodies of water;

(4) Wetlands adjacent to the following waters:

- (i) Waters identified in [paragraph \(a\)\(1\)](#) of this section; or
- (ii) Relatively permanent, standing or continuously flowing bodies of water identified in paragraph (a)(2) or (a)(3) of this section and with a continuous surface connection to those waters;

(5) Intrastate lakes and ponds not identified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (4) of this section that are relatively permanent, standing or continuously flowing bodies of water with a continuous surface connection to the waters identified in paragraph (a)(1) or (a)(3) of this section

(b) The following are not “waters of the United States” even where they otherwise meet the terms of [paragraphs \(a\)\(2\)](#) through [\(5\)](#) of this section:

(1) Waste treatment systems, including treatment ponds or lagoons, designed to meet the requirements of the Clean Water Act;

(2) Prior converted cropland designated by the Secretary of Agriculture. The exclusion would cease upon a change of use, which means that the area is no longer available for the production of agricultural commodities. Notwithstanding the determination of an area's status as prior converted

cropland by any other Federal agency, for the purposes of the Clean Water Act, the final authority regarding Clean Water Act jurisdiction remains with EPA;

(3) Ditches (including roadside ditches) excavated wholly in and draining only dry land and that do not carry a relatively permanent flow of water;

(4) Artificially irrigated areas that would revert to dry land if the irrigation ceased;

(5) Artificial lakes or ponds created by excavating or diking dry land to collect and retain water and which are used exclusively for such purposes as stock watering, irrigation, settling basins, or rice growing;

(6) Artificial reflecting or swimming pools or other small ornamental bodies of water created by excavating or diking dry land to retain water for primarily aesthetic reasons;

(7) Waterfilled depressions created in dry land incidental to construction activity and pits excavated in dry land for the purpose of obtaining fill, sand, or gravel unless and until the construction or excavation operation is abandoned and the resulting body of water meets the definition of waters of the United States; and

(8) Swales and erosional features (*e.g.*, gullies, small washes) characterized by low volume, infrequent, or short duration flow.

(c) In this section, the following definitions apply:

(1) **Wetlands** means those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas.

(2) **Adjacent** means having a continuous surface connection

(3) **High tide line** means the line of intersection of the land with the water's surface at the maximum height reached by a rising tide. The high tide line may be determined, in the absence of actual data, by a line of oil or scum along shore objects, a more or less continuous deposit of fine shell or debris on the foreshore or berm, other physical markings or characteristics, vegetation lines, tidal gages, or other suitable means that delineate the general height reached by a rising tide. The line encompasses spring high tides and other high tides that occur with periodic frequency but does not include storm surges in which there is a departure from the normal or predicted reach of the tide due to the piling up of water against a coast by strong winds such as those accompanying a hurricane or other intense storm.

(4) **Ordinary high water mark** means that line on the shore established by the fluctuations of water and indicated by physical characteristics such as clear, natural line impressed on the bank, shelving, changes in the character of soil, destruction of terrestrial vegetation, the presence of litter and debris, or other appropriate means that consider the characteristics of the surrounding areas.

(5) ***Tidal waters*** means those waters that rise and fall in a predictable and measurable rhythm or cycle due to the gravitational pulls of the moon and sun. Tidal waters end where the rise and fall of the water surface can no longer be practically measured in a predictable rhythm due to masking by hydrologic, wind, or other effects.

Section 401 of the Clean Water Act

Pursuant to Section 401 of the CWA, any applicant for a federal license or permit to conduct any activity which may result in any discharge to waters of the United States must provide certification from the State or Indian tribe in which the discharge originates. This certification provides for the protection of the physical, chemical, and biological integrity of waters, addresses impacts to water quality that may result from issuance of federal permits, and helps insure that federal actions will not violate water quality standards of the State or Indian tribe. In California, there are nine Regional Water Quality Control Boards (Regional Board) that issue or deny certification for discharges to waters of the United States and waters of the State, including wetlands, within their geographical jurisdiction. The State Water Resources Control Board assumed this responsibility when a project has the potential to result in the discharge to waters within multiple Regional Boards.

State Regulations

Fish and Game Code

Fish and Game Code Sections 1600 et. seq. establishes a fee-based process to ensure that projects conducted in and around lakes, rivers, or streams do not adversely impact fish and wildlife resources, or, when adverse impacts cannot be avoided, ensures that adequate mitigation and/or compensation is provided.

Fish and Game Code Section 1602 requires any person, state, or local governmental agency or public utility to notify the CDFW before beginning any activity that will do one or more of the following:

- (1) substantially obstruct or divert the natural flow of a river, stream, or lake;
- (2) substantially change or use any material from the bed, channel, or bank of a river, stream, or lake;
- or
- (3) deposit or dispose of debris, waste, or other material containing crumbled, flaked, or ground pavement where it can pass into a river, stream, or lake.

Fish and Game Code Section 1602 applies to all perennial, intermittent, and ephemeral rivers, streams, and lakes in the State. CDFW's regulatory authority extends to include riparian habitat (including wetlands) supported by a river, stream, or lake regardless of the presence or absence of hydric soils and saturated soil conditions. Generally, the CDFW takes jurisdiction to the top of bank of the stream or to the outer limit of the adjacent riparian vegetation (outer drip line), whichever is greater. Notification is generally required for any project that will take place in or in the vicinity of a river, stream, lake, or their tributaries. This includes rivers or streams that flow at least periodically or permanently through a bed or channel with banks that support fish or other aquatic life and watercourses having a surface or subsurface flow that support or have supported riparian vegetation. A Section 1602 Streambed Alteration Agreement would be required if impacts to identified CDFW jurisdictional areas occur.

Porter Cologne Act

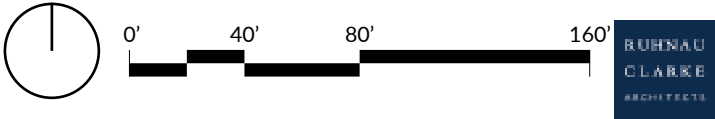
The California *Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act* gives the State very broad authority to regulate waters of the State, which are defined as any surface water or groundwater, including saline waters. The Porter-Cologne Act has become an important tool in the post SWANCC and Rapanos regulatory environment, with respect to the state’s authority over isolated and insignificant waters. Generally, any person proposing to discharge waste into a water body that could affect its water quality must file a Report of Waste Discharge in the event that there is no Section 404/401 nexus. Although “waste” is partially defined as any waste substance associated with human habitation, the Regional Board also interprets this to include fill discharged into water bodies.

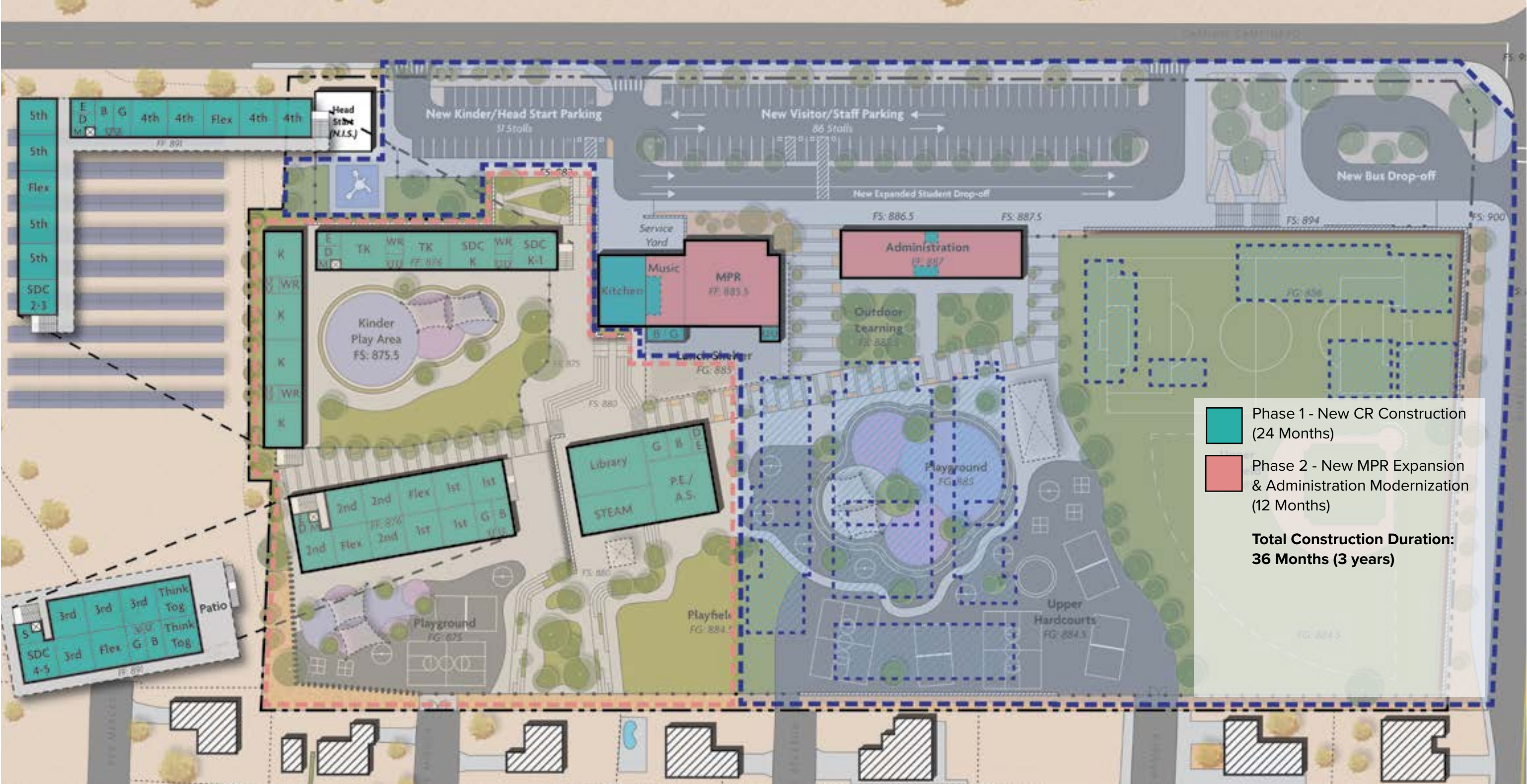
Attachment D

Site Plan

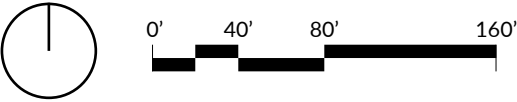


BUBBLING WELLS ELEMENTARY | 50% SCHEMATIC DESIGN | EXISTING SITE PLAN
PALM SPRINGS UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT



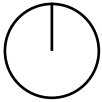


BUBBLING WELLS ELEMENTARY | 50% SCHEMATIC DESIGN | PHASING PLAN
PALM SPRINGS UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT





BUBBLING WELLS ELEMENTARY | 50% SCHEMATIC DESIGN | COMPLEX PLAN
PALM SPRINGS UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT





APPENDIX C

Cultural Resources Report



May 15, 2025

Christine Lan
Senior Project Manager
Meridian Consultants, LLC
706 South Hill Street, 11th Floor
Los Angeles, CA 90014
Transmitted via email to CLan@meridianconsultantsllc.com

**RE: Cultural Resource Inventory for the Palm Springs Unified School District Modernization
Project: Bubbling Wells Elementary School, Riverside County, California**

Dear Ms. Lan:

At the request of Meridian Consultants, LLC, in 2021, Chronicle Heritage (formerly PaleoWest, LLC) conducted a cultural resource inventory for the Palm Springs Unified School District Modernization Project: Bubbling Wells Elementary School, Riverside County, California (Project). The cultural resource inventory was limited to a cultural resource data review and a review of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). To assist in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act, a secondary identification effort was conducted by searching California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) records. This memorandum summarizes the results of the CHRIS records search for the Project.

Records Search Review

The CHRIS records search was conducted at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University in San Diego, California, on May 5, 2025. Chronicle Heritage staff archaeologist Gustavo Banuelos performed the search. The scope of the search encompasses records and resources within the Project area and a 0.5-mile (mi) buffer zone. The objective of the cultural resource inventory efforts was to identify prehistoric and historical cultural resources that have been previously documented within the Project area and buffer zone.

In addition to the CHRIS database search, U.S. Geological Survey topographic map quadrangles for the Project area were reviewed. Records show that 14 cultural studies have been conducted within the Project area and buffer zone. No previously identified cultural resources are within the Project area or its immediate vicinity. Within the 0.5-mi buffer zone, one resource (Table 1)—prehistoric site CA-RIV-1246—has been previously documented and is referenced in cultural resource report RI-06508. The report indicates that, in addition to the artifacts observed during the archaeological study, a cremation area with human remains was present. The report suggests the coroner confirmed the presence of human remains, and there was coordination with the most likely descendant, the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians. According to the report, the Tribe expressed interest in a treatment plan including the removal of the feature. No formal documentation of a burial treatment plan or mitigation documentation was observed during the CHRIS records search conducted by Chronicle Heritage.



Cultural Resource Inventory for the Palm Springs Unified School District Modernization Project:
Bubbling Wells Elementary School, Riverside County, California

Table 1. Previous Cultural Resources within 0.5 mi of the Project Area

Primary No.	Trinomial	Type	Description
P-33-001246	CA-RIV-1246	Site	Prehistoric ceramic scatter

Two of the cultural resource studies, RI-09156 and RI-10977 (Table 2), intersect with the Project area. The archaeological investigations undertaken for RI-09156 and RI-10977 did not identify any prehistoric or historic-period resources associated with the Project area for this records search. The remaining 12 cultural resource studies (Table 3) were conducted within the buffer zone, and nearly all surveys and studies produced results indicating the absence of cultural resources, except for RI-06508 associated with CA-RIV-1246 (Table 1).

Table 2. Previous Cultural Resources Studies within the Project Area

Report No.	Year	Author(s)	Title
RI-09156	1991	Smallwood, Josh	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Bubbling Wells Elementary School Solar Project, Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California.
RI-10977	2018	Tang, Bai and Michael Hogan	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report of the West Valley Water Reclamation Program, In and Near the City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California

Table 3. Previous Cultural Resource Studies within 0.5 mi of the Project Area

Report No.	Year	Author(s)	Title
RI-03271	1991	Torres, John, Joan Schneider, and Bruce Love	Cultural Resources Assessment Horton Wastewater Treatment Plant, Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California.
RI-04683	2003	Brock, James	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of a 10-acre property in the city of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California (APNs 656- 040- 656-040-034-8 and 656-040-036-0)
RI-04753	2004	Brock, James	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for Tentative Tract No. 31885, City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California
RI-05191	2004	Ewers, Daniel and Curt Duke	Cultural Resources Assessment: Verbena Gardens (assessor's parcel number 656-040-032), City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California
RI-05260	2004	LSA Associates, Inc	Archaeological monitoring program, Mission Springs Water District, a, b, & c sewer improvements, City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California
RI-06361	2004	Michael Hogan, Bai Tang, Mariam Dahdul, Harry M. Quinn, and Michelle O. Quinn	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Assessor's Parcel No. 656-050-008, City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California

Cultural Resource Inventory for the Palm Springs Unified School District Modernization Project:
Bubbling Wells Elementary School, Riverside County, California

Report No.	Year	Author(s)	Title
RI-06483	2005	Tang, Bai, Michael Hogan, Matthew Wetherbee, and Robert Porter	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, San Jacinto MDP Detention Basin, in the city of San Jacinto, Riverside County, California
RI-06508	2006	Tang, Bai, Michael Hogan, Mariam Dahdul, and Daniel Ballester	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey and Archaeological Monitoring Report, Two Bunch Palms Resort Master Plan, City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California
RI-07765	2008	Hogan, Michael	Letter Report: Archaeological and Paleontological Monitoring of Trenching Activities, Mission Springs Water District Sewer Improvement Project, Service Area "L", Phases 1 and 2, City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California
RI-07872	2008	Tang, Bai "Tom"	Letter Report: Archaeological and Paleontological Monitoring of Trenching Activities Mission Springs Water District Sewer Improvement Project Service Area "L", Part of Phase 2, Near the City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California
RI-08553	2011	Hogan, Michael, and Bai "Tom" Tang	Desert Hot Springs Master Drainage Plan Line F, Stage 1
RI-10254	2010	Jacquemian, Terri, Harry M. Quinn, Baniel Ballester, and Laura H. Shaker	Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties: Mission Springs Water District, Groundwater Protection Pipeline Project, in and near the City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California

On February 8, 2021, the NAHC responded to Chronicle Heritage, stating that the SLF search was completed with negative results. However, the NAHC recommended that 20 Native American individuals representing 13 tribal groups be contacted to elicit information regarding cultural resource issues related to the proposed Project (see Exhibit A for a copy of the response letter received from the NAHC).

If you have any questions, please don't hesitate to contact me at gbanuelos@chronicleheritage.com.

Sincerely,

CHRONICLE HERITAGE



Gustavo Banuelos | Staff Archaeologist

EXHIBIT A



NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

February 8, 2021

Roberta Thomas
PaleoWest Archaeology

Via Email to: rthomas@paleowest.com

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EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Christina Snider
Pomo

NAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

Re: PSUSD Modernization (21-0058) – Bubbling Wells Elementary School Project, Riverside County

Dear Ms. Thomas:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated; if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

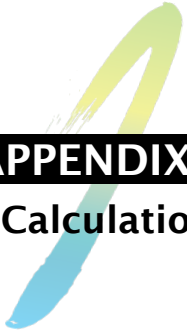
If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment



APPENDIX D

Energy Calculations

Construction Equipment Fuel Consumption									
Phase	Number of Days	Offroad Equipment Type	Amount	Usage Hours	Horse Power	Load Factor	HP hrs/day	Estimated Fuel Consumption (gallons)	
Demolition		50 Concrete/Industrial Saws	1	8	33	0.73	192.72		481.80
		50 Excavators	3	8	36	0.38	328.32		273.60
		50 Rubber Tired Dozers	2	8	367	0.4	2348.8		2,936.00
Grading		45 Excavators	2	8	36	0.38	218.88		246.24
		45 Graders	1	8	148	0.41	485.44		1,092.24
		45 Rubber Tired Dozers	1	8	367	0.4	1174.4		2,642.40
		45 Scrapers	2	8	423	0.48	3248.64		3,654.72
		45 Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	2	8	84	0.37	497.28		559.44
Building Construction		174 Cranes	1	7	367	0.29	745.01		6,481.59
		174 Forklift	3	8	8182	0.2	39273.6		113,893.44
		174 Generator Sets	1	8	14	0.74	82.88		721.06
		174 Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	3	7	84	0.37	652.68		1,892.77
		174 Welders	1	8	46	0.45	165.6		1,440.72
Paving		327 Pavers	2	8	91	0.42	611.52		4,999.18
		327 Paving Equipment	2	8	89	0.36	512.64		4,190.83
Architectural Coating		327 Rollers	2	8	36	0.38	218.88		1,789.34
		109 Air Compressors	1	37	6	0.48	106.56		580.75
Demolition		51 Rubber Tired Dozers	2	8	367	0.4	2348.8		2,994.72
		51 Excavators	3	8	36	0.38	328.32		279.07
		51 Concrete/Industrial Saws	1	8	33	0.73	192.72		491.44
Grading		44 Graders	1	8	148	0.41	485.44		1,067.97
		44 Excavators	2	8	36	0.38	218.88		240.77
		44 Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	2	8	84	0.37	497.28		547.01
		44 Scrapers	2	8	423	0.48	3248.64		3,573.50
		44 Rubber Tired Dozers	1	8	367	0.4	1174.4		2,583.68
Building Construction		176 Cranes	1	7	367	0.29	745.01		6,556.09
		176 Forklift	3	8	8182	0.2	39273.6		115,202.56
		176 Generator Sets	1	8	14	0.74	82.88		729.34
		176 Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	3	7	84	0.37	652.68		1,914.53
		176 Welders	1	8	46	0.45	165.6		1,457.28
Paving		44 Pavers	2	8	91	0.42	611.52		672.67
		44 Paving Equipment	2	8	89	0.36	512.64		563.90
Architectural Coating		44 Rollers	2	8	36	0.38	218.88		240.77
		21 Air Compressors	1	6	37	0.48	106.56		111.89
Demolition		22 Rubber Tired Dozers	2	8	367	0.4	2348.8		1,291.84
		22 Excavators	3	8	36	0.38	328.32		120.38
		22 Concrete/Industrial Saws	1	8	33	0.73	192.72		211.99
Grading		23 Graders	1	8	148	0.41	485.44		558.26
		23 Excavators	2	8	36	0.38	218.88		125.86
		23 Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	2	8	84	0.37	497.28		285.94
		23 Scrapers	2	8	423	0.48	3248.64		1,867.97
		23 Rubber Tired Dozers	1	8	367	0.4	1174.4		1,350.56
Paving		22 Pavers	2	8	91	0.42	611.52		336.34
		22 Paving Equipment	2	8	89	0.36	512.64		281.95
Demolition		22 Rollers	2	8	36	0.38	218.88		120.38
		15 Rubber Tired Dozers	2	8	367	0.4	2348.8		880.80
Demolition		15 Excavators	3	8	36	0.38	328.32		82.08
		15 Concrete/Industrial Saws	1	8	33	0.73	192.72		144.54
		15 Graders	1	8	148	0.41	485.44		364.08
Grading		15 Excavators	2	8	36	0.38	218.88		82.08
		15 Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	2	8	84	0.37	497.28		186.48
		15 Scrapers	2	8	423	0.48	3248.64		1,218.24
		15 Rubber Tired Dozers	1	8	367	0.4	1174.4		880.80
		15 Pavers	2	8	91	0.42	611.52		229.32
Paving		15 Paving Equipment	2	8	89	0.36	512.64		192.24
		15 Rollers	2	8	36	0.38	218.88		82.08
Total Construction Equipment Fuel Consumption (gallons of diesel fuel)								297,997.51	

Notes :
Using Carl Moyer Guidelines Table D-21 Fuel consumption rate factors (bhp-hr/gal) for engines less than 750 hp.

Construction Worker Fuel Consumption						
Phase	Number of Days	Worker Trips/Day	Trip Length (miles)	Vehicle Miles Traveled	Average Vehicle Fuel Economy (mpg)	Estimated Fuel Consumption
Demolition	50	15	18.5	13875	26.02	533.2
Grading	45	20	18.5	16650	26.02	639.9
Building Construction	174	29	18.5	93351	26.02	3587.7
Paving	327	15	18.5	90742.5	26.02	3487.4
Architecttural Coating	109	6	18.5	12099	26.02	465.0
Demolition	51	15	18.5	14152.5	26.02	543.9
Grading	44	20	18.5	16280	26.02	625.7
Building Construction	176	7	18.5	22792	26.02	875.9
Paving	44	15	18.5	12210	26.02	469.3
Architecttural Coating	21	1	18.5	388.5	26.02	14.9
Demolition	22	15	18.5	6105	26.02	234.6
Grading	23	20	18.5	8510	26.02	327.1
Paving	22	15	18.5	6105	26.02	234.6
Demolition	15	15	18.5	4162.5	26.02	160.0
Grading	15	20	18.5	5550	26.02	213.3
Paving	15	15	18.5	4162.5	26.02	160.0
Total Construction Worker Fuel Consumption (gallons of gasoline fuel)						12572.5

Notes :
Assumptions for the worker trip length and vehicle miles traveled are derived from CalEEMod defaults.

Construction Vendor Fuel Consumption						
Phase	Number of Days	Vendor Trips/Day	Trip Length (miles)	Vehicle Miles Traveled	Average Vehicle Fuel Economy (mpg)	Estimated Fuel Consumption (gallons)
Demolition	50	0	10.2	0	6.9	0.0
Grading	45	0	10.2	0	6.9	0.0
Building Construction	174	11	10.2	19522.8	6.9	2829.4
Paving	327	0	10.2	0	6.9	0.0
Architecttural Coating	109	0	10.2	0	6.9	0.0
Demolition	51	0	10.2	0	6.9	0.0
Grading	44	0	10.2	0	6.9	0.0
Building Construction	176	3	10.2	5385.6	6.9	780.5
Paving	44	0	10.2	0	6.9	0.0
Architecttural Coating	21	0	10.2	0	6.9	0.0
Demolition	22	0	10.2	0	6.9	0.0
Grading	23	0	10.2	0	6.9	0.0
Paving	22	0	10.2	0	6.9	0.0
Demolition	15	0	10.2	0	6.9	0.0
Grading	15	0	10.2	0	6.9	0.0
Paving	15	0	10.2	0	6.9	0.0
Total Construction Vendor Fuel Consumption (gallons of diesel fuel)						3609.9

Notes :
Assumptions for the vendor trip length and vehicle miles traveled are derived from CalEEMod defaults.

Construction Hauling Fuel Consumption						
Phase	Number of Days	Hauling Trips/Day	Trip Length (miles)	Vehicle Miles Traveled	Average Vehicle Fuel Economy (mpg)	Estimated Fuel Consumption (gallons)
Demolition	50	8	20	8000	6.05	1322.3
Grading	45	25	20	22500	6.05	3719.0
Building Construction	174	0	20	0	6.05	0.0
Paving	327	0	20	0	6.05	0.0
Architecttural Coating	109	0	20	0	6.05	0.0
Demolition	51	6	20	6120	6.05	1011.6
Grading	44	0	20	0	6.05	0.0
Building Construction	176	0	20	0	6.05	0.0
Paving	44	0	20	0	6.05	0.0
Architecttural Coating	21	0	20	0	6.05	0.0
Demolition	22	6	20	2640	6.05	436.4
Grading	23	0	20	0	6.05	0.0
Paving	22	0	20	0	6.05	0.0
Demolition	15	2	20	600	6.05	99.2
Grading	15	27	20	8100	6.05	1338.8
Paving	15	0	20	0	6.05	0.0
Total Construction Hauling Fuel Consumption (gallons of diesel fuel)						7827.3

Notes :
 Assumptions for the haul trip length during grading based on haul route application. All other factors are derived from CalEEMod defaults.
 Per CalEEMod User's Guide Appendix C, CalEEMod assumes hauling and onsite truck trips are made by a fleet consisting of 100 percent HHDT.

Water Usage for Control of Fugitive Dust During Construction			
Phase Name	Total Acres	Gallons for Project	Electricity (kWh)
Grading	381	1,150,620	3502.5

Notes:

Total acres graded based on CalEEMod output sheets.

Water Usage

3,020 gallons per acre per day

Source: Air & Waste Management Association, Air Pollution Engineering Manual, 1992 Edition

Supply Water Electricity Intensity

0.003044 kWh/gallons

Source: CalEEMod User's Guide, Appendix G: Default Data Tables, Table G-32

Estimated Operational Fuel Consumption			
Land Use	Annual VMT	Gasoline Usage (gallons)	Diesel Usage (gallons)
Elementary School	5,073,244	149,633.2	65,952.2
Total	5,073,244	149,633.2	65,952.2

Notes:

Based on the California Air Resources Board on-road vehicle emissions model, EMFAC 2021

(Modeling input: Los Angeles County; Fleet Aggregate; Year 2027 for proposed project).

For Year 2030, gasoline-fueled vehicles account for approximately 81.7% percent of the total VMT at 27.7 miles per gallon and diesel fueled-vehicles account for approximately 10.4% percent of the total VMT at 8.0 miles per gallon

Annual Operational Electricity Demand					
Electricity Demand	kWh/year	Water Usage		Water-Related Electricity Use (kWh/yr)	Total Annual Electricity Use (kWh)
		Indoor (gal/yr)	Outdoor (gal/yr)		
Elementary School	549,542	2,448,500	4,170,136	38793.7	588,336
Parking Lot	26,100	0	0	0.0	26,100
Total	575,642	2,448,500	4,170,136	38,793.7	614,436

Annual Operational Natural Gas Demand	
Natural Gas Demand	kBTU/year
Elementary School	2,021,531
Parking Lot	-
Total	2,021,531

Notes:

Taken from the CalEEMod annual output

Indoor water results in 0.006807 kWh/gallon of electricity usage per gallon from the supplying, treating, and distributing of water and the processing of resulting wastewater within South Coast.

Outdoor water results in 0.005306 kWh/gallon of electricity usage per gallon from supplying, treating, and distributing of water within South Coast.



APPENDIX E

Geotechnical Report

Palm Springs Unified School District
150 District Center Drive
Palm Springs, California 92264

**Geotechnical Engineering and Geohazards Report, with
Preliminary Percolation Testing
Bubbling Wells Elementary School
New Construction and Modernization Project
67501 Camino Campanero
Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California**

May 23, 2025

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May 23, 2025

File No.: 307067-001

Doc. No.: 25-05-705

Palm Springs Unified School District
150 District Center Drive
Palm Springs, California 92264

Attention: Mr. Ernesto Dominguez, Facilities Planning and Development

Subject: **Geotechnical Engineering and Geohazards Report,
with Preliminary Percolation Testing**

Projects: **Bubbling Wells Elementary School
New Construction and Modernization Project**
67501 Camino Campanero
Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California

Earth Systems Pacific (Earth Systems) is pleased to present this Geotechnical Engineering and Geohazards Report for the proposed new construction and modernization project at the existing Bubbling Wells Elementary School located at 67501 Camino Campanero, Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California. This report presents our findings and recommendations for site grading and foundation design, incorporating the information provided to our office. The site is suitable for the proposed development, provided the recommendations in this report are followed in design and construction. This report should stand as a whole, and no part of the report should be excerpted or used to the exclusion of any other part.

This report completes our scope of services in accordance with our proposal BER-24-9-004, dated September 30, 2024 and the Palm Springs Unified School District Contract Number C-0005233 dated January 31, 2025. Unless requested in writing, the client is responsible for distributing this report to the appropriate governing agency or other members of the design team.

We appreciate the opportunity to provide our professional services. Please contact our office if there are any questions or comments concerning this report or its recommendations.

Respectfully submitted,
EARTH SYSTEMS PACIFIC


Rocio Carrillo
Project Engineer
CE 75721




Kevin L. Paul
Principal Engineer
CE 70084, GE 2930




Mark S. Spykerman
Principal Engineering Geologist
EG 1174



Distribution: 1/Palm Springs USD, 1/BER

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APPENDIX A

Plate 1 – Site Vicinity Map
Plate 2 – Proposed Site Improvements
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Plate 3c – Geologic Cross Section, A-A'
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Plate 4 – State of California Geomorphic Map
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Terms and Symbols Used on Boring Logs
Soil Classification System
Logs of Geotechnical Borings (13)
Site Class Estimator (1 page)
Dry Seismic Settlement (2 pages)
Spread Footing Static Load Settlement (1 page)
Continuous Footing Static Load Settlement (1 page)

APPENDIX B

Laboratory Test Results

**Geotechnical Engineering and Geohazards Report, with
Preliminary Percolation Testing
Bubbling Wells Elementary School
New Construction and Modernization Project
67501 Camino Campanero
Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California**

Section 1**INTRODUCTION****1.1 Project Description**

This Geotechnical Engineering and Geohazards Report has been prepared for the new construction and modernization project at the existing Bubbling Wells Elementary School located at 67501 Camino Campanero in the city of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California, see Plate 1 (Site Vicinity Map).

We understand that the proposed school site improvements will consist of adding a new 2-story classroom and Library/STEM buildings, new lunch shelter and addition to existing MPR building, new entry canopy and addition to the existing administration building, new parking lot expansion and bus drop-off reconfiguration, new outdoor landscape, playground, hardcourt, and play field. In addition, appurtenant site work is assumed to include underground utilities, landscaping, reconfigurations and expansion of flatwork and access drives. New building construction is currently proposed at 11,548 square-feet (sqft), 8,625 sqft, 6,637 sqft, 6,011 sqft, 2,702 sqft, 422 sqft, and 222 sqft, for a total of approximately 36,167 sqft.

We have assumed the structures will be one to two stories in height made of masonry, concrete, wood-framed or metal construction founded on shallow permanent foundations, and that there will be no below grade basement levels. We have assumed the anticipated loads will be less than approximately 100 kips for isolated spread footings and 4 kip/lineal foot for continuous footings. As the basis for the foundation recommendations, all loading is assumed to be dead plus actual live load.

No preliminary design loading was provided by the structural engineer. If actual structural loading exceeds these assumed values, we will need to re-evaluate the given recommendations.

1.2 Site Description

The proposed site improvements are located throughout the campus of the existing Bubbling Wells Elementary School where modular and portable buildings currently exist in the city of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California. The approximate latitude and longitude near the northern center of the school are 33.9389°N/116.4857°W. Plate 1 in Appendix A presents the approximate site location. The school site is bounded on the north by Camino Campanero, on the east by Bubbling Wells Road, on the west by vacant land, and on the south by residential developments. Topographically, the campus is located between topographical contours 865 and 900 Mean-Sea-Level (MSL), and grades dip towards the west. The site is terraced being divided into the western approximate 1/3 and the eastern 2/3 by a retaining wall system. The retaining wall is approximately 4-9 feet in height.

Earth Systems personnel also reviewed select historical aerial photographs of the project site. Historical aerial photographs revealed items of interest. It appears the campus was constructed between 1984 and 1995. Other permanent and relocatable buildings were added between 1996 and 2019 throughout the campus. The campus has remained relatively unchanged since 2019.

1.3 Purpose and Scope of Services

The purpose for our services was to evaluate the site soil and geologic conditions at our exploration locations and to provide professional opinions and recommendations, from a geologic and geotechnical point of view, regarding the proposed development of the site. We understand that these proposed additional school site improvements will be developed under the regulation of the Division of the State Architect (DSA), the current California Building Code (2022), and California Geological Survey (CGS) Note 48 requirements (2022), and with DSA IR A-4 and IR 4.13 for geotechnical reports submitted to DSA.

The conclusions and recommendations included in this report are based upon the data collected for this commission. The scope of services included:

Task 1 - Literature and Photograph Reviews

We began our services by reviewing select geologic and geotechnical literature pertaining to the project. This included a review of various hazard, fault, and geologic maps prepared by the California Geological Survey, the U.S. Geological Survey, the County of Riverside and other governmental agencies as they relate to the project area. Historical aerial photographs were reviewed using the Google Earth Pro website and Historical Aerials website.

Task 2 – Utility Clearance, USA Dig Alert

Each of our proposed field exploration locations was located and marked in the field and cleared with known utility lines as identified by Underground Service Alert (USA), “Dig Alert”. Our exploration locations were located in the field by consumer grade Global Positioning System (GPS) accurate to ± 15 feet in conjunction with pacing based upon the control provided or sighting from landmarks identified on the project topographic map.

Task 3 – Field Exploration

We evaluated the general subsurface conditions at the site by drilling thirteen small diameter borings, from approximately 6½ feet to 51½ feet in depth. The borings were located in general accordance with CGS Note 48 requirements for school facilities which requires a minimum of one exploration point within the near-vicinity of the building footprint for every 5,000 square feet of first floor area, with a minimum of two borings per structure. Based on 36,167 sqft, 8 building borings were required. Nine deeper building borings were drilled for this study based on building layout. Should the proposed structures be moved from the presently proposed and previously discussed locations, the current boring locations may not satisfy the required criteria and additional borings may be required. The field exploration also included a geologic site reconnaissance of the project area and immediate surroundings. Plate 3a shows the surface geology and the approximate location of each boring.

Task 4 – Percolation Testing for Basin Infiltration

Four test holes were drilled to a maximum depth of 5 feet below the existing ground surface for the proposed infiltration locations, as approved by the School District. These holes were drilled on April 8, 2025 with the same drill rig as the exploration borings. Plate 3a shows the approximate location of the tests. The tests were run in general conformance with the deep boring percolation testing according to the Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District Design Handbook for Low Impact Development Best Management Practices, June 2014, Whitewater River Region.

Task 5 - Laboratory Testing

Laboratory tests were performed on selected samples to evaluate the physical characteristics of the materials encountered during our field exploration. Laboratory testing included moisture content, dry unit weight, maximum density/optimum moisture content, sieve analysis, consolidation/collapse potential, Expansion Index, R-value, and direct shear. The testing was performed in general accordance with American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) or appropriate test procedures. Selected samples were also tested for a preliminary screening level of corrosion potential (pH, electrical resistivity, water-soluble sulfates and water-soluble chlorides). Earth Systems does not practice corrosion engineering; however, these test results may be used by a qualified engineer in designing an appropriate corrosion plan for the project.

Task 6 – Analysis and Report

Earth Systems analyzed the field data obtained, performed engineering analyses, and provided recommended design parameters for earthwork and foundations for the structures as described within. Our report includes:

- A description of the proposed project including a site plan showing the approximate boring locations;
- A description of the surface and subsurface site conditions including groundwater conditions, as encountered in our field exploration;
- A description of the site geologic setting and possible associated geology-related hazards, including liquefaction, subsidence, and seismic settlement analysis;
- A site-specific geologic map and geologic cross section in accordance with CGS requirements;
- A discussion of regional geology and site seismicity, including a regional geology map;
- A description of local and regional active faults, their distances from the site, their potential for future earthquakes, and a regional fault map;
- A discussion of other geologic hazards such as ground shaking, landslides, flooding, and tsunamis;
- A General Procedure seismic analysis including recommendations for geotechnical seismic design coefficients in accordance with the 2022 CBC.
- A discussion of site conditions, including the geotechnical suitability of the site for the general type of construction proposed;

- Recommendations for imported fill for use in compacted fills;
- Recommendations for foundation design including parameters for shallow foundations and subgrade preparation;
- Anticipated total and differential settlements for the recommended foundation system;
- Preliminary recommendations for the mitigation of liquefaction (if applicable);
- Recommendations for lateral load resistance (earth pressures and drainage) for below grade structures including drainage requirements and seismic earth pressures;
- Recommendations for site preparation, earthwork, and fill compaction specifications, including remedial grading to address cut/fill and fill/bedrock transition conditions;
- Discussion of anticipated excavation conditions;
- Recommendations for underground utility trench backfill;
- Recommendations for stability of temporary trench excavations;
- Recommendations for slabs-on-grade, including recommendations for reducing the potential for moisture transmission through interior slabs;
- Recommendations for collapsible or expansive soils (if applicable);
- Recommendations for fire lanes and pavements;
- A discussion of the corrosion potential of the near-surface soils encountered during our field exploration; and
- An appendix, which includes a summary of the field exploration (computer generated boring logs) and laboratory testing program (computer generated plots).

Not Contained in This Report: Although available through Earth Systems, the current geotechnical scope of our services does not include:

- An environmental Phase 1 assessment.
- An investigation for the presence or absence of wetlands, hazardous or toxic materials in the soil, surface water, groundwater, or air on, below, or adjacent to the subject property.

Section 2

METHODS OF EXPLORATION AND TESTING

2.1 Field Exploration

The current subsurface exploration program included advancing thirteen exploratory borings. The borings were drilled to depths ranging from approximately 6½ to 51½ feet below existing grades using a Mobile B-61 truck-mounted drill rig equipped with 8-inch hollow-stem augers provided by GP Drilling of Apple Valley, California. The borings were advanced to observe soil profiles and obtain samples for laboratory testing. The approximate boring locations are shown on Plates 3a and 3b, in Appendix A. The locations shown are approximate, established by consumer grade Global Positioning System (GPS) accurate to ± 15 feet in conjunction with pacing based upon the control provided.

Staff from Earth Systems maintained a log of the subsurface conditions encountered and obtained samples for logging, classification and laboratory testing. Subsurface conditions encountered in the borings were categorized and logged in general accordance with the Unified Soil Classification System (USCS) and ASTM D 2487 and 2488 (current edition). Our typical sampling interval within the borings was approximately every 2½ or 5 feet to the full depth explored; however, sampling intervals were adjusted depending on the materials encountered onsite. Current samples were obtained within the test borings using a Modified California (MC) ring sampler (ASTM D 3550 with those similar to ASTM D 1586) and a Standard Penetration (SPT) sampler. The MC sampler has an approximate 3-inch outside diameter and 2.4-inch inside diameter, while the SPT sampler has an outside diameter of approximate 2 inches and an inside diameter of approximately 1.4 inches. The samplers were mounted on a drill rod and driven using a rig-mounted 140-pound automatic hammer falling for a height of 30 inches. The number of blows necessary to drive the samplers within the borings was recorded.

Design parameters provided by Earth Systems in this report have considered an estimated 78% hammer efficiency based on data provided by the drilling subcontractor, past report information, and limits per SP117A. The N-values (blow count) using the California sampler can be roughly correlated to SPT N-values using a conversion factor that may vary from about 0.5 to 0.7. In general, a conversion factor of approximately 0.63 from a study at the Port of Los Angeles (Zueger and McNeilan, 1998 per SP 117A) is considered satisfactory. A value of 0.63 was applied in our calculations for this project.

Bulk samples of the soil materials were obtained from the drill auger cuttings, representing a mixture of soils encountered at the depths noted. The depth to groundwater, if any, was measured in the boreholes. Following drilling, sampling, and logging, the borings were backfilled with the cuttings and tamped upon completion. Our field exploration was provided under the direction of a State of California Registered Geotechnical Engineer from our firm.

The logs of the borings represent our interpretation of the contents of the field data and the results of laboratory testing performed on the samples obtained during the subsurface exploration. The final logs are included in Appendix A of this report. The stratification lines represent the approximate boundaries between soil types, although the transitions may be gradual. In reviewing the logs and legend, the reader should recognize the legend is intended as a guideline only, and there are a number of conditions that may influence the soil characteristics

observed during drilling. These include, but are not limited to cementation, variations in soil moisture, presence of groundwater, and other factors.

The boring logs present field blow counts per 6 inches of driven embedment (or portion thereof) for a total driven depth attempted of 18 inches. Where gravel was observed in sufficient quantity, blows were recorded in 1-inch increments summed, and erroneous blows on rock discarded, as needed. The blow counts on the logs are uncorrected (i.e. not corrected for overburden, sampling, etc.). Consequently, the user must correct the blow counts per standard methodology if they are to be used for design and exercise judgment in interpreting soil characteristics, possibly resulting in soil descriptions that vary somewhat from the legend.

2.2 Laboratory Testing

Samples were reviewed along with field logs to select those that would be analyzed further. Those selected for laboratory testing include, but were not limited to, soils that would be exposed and those deemed to be within the influence of the proposed structures. Test results from 2015 and current are presented in graphic and tabular form in Appendix B of this report. Testing was performed in general accordance with American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) or other appropriate test procedure. Selected samples were also tested for a screening level of corrosion potential (pH, electrical resistivity, water-soluble sulfates, and water-soluble chlorides). Earth Systems does not practice corrosion engineering; however, these test results may be used by a qualified corrosion engineer in designing an appropriate corrosion control plan for the project.

Our testing program consisted of the following:

- Density and Moisture Content of select samples of the site soils (ASTM D 2937 & 2216).
- Maximum Dry Density/Optimum Moisture Content tests to evaluate the moisture-density relationship of typical soils encountered (ASTM D 1557).
- Particle Size Analysis to classify and evaluate soil composition. The gradation characteristics of selected samples were made by sieve analysis procedures (ASTM D 6913 and D1140).
- Consolidation and Collapse Potential to evaluate the compressibility and hydroconsolidation (collapse) potential of the soil upon wetting (ASTM D 5333).
- Direct Shear to evaluate the relative frictional strength of the surficial slope soils. Specimens were in a saturated condition prior to and during testing and were sheared under normal loads ranging from 1.0 to 4.0 kips per square foot (ASTM D 3080).
- Expansion Index tests to evaluate the expansive nature of the soil. The samples were surcharged under 144 pounds per square foot at moisture contents of near 50% saturation. Samples were then submerged in water for 24 hours and the amount of expansion was recorded with a dial indicator (ASTM D 4829).
- Screening Level Chemical Analyses (Soluble Sulfates and Chlorides (ASTM D 4327), pH (APHA 2320-B), and Electrical Resistivity/Conductivity (ASTM G 187) to evaluate the potential for adverse effects of the soil on concrete and steel.
- R-Value for pavement section analysis (CTM 301).

Section 3

DISCUSSION

3.1 Soil Conditions

The field exploration indicates that site soils consist predominantly of sand, sand with silt, and silty sand (Unified Soils Classification System symbols of SP, SP-SM, and SM) to the maximum depth of exploration of 51½ feet below the ground surface. The upper 2 to 5 feet of soils generally consist of sand, sand with silt, and silty sand (SP, SP-SM, and SM) and are likely fill soils associated with previous site development. Below these soils, generally sand, sand with silt, and silty sand (SP, SP-SM, and SM) were observed to the maximum depth of exploration of 51½ feet. These soils were generally dry to moist and contained varying amounts of gravel. The underlying coarse-grained soils encountered were found to be medium dense to dense. The boring logs provided in Appendix A include more detailed descriptions of the soils encountered. Site soils are classified as Type C in accordance with Cal OSHA.

3.2 Groundwater

Groundwater or perched water was not encountered during our field exploration to the maximum depth of exploration of 51½ feet. Nearby State monitoring wells were researched for their recent and historic well readings. The following is a summary of our findings for the two wells closest to the site.

- Well No. 03S05E04M001S located approximately 0.7 miles to the southeast of the site. The surface elevation of the well is approximately 977 feet and groundwater elevation reading as measured from 1994 was 744 feet.
- Well No. 03S04E01J001S located approximately 1.5 miles to the west of the site. The surface elevation of the well is approximately 932 feet and groundwater elevation readings as measured from 2011 to 2024 varied from 699 to 715 feet.

Based on the above data, groundwater is not anticipated to be encountered during construction and is expected to be deeper than 50 feet at the site such that liquefaction is not a concern. Fluctuations of the groundwater level, and localized zones of increased soil moisture content may be anticipated during and following the rainy season or from irrigation.

3.3 Collapse and Consolidation Potential

Collapsible soil deposits generally exist in regions of moisture deficiency. Collapsible soils are generally defined as soils that have potential to suddenly decrease in volume upon increase in moisture content even without increase in external loads. Soils susceptible to collapse include loose or weakly cemented sands and silts where the cementing agent is soluble (e.g. soluble gypsum, halite), valley alluvial deposits within semi-arid to arid climate, and certain granite derived residual soils. Soils such as these exist on-site.

The degree of collapse of a soil can be defined by the Collapse Potential (CP) value, which is expressed as a percent of collapse of the total sample using the Collapse Potential Test (ASTM Standard Test Method D 5333). Based on the Naval Facilities Engineering Command (Department

of Navy, 1986) Design Manual 7.1, the severity of collapse potential is commonly evaluated by the following Table, Collapse Potential Values.

Table 1
Collapse Potential Values

Collapse Potential Value	Severity of Problem
0-1%	No Problem
1-5%	Moderate Problem
5-10%	Trouble
10-20%	Severe Trouble
> 20%	Very Severe Trouble

Table 2 can be combined with other factors such as the probability of ground wetting to occur on-site and the extent or depth of potential collapsible soil zone to evaluate the potential hazard by collapsible soil at a specific site. A hazard ranking system associated with collapsible soil as developed by Hunt (1984) is presented in Table 2, Collapsible Soil Hazard Ranking System.

Table 2
Collapsible Soil Hazard Ranking System

Degree of Hazard	Definition of Hazard
No Hazard	No hazard exists where the potential collapse magnitudes are non-existent under any condition of ground wetting.
Low Hazard	Low hazards exist where the potential collapse magnitudes are small and tolerable, or the probability of significant ground wetting is low.
Moderate Hazard	Moderate hazards exist where the potential collapse magnitudes are undesirable or the probability of substantial ground wetting is low, or the occurrence of the collapsible unit is limited.
High Hazard	High hazard exist where potential collapse magnitudes are undesirably high and the probability of occurrence is high.

The results of collapse potential tests performed on six selected individual ring samples from depths ranging from 2.5 to 20 feet below the ground surface indicated a collapse potential ranging from 0.9 to 1.4 percent. Typically, the initial 1% is estimated to be from sampler disturbance as demonstrated by Table 1. Based on the above criteria and our field and laboratory findings, and assuming the grading is accomplished according to Section 5.1 of this report, we estimate the collapse potential is very low. Based on that, collapse settlement is estimated to be negligible.

3.4 Expansive Soils

Expansive soils are characterized by their ability to undergo significant volume change (shrink or swell) due to variations in moisture content. Changes in soil moisture content can result from rainfall, landscape irrigation, utility leakage, roof drainage, perched groundwater, drought, or other factors, and may cause unacceptable settlement or heave of structures, concrete slabs

supported-on-grade, or pavements supported over these materials. Depending on the extent and location below finished subgrade, expansive soils can have a detrimental effect on structures. Based on our visual observations, laboratory testing, and past reporting, the Expansion Index of the onsite soils is “very low” as defined by ASTM D 4829 and the 2022 California Building Code. Samples of building pad soils should be tested during grading to confirm or modify these findings.

3.5 Corrosivity

Two samples of the near-surface soils within the site were currently tested for potential corrosion of concrete and ferrous metals. Soils were tested as blended (composite) samples. The tests were conducted in general accordance with the ASTM Standard Test Methods to evaluate pH, resistivity, and water-soluble sulfate and chloride content. The test results are presented in Appendix B. These tests should be considered as only an indicator of corrosivity for the samples tested. Other earth materials found on site may be more, less, or of a similar corrosive nature.

Water-soluble sulfates in soil can react adversely with concrete. ACI 318 provides the relationship between corrosivity to concrete and sulfate concentration, presented in the table below:

Table 3

Water-Soluble Sulfate in Soil (ppm)	Corrosivity to Concrete
0-1,000	Negligible
1,000 – 2,000	Moderate
2,000 – 20,000	Severe
Over 20,000	Very Severe

In general, the lower the pH (the more acidic the environment), the higher the soil corrosivity will be with respect to ferrous structures and utilities. As soil pH increases above 7 (the neutral value), the soil is increasingly more alkaline and less corrosive to buried steel structures, due to protective surface films, which form on steel in high pH environments. A pH between 5 and 8.5 is generally considered relatively passive from a corrosion standpoint. High chloride levels tend to reduce soil resistivity and break down otherwise protective surface deposits, which can result in corrosion of buried steel or reinforced concrete structures. Soil resistivity is a measure of how easily electrical current flows through soils and is the most influential factor. Based on the findings of studies presented in ASTM STP 1013 titled “Effects of Soil Characteristics on Corrosion” (ASTM, 1989), the approximate relationship between soil resistivity and soil corrosivity was developed as shown in Table 4.

Table 4

Soil Resistivity (Ohm-cm)	Corrosivity to Ferrous Metals
0 to 900	Very Severely Corrosive
900 to 2,300	Severely Corrosive
2,300 to 5,000	Moderately Corrosive
5,000 to 10,000	Mildly Corrosive
10,000 to >100,000	Very Mildly Corrosive

Test results show pH values of 8.2 to 8.9, chloride contents were not detected, sulfate contents of 5 to 11 ppm and minimum resistivity's of 22,800 to 25,600 Ohm-cm. Although Earth Systems does not practice corrosion engineering, the corrosion values from the soils tested are normally considered as being very mildly corrosive to buried metals and as possessing a "negligible" sulfate exposure to sulfate attack for concrete as defined in American Concrete Institute (ACI, 2011) 318, Section 4.3. The results of current chemical testing have been provided in Appendix B. The above values can potentially change based on several factors, such as importing soil from another job site and the quality of construction water used during grading and subsequent landscape irrigation.

3.6 Stormwater Percolation Testing

As indicated in Section 1.3 of this report, four test holes were drilled using the same drill rig as the exploration borings. Test holes were drilled on April 8, 2025 and reached a depth of approximately 5 feet below the ground surface. The test locations represent the soils at the assumed bottom of the proposed infiltration system. The percolation boring locations are shown on the Boring Location Map (Plate 3a), in Appendix A.

The presence of gravel and PVC pipe (inserted in the boring) were accounted for in the percolation test results. The borings were pre-saturated with potable water prior to testing. Test results were taken with a water surface at approximate depths between 3 and 5 feet below existing grade at the test locations, respectively (see Table 5).

Test procedures followed the procedures for deep boring percolation testing according to the Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District Design Handbook for Low Impact Development Best Management Practices, June 2014 for Whitewater River Region. The soils encountered at the test location and the percolation rate as well as empirically correlated infiltration rate are presented in Table 5.

Table 5
Infiltration Rate Results

Test	Soil Condition	USCS Soil Description in Test Zone	Test Zone Below Existing Surface (feet)	Percolation Rate (min/in)	Porchet Empirical Infiltration Rate (in/hr)
P-1	(Native)	Sand (SP)	3 to 5	0.2	10.9 in/hr
P-2	(Native)	Sand (SP)	3 to 5	0.4	5.4 in/hr
P-3	(Native)	Sand with Silt (SP-SM)	3 to 5	0.6	4.3 in/hr
P-4	(Native)	Silty Sand (SM)	3 to 5	1.3	1.2 in/hr

*Field Values, No factor of safety applied. Typical factors of safety range from 3 to 12 depending on the type of system which will be designed using the field values and depending on the level of pre-treatment and influent which will be discharged into the infiltration trenches (Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District Design Handbook for Low Impact Development Best Management Practices, 2014).

3.7 Geologic Setting

Regional Geology: The site lies within the Coachella Valley, at the transition between the Transverse Ranges and Salton Trough geomorphic provinces (see Plate 4). The Salton Trough is a large northwest-trending structural depression that extends approximately 180 miles from the San Geronio Pass to the Gulf of California. Much of this depression in the area of the Salton Sea is below sea level.

The Coachella Valley forms the northerly part of the Salton Trough and contains a thick sequence of Miocene to Holocene sedimentary deposits. Mountains surrounding the Coachella Valley include the Little San Bernardino Mountains on the northeast, foothills of the San Bernardino Mountains on the northwest, and the San Jacinto and Santa Rosa Mountains on the southwest. These mountains expose primarily Precambrian metamorphic and Mesozoic granitic rocks. Within the immediate site area, native geologic lithologic units consist of a mix of younger (Holocene) alluvium, older alluvium north of Mission Creek fault, and metamorphic and granitic rocks in the highlands forming the Little San Bernardino Mountains.

Active or potentially active faults in the immediate vicinity (within 25 miles) of the site include the San Andreas, San Jacinto, Burnt Mountain, and Eureka Peak faults and multiple faults associated with the Eastern California shear zone (See Table A-1). The closest active faults are multiple traces of the San Andreas fault zone including the Garnet Hill fault, the Banning fault (south branch), and the Mission/Mill Creek fault (north branch) that traverse along the northeast margin of the valley. The site does not lie within a currently designated Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault zone, Riverside County designated fault zone, or city fault zone per their General Plan.

Local Geology: The project site is located within the northwest portion of the Coachella Valley (see Plates 1 and 5), in the southern portion of the city of Desert Hot Springs. Sediments within the valley consist of fine- to coarse-grained sands with interbedded clays, silts, gravels, and cobbles of aeolian (wind-blown) and alluvial (water-laid) origin.

The project site is located in a mapped area where surficially, a mix of Quaternary younger alluvial and fluvial wash deposits are prevalent. Thin deposits of artificial fill resulting from site modification are also present across the site and are generally undifferentiated from the underlying sandy alluvial deposits. The prominent geologic feature in the Desert Hot Springs area is the well-defined zone of the Mission/Mill Creek branch of the San Andreas fault. The fault is defined by aligned oasis and trends in a northwest to southeast direction about 0.3 miles northeast of the campus.

3.8 Geologic Hazards

Geologic hazards that may affect the region include seismic hazards (ground shaking, surface fault rupture, soil liquefaction, and other secondary earthquake-related hazards), slope instability, flooding, ground subsidence, and erosion. A discussion follows on the specific hazards to this site.

3.8.1 Seismic Hazards

Seismic Sources: Several active faults or seismic zones lie within 50 miles of the project site as shown on Table A-1 in Appendix A. The primary seismic hazard to the site is strong ground shaking from earthquakes along regional faults including the San Andreas and San Jacinto faults.

Surface Fault Rupture: The project site does not lie within a currently delineated State of California, *Alquist-Priolo* Earthquake Fault Zone (CGS 2018). Well-delineated fault lines cross through this region as shown on California Geological Survey [CGS] Fault Activity map (2010); however, no active faults are mapped in the immediate vicinity of the site (Plates 4-8). The closest active fault is the Mission/Mill Creek segment of the San Andreas fault, located approximately 0.3 miles northeast of the site. Therefore, Holocene-active fault rupture is unlikely to occur at the project site. While fault rupture would most likely occur along previously established fault traces, future fault rupture could occur at other locations.

Review of select aerial photographs reveal that the site is located in an area predominated by alluvial fan development from Mission Creek, Morongo Wash and other secondary drainages from the Little San Bernardino Mountains. Photographs dated 1955 through 1984 show similar alluvial fan geomorphology where development has not occurred. No aerial photograph lineaments were noted in regard to the site.

Historic Seismicity: The site is located within an active seismic area in southern California where large numbers of earthquakes are recorded each year. Approximately 40 magnitude 5.5 or greater earthquakes have occurred within 60 miles of the campus since 1856. Plate 6, Earthquake Epicenter Map, depicts epicenters of significant seismic events greater than magnitude 5.5 that have occurred in southern California between 1812 and 2010.

Six historic seismic events (5.9 M or greater) have significantly affected the Coachella Valley in the last 100 years. They are as follows:

- *Desert Hot Springs Earthquake* – On December 4, 1948, a magnitude 6.5 M_L (6.0 M_W) earthquake occurred east of Desert Hot Springs. This event was strongly felt in the Desert Hot Springs area.

- *Palm Springs Earthquake* – A magnitude 5.9 M_L (6.2 M_W) earthquake occurred on July 8, 1986 in the Painted Hills, causing minor surface creep of the Banning segment of the San Andreas fault. This event was strongly felt in the Desert Hot Springs area and caused structural damage, as well as injuries.
- *Joshua Tree Earthquake* – On April 22, 1992, a magnitude 6.1 M_L (6.1 M_W) earthquake occurred in the mountains 9 miles east of Desert Hot Springs. Structural damage and minor injuries occurred in the Coachella Valley as a result of this earthquake.
- *Landers and Big Bear Earthquakes* – Early on June 28, 1992, a magnitude 7.5 M_S (7.3 M_W) earthquake occurred near Landers, the largest seismic event in Southern California for 40 years. Surface rupture occurred just south of the town of Yucca Valley and extended some 43 miles toward Barstow. About three hours later, a magnitude 6.6 M_S (6.4 M_W) earthquake occurred near Big Bear Lake. No significant structural damage from these earthquakes was reported in the Desert Hot Springs area.
- *Hector Mine Earthquake* – On October 16, 1999, a magnitude 7.1 M_W earthquake occurred on the Lavic Lake and Bullion Mountain faults north of Twentynine Palms. While this event was widely felt, no significant structural damage has been reported in the Coachella Valley.

Table 6 lists select significant recorded earthquakes felt in the Palm Springs area and the estimated intensity of ground shaking near the site based on the Modified Mercalli Scale. A description of damage based on the Modified Mercalli Scale is included as Table A-2 in Appendix A.

Table 6
Significant Historical Earthquakes

Earthquake	~ Distance to Epicenter Miles	Earthquake Magnitude*	Estimated Intensity**	Date
Desert Hot Springs	6	6.0	V-VI	1948
North Palm Spring	8	6.0	V-VI	1986
Joshua Tree	10	6.2	VI-VII	1992
Landers	18	7.3	VII	1992
Big Bear	25	6.5	V-VI	1992
San Jacinto	31	6.7	V-VI	1899
San Jacinto	32	6.8	V-VI	1918
San Jacinto	39	6.8	VI-VII	1890
Pinto Mountain	46	5.8	V-VI	1949
Hector Mine	47	7.1	VI	1999
Arroyo Salada	49	6.3	VI-VII	1954
Borrego Mountain	56	6.6	VI-VII	1968
El Mayor-Cucapah	137	7.2	IV	2010
Ridgecrest	141	7.1	II-IV	2019

* Moment Magnitude after 1933 or above 6, or Local Magnitude prior to 1933 or below 6 (S.C.E.C.)

** Modified Mercalli Scale

From this analysis, it appears that the past maximum intensity in the Desert Hot Springs area from historical earthquakes due to regional faults is on the order of VII on the Modified Mercalli Scale. Anticipated intensities from a local 7+ magnitude earthquake along the nearby San

Andreas fault are VIII-IX. Table A-1 in Appendix A summarizes select significant regional faults that represent potential earthquake sources for this site.

Seismic Risk: While accurate earthquake predictions are not possible, various agencies have conducted statistical risk analyses. The Working Group of California Earthquake Probabilities (WGCEP, 2014) estimated a 31% conditional probability that a magnitude 7 or greater earthquake may occur by 2045 along the Coachella segments of the San Andreas fault.

The primary seismic risk at the site is a potential earthquake along the San Andreas fault. Geologists believe that the San Andreas fault has characteristic earthquakes that result from rupture of each fault segment. The estimated characteristic earthquake is magnitude 7.7 for the Southern Segment of the fault (USGS, 2002). This segment has the longest elapsed time since rupture of any part of the San Andreas fault. The last rupture occurred about 1690 AD, based on dating by the USGS near Indio (WGCEP, 1995). This segment has also ruptured on about 1020, 1300, and 1450 AD, with an average recurrence interval of about 220 years. The San Andreas fault may rupture in multiple segments, producing a higher magnitude earthquake. Recent paleoseismic studies suggest that the San Bernardino Mountain Segment to the north and the Coachella Segment may have ruptured together in 1450 and 1690 AD (WGCEP, 1995). Based on Paleoseismic studies, a Magnitude of 7.9 is inferred as the multi-segment event potential.

Secondary seismic hazards related to ground shaking include soil liquefaction, ground subsidence, tsunamis, and seiches. Other hazards include flooding and slope instability. The site is far inland, so the hazard from tsunamis is non-existent. At the present time, several water storage tanks are located upgradient of the campus, however, local improvements and the distances to the tanks will minimize the flood hazard in the event of catastrophic tank failure. Therefore, hazards from seiches are considered negligible at this time as related flooding would follow existing local drainage/roadway improvements, such that the impact to the site would be low.

Soil Liquefaction and Lateral Spreading: Liquefaction is the loss of soil strength from sudden shock (usually earthquake shaking), causing the soil to become a fluid mass. In general, for the effects of liquefaction to be manifested at the surface, groundwater levels must be within 50 feet of the ground surface and the soils within the saturated zone must also be susceptible to liquefaction. The site is within a city of Desert Hot Springs General Plan “moderate” liquefaction area due to susceptible sediments should groundwater rise, although groundwater is greater than 100 feet deep. However, the potential for liquefaction to occur at this site is considered low because the current and historic high groundwater at the site are deeper than 50 feet below the ground surface. Due to the deep groundwater and low potential for liquefaction the potential for lateral spreading is considered very low.

Dry Seismic Settlement: The amount of dry seismic settlement is dependent on relative density of the soil, ground motion, and earthquake duration. In accordance with current CGS policy (Earth Systems discussion with Jennifer Thornburg, CGS May 2014), we used a site peak ground acceleration of $\frac{2}{3}$ PGA_M . The reasoning for using $\frac{2}{3}$ PGA_M has stemmed from the limitations of the Pradel (modified Tokimatsu and Seed) method of calculating dry seismic settlement. This issue manifested during the code change from ASCE 7-05 to ASCE 7-10 (2013) and has been continued into the ASCE 7-16 document, where it was no longer codified to evaluate liquefaction

and seismic settlement as a design value ($S_{DS}/2.5$) but to evaluate it at full PGA. PGA_M equated to a maximum considered value and the design spectral response, S_{DS} , is equal to $\frac{2}{3} S_{MS}$, where S_{MS} is the Site Class adjusted maximum considered earthquake value. When using the full PGA_M in Pradel's method, (Pradel's method is the Standard of Care methodology of calculating dry sand settlement), the potential settlements increased dramatically resulting in unreasonable amounts of assumed settlement (stress/strain curves defaulted to 10 percent vertical strain as high acceleration) which did not correlate with field observations of earthquake events. Given these unreasonably high potential settlements and after much discussion with agencies and CGS, the PGA used for dry seismic analysis was returned to a "design" value in practice. This is on the basis that since dry seismic shaking will typically not cause bearing failure (like liquefaction will) but is only settlement related deformation. Earth Systems is in concurrence with this methodology and thus the method utilized for our analysis and that $\frac{2}{3} PGA_M$ may be used as an appropriate acceleration in the analysis of seismic settlement of unsaturated soils.

In accordance with the above discussion, we used a site peak ground acceleration of $\frac{2}{3} PGA_M$ (where $PGA_M = 1.06g$) and an earthquake magnitude of 7.9 (multi-segment rupture) to evaluate dry seismic settlement potential. The design peak ground acceleration values were obtained from the SEAOC/OSHPD online application (<https://seismicmaps.org/>) and amended as per ASCE 7-16. Based upon methods presented by Tokimatsu and Seed (1987), the potential for seismically induced dry settlement of soils above the groundwater table for the full soil column height (51½ feet) was calculated in our deeper boring at the site and estimated to be 0.6 inches (boring B-4). Comparing the 30 foot borings of B-6, B-8, and the upper 30 feet of B-4, yields 0.5, 0.4, and 0.2 inches. As such, the conservatively estimated dry seismic settlement is less than 1 inch total, with a differential of 0.5 inches. Seismic settlement is based on post grading recommendations stated in Section 5.1.

Fissuring and Ground Subsidence: The Riverside County Parcel report indicates that the site is within a "Susceptible" potential subsidence area. In areas of fairly uniform thickness of alluvium, fissures are thought to be the result of tensional stress near the ground surface and generally occur near the margins of the areas of maximum subsidence. Surface runoff and erosion of the incipient fissures augment the appearance and size of the fissures.

Changes in pumping regimes can affect localized groundwater depths, related cones of depression, and associated subsidence such that the prediction of where fissures might occur in the future is difficult. In the project area, groundwater depths remain fairly deep. However, in the event of future nearby aggressive groundwater pumping and utilization, the occurrence of deep subsidence cannot be ruled out. Changes in regional groundwater pumping could result in areal subsidence. The risk of areal subsidence in the future is more a function of whether groundwater recharge continues and/or over-drafting stops, than geologic processes, and therefore the risk cannot be predicted or quantified from a geotechnical perspective. Soil improvement recommended within can reduce the potential for subsidence distress.

Seismic Hazard Zones: This portion of Riverside County has been mapped for the California Seismic Hazard Mapping Act (Ca. PRC 2690 to 2699) with respect to surface fault rupture. The site is not located within a currently delineated earthquake fault zone. The site is within a city of Desert Hot Springs General Plan moderate liquefaction zone and a Zone X flood zone. It is not within a City fault zone or landslide zone.

General Procedure: The Seismic Design Category for this site is E. The Code seismic parameter S_1 is 0.874 g (> 0.2 g). The site is not within a designated Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone or County Fault Zone, and the site has a “low” potential for liquefaction. However, per Section 11.4.8 of ASCE7-16, a probabilistic analysis may be required, or the exception to section 11.4.8 in ASCE7-16 may apply. See Section 5.8 of this report for further discussion.

Acceleration values provided are estimates only. Actual spectral acceleration values may be more or less than those provided and will exceed 1 g assuming a maximum considered earthquake event occurs on the nearby branches of the San Andreas fault. Vertical accelerations are typically 1/3 to 2/3 of the horizontal accelerations but can equal or exceed the horizontal accelerations depending upon the local site effects and amplification. General procedures are included.

2022 CBC Seismic Coefficients: The California Building Code [CBC] seismic design parameters criteria are based on a Design Earthquake that has an earthquake ground motion $^{2/3}$ of the lesser of 2 percent probability of occurrence in 50 years or maximum 84th percentile of the mean deterministic maximum considered earthquake. The General Procedure seismic and site coefficients given in Chapter 16 of the 2022 California Building Code are provided in Section 5.8 of this report and in Appendix A in more detail.

3.8.2 Other Hazards

Landslides and Slope Instability: The site is relatively flat. No evidence of landslides within the subject site were observed. Recommendations to mitigate surficial erosion and sloughing are presented in the Recommendations sections of this report. The site is not within a landslide hazard area as per the city of Desert Hot Springs General Plan.

Flooding: The project site lies within a designated FEMA “Zone X: Areas of 0.2% annual chance flood; areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depths of less than 1 foot or with drainage areas less than 1 square mile; and areas protected by levees from 1% annual chance flood.” (Area No. 06065C0905G, Effective 8/28/2008). The project site may be in an area where sheet flooding and erosion could occur. Appropriate project design by the project civil engineer, construction, and maintenance can minimize the site flooding potential.

Section 4

CONCLUSIONS

The following is a summary of our conclusions and professional opinions based on the data obtained from a review of selected technical literature and the field explorations.

General:

Based on our field exploration, laboratory testing, and geotechnical analyses conducted for this study, it is our professional opinion that the site is suitable, from a geotechnical standpoint, for construction of the school improvements as proposed, provided the recommendations presented in this report are incorporated into project design and construction.

The recommendations presented in this report may change pending a review of final grading plans and foundation plans. Recommendations presented in this report should not be extrapolated to other areas or be used for other projects (beyond those expressly identified within) without our prior review and comment.

Geotechnical Constraints and Mitigation:

- The primary geologic hazard is moderate to severe ground shaking from earthquakes originating on regional faults. A major earthquake originating on the nearby segments of the San Andreas fault, San Jacinto fault zone, Eastern California shear zone, and other regional faults would be the critical seismic event that may affect the site within the design life of the campus. Engineered design and earthquake-resistant construction increase safety and allow development of seismic areas.
- The underlying geologic condition for seismic design is Site Class D. The campus is about 0.3 miles from a Holocene-active fault/seismic source as defined by the California Geological Survey. A qualified professional should design any permanent structure constructed on the site. The *minimum* seismic design should comply with the 2022 edition of the California Building Code.
- The site is not within the County of Riverside designated fault zone, nor a currently designated Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone. In our professional opinion, no known Holocene-Active faults or fault related lineaments cross the site. Therefore, the potential for surface fault rupture at the site is considered low.
- The potential for seismic settlement hazards are considered low for this project. The site is not within an area of significant documented areal subsidence.
- The soils are susceptible to wind and water erosion. Preventative measures to reduce seasonal flooding and erosion should be incorporated into site grading plans. Dust control should also be implemented during construction. Site grading should be in strict compliance with the requirements of the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD).
- Other geologic hazards, including landslides, are considered low potential on this site.

- Based on current conditions, groundwater is not anticipated to be encountered during construction; however, landscaped or watered areas may encounter moist to wet soils in the upper shallow profile.
- Based on our laboratory testing and experience with the project, the Expansion Index of the onsite soil is “very low” as defined by ASTM D 4829. Samples of pad soils should be evaluated to confirm or modify these findings.
- Laboratory testing of two samples showed potentially “very mild” corrosivity to buried metallic elements and “negligible” to “moderate” for sulfate exposure to concrete. See Section 3.5 for further information. Site soils should be reviewed by an engineer competent in corrosion evaluation and protection for all elements embedded or founded upon site soils.
- In our professional opinion, structure foundations can be supported on shallow foundations bearing on a zone of properly prepared and compacted soils placed as recommended in Section 5.1. The recommendations that follow are based on “very low” expansion category soils.
- The site has the potential for high ground acceleration. Due to the proximity of proposed new structures to potentially existing retaining walls, those retaining walls, if to be reused, should be verified to incorporate or meet the design soil parameters, presented within (Section 5.7). Wall design or verification should incorporate the presented seismic loading for any wall over 6 feet in retained height, as well incorporate the surcharge loading from vehicles or nearby building loads/footing pressures.

Section 5

RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Site Development and Grading

A representative of Earth Systems should observe site clearing, grading, and the bottoms of excavations before placing fill. Local variations in soil conditions may warrant increasing or decreasing the depth of recompaction and over-excavation. Proper geotechnical observation and testing during construction is imperative to allow the geotechnical engineer the opportunity to verify assumptions made during the design process, to verify that our geotechnical recommendations have been properly interpreted and implemented during construction and is required by the 2022 California Building Code.

Observation of fill placement by the Geotechnical Engineer of Record should be in conformance with Section 17 of the 2022 California Building Code. California Building Code requires full time observation by the geotechnical consultant during site grading (fill placement). Therefore, we recommend that Earth Systems be retained during the construction of the proposed improvements to provide testing and observe compliance with the design concepts and geotechnical recommendations, and to allow design changes in the event that subsurface conditions or methods of construction differ from those assumed while completing this study. Additionally, the California Building Code requires the testing agency to be employed by the project owner or representative (i.e. architect) to avoid a conflict of interest if employed by the contractor. Unless noted otherwise, grading should be performed in general accordance with Appendix J of the 2022 CBC.

Clearing and Grubbing: At the start of site grading, existing vegetation, trees (including the entire rootball from current or past trees), large roots, overly wet and/or soft soil, undocumented fill, demolition disturbance, pavements, foundations (including pole foundations), construction debris, septic tanks, leach fields, deleterious material, trash, and abandoned underground utilities should be removed from the proposed building, structural, pavement and engineered fill areas. Organic growth should be stripped off the surface and removed from the construction area. Areas disturbed during demolition and clearing should be properly backfilled and compacted as described below. Any existing utilities that extend into the limits of the proposed development and are to be abandoned should be entirely removed.

Undocumented fill, and buried utilities may be located in the vicinity of the planned structures and within other areas of the project site. All buried structures which are removed should have the resultant excavation backfilled with soil compacted as engineered fill described herein or with a minimum 2-sack cement-sand slurry approved by the project geotechnical engineer. Abandoned utilities should be removed entirely, or pressure-filled with concrete or grout and be capped. Abandoned buried utilities structures, or foundations should not extend under building limits.

Dust control should also be implemented during construction. Site grading should be in strict compliance with the requirements of the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD).

After stripping and grubbing operations, areas to receive fill should be stripped of loose or soft earth materials until a firm subgrade is exposed, as evaluated by the geotechnical engineer or geologist. Before the placement of fill or after cut, the existing surface soils within the building pads and improvement areas should be over-excavated as follows:

Building Pad Preparation: Subsequent to clearing and grubbing operations, the entire building pad and other structural areas (such as areas of fill (including all fill slopes), shade structures, canopies, overhead awnings, or any areas with shallow foundations, etc.), should be over-excavated to remove existing undocumented fill, demolition disturbance, and the upper compressible portion of the native soils. Structures supported on pile/caisson foundations founded deeper than 5 feet do not require the above overexcavation, except slab areas defined later in this section. The existing soils within the building pad and foundation areas should be over-excavated a minimum of 5 feet below existing grade or finished grade, or 3 feet below the bottom of the deepest foundation, whichever is lower. Due to existing compacted fill, for proposed additions to the existing administration proposed building, music room, and MPR, the overexcavation may be reduced to 2 feet below existing grade or finished grade, or 1 foot below the bottom of the deepest foundation, whichever is lower.

The exposed undisturbed subgrade bottom should be observed and tested by the geotechnical engineer or their representative to verify an in-place density of the subgrade is at or greater than 85% relative compaction per ASTM D 1557 (90% in admin, music & MPR area), or soils are firm (as determined by the geotechnical engineer). Deeper over-excavation may be recommended if the required in-place density is not achieved, or soils are not firm. The over-excavation should extend horizontally for at least 5 feet beyond the outer edge of the building pad (2 feet in admin, music & MPR area), where possible (as determined by the project geotechnical engineer), and include all exterior footings or slabs and include any overhead canopy/or covered walkway and patio areas.

The approved bottom of the sub-excavation should then be scarified 12 inches; moisture conditioned to near over optimum moisture content, and recompacted to at least 90% relative compaction (ASTM D 1557) prior to fill placement. Moisture conditioned and compacted engineered fill should then be placed to finish subgrade elevation. Compaction should be to at least 90% relative compaction. Compaction should be verified by testing.

Auxiliary Structures and Utility Subgrade Preparation: Auxiliary structures such as retaining walls, equipment pads, etc., should have the foundation subgrade prepared similar to the building pad recommendations given above. The over-excavation should extend horizontally for 2 feet beyond the outer edge of the foundation or slab. The exposed soils should then be moisture conditioned to near optimum moisture content, and recompacted to at least 90-percent relative compaction (ASTM D 1557). Moisture conditioned, engineered fill may then be placed to finished subgrade. Compaction should be verified by testing.

Retention Basin and Infiltrator Bottom Preparation: Compaction effort should be kept to a minimum at retention basin bottom areas and bottom areas used for any infiltrators (except under foundations). The subgrade below the bottom of basins and infiltrator bottoms should be compacted to approximately 85% relative compaction. Side slopes and any other fill or foundation subgrade should be compacted to at least 90% relative compaction. Slope

construction should be per report. Loose rock, such as pea gravel placed in the basin bottoms does not require compaction testing, but should be placed in lifts no greater than 2 feet and consolidated by thoroughly wetting and consolidating by passes with heavy equipment (such as a loader with full bucket or full water truck) until firm such that zero to minimal deformation (less than 1 inch) occurs under the weight of passing of equipment. Infiltrator bottoms are recommended to be at least 10 feet deep below existing grades into competent soil. Competent soil is defined as soil meeting the compaction or density criteria as described for *Building Pads*.

Slope Construction: Please see Section 5.5 for detailed slope preparation recommendations.

Pavement, Hardscape Area, and Fence Wall Preparation: In street, drive, permanent parking, and exterior hardscape areas, and fence walls with continuous foundations, the subgrade should be over-excavated a minimum depth of two feet below existing grade or finish grade, or 2 feet below the bottom of foundation or slab (whichever is deeper) for the applicable item described above. The excavation bottom should be scarified 8 inches, moisture conditioned to near or over optimum moisture content and be recompact to at least 90% relative compaction. Engineered fill should then be moisture conditioned, placed in suitable lifts, and compacted to a minimum of 90% relative compaction prior to the placement of subsequent lifts, with the upper 1 foot compacted to at least 95% relative compaction in parking and drive areas. Compacted fill should be placed to finish subgrade elevation.

Exterior slabs-on-grade for play court flatwork may be placed on a minimum of 4 inches of Class 2 aggregate base compacted to at least 95% relative compaction at near optimum moisture content. Compaction should be verified by testing.

Engineered Fill Soils: The native soil is suitable for use as engineered fill and utility trench backfill provided it is free of significant organic or deleterious matter (less than 1%), debris, concrete, and oversize rock and is “very low” in Expansion Index. Construction debris, concrete, asphalt, etc. is not suitable for placement within fill. These materials should be hauled offsite.

Within areas to receive foundations and slabs-on-grade the fill should be “very low” in Expansion Index. Expansive soils which are identified should be blended or removed and replaced with low permeability soils which are “very low” in expansion potential under the observation of the Geotechnical Engineer or his representative.

Engineered fill (and any import) should be placed in maximum 8-inch lifts (loose) and compacted to at least 90 percent relative compaction (ASTM D 1557) at near optimum moisture content, prior to the placement of subsequent lifts. Fill shall be removed of oversize material and blended/mixed to create a uniform mix prior to compaction and prior to placement of subsequent lifts. Within pavement areas, the upper 12 inches of subgrade should be compacted to at least 95 percent relative compaction (ASTM D 1557). Compaction should be verified by testing.

The upper 3 feet of fill shall be limited to 3 inch minus material. 6-inch minus material within the building pad is allowed at a depth of at least three feet below footings and approximately 5 feet below the finished subgrade in slab areas. Utility corridors shall be 3-inch minus.

Imported fill soils should be “very low” Expansion Index granular soils meeting the USCS classifications of SM, SP-SM, or SW-SM with a maximum rock size of 3 inches and 15 to 50-percent passing the No. 200 sieve (unless otherwise approved by the geotechnical engineer). The geotechnical engineer should evaluate the import fill soils before hauling to the site. However, because of the potential variations within the borrow source, import soil will not be prequalified by Earth Systems. At the approval of the geotechnical engineer, a 1 or 2 sack cement-sand slurry may be used as non-structural, or structural backfill, respectively, upon geotechnical approval.

A program of compaction testing and expansion testing, including frequency and method of test, should be developed by the project geotechnical engineer at the time of grading. Acceptable methods of test may include Nuclear methods such as those outlined in ASTM D 6938 (Standard Test Methods for In-Place Density and Water Content of Soil and Soil-Aggregate by Nuclear Methods), and ASTM D 4829, (Standard Method for Expansion Index of Soils). Additionally, a minimum of 5% of the in-place density evaluation should be performed using an alternative method for quality assurance of compaction levels. Alternative methods may include methods outlined in ASTM D 1556 (Standard Test Method for Density and Unit Weight of Soil in Place by the Sand-Cone Method) or correlation probing with a hand probe.

All soils should be moisture conditioned prior to application of compactive effort and prior to foundation, slab-on-grade and pavement placement. Moisture conditioning of soils refers to adjusting the soil moisture to or just above optimum moisture content. If the soils are overly moist so that instability occurs, or if the minimum recommended compaction cannot be readily achieved, it may be necessary to aerate to dry the soil to optimum moisture content or use other means such as dry material import to address soft soils (as approved by the geotechnical engineer prior to use). Site soils will require conditioning due to very moist conditions.

Sand-Cement Slurry Backfill (Controlled Low Strength Material, CLSM): Where approved by the geotechnical engineer for use, sand-cement “slurry” (controlled low strength material (CLSM)), shall comply with the provisions of this report for the following:

1. Specifications for the preparation of the site prior to placement of the CLSM.
 - Remove any spoils, uncertified fill, loose material, debris and standing water from the existing excavations to a firm subgrade as approved by the geotechnical engineer or his representative.
 - A representative of Earth Systems should observe bottoms of excavations before placing CLSM.
 - CLSM shall not be placed on a sloping surface with a gradient steeper than 5:1 (H:V).
2. Specifications for the CLSM.
 - CLSM shall be ready-mixed by an ACI approved batch plant.
 - Use minimum 2-sack sand-cement CLSM complying, in general, with Caltrans Standard Specification (2015) Section 19-3.02F Controlled Low-Strength Material. CLSM should have a low or non-shrinkage.
 - CLSM must have a 28-day compressive strength of at least 100 psi; however, it is cautioned that increased strength may not be excavatable.

3. Placement of CLSM After Item 1 above is Completed

- i. Place CLSM to the bottom of the foundation area or, in maximum 3-foot lifts if the structural engineer has verified that no “blowouts” will occur, (the minimum placement of CLSM should be 12 inches thickness under foundations and 2 inches when used for “rat” slabs), and allow the CLSM to cure at least for 24 hours or initial set, whichever is longer before placing a subsequent lift. Vibration and rodding of the entire lift should be accomplished during placement. Repeat as needed until the CLSM is to the bottom of the footing grade, or finished slab grade.
4. Laboratory or field test method(s) to be used to determine the compressive strength or bearing capacity of the CLSM.
- Sample CLSM and fabricate test cylinder in accordance with ASTM D4832. Test for density in accordance with ASTM D6023 at the discretion of the Geotechnical engineer. Test for compressive strength at 28 days in accordance with ASTM D4832.
5. Test methods for determining the acceptance of the CLSM in the field.
- ASTM D4832, Preparation and Testing of Controlled Low Strength Material (CLSM) Test Cylinders.
 - ASTM D6023, Density (Unit Weight), Yield, Cement Content, and Air Content (Gravimetric) of Controlled Low-Strength Material (CLSM).
6. Number and frequency of field tests required to determine compliance with item 5.
- Fabricate one set of 5 cylinders and test for density for each 50 cubic yards or fraction thereof or as directed by the geotechnical engineer (GE) of record or the GE's representative.

Shrinkage and Bulking: The shrinkage factor for earthwork for the alluvial and fill materials is expected to range from -8 to 11 percent for the upper excavated or scarified site soils. Negative shrinkage is bulking. This estimate is based on compactive effort to achieve an average relative compaction of about 92 percent. Shrinkage is highly dependent on and may vary with contractor methods for compaction. Losses from site clearing, oversize rock removal, and removal of existing site improvements may significantly affect earthwork quantity calculations and should be considered.

Dust Control: The proposed site lies within an area of high potential for wind erosion. The site soils have a fine-grained component of their composition. As such, exposed soil surfaces may be subject to disturbed fine particulate matter (PM₁₀) which can create airborne dust if the soil surface or roadways are not maintained. During construction, watering the soil surface can reduce airborne dust. Alternatively, a dust control palliative may be spray applied to the soil surface to act as a tackifier which contains loose soil particles. Palliatives must be reapplied periodically as they weather and degrade. Further guidance for dust palliatives can be found in reviewing the United States Department of Agriculture publication *Dust Palliative Selection and*

Application Guide, Document No. 9977-1207-SDTDC. The recommended soil input parameters are Plasticity Index <3, and fines content <5 percent.

5.2 Excavations and Shoring

Excavations should be made in accordance with Cal/OSHA requirements. Using the Cal/OSHA standards and general soil information obtained from the field exploration, classification of the near surface on-site soils will likely be characterized as Types: A, B, and C. Earth Systems recommends safety values be based on the worse case, typically Type C. Actual classification of site specific soil type per Cal/OSHA specifications as they pertain to trench safety should be based on real-time observations and determinations of exposed soils by the contractors *Competent Person* (as defined by OSHA) during grading and trenching operations.

Our site exploration and knowledge of the general area indicates there is a moderate potential for caving and sloughing of site excavations (over excavation areas, utilities, footings, etc.) due to dry and also overly moist/wet conditions. Where excavations in soils over 4 feet deep are planned, lateral bracing or appropriate cut slopes of 1.5:1 (horizontal/vertical) should be provided. No surcharge loads from stockpiled soils or construction materials should be allowed within a horizontal distance measured from the top of the excavation slope and equal to the depth of the excavation.

The borings were advanced with minimal effort within the existing on-site soils. Conventional equipment should be capable of performing shallow on-site excavations.

Localized perched groundwater or overly moist soils could be encountered during remedial grading in landscape or watered areas. Techniques to stabilize the bottom of the excavation may be required (such as placing gravel and punching it into the soft soil, blending with dry material, or other techniques chosen by the contractor), and reviewed by the geotechnical engineer.

Excavations which parallel structures, pavements, or other flatwork, should be planned so that they do not extend into a plane having a downward slope of 1:1 (horizontal: vertical) from the bottom edge of the footings, pavements, or flatwork. Shoring or other excavation techniques may be required where these recommendations cannot be satisfied due to space limitations or foundation layout. Where overexcavation will be performed adjacent to existing structures, ABC slot cutting techniques may be used.

Slot-Cutting Procedures: For proposed cuts adjacent to existing structures or property lines, slot-cutting methods may need to be employed to maintain the integrity of existing foundations and slabs. ***Whether this is needed will have to be determined after the final elevations and horizontal boundaries of the over-excavated area are determined.*** In the event the over-excavation cuts into the soil near existing buildings and are within the zone of influence of the existing footing, slot cutting methods will need to be employed to maintain the integrity of the existing foundations.

Therefore, we recommend that excavations along existing footing lines be performed with the ABC slot-cutting procedure with a maximum slot width of 5 feet.

An “ABC slot cutting method” as described below should be performed during the grading operation (over-excavation and recompaction). The excavation and backfill of all the designated “A” slots should be performed first with the “B” slots either unopened or cut at a 1.5:1 (horizontal: vertical) slope from the face of the existing building grade to the bottom of excavation. Once the A-slots are completed, work may progress on the B-slots, then after the B slots, C slots may be opened.

Excavation and Backfill Sequence for A-slots:

1. Excavate all the A-slots for the entire excavation depth of 6 feet. The slots may be at most 5 feet wide.
2. In maximum 8-inch loose lifts, moisture condition and backfill with minimum 90% compacted fill using the excavated soils for the entire width and height of the A-slot. Compact to at least 90% relative compaction prior to the placement of subsequent lifts.

Excavation and Backfill Sequence for B-slots:

3. Excavate all the B-slots for the entire excavation depth of 6 feet. The slots may be at most 5 feet wide.
4. In maximum 8-inch loose lifts, moisture condition and backfill with minimum 90% compacted fill using the excavated soils for the entire width and height of the B-slot. Compact to at least 90% relative compaction prior to the placement of subsequent lifts.

Excavation and Backfill Sequence for C-slots:

5. Excavate all the C-slots for the entire excavation depth of 6 feet. The slots may be at most 5 feet wide.
6. In maximum 8-inch loose lifts, moisture condition and backfill with minimum 90% compacted fill using the excavated soils for the entire width and height of the C-slot.

The excavation sequence should be approved by the geotechnical engineer. The bottom of the over-excavation slot should be scarified 8 inches, moisture-conditioned to near optimum and compacted to 90% relative compaction (ASTM D 1557) prior to the placement of subsequent lifts. Prior to fill placement compaction should be verified by testing.

Shoring: Shoring may be required where soil conditions, space, or other restrictions do not allow a sloped excavation or slotting cutting is not an option. A braced or cantilevered shoring system may be used. Trench boxes should not be placed below or within the pipe zone elevation as their removal may loosen compacted backfill. Positive trench shoring may be required (jacks and plates).

A temporary cantilevered shoring system should be designed to resist an active earth pressure equivalent to a fluid weighing as shown in the table below. Cantilevered (Active, some

movement) or restrained excavations above the groundwater table should be designed to resist a uniform horizontal equivalent soil pressure as presented in the table below.

Table 8
Temporary Cantilevered and Braced Shoring System Parameters

Equivalent Fluid Pressure pounds per cubic foot (pcf)	
Cantilevered	Braced
39	60

The values provided above assume a level ground surface adjacent to the top of the shoring and do not include a factor of safety. Fifty percent of an areal surcharge placed adjacent to the shoring may be assumed to act as an additional uniform horizontal pressure against the shoring. Special cases such as combinations of slopes and shoring or other surcharge loads may require an increase in the design values recommended above. These conditions should be evaluated by the project geotechnical or shoring engineer on a case-by-case basis. Retaining walls subjected to traffic loads should include a uniform surcharge load equivalent to at least 240 psf for auto or delivery truck (2 axle) traffic at least 3 feet from the back of the wall. Retaining walls with closer traffic or heavier traffic loads should be designed for a 450 psf surcharge load. Retaining walls should be designed with a minimum factor of safety of 1.5.

The wall pressures above the groundwater do not include hydrostatic pressures; it is assumed that drainage will be provided. If drainage is not provided, shoring extending below the groundwater level should be evaluated on a case-by-case basis.

Cantilevered shoring must extend to a sufficient depth below the excavation bottom to provide the required lateral resistance. We recommend required embedment depths be determined using methods for evaluating sheet pile walls and based on the principles of force and moment equilibrium. For this method, the allowable passive pressure against shoring, which extends below the level of excavation, may be assumed to be equivalent to a fluid weighing 250 pcf. Additionally, we recommend a factor of safety of at least 1.2 be applied to the calculated embedment depth and that passive pressure be limited to 2,000 psf.

The contractor should be responsible for the structural design and safety of all temporary shoring systems. The contractor should carefully review the boring logs in this report, and perform their own assessment of potential construction difficulties, and methods should be selected accordingly. Shoring should be sealed to prevent the piping of soil material and potential soil loss conditions which can cause settlement. The method of excavation and support is ultimately left to the contractor with guidance and restrictions provided by the designer and owner. We recommend that existing structures be monitored for both vertical and horizontal movement.

The contractor should carefully review the boring logs in this report, and perform their own assessment of potential construction difficulties, and methods should be selected accordingly. The method of excavation and support is ultimately left to the contractor. A representative from our firm should be present during grading operations to monitor site conditions; substantiate proper use of materials; evaluate compaction operations; and verify that the recommendations contained herein are met.

5.3 Utility Trenches

Backfill of utilities within roads or public rights-of-way should be placed in conformance with the requirements of the governing agency (water district, public works department, etc.). Utility trench backfill within private property should be placed in conformance with the provisions of this report. Backfill operations should be observed and tested to monitor compliance with these recommendations.

Due to the need to test pipeline subgrade, where excavations require trench entry, the contractor should make allowance and provide proper shoring or stabilize the excavation in accordance with Cal-OSHA for safe entry by the testing lab and workers.

Trench Width and Vertical Loads on Pipelines: Vertical loads to the pipeline are highly dependent upon the geometry of the trench. In general, the narrower the trench is at the top of the pipe/conduit with respect to the diameter of the conduit, the less vertical load is applied to the conduit. This is because as the trench backfill and bedding compress or consolidate over time, the weight of the soil mass is partially offset by the frictional resistance along the trench sidewalls. In addition, the type of bedding supporting the pipeline affects the bearing strength of the conduit. This is accounted by a load factor that is multiplied to the design strength of the conduit. The pipe manufacturer recommendations for trench installation and maximum width should be followed to reduce the potential for overloading the pipe due to excess backfill load.

Pipe Subgrade and Bedding: Native soil is gravelly and may not be suitable to support pipe haunches, there by requiring a sandy import, as below for bedding. Pipeline subgrade should be compacted to a minimum of 90% relative compaction (ASTM D 1557) or be in a firm condition as evaluated by the geotechnical engineer or his representative for a depth of 6 inches below any bedding. Bedding material shall consist of sand 100 percent passing a No. 4 sieve and less than 5 percent fines (passing a No. 200 sieve) with a sand equivalent of 30, or if mechanically compacted 15 percent fines, or as approved by the project inspector and geotechnical engineer. The unprocessed native soils are not typical of that used for bedding and import will be required if needed. Bedding should be compacted to at least 90% relative compaction or firm (less than 2" insertion of a ½" probe under typical 200 pound user weight). Jetting is not recommended.

Pipe-Zone, Trench-Zone, Trench Backfill and Compaction: Backfill of utilities should be placed in conformance with the requirements of the specifications. Backfill of utilities within roads or public rights-of-way should be placed in conformance with the requirements of the governing agency (water district, public works department, etc.).

Pipe zone backfill material (defined as the pipe area from the top of the bedding to 12 inches above the top of pipe) placed as import sand (as described above for bedding) as dictated by the pipe designer or manufacturer. The pipe zone backfill material should be placed in maximum 8-inch lifts (loose) and compacted near its optimum moisture content prior to the placement of subsequent lifts. Pipe zone backfill should be compacted to a minimum of 90% relative compaction (ASTM D 1557) or to a firm condition as evaluated by the geotechnical engineer or his representative. Compaction should be assured in the pipe haunches.

The native soil is suitable for use as trench zone and street zone (and manholes) backfill (from the top of pipe zone up to finished grade), provided it is free of significant organic or deleterious

matter and oversize materials. This backfill shall contain no particles larger than 3 inches in greatest dimension. The final backfill material should be placed in maximum 8-inch lifts (loose) and compacted to at least 90% relative compaction (ASTM D 1557) near its optimum moisture content prior to the placement of subsequent lifts for the trench zone and 95% for the street zone (upper 12 inches) where below pavement. Compaction should be verified by testing.

Backfill materials should be brought up at substantially the same rate on both sides of the pipe or conduit and be worked into the haunches. Reduction of the lift thickness may be necessary to achieve the above recommended compaction. Care should be taken to not overstress the piping during compaction operations. Mechanical compaction is recommended; ponding or jetting is not recommended.

Alternatively, if the utility cannot accommodate the increased stress, or if compaction is difficult, we recommend the pipe be encased by at least 1 foot of 1-sack cement-sand slurry (at least 1 foot as measured from the top of pipe), 2-sack cement-sand below structural areas. Backfill operations should be observed and tested to monitor compliance with these recommendations.

In general, coarse-grained sand and/or gap graded gravel (i.e. $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch rock or pea-gravel, etc.) should not be used for pipe or trench zone backfill due to the potential for soil migration into the relatively large void spaces present in this type of material and water seepage along trenches backfilled with coarse-grained sand and/or gravel. Water seepage or soil migration will cause settlement of the overlying soils. Rock backfill, where permitted, should be wrapped in filter fabric such as Mirafi 140N where there is contact with native or other fill soils.

Compaction should be verified by testing. Backfill operations should be observed and tested to monitor compliance with these recommendations. Trench backfill compacted per these requirements can be expected to settle 0.1 to 0.3 percent of the trench depth. This can cause an elevation difference between backfilled trenches and the surrounding soil or pavement. Increased relative compaction can reduce settlement if the potentials presented are not acceptable. The geotechnical engineer should be consulted on a case-by-case basis to provide further recommendations to reduce the settlement potential. Utilities which are not traffic rated under drive areas should be founded at least 3 feet below the drive surface to minimize traffic loading on the utility.

STRUCTURES

In our professional opinion, structure foundations can be supported on shallow foundations bearing on a zone of properly prepared and compacted soils placed as recommended in Section 5.1. The recommendations that follow are based on "very low" expansion category soils.

5.4 Foundations

Footing design of widths, depths, and reinforcing are the responsibility of the Structural Engineer, considering the structural loading and the geotechnical parameters given in this report. A minimum footing depth of 18 inches (below lowest adjacent grade) should be maintained and considers a "very low" Expansion Index soil as described in Section 5.1. 1.163. Lowest adjacent grade is the lowest grade within 3 feet laterally of the footing edge. A representative of Earth Systems should observe foundation excavations to verify compaction (minimum 90% per ASTM

D 1557) before placement of reinforcing steel or concrete. Loose soil or construction debris should be removed from footing excavations before placement of concrete. All footing excavations should be probed for uniformity. Soft or loose zones should be excavated and recompacted to finish foundation bottom subgrade. The bottom of all foundations should be compacted, and tested to confirm compaction effort and moisture contents as stated in Section 5.1 of this report are met. The moisture contents should be at least the indicated moisture content 24 hours prior to and immediately prior to placing concrete for a depth of at least 12 inches below the foundation subgrade. If the moisture condition is less than indicated, it shall be brought up to or above the indicated moisture content.

Minimum Slope Setback for Foundations: Earth Systems recommends a minimum setback distance of 5 feet. The 2022 California Building Code provides setback distances for foundations along slopes. Setback distances are measured differently for foundations located above the slope and those located below the slope. For foundations located at the top of the slope, the measurement is taken horizontally from the outside face of the foundation footing to the face of the slope. For foundations located below the slope, the horizontal distance is measured from the face of the structure foundation to the toe of the slope. For pools and slopes steeper than 1(H):1(V), please contact Earth System for these setbacks with submittal of detailed information using plan form.

Conventional Spread Foundations: Allowable soil bearing pressures are given below for foundations bearing on recompacted soils as described in Section 5.1. Allowable bearing pressures are net (weight of footing and soil surcharge may be neglected).

- Continuous wall foundations, 12-inch minimum and 36-inch maximum width and 12-inch minimum depth below grade:

1,500 psf for dead plus design live loads

An additional 500 psf may be used for each additional 6 inches of footing width, up to a maximum of 2,500 psf.

- Pad foundations, 2 x 2-foot minimum and 9 x 9-foot maximum in plan and 18 inches below grade:

2,500 psf for dead plus design live loads

An additional 500 psf may be used for each additional 6 inches of width, up to a maximum of 3,500 psf.

A one-third ($\frac{1}{3}$) increase in the allowable bearing pressure may be used when calculating resistance to wind or seismic loads as allowable bearing pressure is governed by settlement and not ultimate soil failure. The indicated $\frac{1}{3}$ increases to allowable bearing pressures for wind or seismic loads are applicable to ASD calculation methods as presented in ASCE7-16, Section 2.4 for ASD design.

If the anticipated loads exceed the estimated values stated in Section 1.1 (100 kips for Isolated Footings and 4 kip/linear-ft for continuous footings), the geotechnical engineer must reevaluate the allowable bearing values as the allowable bearing was controlled by the allowable settlement

from dry seismic, collapse, and static loads. Underground utilities should be designed for an anticipated settlement within the building areas.

The spacing between any large spread footings should be evaluated by the geotechnical engineer during the plan review stage to confirm or modify the settlement estimates and bearing capacity due to large footings and the influences from adjacent footings. A preliminary analysis suggests spacing the footings (adjacent edge to adjacent edge) a lateral distance from one another of the width of the largest footing from any adjacent footing, such that influence effects are minor.

Maximum foundation sizes given above are based on settlement due to Dead + Live loads. Transient loads such as earthquake or wind loads are not subject to the stated size limitations; however, the allowable bearing pressure (including $\frac{1}{3}$ increase) should be followed considering the relevant foundation sizes given above.

A 1:1 (h:v) influence zone may be considered for footing design which extends downward and outward from the footing outside edges. Other structures or footings within this 1:1 projection should include surcharge loading and vice versa if other footings or structures project onto new footings.

An average modulus of subgrade reaction, k , of 200 pounds per cubic inch (pci) can be used to design lightly loaded footings and slabs founded upon compacted fill. Other foundations such as mat slabs, will require the use of differing modulus of subgrade reaction values than used for lightly loaded slabs. Please contact Earth Systems for k values used for mat foundations.

The table below is based upon the above presented allowable, short term, and ultimate bearing pressures. Values may be increased by the provisions given above. Short Term allowable bearing may use the values presented below (based on Allowable Stress Design) or be based on Code mandated structural reductions, whichever is less. Ultimate bearing capacities consider a factor of safety of 3 (ASD design) to control settlement (7,500 to 10,500 psf ultimate) and a safety factor of 2.25 on transient loads. Ultimate bearing to soil failure depends on foundation size and could be much greater than 10,500 psf. The restrictions of Section 1605A.1.1 apply to the cited bearing values for Allowable Stress Design (ASD).

Table 9

	Maximum Allowable Bearing Capacity (psf) (FS = 3)	Short Term (Wind/Seismic) (FS = 2.25)	Ultimate Bearing Capacity (FS = 1)
Continuous Foundations	2,500	3,300	7,500
Isolated Pad Foundations	3,000	4,000	10,500

FS = Factor of Safety

Footings should be designed and reinforced by the structural engineer for the specific loading, settlement, or expansive soil conditions. A minimum of two, #4 reinforcing bars should be placed. One near the top of the footing and one near the bottom (3 inches above and below). This reinforcing is not intended to supersede any structural requirements provided by the structural engineer.

An average modulus of subgrade reaction, k , of 200 pounds per cubic inch (pci) can be used to design footings founded upon compacted fill. Stepped foundations should be designed in accordance with the 2022 CBC. CBC 2022 and ACI Section 4.3, Table 4.3.1 should be followed for recommended cement type, water cement ratio, and compressive strength. Seismic Design Category for compressive strength determination is 'E'. Concrete should be proportioned in accordance with ACI recommendations considering the time of year for placement. Hot weather proportions should be used during high ambient heat days during placement and curing.

Expected Foundation and Fill Settlement: Based on the recommendation for compacted fill, the estimated static settlement (static, collapse) should be less than 1 inch, based on footings founded on firm soils as recommended and the loads presented in Section 1.1. Differential static settlement is estimated to be less than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch over 40 feet. Within the building area, seismic settlement is estimated to be less than 1 inch, with differential seismic settlement less than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch over 40 feet. Settlement of compacted trench backfill is calculated to be on the order of 0.2% of the total fill height. Differential total settlement between similarly loaded bearing members should be less than 1 inch over a distance of approximately 40 feet, expressed in a post-construction angular distortion ratio of 1:480 or better which includes seismic settlement estimates. At a minimum, foundations should be designed by the structural engineer for the specific static and seismic settlement conditions presented. Settlement calculations are presented in Appendix A.

Minor Deep Foundations: Although no specific elements were identified by the architect, for miscellaneous structural components such as light poles, gate posts, shade structures, temporary retaining walls, and flag poles, may be supported on cast-in-place piles, or direct embed in drilled holes filled with concrete, and the design be based on parameters presented in the subsequent sections of this report assuming 1 inch of settlement. Construction employing poles or posts may utilize design methods presented in Sections 1806A and 1807A with Table 1806A.2 of the CBC Sand (SP) material class. For designs utilizing allowable frictional resistance, Earth Systems recommends the use of Section 1810A.3.3.1.4 and .5 of the CBC. Skin friction and bearing should not act together (not additive) to determine capacity. For piles with an axial load, these design methods apply for piles spaced at least 3 pile diameters center to center for axial loads and 6 pile diameters (in the direction of (and)) for lateral loads as graded in accordance with Section 5.1. Piles spaced closer than these limits could have soil strength reduction and should be evaluated on a case-by-case basis by geotechnical engineer. A minimum factor of safety of 3 should be considered. Piles which are laterally loaded and located laterally within a distance of $\frac{1}{2}$ the pile length from the retaining wall, should contact Earth Systems for applied wall pressures. Piles located further from the wall do not require application of pressure to the wall.

For piers founded in areas with native soil at the surface, an additional 1.5 feet should be added to the calculated pile embedment due to the potential effects of long-term surficial disturbance and erosion. Additionally, where piers are constructed adjacent to the tops of slopes, there should be a minimum distance between the top of the slope and the closest edge of the pier of $H/3$, where 'H' is the height of the slope, otherwise a lateral resistance reduction must be applied. For piers founded closer than a distance $H/3$ to the crest or within the slope area itself, the calculated lateral resistance of the soil should be reduced by 30 percent. The above recommendations have considered slopes no steeper than 2:1 (horizontal:vertical). Steeper slopes will require additional analysis and may change the recommendations presented.

The on-site soils are expected to be excavatable with conventional drilling, however, soils are sandy and will have a potential for caving. Drilled piers should have a minimum 3 inches of clearance between the embedded post and the soil side wall to allow for adequate placement and flow of concrete.

Drill holes may end up oversize. Casing or other means may be required in a drilled hole. Any "slough" or loose soils at the bottom of the shaft must be removed or tamped prior to setting rebar cages and placing concrete. Extreme care must be exercised to carefully position reinforcing steel cages and place concrete without disturbing the sidewalls of the drilled shafts. We recommend centralizers be used to positively locate rebar cages within the pier shaft. It is recommended that pier excavations that have not received concrete, not be left open overnight and concrete should be placed the same day.

Normally, drilled pier excavations should be made without the use of water. If necessary, water may be used to facilitate removal of cuttings unless it aggravates caving problems. Added water that may accumulate at the bottom of the hole should be removed from the drilled hole prior to placing the concrete. Sidewalls which have softened from the addition of water should be cleaned of the soft/loose material. Each excavation should be completed in a continuous operation and the concrete should be placed without undue delay. The contractor should use appropriate means to clean the bottom of the excavation so that no loose material is present at the base of the pier. We do not recommend overdrilling beyond specified pier tip elevations to eliminate the need for bottom cleaning in order to account for slough or loose materials at the excavation bottom. To reduce the potential for caving and sidewall sloughing which may contaminate concrete during placement, and segregation, concrete should be placed by tremie methods and not directly chute-dumped into the hole.

Where casing is used with drilled holes and cannot be withdrawn, the skin friction capacity is theoretically reduced, as are passive resistance and stiffness. The amount of reduction is subject to assessment by the geotechnical consultant. The use of casing with drilled holes should be approved prior to use by the geotechnical engineer.

If casing is required, it should be withdrawn as the concrete is being placed, maintaining a 3-foot minimum head of concrete within the casing. This is to prevent reduction in the diameter of the drilled shaft due to earth pressure on the fresh concrete and to prevent extraneous material from falling in from the sides and mixing with the concrete. Concrete placement should continue in this manner until suitable concrete extends to the top of the excavation or forms. The upper eight feet of the pier should be consolidated by vibratory means.

Pier capacity is greatly dependent on the soil conditions at the location of the pier and upon contractor means and methods of placement. It is recommended that drilling operations and concrete placement be performed in the continuous presence of the geotechnical consultant or his representative to confirm that suitable materials for pier support are penetrated, that the dimensions of the installed piers meet the design dimensions, and that the installation has been performed as specified by the 2022 California Building Code. Observation during drilling is required by the 2022 California Building Code on a full-time basis by the geotechnical engineer or his representative. If subsurface conditions noted during drilled pier installation are

significantly different than those encountered in our borings, it may be necessary to adjust the overall length of the pier.

Prior to the placement of steel, and again prior to and during the placement of concrete, the excavation must be examined by the geotechnical consultant before proceeding with construction. The contractor should provide all aid and assistance required by the geotechnical and geologic consultants for field monitoring of the drilled pier operations.

Piers are accepted or rejected based on visual observation and testing during construction. The contractor should not allow nor cause any of this work to be permanently enclosed or covered up until it has been observed, tested, and accepted by the geotechnical engineer and all legally constituted authorities having jurisdiction.

5.5 Slope Construction

Slopes are not generally proposed for this project; however, minor slopes (less than 10 feet in height) may be constructed. Site soils are highly susceptible to erosion. Compacted fill slopes protected against erosion (per approved methods such as significant planting, facing, or erosion blankets, etc.) should be constructed at 2:1 (horizontal: vertical) or flatter inclinations. Unprotected slopes with exposed native soils at the surface should be expected to require repair after heavy nuisance or storm runoff occurs due to significant erosion. Slope recommendations may change pending a more in-depth geotechnical evaluation once design plans are developed. Slopes used as nuisance or storm drainage channel slopes, or where erosion will not be maintained should be no steeper than 3:1, or shallower.

Compacted fill should be placed at near optimum moisture content and compacted to a minimum 90 percent of the maximum dry unit weight, as measured in relation to ASTM D 1557 test procedures. The exposed face of any cut or fill slope (upper 12 inches) should have a minimum relative compaction of 90 percent, as measured in relation to ASTM D 1557 test procedures and be compacted at near optimum moisture content for sandy soils. Due to erodible site soils, slope faces should be protected with facing or densely spaced vegetation to reduce the erosion potential.

Surficial Slope Failures: Site soils are highly susceptible to erosion from wind and water sources. All slopes will be exposed to weathering, resulting in decomposition of surficial earth materials, thus potentially reducing shear strength properties of the surficial soils. In addition, these slopes become increasingly susceptible to rodent burrowing. As these slopes deteriorate, they can be expected to become susceptible to surficial instability such as soil slumps, erosion, soil creep, and debris flows. Development areas immediately adjacent to ascending or descending slopes should address future surficial sloughing of soil material and erosion. Such measures may include debris fences, slope facing, catchment areas or walls, freeboard, diversion ditches or berms, soil planting, velocity reducers or other techniques to contain soil material away from developed areas and reduce erosion. Additionally, foundations should be set back at least 5 feet from the edge of slope or as per the 2022 CBC, whichever is greater.

Operation and maintenance inspections should be done after a significant rainfall event and on a time-based criteria (annually or less) to evaluate distress such as erosion, slope condition, rodent infestation burrows, etc. Inspections should be recorded and photographs taken to

document current conditions. The repair procedure should outline a plan for fixing and maintaining surficial slope failures, erosional areas, gullies, animal burrows, etc. Repair methods could consist of excavating and infilling with compacted soil erosional features, track walking the slope faces with heavy equipment, as determined by the type and size of repair. These repairs should be performed in a prompt manner after their occurrence. Slope inclinations should be maintained and a maintenance program should include identifying areas where slopes begin to steepen. Where future maintenance is not possible, slopes should be faced to reduce the erosion and degradation potential.

Slope faces are highly erodible even if compacted and will gradually erode and move down slope presenting maintenance issues and debris deposited in drainage devices and flatwork areas. The minimum material necessary to support landscaping should be specified by the landscape consultant (typically less than 6 inches).

5.6 Slabs-on-Grade

Subgrade: Concrete slabs-on-grade and flatwork may be supported on compacted and moisture conditioned soil placed in accordance with Section 5.1 of this report. The moisture content should be at least the indicated moisture content 24 hours prior to and immediately prior to placing concrete for a depth 12 inches. If the moisture condition is less than indicated, it shall be brought up to or above the indicated moisture content. Exterior play court slabs may be placed on 4 inches of compacted aggregate base (Class 2). Compaction should be to at least 95% at near optimum moisture content.

Vapor Retarder: In areas of moisture-sensitive floor coverings, coatings, adhesives, underlayment, goods or equipment stored in direct contact with the top of the slab, bare slabs, humidity controlled environments, or climate-controlled cooled environments, an appropriate vapor retarder that maintains a permeance of 0.01 perms or less after ASTM E1745's mandatory conditioning tests should be installed to reduce moisture transmission from the subgrade soil to the slab. For these areas, a vapor retarder (Stego wrap 15-mil thickness or equal) should underlie the floor slabs. If a Class A vapor retarder (ASTM E 1745) is specified, the retarder can be placed directly on compacted soil, and be covered with a minimum 2 inches of clean sand.

Clean sand is defined as well or poorly-graded sand (ASTM D 2488) of which less than 5 percent passes the No. 200 sieve and all the material passes a No. 4 sieve. The site soils do not fulfill the criteria to be considered clean sand. Alternatively, the slab designer may consider the use of other vapor retarder systems that are recommended by the American Concrete Institute.

Low-slump concrete should be used to help reduce the potential for concrete shrinkage. The effectiveness of the membrane is dependent upon its quality, the method of overlapping, its protection during construction, the successful sealing of the membrane around utility lines, and sealing the membrane at perimeter terminations and of all penetrations. Capillary breaks beneath slabs should consist of a minimum of at least four inches of permeable aggregate base (Caltrans) material with the following specified gradation;

Table 10
Percent Passing Sieve Size

Sieve Size	Percent Passing
1 inch	100
¾ Inch	90-100
3/8 Inch	40-100
#4	25-40
#8	18-33
#30	5-15
#50	0-7
#200	0-3

Where vapor retarders are placed directly on a gravel capillary break, they should be a minimum of 15 mil thickness.

Where concrete is placed directly on the vapor retarder “plastic”, proper curing techniques are essential to minimizing the potential of slab edge curl and shrinkage cracking. The edges of slabs can curl upward because of differential shrinkage when the top of the slab dries to lower moisture content than the bottom of the slab. Curling and cracking are caused by the difference in drying shrinkage between the top and bottom of the slab. Curling and cracking can be exacerbated by hot weather, or dry condition concrete placement, even with proper curing techniques.

The following minimum slab recommendations are intended to address geotechnical concerns such as potential variations of the subgrade and are not to be construed as superseding any structural design. A design engineer should be retained to provide building specific systems to handle subgrade moisture to ensure compliance with SB800 with regards to moisture and moisture vapor.

Slab Thickness and Reinforcement: Structural slabs should be a minimum of 4 inches in actual thickness and be reinforced with # 3 bars at 18 inches on center both ways. Flatwork slabs should be a minimum of 4 inches thick and be jointed to reduce cracking potential. Drive slabs should be as per Section 5.9. Slabs in contact with earth should use closer joints to control cracking or be thickened to allow adequate earth to rebar clearance. Reinforcing bars should extend at least 40 bar diameters into the footings and slabs. Playcourt flatwork may be supported by at least 4 inches of aggregate base on compacted and moisture conditioned soil placed in accordance with this report. If slabs are structural, they should be designed for the specific settlement conditions presented within.

Slab thickness and reinforcement of slabs-on-grade are contingent on the recommendations of the structural engineer or architect and the Expansion Index of the supporting soil. Based upon our findings, a modulus of subgrade reaction of approximately 200 pounds per cubic inch can be used in concrete lightly loaded (not mat) slab design for the expected compacted subgrade. Mat

slab design will require differing modulus values. ACI Section 4.3, Table 4.3.1 should be followed for recommended cement type, water cement ratio, and compressive strength.

If heavily loaded flatwork is proposed (forklift drive areas, heavy racking, etc.), the actual thickness should be designed by the structural engineer utilizing techniques of the American Concrete Institute (ACI) and may be greater than 4 inches in thickness. Concrete floor slabs may either be monolithically placed with the foundations or doweled (No. 4 bar embedded at least 40 bar diameters) after footing placement. The thickness and reinforcing given are not intended to supersede any structural requirements provided by the structural engineer. The project architect or concrete inspector should continually observe all reinforcing steel in slabs during placement of concrete to check for proper location within the slab. The minimum concrete rebar cover should be as per the project architect or structural engineer.

Slab-On-Grade Control Joints: Control joints should be provided in all regular concrete slabs-on-grade at a maximum spacing of 26 to 36 times the slab thickness (12 feet maximum on-center each way, 4 to 6 feet for sidewalks) as recommended by American Concrete Institute [ACI] guidelines. All joints should form approximately square patterns to reduce the potential for randomly oriented shrinkage cracks. Control joints in the slabs should be tooled at the time of the concrete placement or saw cut ($\frac{1}{4}$ of slab depth) as soon as practical but not more than 8 hours from concrete placement. We recommend a concrete joint location plan be included with the project plans by the architect.

Construction (cold) joints, especially at door threshold exterior to interior slab transitions, should be reinforced with thickened butt joints with $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch dowels at 12 inches on center embedded per ACI or a thickened keyed-joint to resist vertical deflection at the joint. All control joints in exterior flatwork should be sealed to reduce the potential of moisture or foreign material intrusion. These procedures will reduce the potential for randomly oriented cracks, but may not prevent them from occurring.

Curing and Quality Control: The contractor should take precautions to reduce the potential of curling and cracking of slabs in this arid desert region using proper batching, placement, and curing methods. Curing is highly affected by temperature, wind, and humidity.

Quality control procedures should be used, including trial batch mix designs, batch plant inspection, and on-site special inspection and testing. Curing should be in accordance with ACI recommendations contained in ACI 211, 304, 305, 308, 309, and 318. Additionally, the concrete should be vibrated during placement. Concrete should be wet cured for at least 7 days with burlap or plastic and not allowed to dry out to minimize surface cracking.

5.7 Retaining Walls and Lateral Earth Pressures

Retaining Walls: Walls which are restrained at the top such as retaining wall returns, below-grade walls and top of walls tied to floor slabs should be designed with “at rest” earth pressures. Retaining walls, free to tilt at the top 0.1 (dense sand) percent of the wall height, should be designed for “active” earth pressures.

The following list presents lateral earth pressures for use in wall design. The values are given as equivalent fluid pressures **without** surcharge loads or hydrostatic pressure. Clay or silt, non-free

draining soils are not suitable for wall backfill. Sand or silty sand material may be used for backfill or free draining material should be imported as wall backfill within the zone of 45 degrees projected up from the wall bottom. For free draining material, active and restrained walls equivalent fluid pressures are as follows:

- Retaining walls should be designed for an active soil pressure equivalent to a fluid density of 39 pcf. The active lateral earth pressures are for slope conditions similar to those on-site and backfills using the on-site soils on walls that are free to rotate at least 0.1 percent of the wall height. Walls, which are restrained against movement or rotation at the top, should be designed for an at-rest equivalent fluid pressure of 60 pcf. Walls retaining sloped backfill of 3:1 or 2:1 should increase the presented fluid pressures by 6 pcf and 9 pcf, respectively. Earth Pressures for walls retaining other sloping backfill above the wall can be provided on a case-by-case basis by the geotechnical engineer. The lateral earth pressure values for level backfill are provided for walls backfilled with drainage materials and “very low” expansive soils.
- In addition to the active or at rest soil pressure, the proposed wall structures should be designed (where not excepted) to include forces from dynamic (seismic) earth pressure. Dynamic pressures are additive to active and at-rest earth pressures (and utilize their respective standard load distribution) and should be considered as an additional 77 pcf for flexible walls, and 94 pcf for rigid walls (Al Atik and Sitar, 2010, Mikola and Sitar, 2013). Seismic pressures are based on PGA_M of 1.06 g (ASCE7-16), Friction Soil Angle of 31° , and a maximum total moist fill density of 120 pcf.
- Where continuous or isolated foundations (building or otherwise) are loaded within 2 feet laterally of a retaining wall, a surcharge pressure from those foundations should be applied to the wall. In these instances, a surcharge of 600 psf should be applied as a horizontal pressure acting on the wall. The pressure distribution should be triangular with 600 psf applied at the top of the retained portion of wall decreasing to zero at the top of wall footing. This surcharge is for footing design as described within. For other footings or pressures, as well as foundations closer than 2 feet, please contact Earth Systems. For footings located at or greater than 7 feet from the top of wall, no foundation surcharge is required to be applied.
- The above recommended values do not include compaction or truck-induced wall pressures. Care must be taken during the compaction operation not to overstress the wall. Heavy construction equipment should be maintained a distance of at least 3 feet away from the walls while the backfill soils are placed. Upward sloping backfill or rock, or surcharge loads from nearby footings can create larger lateral pressures. Should any walls be considered for retaining sloped backfill (or rock) or placed next to foundations, our office should be contacted for recommended design parameters. Where not explicitly defined as above for building foundation surcharge, surcharge loads should be considered if they exist within a zone between the face of the wall and a plane projected 45 degrees upward from the base of the wall. The increase in lateral earth pressure should be taken as 50% of the surcharge load within this zone. Retaining walls subjected to traffic loads should include a uniform surcharge load equivalent to at least 240 psf for auto or delivery truck (2 axle) traffic at least 3 feet from the back of the wall. Retaining walls with closer

traffic or heavier traffic loads should be designed for a 450 psf surcharge load. Retaining walls should be designed with a minimum factor of safety of 1.5.

- A backdrain or an equivalent system of backfill drainage should be incorporated into the retaining wall design, whereby the collected water is conveyed to an approved point of discharge. Design should be in accordance with the 2022 California Building Code. Drain rock should be wrapped in filter fabric such as Mirafi 140N as a minimum. Backfill immediately behind the retaining structure should be a free-draining granular material or commercial drainage panels behind the wall which lead to an approved outlet system. Waterproofing should be according to the designer's specifications. Water should not be allowed to pond or infiltrate near the top of the wall. To accomplish this, the final backfill grade should be such that water is diverted away from the retaining wall.
- Compaction on the retained side of the wall within a horizontal distance equal to one wall height (to a maximum of 6 feet) should be performed by hand-operated or other lightweight compaction equipment (90% compaction relative to ASTM D 1557 at near optimum moisture content). This is intended to reduce potential locked-in lateral pressures caused by compaction with heavy grading equipment. Foundation subgrade preparation should be as specified in Section 5.1.

Frictional and Lateral Coefficients:

- Resistance to lateral loads (including those due to wind or seismic forces) may be provided by frictional resistance between the bottom of concrete foundations and the underlying soil/slurry, and by passive soil pressure against the foundations. An allowable coefficient of friction of 0.35 may be used between cast-in-place concrete foundations and slabs and the underlying soil. An allowable coefficient of friction of 0.30 may be used between pre-cast or formed concrete foundations and slabs and the underlying soil
- Allowable passive pressure may be taken as equivalent to the pressure exerted by a fluid weighing 300 pounds per cubic foot (pcf). The upper 1 foot of soil should not be considered when calculating passive pressure unless confined by overlying asphalt concrete pavement or Portland cement concrete slab. The soils pressures presented have considered onsite fill soils. Testing or observation should be performed during grading by the soils engineer or his representative to confirm or revise the presented values.
- Passive resistance for thrust blocks bearing against firm natural soil or properly compacted backfill can be calculated using an equivalent fluid pressure of 300 pcf. The maximum passive resistance should not exceed 2,000 psf.
- Friction and soil pressure values (resistance) presented above are considered to have a factor of safety of 1.5 in relation to ultimate values (factor of safety = 1) and may be combined. The above values are not permitted to be increased by 1/3 due to short term loads such as wind or seismic forces.
- Construction employing poles or posts (i.e. lamp posts) may utilize design methods presented in Section 1807 of the CBC for sand (SP) material class, using the lateral bearing pressure values (psf/ft) given in Table 1806A.2.
- The passive resistance of the subsurface soils will diminish or be non-existent if trench sidewalls slough, cave, or are over-widened during or following excavations. If this

condition is encountered, our firm should be notified to review the condition and provide remedial recommendations, if warranted.

5.8 Seismic Design Criteria

This site is subject to strong ground shaking due to potential fault movements along regional faults including San Andreas, Elsinore, Chino and San Jacinto fault zones. Engineered design and earthquake-resistant construction increase safety and allow development of seismic areas. The minimum seismic design should comply with the 2022 edition of the California Building Code and ASCE 7-16 (including Supplement 3) using the seismic coefficients given in the table below, which assume the Exception of 11.4.8 in ASCE7-16 applies. The site is not liquefiable. Based on this section, the site is classified as Site Class D. If these exceptions do not apply, the structural engineer should contact Earth Systems for a Site-Specific Ground Motion Analysis, as the values below would no longer be valid.

Note to the Structural Engineer: the seismic coefficients in the Table, below, apply to the general procedure for determining seismic coefficients. In other words, the seismic coefficients were not determined by a Site-Specific Ground Motion Analysis, which is allowed if ASCE 7-16's Section 11.4.8 Supplement 3 Exceptions are accepted by the structural engineer.

According to the current procedure as outlined in ASCE 7-16, Supplement 3, a ground motion hazard analysis shall be performed in accordance with Section 21.2 for structures:

- 1) On Site Class D sites with S_1 greater than or equal to 0.2.

EXCEPTION Item 1: A ground motion hazard analysis is not required where the value of the parameter S_{M1} determined by Eq. (11.4-2) is increased by 50% for all applications of S_{M1} in this Standard. The resulting value of the parameter S_{D1} determined by Eq. (11.4-4) shall be used for all applications of S_{D1} in this Standard.

During plan review of the foundation, **Earth Systems will request a letter from the structural engineer** stating ASCE 7-16's Section 11.4.8 Exception 1 applies to the structures applicable to this report's Table below, which contains the modified S_{M1} and resultant modified S_{D1} values. The structural engineer and client should contact Earth Systems if ASCE 7-16's Exceptions do not apply to the structure/s and request Earth Systems to perform a Site-Specific Ground Motion Hazard Analysis.

General Procedure for seismic parameters is presented below considering a Site Class D shear wave velocity. Values were obtained from a web site (<https://seismicmaps.org/>) using a coordinate location of Latitude 33.9389°N and Longitude 117.4857°W for approximate closest fault location to proposed improvements. The structural design engineer should use the most conservative results based of the specific building design and spectral response.

Table 11
2022 CBC (ASCE 7-16) Seismic Parameters

Site Class:	D
Risk Category:	III
Seismic Design Category	E
Maximum Considered Earthquake [MCE] Ground Motion	
Short Period Spectral Response S_s :	2.344 g
1 second Spectral Response, S_1 :	0.874 g
Code Design Earthquake Ground Motion*	
F_a	1.0
F_v	1.70
F_{PGA}	1.1
S_{MS}	2.344 g
S_{M1} (unmodified)	1.486 g
S_{M1} (ASCE 7-16 Supplement 3 Modified)	2.229 g
Short Period Spectral Response, S_{DS}	1.563 g
1 second Spectral Response, S_{D1} (unmodified)	0.991 g
1 second Spectral Response, S_{D1} (ASCE 7-16 Supplement 3 Modified)	1.486 g
Peak Ground Acceleration (PGA_M) Eq 11.8-1	1.06 g

*Only if Exception applies, see Section 5.8 text.

The intent of the CBC lateral force requirements is to provide a structural design that will resist collapse to provide reasonable life safety from a major earthquake but may experience some structural and nonstructural damage. A fundamental tenet of seismic design is that inelastic yielding is allowed to adapt to the seismic demand on the structure. In other words, *damage is allowed*. The CBC lateral force requirements should be considered a *minimum* design. The owner and the designer may evaluate the level of risk and performance that is acceptable. Performance based criteria could be set in the design. The design engineer should exercise special care so that all components of the design are fully met with attention to providing a continuous load path. An adequate quality assurance and control program is urged during project construction to verify that the design plans and good construction practices are followed. This is especially important for sites lying close to the major seismic sources.

Actual accelerations may be more or less than estimated and spectral accelerations will exceed 1 g for the assumed near-field San Andreas fault earthquake. Vertical accelerations are typically $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$ of the horizontal accelerations, but can equal or exceed the horizontal accelerations, depending upon the local site effects and amplification.

Earthquake Performance Statement: Depending upon the extent of structural and geotechnical design of exterior flatwork, walls, utilities, roadways, and other similar site improvements, some damage due to seismic events will occur. Note that all of southern California in general is in earthquake country. Site developments in southern California are typically not designed to

mitigate anticipated seismic events without some damage. In fact, the Building Code is intended to provide Life-Safety performance, not complete damage-free design. In other words, some damage from earthquakes in the form of structural damage, settlement, cracking, and disruption of utilities is expected and that repair after an earthquake event will likely be required. It is not the standard of practice for site developers to fully mitigate all anticipated earthquake induced hazards. This report is based on that understanding and Standard of Care.

According to literature from Robert W. Day, doors and windows may stick at distortion angles between 1:240 and 1:175. In this situation, a human being could be put in a life-threatening situation. Therefore, Earth Systems recommends the maximum distortion angle using all the settlement conditions including seismic settlements be 1:240 or better. For all settlement conditions excluding seismic settlement, the structure's maximum distortion angle should be 1:480 unless greater structural design is provided to accommodate the anticipated distortion.

5.9 Driveways and Parking Areas

Pavement structural sections for associated drive areas including recommendations for standard asphalt concrete, and Portland cement concrete are provided below and are based upon blended on-site soils as described in Section 5.1. Soils differing from those described will require differing pavement sections. The appropriate pavement section depends primarily on the shear strength of the subgrade soil exposed after grading in the near finished subgrade elevation and the anticipated traffic over the useful life of the pavement. R-value testing or observation of subgrade soils should be performed of near finished subgrade elevation soils to verify and/or modify the preliminary pavement sections presented within this report.

Pavement Area Preparation: In street, drive, and parking areas, the exposed subgrade should be overexcavated as recommended in Section 5.1, moisture conditioned, and compacted. Compaction should be verified by testing. Aggregate base should be compacted to a minimum 95% relative compaction (ASTM D 1557).

Automobile Traffic and Parking Areas: Pavement sections presented in Table 12 for automobile type traffic areas and are based on an assumed R-value and current Caltrans design procedures. Traffic Indices (TI) of 5 and 7 were used to facilitate the design of asphalt concrete pavements for parking and main drives, including fire lanes. The fire lane calculation assumed a conservative traffic flow of one fire truck per day entering and exiting the site on the same path (20 year life cycle), and a maximum loading of an 88,000 lb Tandem Axle apparatus (approximate 20,000 lb front axle load and two 34,000 lb rear axles loads) which is based upon the *Emergency Vehicle Size and Weight Regulation Guideline*, dated November 22, 2011, prepared by the Fire Apparatus Manufacturers' Association.

Based on the above stated traffic pattern and apparatus loads, a Traffic Index of 4.6 is calculated for fire lanes. For comparison, a 40-year fire lane life cycle analysis results in a Traffic Index of 5. The TI's assumed below should be reviewed by the project Civil Engineer to evaluate the suitability for this project. All design should be based upon an appropriately selected traffic index. Changes in the traffic indices will affect the corresponding pavement section.

Table 12
Preliminary Flexible Pavement Section Recommendations
On-site/Interior Automobile Drive Areas

R-Value of Subgrade Soils - 55 (Tested)

Design Method – CALTRANS

Traffic Index (Assumed)*	Pavement Use	Flexible Pavements**	
		Asphaltic Concrete Thickness (inches)	Aggregate Base Thickness (inches)
5	Parking Areas & Fire Lanes***	3	4
7	Main Drive Areas	4	4

*The presented Traffic Indices should be confirmed by the project civil engineer. Changes to the Traffic Index will result in a differing pavement section required.

**Pavement Sections were calculated using Caltrans methods.

***Where fire lanes will be a part of a main drive use with other traffic, buses, or trucks, the Main Drive Area pavement section should be used.

Conventional, rigid pavements, i.e. Portland cement concrete (PCC) pavements, are recommended in areas that will be subject to relatively high static wheel loads and/or heavy vehicle loading and unloading and turning areas (i.e. truck/bus lanes). This is due to rutting and shoving that can occur due to the heavy vehicle loads and the repetitious set path which is followed at the bus/delivery trucks areas where the same wheel track and stopping occurs generally in the same spot each time. The vehicle load combined with hot summer asphalt (AC) concrete causes the upper surface of the AC to creep forming ruts in conjunction with the braking and accelerating forces which shove the AC. Turning forces also do the same.

The pavement section below is based upon the American Concrete Institute (ACI) *Guide for Construction of Concrete Parking Lots, ACI 330R*, utilizing a Jointed Plain Concrete Pavement (no rebar) with load resistance based upon PCC thickness, and the assumptions outlined below. The civil engineer and client may elect to incorporate reinforcing bar into PCC to control the opening of typical fracture faces should it be desired; however rebar is not needed for load support. ACI 330R provides reinforcement options.

Table 13
Preliminary Portland Cement Concrete Pavement Sections

Area	Minimum Pavement PCC Thickness (inches)	Minimum Class 2 Aggregate Base Thickness* (inches)	Minimum 28 Day Flexural Strength (psi)	Concrete Compressive Strength (psi)
Fire Lane (Traffic Category A-1, ADTT =1)	4.5	4	550	3,650
Truck/Bus Access or Loading/Unloading Areas (Rubber-Tired Forklift) (Traffic Category C, ADTT =100)	6.5	4	550	3,650

*See Section 5.6 for other slab on grade thickness recommendations

Should the actual traffic category vary from those assumed and listed above, these sections should be modified. All above recommended preliminary pavement sections are contingent on the following recommendations being implemented during construction:

- Pavement should be placed upon compacted fill processed as described in Section 5.1. The upper 12 inches of subgrade soils beneath the asphalt concrete and conventional PCC pavement section should be compacted to a minimum of 95% relative compaction (ASTM D 1557).
- Subsequent to utility installation, the entire pavement (including PCC) final subgrade should be scarified 12 inches, moisture conditioned to near optimum moisture content, and compacted to a minimum 95% relative compaction immediately prior (within a few days) to the placement and compaction of aggregate base.
- Subgrade soils and aggregate base should be in a stable, non-pumping condition at the time of placement and compaction. Exposed subgrades should be proof-rolled to verify the absence of soft or unstable zones.
- Aggregate base materials should be compacted at near optimum moisture content to at least 95 percent relative compaction (ASTM D 1557) and should conform to Caltrans Class II criteria. Standard Specifications for Public Works Construction "Greenbook" standards (Crushed Aggregate Base class) may be used in lieu of Caltrans. Compaction efforts should include rubber tire proof-rolling of the aggregate base with heavy compaction-specific equipment (i.e. fully loaded water trucks).
- All concrete curbs separating pavement from landscaped areas should extend at least 6 inches into the subgrade soils to reduce the potential for movement of moisture into the

aggregate base layer (this reduces the risk of pavement failures due to subsurface water originating from landscaped areas).

- Asphaltic concrete should be Caltrans 70-10, ½-in. or ¾-in. grading and compacted to a minimum of 95% of the 75-blow Marshall density (ASTM D 1559) or equivalent.
- Portland cement concrete pavements should be constructed with transverse joints at maximum spacing of 12 feet. A thickened edge should be used where possible and, as a minimum, where concrete pavements abut asphalt pavements. The thickened edge should be 1.2 times the thickness of the pavement (e.g. 5.4 inches for a 4.5-inch pavement), and should taper back to the PCC thickness over a horizontal distance on the order of 3 feet.
- All longitudinal or transverse control joints should be constructed by hand forming or placing pre-molded filler such as "zip strips." Expansion joints should be used to isolate fixed objects abutting or within the pavement area.
- The expansion joint should extend the full depth of the PCC pavement. Joints should run continuously and extend through integral curbs and thickened edges. We recommend that joint layout be adjusted to coincide with the corners of objects and structures. In addition, the following is recommended for concrete pavements:
 1. Slope pavement at least ½ percent to provide drainage;
 2. Provide rough surface texture for traction;
 3. Cure PCC concrete with curing compound or keep continuously moist for a minimum of seven days;
 4. Keep all traffic off concrete until PCC compressive strength exceeds 2,000 pounds per square inch (truck traffic should be limited until the concrete meets the design strength (3,650 psi); and
 5. Consideration should be given to having PCC construction joints keyed or using slip dowels on 24-inch centers to strengthen control and construction joints. Dowels placed within dowel baskets should be incorporated into the concrete at each saw-cut control joint (i.e. dowel baskets and dowels are set in place prior to placement of concrete).
- Portland cement concrete placement and curing should, at a minimum, be in accordance with the American Concrete Institute [ACI] recommendations contained in ACI 211, 304, 305, 308, 309, and 318.
- Within the structural pavement section areas, positive drainage (both surface and subsurface) should be provided. In no instance should water be allowed to pond on the pavement. Roadway performance depends greatly on how well runoff water drains from the site. This drainage should be maintained both during construction and over the entire life of the project.
- Proper methods, such as hot-sealing or caulking, should be employed to limit water infiltration into the pavement base course and/or subgrade at construction/expansion

joints and/or between existing and reconstructed asphalt concrete sections (if any). Water infiltration could lead to premature pavement failure.

- To reduce the potential for detrimental settlement, excess soil material, and/or fill material removed during any footing or utility trench excavation, should not be spread or placed over compacted finished grade soils unless subsequently compacted to at least 90% of the maximum dry unit weight, as evaluated by ASTM D 1557 test procedure, at near optimum moisture content, or 95% if placed under areas designated for pavement.
- Where new roadways will be installed against existing roadways, the repaired asphalt concrete pavement section should be designed and constructed to have at least the pavement and aggregate base section as the original pavement section thickness (for both AC and base) or upon the newly calculated pavement sections presented within, whichever is greater.
- **Pavement designs assume that heavy construction traffic will not be allowed on base cap or finished pavement sections. Construction equipment will cause premature cracking of AC pavement.**

5.10 Surface and Subsurface Site Drainage and Maintenance

- Water control and conveyance is a critical aspect of project design. It is highly recommended that landscape irrigation or other sources of water be collected and conducted to an approved drainage device. Landscaping grades should be lowered and sloped such that water drains to appropriate collection and disposal areas. All runoff water should be controlled, collected, and drained into proper drain outlets. Control methods may include curbing, ribbon gutters, landscape vertical barriers in planters, 'V' ditches, or other suitable containment and redirection devices.
- It is highly recommended that landscape irrigation or other sources of water be collected and conducted to an approved drainage device. Site drainage should be devised such that runoff should be directed away from the tops of all graded slopes. Water should not freely flow over slopes or retaining wall faces. Diversion and conveyance structures which can accommodate water and eroded soil should be constructed at the tops and toes of all slopes. Lined swales at the top and bottom of slopes, and at the top of retaining walls are recommended.
- Positive drainage should be maintained away from the structure foundations (5 percent for 10 feet minimum) to prevent ponding, water intrusion, and subsequent saturation of the foundation soils. Gutters and downspouts in conjunction with a 2 percent (%) hardscape grade sloped away from structures draining to area drains can be considered as a means to convey water away from foundations if increased fall is not provided. A minimum 2% fall is required by the 2022 CBC. There is an exception where less than 2 % grade is allowable if the area is for a door landing or ramp per ADA regulations.
- In no instance should water be allowed to flow or pond against structures, slabs or foundations or flow over unprotected slope faces. Adequate provisions should be employed to control and limit moisture changes in the subgrade beneath foundations or structures to reduce the potential for soil saturation. Landscape borders should not act

as traps for water within landscape areas. Potential sources of water such as piping, drains, over-spray broken sprinklers, etc., should be frequently examined. Any such leakage, over-spray, or plugging should be immediately repaired.

- Drainage should be maintained for paved areas. Water should not pond on or near paved areas, slabs, or foundations. Ponded water can saturate subgrade soils and lead to pavement, slab, flooring, and foundation failure. The following additional recommendations are provided in regard to site drainage and structure performance. These recommendations are in addition to those in the 2022 project soils report.
- The above recommendations are recommended to be available as part of the maintenance documents such that end user improvements can be designed and maintained to allow proper drainage. End user improvements which do not follow these recommendations are at increased risk of causing moisture intrusion and water damage.
- When grades of 5 percent for 10 feet away from foundations are not possible, the CBC allows for alternative drainage systems (Section 1804A.3). Earth Systems experience has found that alternative methods may include impervious surface material (such as concrete and asphalt), area drains, and horizontal moisture barriers. Please contact Earth Systems for additional information or if the project has difficulty making grades.
- Applied irrigation to maintain landscaping should be controlled to the minimum volume and frequency necessary to sustain plant material. Excess and frequent watering could lead to saturation and standing water which increase the potential for soil expansion. The irrigation system designer should consider these conditions in their design and control irrigation accordingly.
- Maintenance of drainage systems and infiltration structures can be the most critical element in determining the success of a design. They must be protected and maintained from sediment-laden water both during and after construction to prevent clogging of the surficial soils any filter medium. The potential for clogging can be reduced by pre-treating structure inflow through the installation of maintainable forebays, biofilters, or sedimentation chambers. In addition, sediment, leaves, and debris must be removed from inlets and traps on a regular basis. Since these and other factors (such as varying soil conditions) may affect the rate of water infiltration, it is imperative to apply a conservative factor of safety [FOS] to unfactored Basic Percolation/Infiltration Rates to provide a reliable basis for design. In order to account not only for the unknown factors above but also for changes of conditions during the use of the structures such as potential clogging effects due to washing in of soil fines, a FOS between 3 and 10 should be applied to lower infiltration rates.
- The factor of safety should be selected by the project drainage engineer and may be dependent on agency guidelines and the presence of testing, filters, and sedimentation structures. If these measures are provided, the factor of safety can be reduced.
- The drainage pattern should be established at the time of final grading and maintained throughout the life of the project. Additionally, drainage structures should be maintained (including the de-clogging of piping, basin bottom scarification, soil crust removal, etc.) throughout their design life. Maintenance of these structures should be incorporated into

the facility operation and maintenance manual. Structural performance is dependent on many drainage-related factors such as landscaping, irrigation, lateral drainage patterns and other improvements.

- Drywells and any gravel fill should be separated from the native soils with filter fabric such as Mirafi 140N or directly similar (similarly approved by the geotechnical engineer).
- Drywells and infiltration underground chambers should be located at least 20 feet from any structure or be setback outside a projection of 1:1 (h:v) from the projection upward from the bottom of any foundation, whichever is greater.
- Water should not pond within 10 feet of building foundations (Nelson, 2015). The civil engineer producing the grading plan is notified that a gap made of clean sand is typically found between the vapor barrier and bottom of slabs or foundations. If water intrusion into this gap is possible the civil engineer shall either provide for no ponding or an impervious material to prevent water intrusion into the sand gap.

Section 6

LIMITATIONS AND ADDITIONAL SERVICES

6.1 Uniformity of Conditions and Limitations

Our findings and recommendations in this report are based on selected points of field exploration, laboratory testing, and our understanding of the proposed project. Furthermore, our findings and recommendations are based on the assumption that soil conditions do not vary significantly from those found at specific exploratory locations. Variations in soil or groundwater conditions could exist between and beyond the exploration points. The nature and extent of these variations may not become evident until construction. Variations in soil or groundwater may require additional studies, consultation, and possible revisions to our recommendations.

The planning and construction process is an integral design component with respect to the geotechnical aspects of this project. Because geotechnical engineering is an inexact science due to the variability of natural processes and because we sample only a small portion of the soil and material affecting the performance of the proposed structure, unanticipated or changed conditions can be disclosed during demolition and construction. Proper geotechnical observation and testing during construction is imperative to allow the geotechnical engineer the opportunity to verify assumptions made during the design process and to verify that our geotechnical recommendations have been properly interpreted and implemented during construction. Therefore, we recommend that Earth Systems be retained during the construction of the proposed improvements to observe compliance with the design concepts and geotechnical recommendations, and to allow design changes in the event that subsurface conditions or methods of construction differ from those assumed while completing this investigation. If we are not accorded the privilege of performing this review, we can assume no responsibility for misinterpretation or the applicability of our recommendations. The above services can be provided in accordance with our current Fee Schedule.

Our evaluation of subsurface conditions at the site has considered subgrade soil and groundwater conditions present at the time of our study. The influence(s) of post-construction changes to these conditions such as introduction or removal of water into or from the subsurface will likely influence future performance of the proposed project. It should be recognized that definition and evaluation of subsurface conditions are difficult. Judgments leading to conclusions and recommendations are generally made with incomplete knowledge of the subsurface conditions due to the limitation of data from field studies. The availability and broadening of knowledge and professional standards applicable to engineering services are continually evolving. As such, our services are intended to provide the Client with a source of professional advice, opinions and recommendations based on the information available as applicable to the project location and scope. If the scope of the proposed construction changes from that described in this report, the conclusions and recommendations contained in this report are not considered valid unless the changes are reviewed, and the conclusions of this report are modified or approved in writing by Earth Systems.

Findings of this report are valid as of the issued date of the report. However, changes in conditions of a property can occur with passage of time, whether they are from natural processes or works of man, on this or adjoining properties. In addition, changes in applicable standards

occur, whether they result from legislation or broadening of knowledge. Accordingly, findings of this report may be invalidated wholly or partially by changes outside our control. Therefore, this report is subject to review and should not be relied upon after a period of one year.

This report is issued with the understanding that the owner or the owner's representative has the responsibility to bring the information and recommendations contained herein to the attention of the architect and engineers for the project so that they are incorporated into the plans and specifications for the project. The owner or the owner's representative also has the responsibility to verify that the general contractor and all subcontractors follow such recommendations. It is further understood that the owner or the owner's representative is responsible for submittal of this report to the appropriate governing agencies.

Earth Systems has striven to provide our services in accordance with generally accepted geotechnical engineering practices in this locality at this time. No warranty or guarantee, express or implied, is made. This report was prepared for the exclusive use of the Client and the Client's authorized agents. Earth Systems does not practice architectural, civil, structural, or similar professional services and takes no responsibility for calculations, design methods, or any portion of others design.

Earth Systems should be provided the opportunity for a general review of final design and specifications in order that earthwork and foundation recommendations may be properly interpreted and implemented in the design and specifications. If Earth Systems is not accorded the privilege of making this recommended review, we can assume no responsibility for misinterpretation of our recommendations. The owner or the owner's representative has the responsibility to provide the final plans requiring review to Earth Systems' attention so that we may perform our review.

Any party other than the client who wishes to use this report shall notify Earth Systems of such intended use. Based on the intended use of the report, Earth Systems may require that additional work be performed and that an updated report be issued. Non-compliance with any of these requirements by the client or anyone else will release Earth Systems from any liability resulting from the use of this report by any unauthorized party.

In addition, if there are any changes in the field to the plans and specifications, the Client must obtain written approval from Earth Systems' engineer that such changes do not affect our recommendations. Failure to do so will vitiate Earth Systems' recommendations.

Although available through Earth Systems, the current scope of our services does not include an environmental assessment or an investigation for the presence or absence of wetlands, hazardous or toxic materials in the soil, surface water, groundwater, or air on, below, or adjacent to the subject property.

6.2 Additional Services

This report is based on the assumption that an adequate program of client consultation, construction monitoring, and testing will be performed during the final design and construction phases to check compliance with these recommendations. Maintaining Earth Systems as the geotechnical consultant from beginning to end of the project will provide continuity of services.

The geotechnical engineering firm providing tests and observations shall assume the responsibility of Geotechnical Engineer of Record.

Construction monitoring and testing would be additional services provided by our firm. The costs of these services are not included in our present fee arrangements, but can be obtained from our office. The recommended review, tests, and observations include, but are not necessarily limited to, the following:

- Consultation during the final design stages of the project;
- A review of the building and grading plans to observe that recommendations of our report have been properly implemented into the design;
- Observation and testing during site preparation, grading, and placement of engineered fill as required by CBC Sections 17 and Appendix J or local grading ordinances;
- Consultation as needed during construction;
- Special Inspection and materials testing of concrete, steel, welding, etc.

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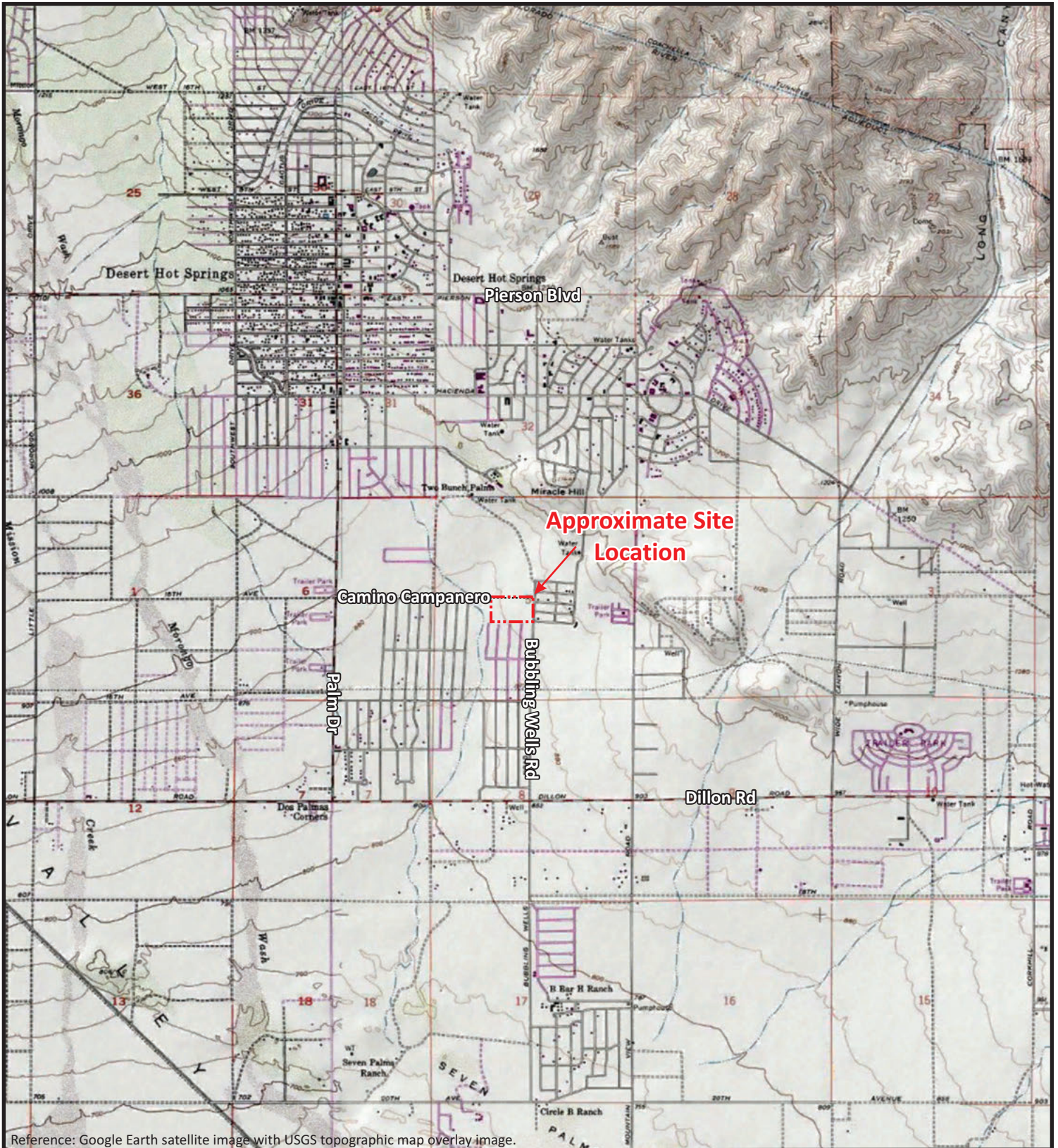
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Photographs: Google Earth: 1996-2024
Historical Aerials Website: 1955-2022

APPENDIX A

Plate 1 – Site Vicinity Map
Plate 2 – Proposed Site Improvements
Plate 3a & 3b – Boring Location Map & Site Geology
Plate 3c – Geologic Cross Section, A-A'
Plate 3d – Geologic Cross Section, B-B'
Plate 4 – State of California Geomorphic Map
Plate 5 – Regional Geologic Map
Plate 6 – Local Geologic Map
Plate 7 – Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Faults Zones
Plate 8 – Regional Fault Map
Plate 9 – Earthquake Epicenter Map
Table A-1 - Fault Parameters
Table A-2 - Historic Earthquakes
Table A-3 2022 - CBC Seismic Design Parameters
Terms and Symbols Used on Boring Logs
Soil Classification System
Logs of Geotechnical Borings (13)
Site Class Estimator (1 page)
Dry Seismic Settlement (8 pages)
Spread Footing Static Load Settlement (1 page)
Continuous Footing Static Load Settlement (1 page)



Reference: Google Earth satellite image with USGS topographic map overlay image.

LEGEND



Approximate Site Boundary

Scale: 1" = 1½ Miles



0 1½ Mile 3 Miles



Plate 1 Site Vicinity Map

Bubbling Wells Elementary School
New Construction and Modernization Project
67501 Camino Campanero
Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California



Earth Systems

5/23/2025

File No.: 307067-001

OPTION 3 SITE PLAN

- Light Mod
- Heavy Mod
- New Construction

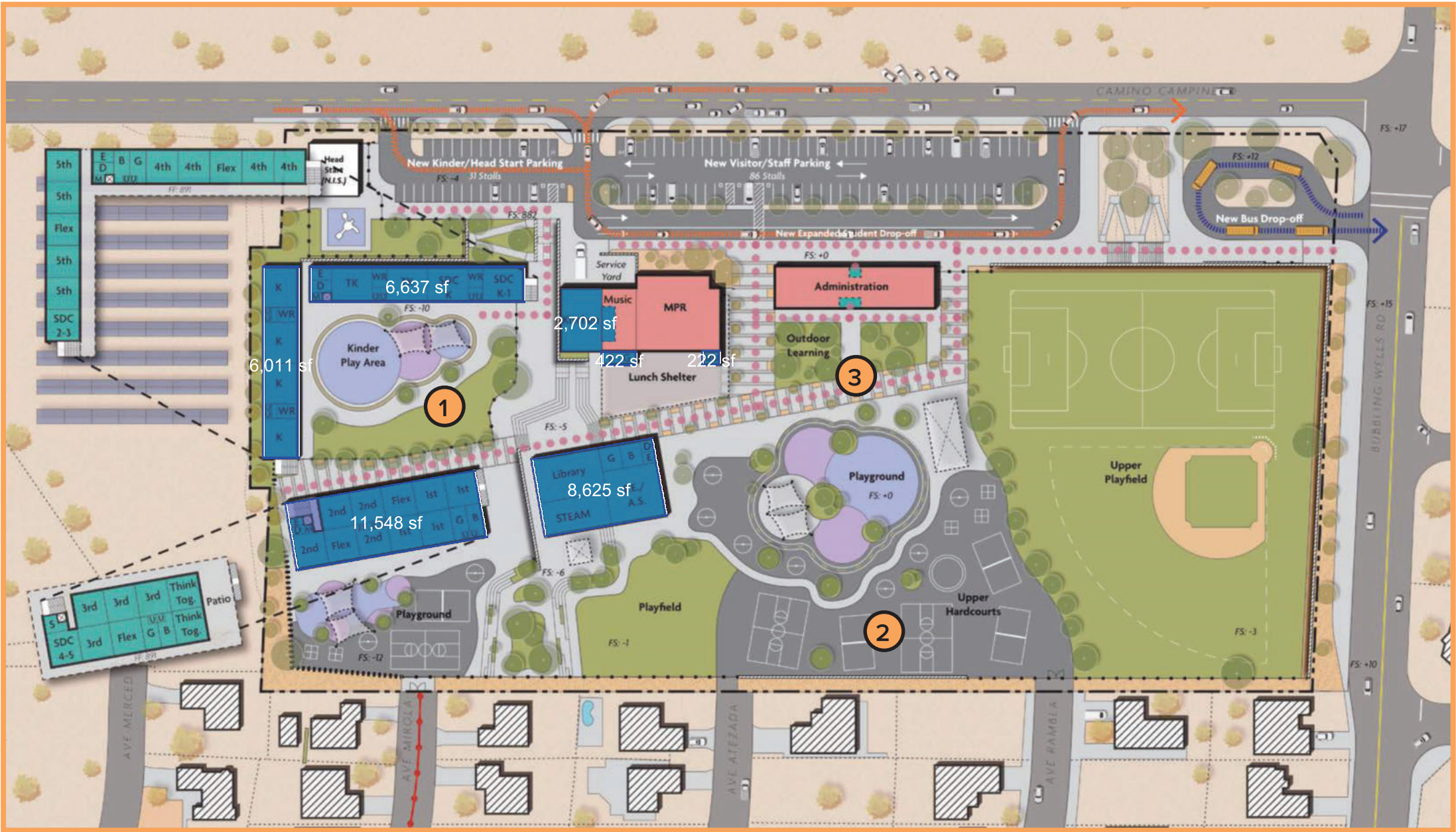
Total

BENEFITS

Addresses all site & building issues.
Meets all ADA, CDE, & program req.
Completely revamped campus.
No need for interim housing.
Shortest construction schedule.

CHALLENGES

Large amount of site grading.
Highest construction cost.



New Permanent Buildings



New Hard Courts & Play Fields



New Outdoor Learning & Landscape Areas

Plate 2 Proposed Site Improvements	
Bubbling Wells Elementary School New Construction and Modernization Project 67501 Camino Campanero Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California	
 Earth Systems	
5/23/2025	File No.: 307067-001





Source: Google Earth satellite image dated 2/6/2024.

LEGEND

 **B-13** Approximate Exploration Locations

 **P-4** Approximate Infiltration Test Locations

 Approximate Cross Section Locations

af/Qa Artificial Fill over Quaternary Alluvium

Approximate Scale: 1" = 100'

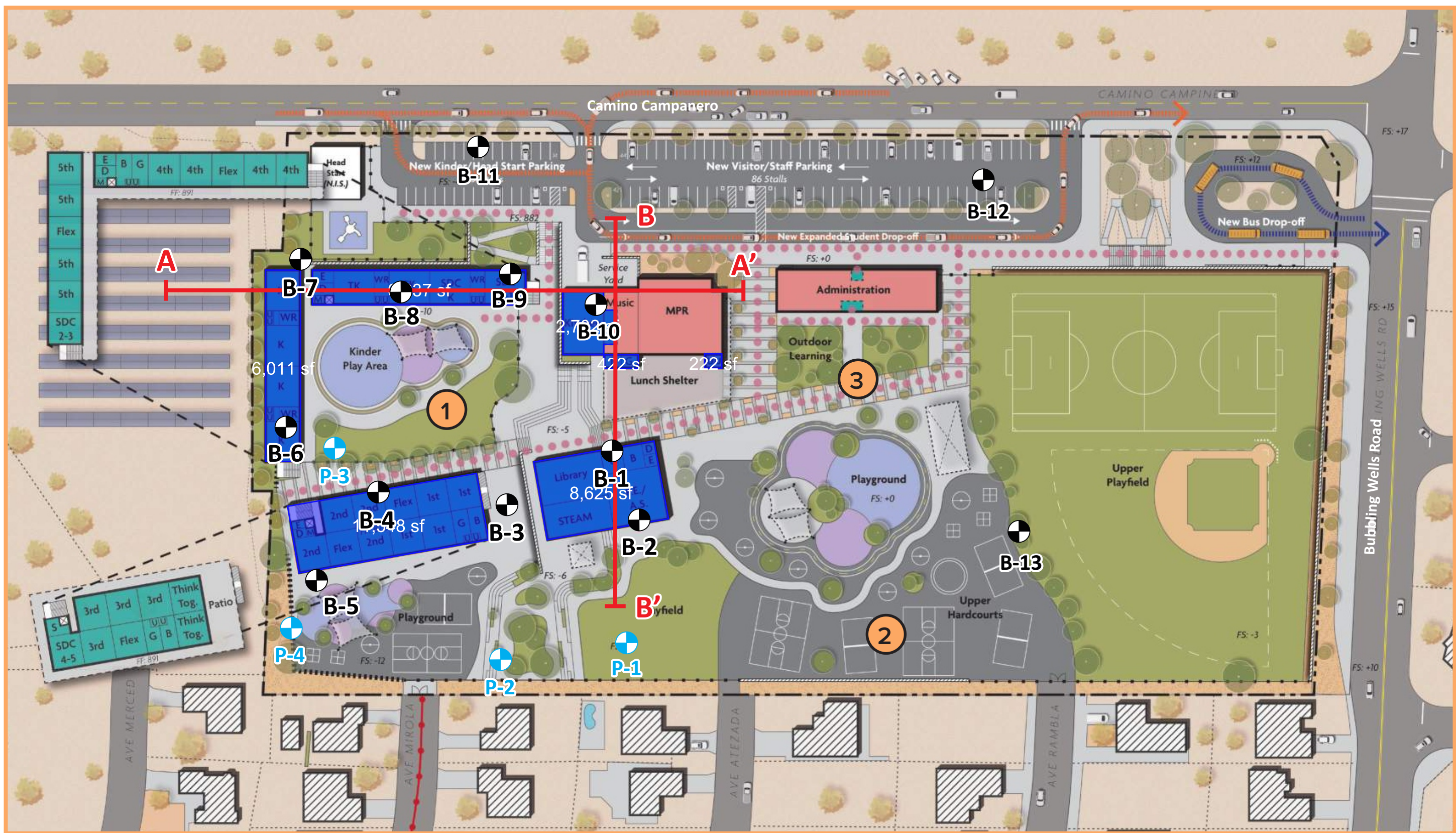
0 100' 200'

Plate 3a
Boring Location Map & Site Geology

Bubbling Wells Elementary School
New Construction and Modernization Project
67501 Camino Campanero
Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California

 **Earth Systems**

5/23/2025 File No.: 307067-001



O
S

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Add
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Con
No
Sh



Source: Option 3 Site Plan, page 15.

LEGEND

-  **B-13** Approximate Exploration Locations
-  **P-4** Approximate Infiltration Test Locations
-  **B B'** Approximate Cross Section Locations

Approximate Scale: 1" = 100'
0 100' 200'

Plate 3b Boring Location Map & Site Geology

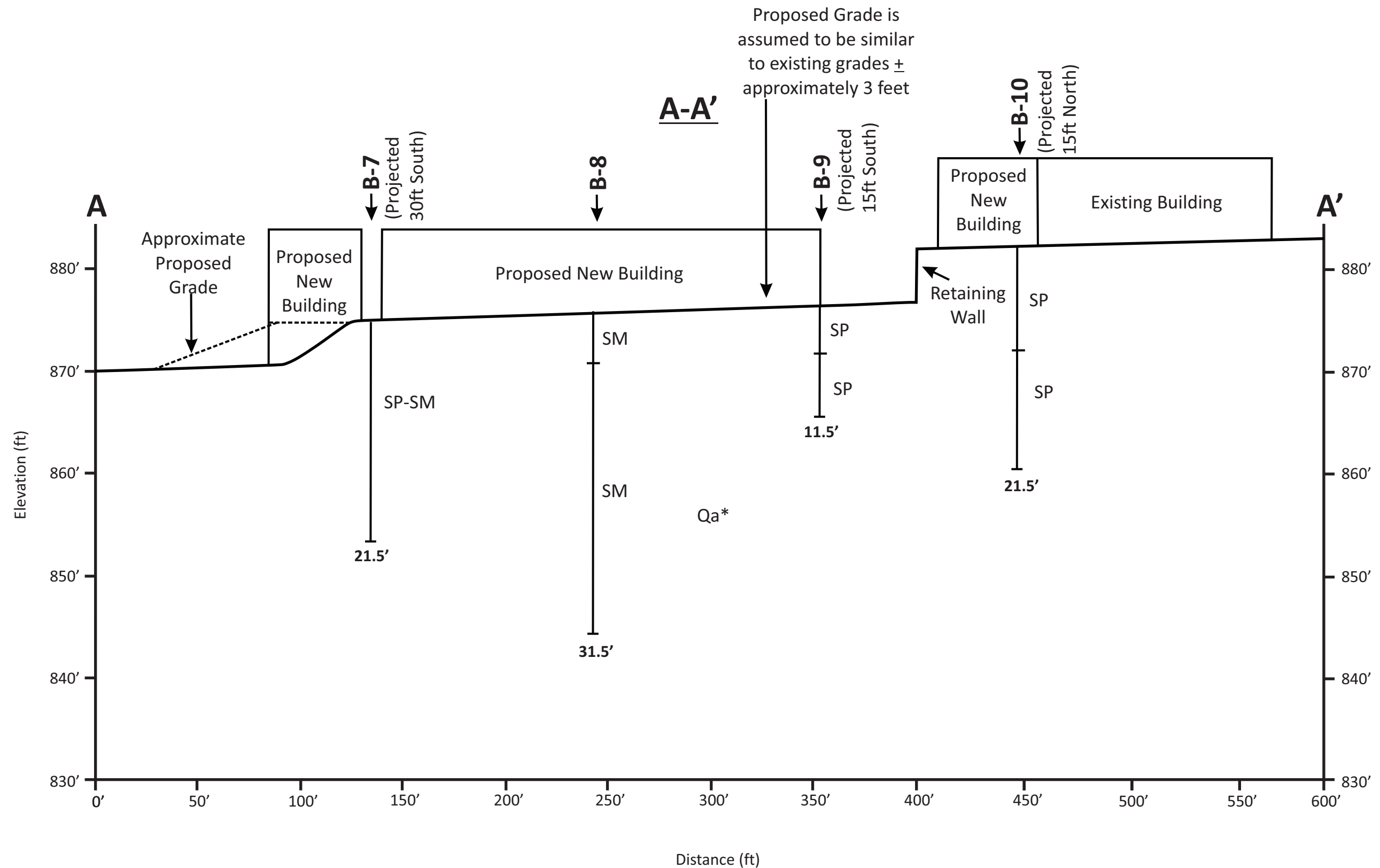
Bubbling Wells Elementary School
New Construction and Modernization Project
67501 Camino Campanero
Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California



Earth Systems

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File No.: 307067-001



LEGEND

B-10 Approximate Boring Location



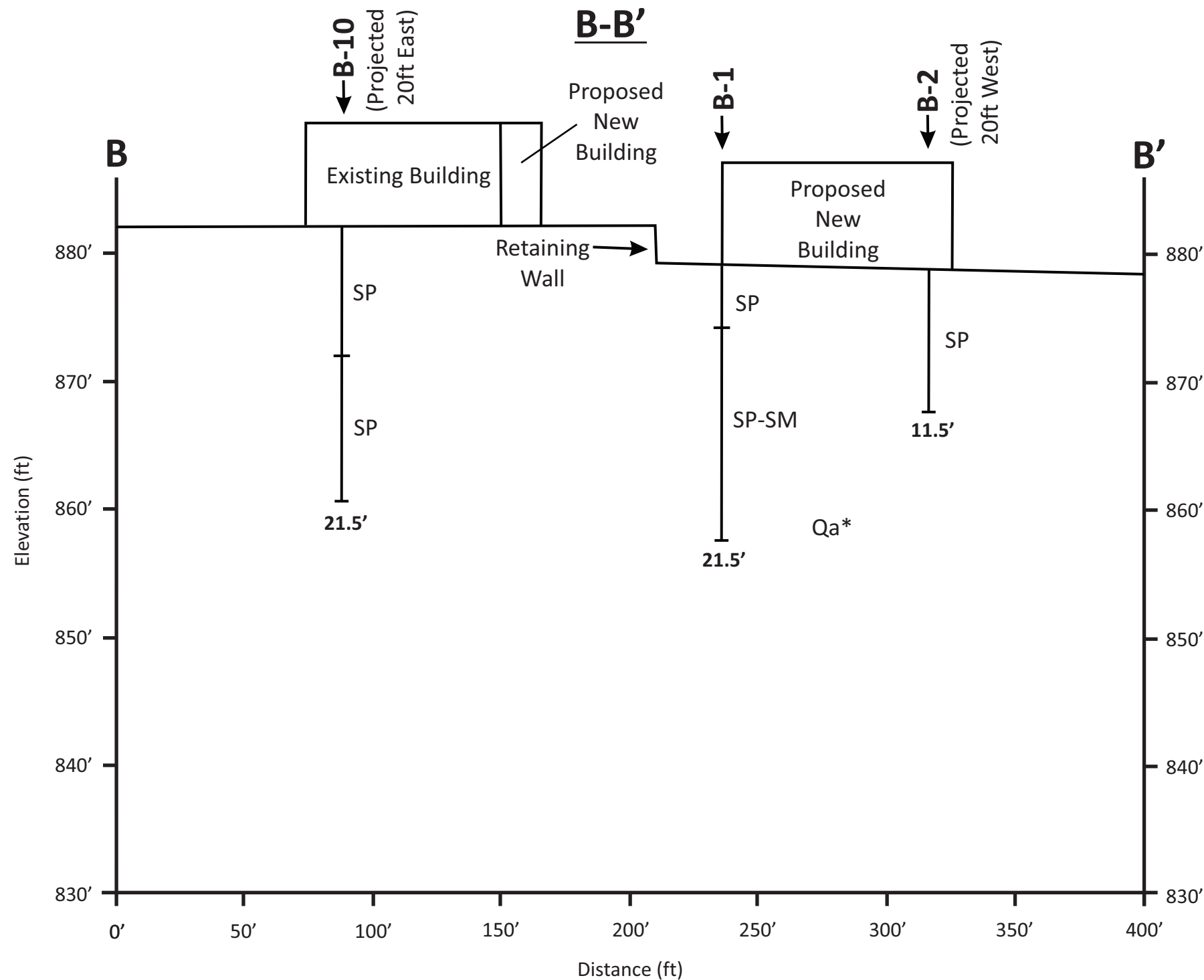
Earth Systems

5/23/2025

File No.: 307067-001

Plate 3c Geologic Cross Section A-A'

Bubbling Wells Elementary School
 New Construction and Modernization Project
 67501 Camino Campanero
 Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California



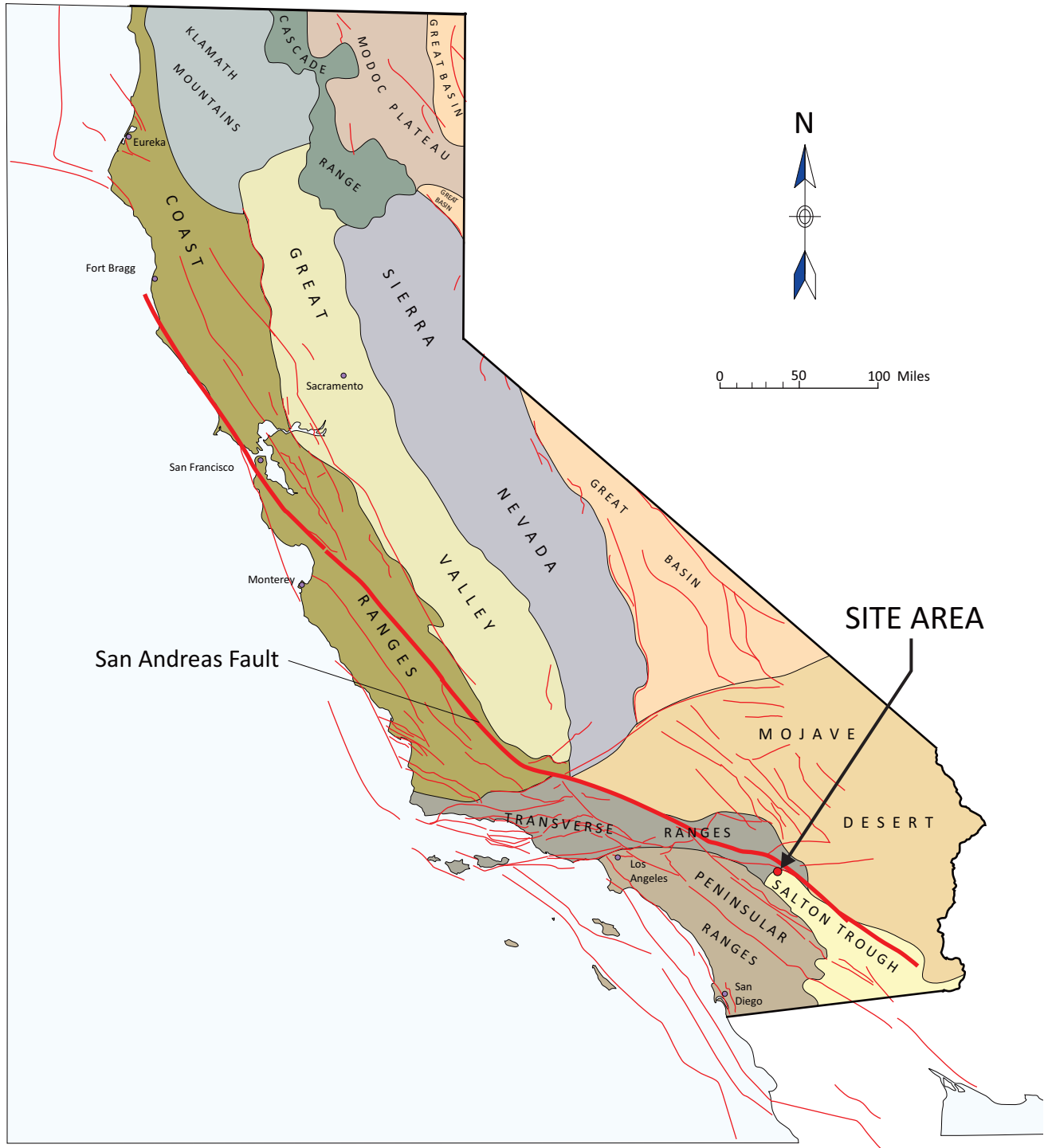
LEGEND

B-10 Approximate Boring Location

Approximate Horizontal Scale 1"= 50'
 Approximate Vertical Scale 1"= 10'

* **Note:** Site is predominantly Qa alluvium.
 Undifferentiated af (artificial fill)
 exist to maximum depths of approximately
 7 feet at developed areas

Plate 3d Geologic Cross Section B-B'	
Bubbling Wells Elementary School New Construction and Modernization Project 67501 Camino Campanero Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California	
 Earth Systems	
5/23/2025	File No.: 307067-001



Map showing geomorphic provinces of California and major active and potentially active faults. Fault locations are based on Jennings (1994) and Blake (2000).

Plate 4 State of California Geomorphic Map

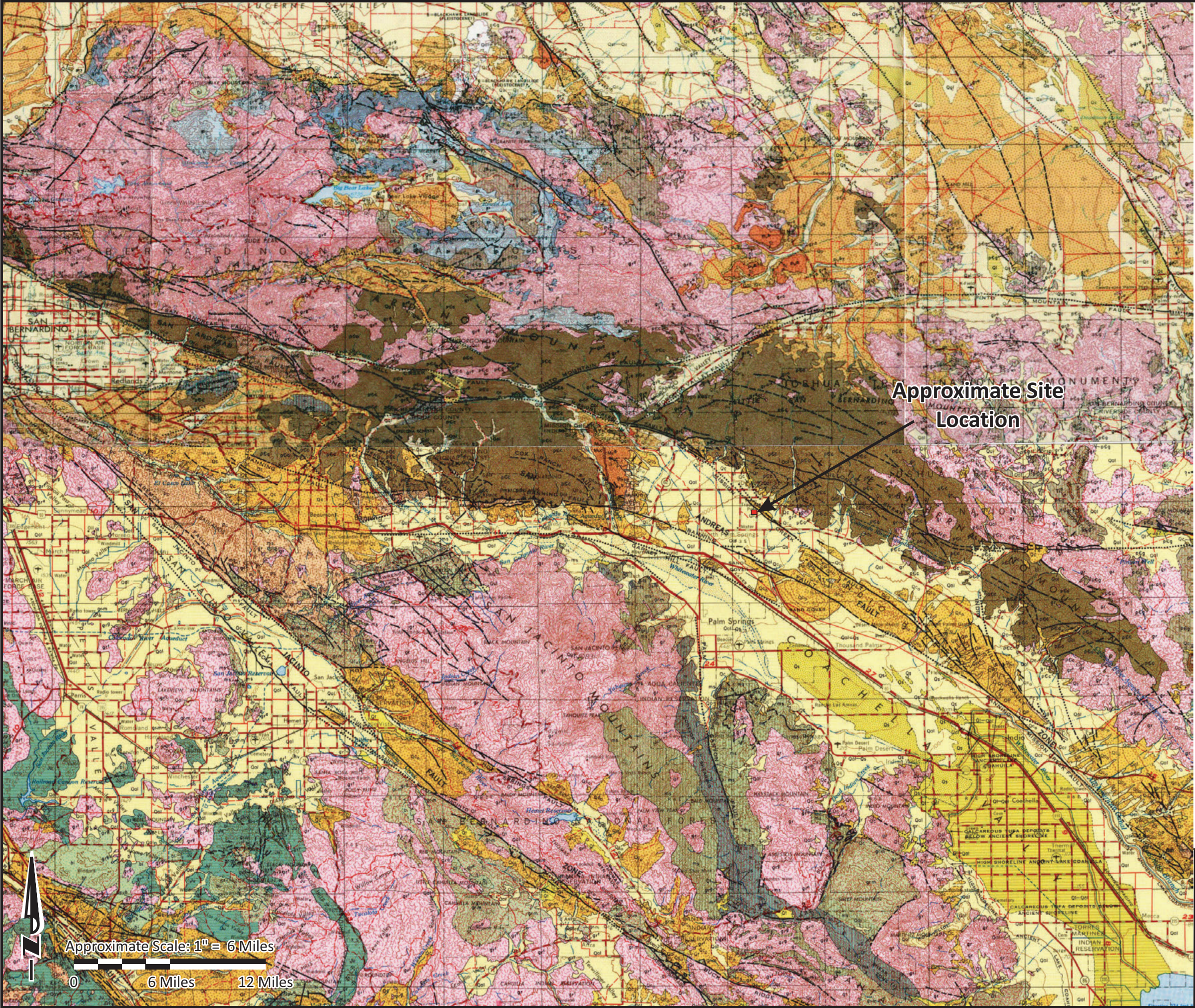
Bubbling Wells Elementary School
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LEGEND

Qs	Dune sand	Qc	Oligocene nonmarine
Qal	Alluvium	Ec	Eocene nonmarine
Ql	Lake deposits	E	Eocene marine
Qd	Glacial deposits	Ep	Paleocene marine
Qt	River terrace deposits	Tc	Tertiary nonmarine
Qm	Pleistocene marine and marine terrace deposits	Tm	Tertiary marine
Qov	Pleistocene volcanic rocks Qpv-rhyolite Qpv-andesite Qpv-basalt Qpv-pyroclastic rocks	Ti	Tertiary intrusive (hypabyssal) rocks Ti-rhyolite Ti-andesite Ti-basalt
Qc	Pleistocene nonmarine	Tl	Tertiary lake deposits
Qp	Plio-Pleistocene nonmarine	TV	Tertiary volcanic rocks TV-rhyolite TV-andesite TV-basalt TV-pyroclastic rocks
☼	Quaternary and/or Pliocene cinder cones	Ku	Upper Cretaceous marine
Pc	Undivided Pliocene nonmarine	Ju	Upper Jurassic marine
Pv	Upper Pliocene marine	gr	Mesozoic granitic rocks
Pm1c	Middle and/or lower Pliocene nonmarine	bi	Mesozoic basic intrusive rocks
Pm1	Middle and/or lower Pliocene marine	ub	Mesozoic ultrabasic intrusive rocks
Pv	Pliocene volcanic rocks Pv-rhyolite Pv-andesite Pv-basalt Pv-pyroclastic rocks	Jbv	Jurassic-Triassic metavolcanic rocks
Mc	Undivided Miocene nonmarine	ls	Pre-Cretaceous metamorphic rocks (ls=limestone)
Muc	Upper Miocene nonmarine	ms	Pre-Cretaceous metasedimentary rocks
Mu	Upper Miocene marine	mv	Pre-Cretaceous metavolcanic rocks
Mm	Middle Miocene marine	gr-m	Pre-Cenozoic granitic and metamorphic rocks
Ml	Lower Miocene marine	pCc	Precambrian igneous and metamorphic rock complex
Mv	Miocene volcanic rocks Mv-rhyolite Mv-andesite Mv-basalt Mv-pyroclastic rocks	pC	Undivided Precambrian metamorphic rocks pCg=gneiss pCs=schist pCl=limestone and/or dolomite
		pCg	Undivided Precambrian granitic rocks

— Fault: Dashed where approximate, dotted where concealed

Source: USGS Geologic Map of California, Santa Ana sheet, dated 1965

Plate 5
Regional Geologic Map

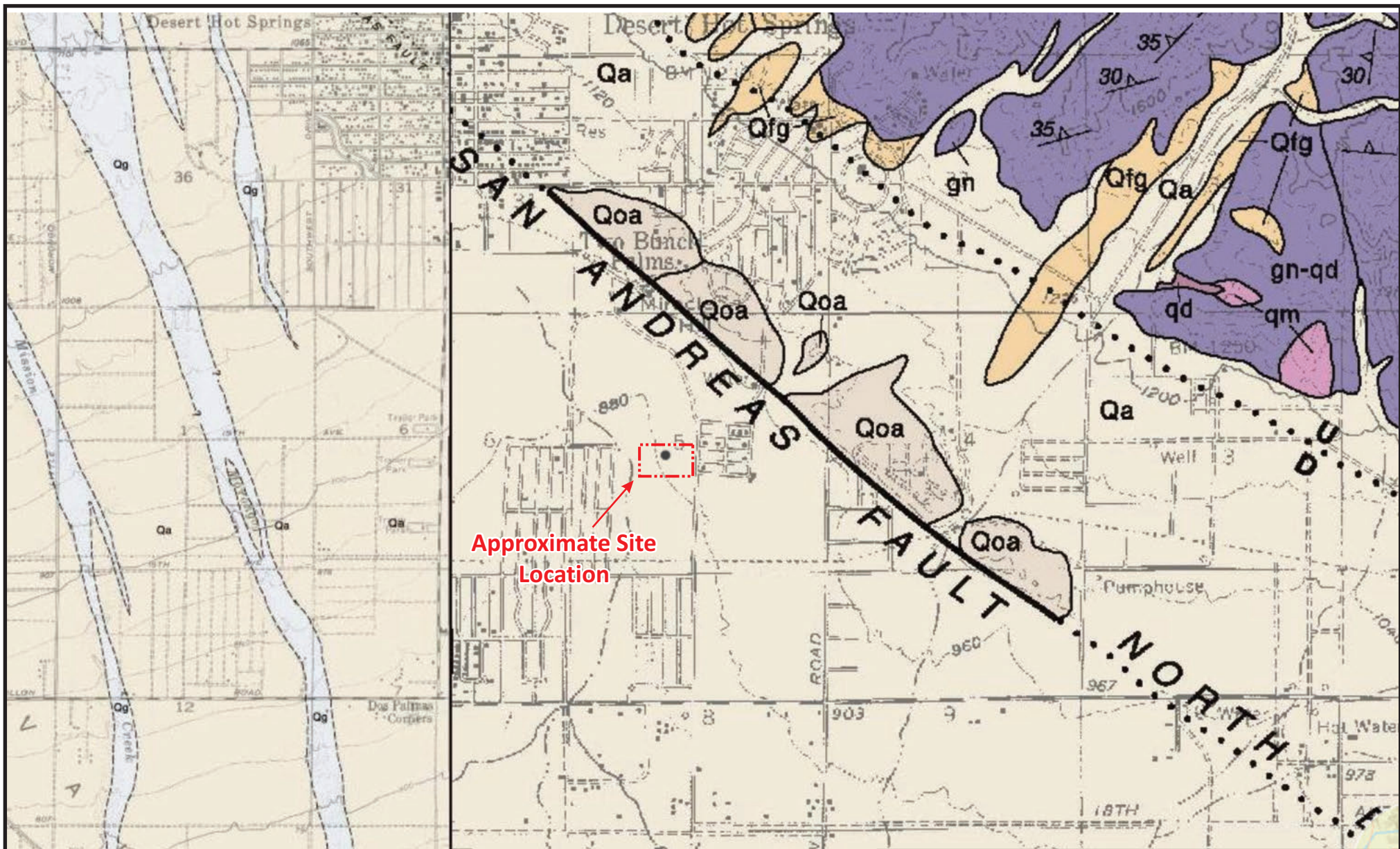
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Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California



Earth Systems

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LEGEND

- Qg – Quaternary Younger alluvial sand and gravel in major stream washes.
- Qa – Quaternary Younger alluvium.
- Qoa – Quaternary Older alluvium.
- Qfg – Quaternary Older fanglomerate.
- qm – Pre-Tertiary quartz monzonite.
- qd – Pre-Tertiary quartz diorite.
- gn-qd – Pre-Tertiary mix of granitic and gneissic rocks.



Plate 6 Local Geologic Map

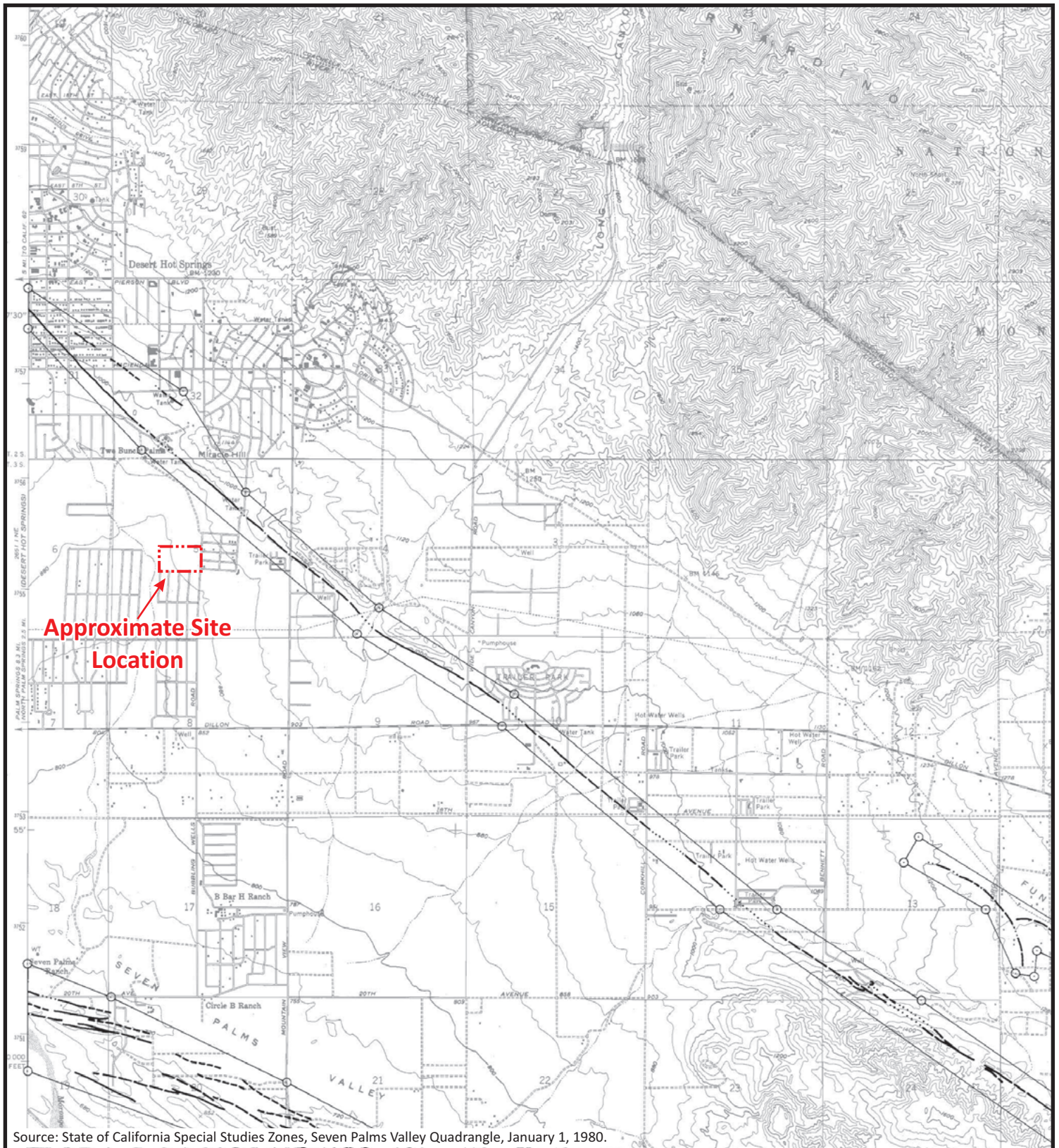
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LEGEND



Approximate Site Location



Plate 7 Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zones

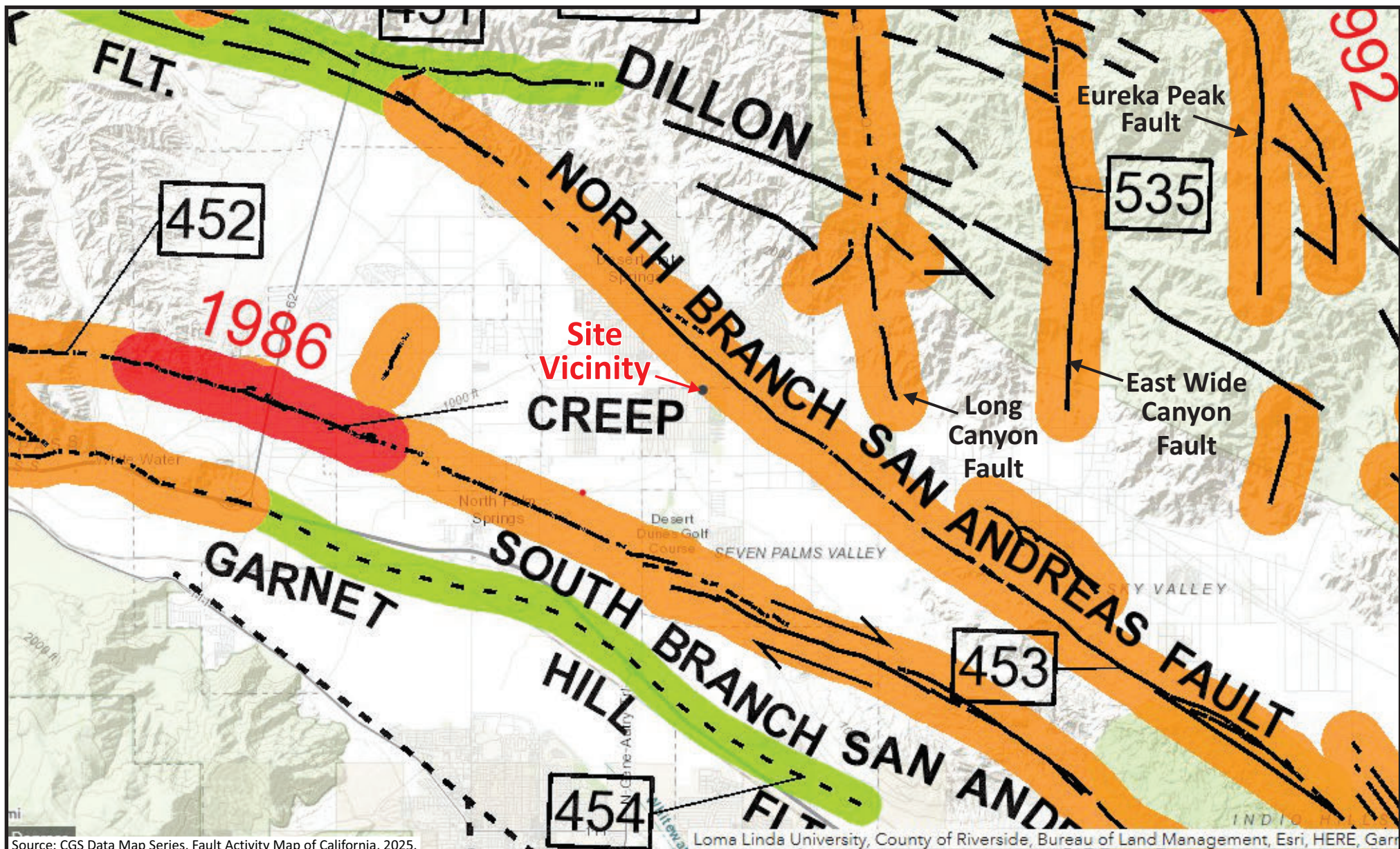
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LEGEND

- Fault along which historic (last 200 years) displacement has occurred.
- Fault along which Holocene (last 11,700 years) displacement, has occurred.
- Fault along which Late Quaternary (past 700,000 years) displacement has occurred.
- Fault along which Quaternary (past 1.6 million years) displacement has occurred.



Plate 8

Regional Fault Map

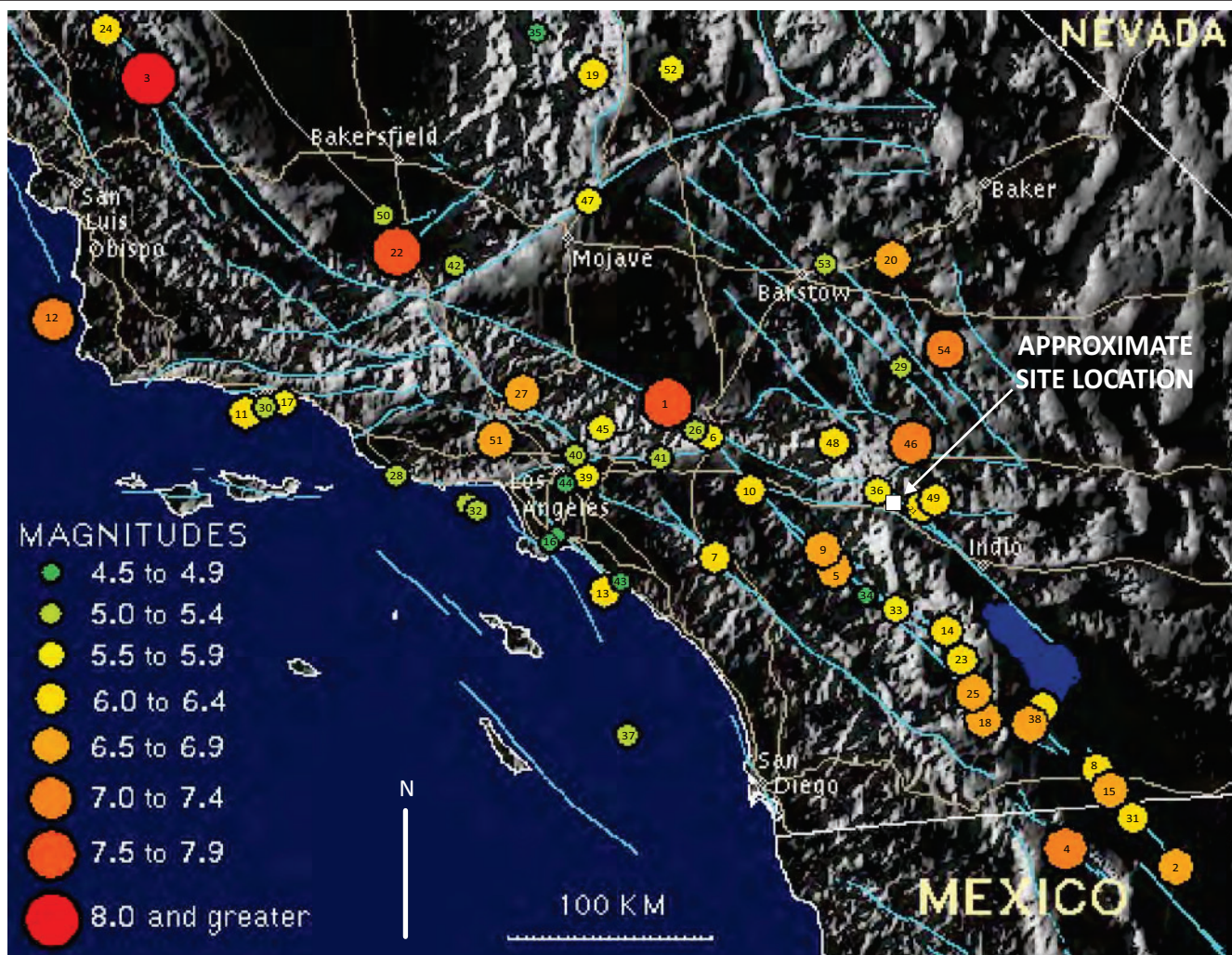
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Earth Systems

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File No.: 307067-001



HISTORIC EARTHQUAKES AND EPICENTERS

1. 1812, WRIGHTWOOD	19. 1946, WALKER PASS	37. 1986, OCEANSIDE
2. 1852, VOLCANO LAKE	20. 1947, MANIX	38. 1987, ELMORE RANCH & SUPERSTITION HILLS
3. 1857, FORT TEJON	21. 1948, DESERT HOT SPRINGS	39. 1987, WHITTIER NARROWS
4. 1892, LAGUNA SALADA	22. 1952, KERN COUNTY	40. 1988, PASADENA
5. 1899, SAN JACINTO	23. 1954, SAN JACINTO	41. 1988, UPLAND
6. 1899, CAJON PASS	24. 1966, PARKFIELD	42. 1988, TEJON RANCH
7. 1910, ELSINORE	25. 1968, BORREGO MOUNTAINS	43. 1989, NEWPORT BEACH
8. 1915, IMPERIAL VALLEY	26. 1970, LYTLE CREEK	44. 1989, MONTEBELLO
9. 1918, SAN JACINTO	27. 1971, SAN FERNANDO	45. 1991, SIERRA MADRE
10. 1923, NORTH SAN JACINTO	28. 1973, POINT MAGU	46. 1992, LANDERS
11. 1925, SANTA BARBARA	29. 1975, GALWAY LAKE	47. 1992, MOJAVE
12. 1927, LOMPOC	30. 1978, SANTA BARBARA	48. 1992, BIG BEAR
13. 1933, LONG BEACH	31. 1979, IMPERIAL VALLEY	49. 1992, JOSHUA TREE
14. 1937, SAN JACINTO	32. 1979, MALIBU	50. 1993, WHEELER RIDGE
15. 1940, IMPERIAL VALLEY	33. 1980, WHITE WASH	51. 1994, NORTHRIDGE
16. 1941, TORRANCE-GARDENA	34. 1982, ANZA GAP	52. 1995, RIDGECREST
17. 1941, SANTA BARBARA	35. 1983, DURRWOOD MEADOWS SWARM	53. 1997, CALICO
18. 1942, FISH CREEK MOUNTAINS	36. 1986, NORTH PALM SPRINGS	54. 1999, HECTOR MINE

MAP SHOWING LOCATIONS OF SIGNIFICANT HISTORICAL EARTHQUAKES IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA FROM 1812 TO 2000

SOURCE: SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EARTHQUAKE CENTER, WEB PAGE, 2000

Plate 9 Earthquake Epicenter Map

Bubbling Wells Elementary School
New Construction and Modernization Project
67501 Camino Campanero
Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California



Earth Systems

5/23/2025

File No.: 307067-001

Table A-1
Fault Parameters

Fault Section Name	Distance		Fault Parameters									Mean Return Interval (years)	Slip Rate (mm/yr)
			Upper Seis. Depth (km)	Lower Seis. Depth (km)	Avg Dip Angle (deg.)	Avg Dip Direction (deg.)	Avg Rake (deg.)	Trace Length (km)	Fault Type	Mean Mag			
	(miles)	(km)											
San Andreas, (North Branch, Mill Creek) FM3.1,	0.3	0.5	0.0	18.2	76	204	180	106	A	7.6	219	34	
San Andreas (San Gorgonio Pass-Garnet Hill) FV	2.5	4.0	0.0	12.8	58	20	180	56	A	7.6	219	24	
Burnt Mtn FM3.1, 3.2	5.4	8.8	0.0	15.9	67	265	180	21	B	6.7		0.6	
Mission Creek FM3.1, 3.2	6.7	10.7	0.0	17.7	65	5	180	31	B'	6.9			
Eureka Peak FM3.1, 3.2	8.4	13.5	0.0	15.0	90	75	180	19	B	6.6		0.6	
Joshua Tree (Seismicity) FM3.1, 3.2	10.1	16.2	0.0	13.3	90	271	na	17	B'	6.5			
Pinto Mtn FM3.1, 3.2	10.8	17.4	0.0	15.5	90	175	0	74	B	7.2		2.5	
Blue Cut FM3.1, 3.2	12.8	20.6	0.0	13.1	90	177	na	79	B'	7.1			
Johnson Valley (No) 2011 rev FM3.1, 3.2	16.3	26.2	0.0	15.9	90	51	180	52	B	6.8		0.6	
San Gorgonio Pass FM3.1, 3.2	16.8	27.1	0.0	18.5	60	11	na	29	B'	6.9			
San Andreas (Coachella) rev FM3.1, 3.2	17.2	27.7	0.0	11.1	90	224	180	69	A	6.8	89	9	
Homestead Valley FM3.1, 3.2	18.2	29.3	0.0	15.9	90	na	na	46	B'	7.0			
San Andreas (San Bernardino S) FM3.1, 3.2	19.2	30.8	0.0	12.8	90	210	180	43	A	7.6	150	29	
Emerson-Copper Mtn FM3.1, 3.2	22.7	36.6	0.0	14.1	90	51	180	54	B	7.0		0.6	
Calico-Hidalgo FM3.1, 3.2	25.0	40.2	0.0	13.9	90	52	180	117	B	7.4		1.8	
Kickapoo FM3.1, 3.2	25.6	41.2	0.0	15.1	90	na	na	6	B'	6.1			
North Frontal (East) FM3.1, 3.2	25.8	41.5	0.0	16.6	41	187	90	28	B	6.9		0.5	
San Jacinto (Anza) rev FM3.1, 3.2	26.1	42.0	0.0	16.8	90	216	180	46	A	7.6	219	17	
San Jacinto (San Jacinto Valley, stepover)	27.0	43.5	0.0	16.1	90	224	180	24	A	7.6	219	9	
San Jacinto (Stepovers Combined) FM3.1, 3.2	28.2	45.5	0.0	16.5	90	229	180	25	A	7.5	110	4	
Lenwood-Lockhart-Old Woman Springs FM3.1, 3.2	29.8	47.9	0.0	13.2	90	43	180	145	B	7.5		0.9	
Pisgah-Bullion Mtn-Mesquite Lk FM3.1, 3.2	30.1	48.4	0.0	13.1	90	60	180	91	B	7.3		0.8	
San Jacinto (Clark) rev FM3.1, 3.2	31.0	50.0	0.0	16.8	90	214	180	47	A	7.6	219	17	
San Jacinto (Coyote Creek) FM3.1, 3.2	32.6	52.5	0.0	15.9	90	223	180	43	A	7.6	219	17	
Helendale-So Lockhart FM3.1, 3.2	32.6	52.5	0.0	12.8	90	51	180	114	B	7.4		0.6	
San Jacinto (San Jacinto Valley) rev FM3.1, 3.2	34.7	55.8	0.0	16.1	90	223	180	18	A	7.6	219	18	
North Frontal (West) FM3.1, 3.2	36.4	58.5	0.0	15.7	49	171	90	50	B	7.2		1	
Bullion Mountains FM3.1, 3.2	37.9	61.0	0.0	13.0	90	na	na	38	B'	6.8			
Hector Mine FM3.1, 3.2	40.3	64.9	0.0	14.6	90	246	na	28	B'	6.7			
Cleghorn Pass FM3.1, 3.2	42.2	68.0	0.0	13.0	90	na	na	20	B'	6.5			
San Jacinto (San Bernardino) FM3.1, 3.2	43.3	69.7	0.0	16.1	90	225	180	37	A	7.6	219	17	
Earthquake Valley (No Ext.) FM3.1, 3.2	44.2	71.1	0.0	18.8	90	221	180	33	B'	6.9			
San Andreas (San Bernardino N) FM3.1, 3.2	44.6	71.7	0.0	12.8	90	212	180	35	A	7.5	103	27	
Camp Rock FM3.1, 3.2	44.8	72.0	0.0	15.1	90	na	na	45	B'	6.9			
Cleghorn Lake FM3.1, 3.2	45.2	72.8	0.0	13.0	90	na	na	29	B'	6.7			
Cleghorn FM3.1, 3.2	47.4	76.3	0.0	15.5	90	187	0	25	B	6.7		3	
Sheephole FM3.1, 3.2	47.5	76.4	0.0	13.0	90	na	na	15	B'	6.4			
Elsinore (Temecula) rev FM3.1, 3.2	48.3	77.7	0.0	14.2	90	230	180	40	A	7.4	431	3	
San Jacinto (Lytle Creek connector) FM3.1, 3.2	49.3	79.3	0.0	16.1	90	na	na	23	B'	6.7			
Elsinore (Julian) FM3.1, 3.2	49.7	80.0	0.0	18.8	84	36	180	75	A	7.6	725	2.5	

Reference: USGS OFR 2013-1165 (CGS SP 228)

Based on Site Coordinates of 33.9386 Latitude, -116.4862 Longitude

Mean Magnitude for Type A Faults based on 0.1 weight for unsegmented section, 0.9 weight for segmented model (weighted by probability of each scenario with section listed as given on Table 3 of Appendix G in OFR 2008-1437). Mean magnitude is average of Ellworths-B and Hanks & Bakun moment area relationship.

Site Coordinates: 33.939 N 116.486 W

Table A-2
Historical Earthquakes in Vicinity of Project Site, M $\geq$ 5.0

		<i>Epicenter</i>		<i>Distance</i>	
		<i>Latitude</i>	<i>Longitude</i>	<i>from</i>	<i>Magnitude</i>
<i>Day</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>(Degrees)</i>		<i>Site (mi)</i>	M _W
7/24	1947	34.02	116.48	5.6	5.3
7/8	1986	34.00	116.61	8.3	6.0
6/30	1992	34.00	116.36	8.4	5.1
6/28	1992	34.06	116.47	8.4	5.0
7/25	1947	34.05	116.42	8.6	5.2
4/23	1992	33.96	116.32	9.6	6.2
9/15	1992	34.06	116.36	11.1	5.2
8/21	1993	34.03	116.32	11.4	5.0
12/16	1988	33.98	116.68	11.5	5.0
6/28	1992	34.10	116.42	11.8	5.0
6/29	1992	34.10	116.40	12.2	5.7
6/29	1992	34.10	116.39	12.4	5.4
6/12	1944	34.01	116.69	12.7	5.2
6/28	1992	34.12	116.43	12.9	5.5
5/18	1940	34.05	116.30	13.1	5.2
6/29	1992	33.87	116.27	13.3	5.5
6/28	1992	34.13	116.41	13.9	5.8
6/12	1944	34.00	116.72	14.0	5.1
5/18	1940	34.08	116.30	14.5	5.3
12/4	1948	34.00	116.23	15.3	6.0
6/28	1992	34.12	116.32	15.7	5.7
2/7	1889	34.10	116.70	16.5	5.6
6/28	1992	34.20	116.44	18.2	7.3
6/28	1992	34.16	116.85	25.8	5.5
6/6	1918	33.60	116.70	26.4	5.5
10/2	1928	33.60	116.70	26.4	5.5
6/28	1992	34.20	116.83	26.7	6.5
7/1	1992	34.33	116.46	27.1	5.3
3/15	1979	34.33	116.44	27.2	5.5
6/28	1992	34.34	116.51	27.7	5.4
8/17	1992	34.20	116.86	28.0	5.2
4/3	1926	34.00	116.00	28.2	5.5
6/12	2005	33.53	116.57	28.6	5.2
7/9	1992	34.24	116.84	29.0	5.3
2/25	1980	33.52	116.55	29.1	5.1
10/31	2001	33.51	116.51	29.6	5.1
11/22	1880	34.00	117.00	29.7	5.5
12/19	1880	34.00	117.00	29.7	5.9
1/16	1930	34.20	116.90	29.8	5.5
1/16	1930	34.18	116.92	29.9	5.1

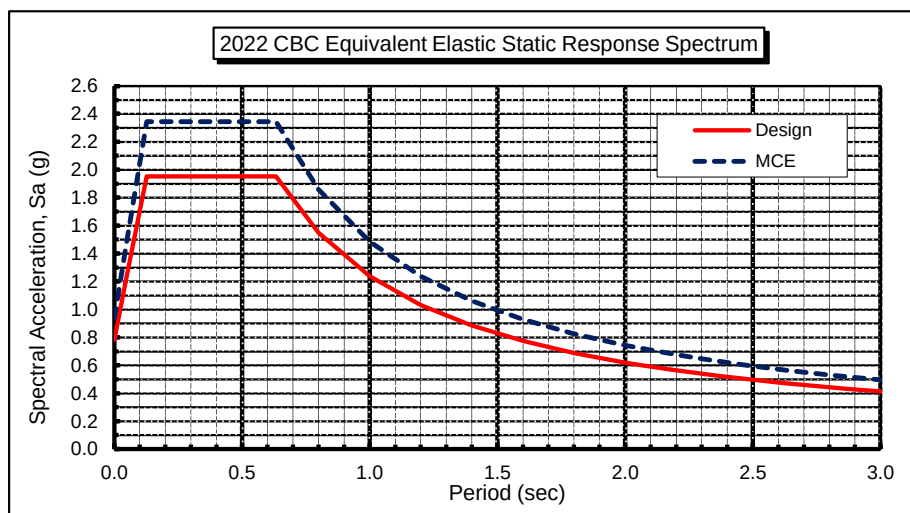
From full earthquake catalog in USGS OFR 2008-1437h as updated with current events through 2021. For events with an asterisk, alternate solutions are given in the OFR. Ordered By Closest Event. Maximum 40 Closest Events Shown.

Table A-3 - General Procedure Seismic Design Values**2022 California Building Code (CBC) (ASCE 7-16, Supplement 3) Seismic Design Parameters****(Values presented should only be used by a Structural Engineer to determine if the exception in 11.4.8 (ASCE 7-16) can be used)**

Seismic Design Category	E	<u>CBC Reference</u>	<u>ASCE 7-16 Reference</u>
Site Class	D	Table 1613.5.6	Table 11.6-2
Latitude:	33.939	Table 1613.5.2	Table 20.3-1
Longitude:	-116.486		
<u>Maximum Considered Earthquake (MCE) Ground Motion</u>			
Short Period Spectral Response	S_s 2.344 g	Figure 1613.5	Figure 22-1
1 second Spectral Response	S_1 0.874 g	Figure 1613.5	Figure 22-2
Site Coefficient	F_a 1.00	Table 1613.5.3(1)	Table 11.4-1
Site Coefficient	F_v 1.70	Table 1613.5.3(2)	Table 11.4-2
	S_{MS} 2.344 g	$= F_a \times S_s$	
	S_{M1} 1.486 g	$= F_v \times S_1$	
ASCE7-16 Supplement 3, Exception 1*	S_{M1}^* 2.229 g	$= S_{M1} \times 1.5$	Exception 1, 11.4.8, Supplement 3
<u>Design Earthquake Ground Motion</u>			
Short Period Spectral Response	S_{DS} 1.563 g	$= 2/3 \times S_{MS}$	
Unadjusted 1 second Spectral Response	S_{D1} 0.991 g	$= 2/3 \times S_{M1}$	
Modified 1 second Spectral Response*	S_{D1}^* 1.486 g	$= 2/3 \times S_{M1}^*$	*Exception 1, 11.4.8, Supplement 3

Site Specific Evaluation May Be Required for Site Class=D or E & $S_1 \geq 0.2$. The Above SDS and SD1 are NOT Valid Unless the Exception of ASCE7-16 Supplement 3, Section 11.4.8 Applies & the S_{M1}^* & S_{D1}^* Values are used for Site Class D.

To	0.13 sec	$= 0.2 \times S_{D1} / S_{DS}$
Ts (11.4.8 ASCE 7-16 Exception Assumed)	0.63 sec	$= S_{D1} / S_{DS}$
Risk Category	III	Table 1604.5
Seismic Importance Factor	1.25	
F_{PGA}	1.10	
PGA_M	1.06	
Vertical Coefficient (C_v)	1.50	Table 11.9-1



Period T (sec)	Design Sa (g)
0.00	0.781
0.05	1.244
0.13	1.953
0.63	1.953
0.80	1.548
1.00	1.238
1.20	1.032
1.40	0.884
1.60	0.774
1.80	0.688
2.00	0.619
2.20	0.563
2.40	0.516
2.60	0.476
2.80	0.442
3.00	0.413

DESCRIPTIVE SOIL CLASSIFICATION

Soil classification is based on ASTM Designations D 2487 and D 2488 (Unified Soil Classification System). Information on each boring log is a compilation of subsurface conditions obtained from the field as well as from laboratory testing of selected samples. The indicated boundaries between strata on the boring logs are approximate only and may be transitional.

SOIL GRAIN SIZE

U.S. STANDARD SIEVE

12"	3"	3/4"	4	10	40	200		
BOULDERS	COBBLES	GRAVEL	SAND			SILT		CLAY
		COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE		
305	76.2	19.1	4.76	2.00	0.42	0.074		0.002

SOIL GRAIN SIZE IN MILLIMETERS

RELATIVE DENSITY OF GRANULAR SOILS (GRAVELS, SANDS, AND NON-PLASTIC SILTS)

Very Loose	*N=0-4	RD=0-30	Easily push a 1/2-inch reinforcing rod by hand
Loose	N=5-10	RD=30-50	Push a 1/2-inch reinforcing rod by hand
Medium Dense	N=11-30	RD=50-70	Easily drive a 1/2-inch reinforcing rod with hammer
Dense	N=31-50	RD=70-90	Drive a 1/2-inch reinforcing rod 1 foot with difficulty by a hammer
Very Dense	N>50	RD=90-100	Drive a 1/2-inch reinforcing rod a few inches with hammer

*N=Blows per foot in the Standard Penetration Test at 60% theoretical energy. For the 3-inch diameter Modified California sampler, 140-pound weight, multiply the blow count by 0.63 (about 2/3) to estimate N. If automatic hammer is used, multiply a factor of 1.3 to 1.5 to estimate N. RD=Relative Density (%). C=Undrained shear strength (cohesion).

CONSISTENCY OF COHESIVE SOILS (CLAY OR CLAYEY SOILS)

Very Soft	*N=0-1	*C=0-250 psf	Squeezes between fingers
Soft	N=2-4	C=250-500 psf	Easily molded by finger pressure
Firm	N=5-8	C=500-1000 psf	Molded by strong finger pressure
Stiff	N=9-15	C=1000-2000 psf	Dented by strong finger pressure
Very Stiff	N=16-30	C=2000-4000 psf	Dented slightly by finger pressure
Hard	N>30	C>4000	Dented slightly by a pencil point or thumbnail

MOISTURE DENSITY

Moisture Condition:	An observational term; dry, damp, moist, wet, saturated.
Moisture Content:	The weight of water in a sample divided by the weight of dry soil in the soil sample expressed as a percentage.
Dry Density:	The pounds of dry soil in a cubic foot.

MOISTURE CONDITION

Dry.....	Absence of moisture, dusty, dry to the touch
Damp.....	Slight indication of moisture
Slightly Moist.....	Very quick (less than 1 minute) color change when exposed to air (granular soil), Below optimum (granular)
Moist.....	Color change with period of air exposure (granular soil) Below optimum moisture content (cohesive soil)
Very Moist.....	High degree of saturation by visual and touch (granular soil) Above optimum moisture content (cohesive soil), No free water
Wet.....	Free surface water

PLASTICITY

DESCRIPTION	FIELD TEST
Nonplastic	A 1/8 in. (3-mm) thread cannot be rolled at any moisture content.
Low	The thread can barely be rolled.
Medium	The thread is easy to roll and not much time is required to reach the plastic limit.
High	The thread can be rerolled several times after reaching the plastic limit.

GROUNDWATER LEVEL



Water Level (measured or after drilling)



Water Level (during drilling)

RELATIVE PROPORTIONS

Trace.....	minor amount (<5%)
some.....	significant amount
with.....	(Typically greater than 15%)
modifier/and...	sufficient amount to influence material behavior (Typically >30%)

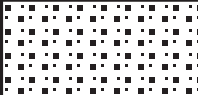
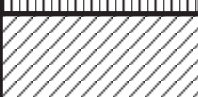
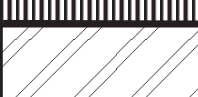
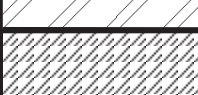
LOG KEY SYMBOLS

	Bulk, Bag or Grab Sample
	Standard Penetration Split Spoon Sampler (2" outside diameter)
	Modified California Sampler (3" outside diameter)
	No Recovery

Terms and Symbols Used on Boring Logs



Earth Systems

MAJOR DIVISIONS			GRAPHIC SYMBOL	LETTER SYMBOL	TYPICAL DESCRIPTIONS
COARSE GRAINED SOILS More than 50% of material is <u>larger</u> than No. 200 sieve size	GRAVEL AND GRAVELLY SOILS More than 50% of coarse fraction <u>retained</u> on No. 4 sieve	CLEAN GRAVELS		GW	Well-graded gravels, gravel-sand mixtures, little or no fines
				GP	Poorly-graded gravels, gravel-sand mixtures. Little or no fines
		GRAVELS WITH FINES		GM	Silty gravels, gravel-sand-silt mixtures
				GC	Clayey gravels, gravel-sand-clay mixtures
	SAND AND SANDY SOILS More than 50% of coarse fraction <u>passing</u> No. 4 sieve	CLEAN SAND (Little or no fines)		SW	Well-graded sands, gravelly sands, little or no fines
				SP	Poorly-graded sands, gravelly sands, little or no fines
		SAND WITH FINES (appreciable amount of fines)		SM	Silty sands, sand-silt mixtures
				SC	Clayey sands, sand-clay mixtures
FINE-GRAINED SOILS More than 50% of material is <u>smaller</u> than No. 200 sieve size	SILTS AND CLAYS	LIQUID LIMIT <u>LESS</u> THAN 50		ML	Inorganic silts and very fine sands, rock flour, silty low clayey fine sands or clayey silts with slight plasticity
				CL	Inorganic clays of low to medium plasticity, gravelly clays, sandy clays, silty clays, lean clays
				OL	Organic silts and organic silty clays of low plasticity
		LIQUID LIMIT <u>GREATER</u> THAN 50		MH	Inorganic silty, micaceous, or diatomaceous fine sand or silty soils
				CH	Inorganic clays of high plasticity, fat clays
				OH	Organic clays of medium to high plasticity, organic silts
HIGHLY ORGANIC SOILS				PT	Peat, humus, swamp soils with high organic contents
VARIOUS SOILS AND MAN MADE MATERIALS					Fill Materials
MAN MADE MATERIALS					Asphalt and concrete
			Soil Classification System		
			 Earth Systems		



Boring No. B-1

Project Name: Bubbling Wells Elementary School

Project Number: 307067-001

Boring Location: See Plate 3

Drilling Date: April 8, 2025

Drilling Method: Mobile B-61 w/auto hammer

Drill Type: 8" HSA

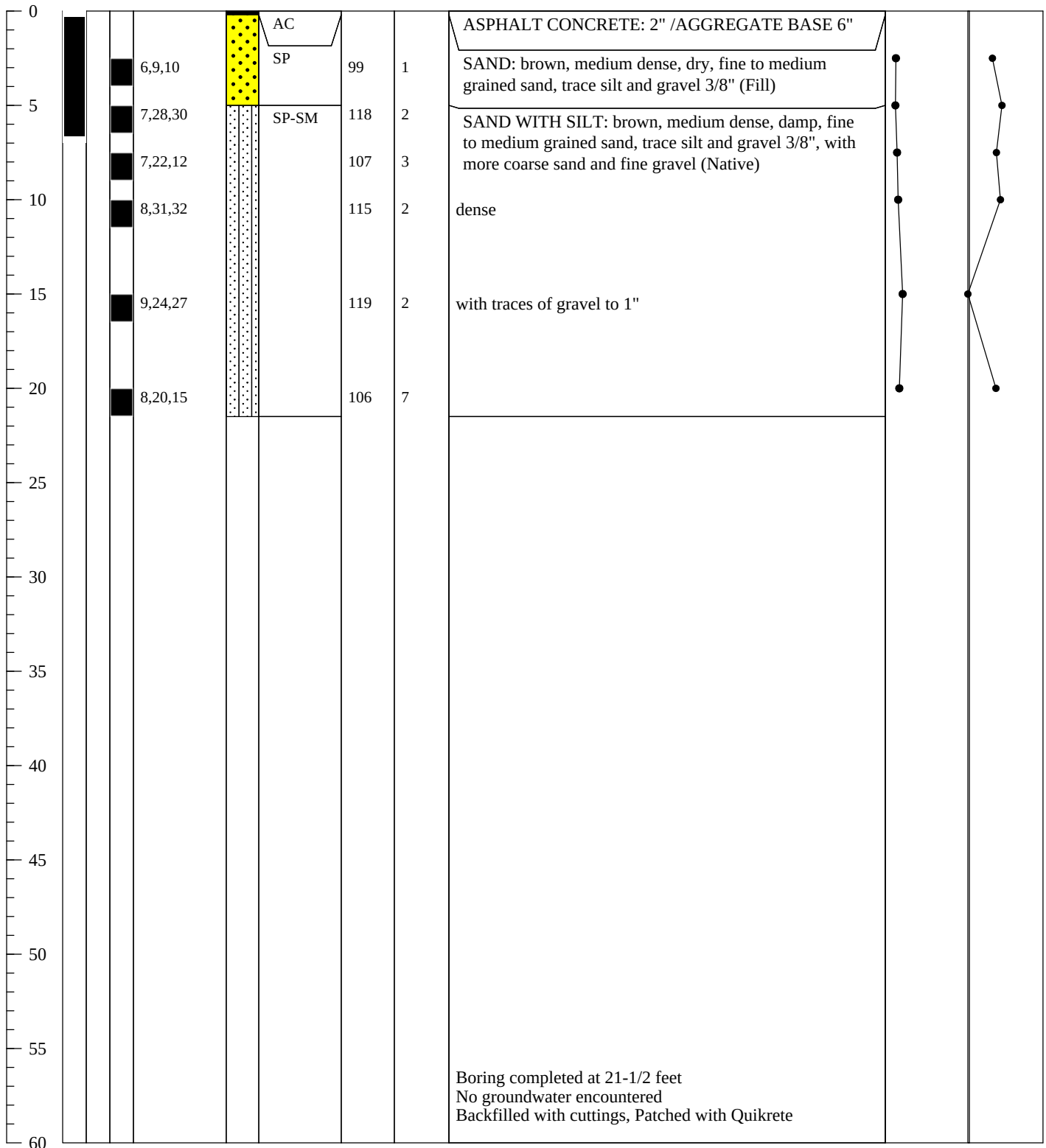
Logged By: JG

Page 1 of 1

Description of Units

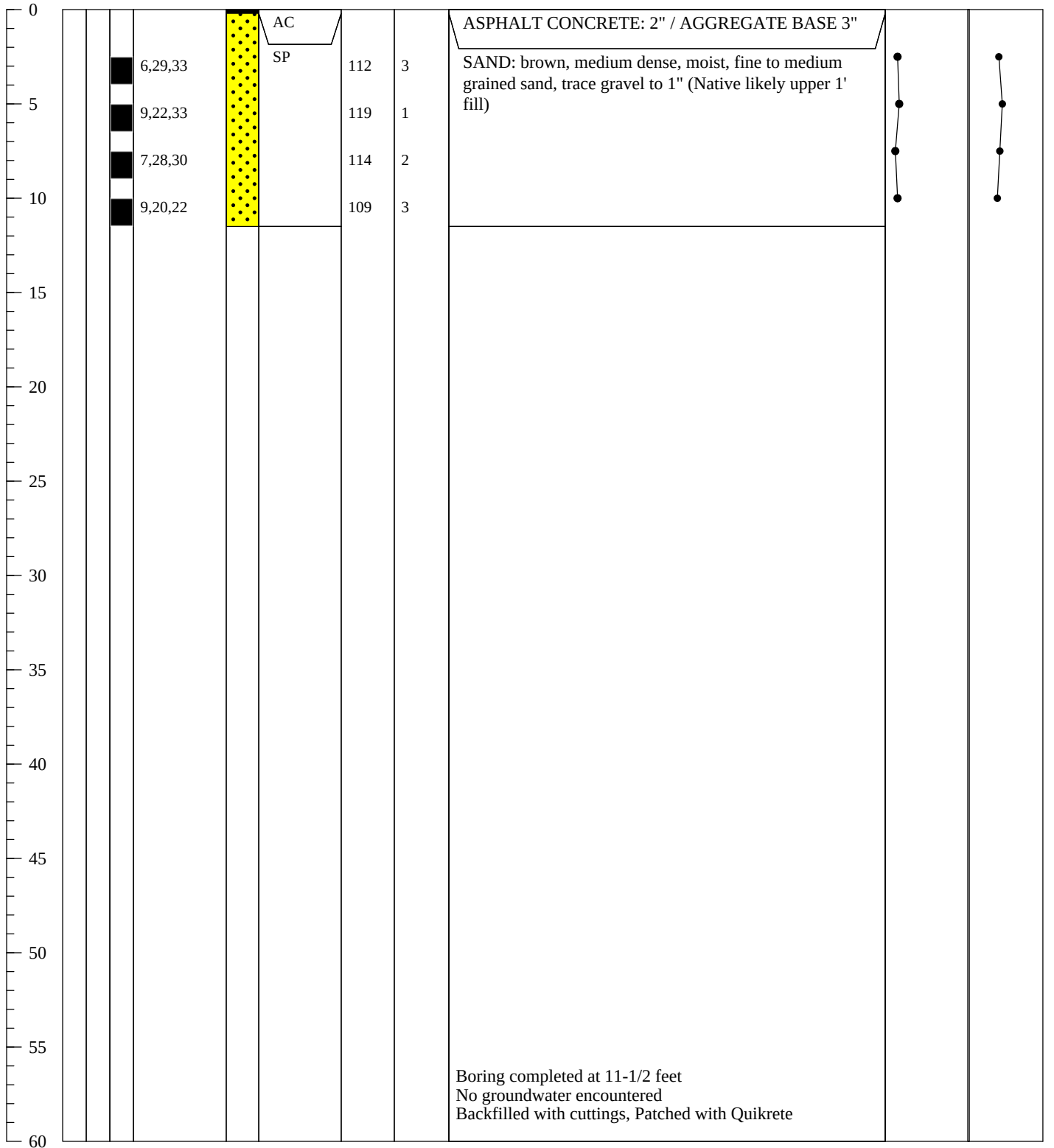
Note: The stratification lines shown represent the approximate boundary between soil and/or rock types and the transition may be gradational.

Graphic Trend
Blow Count Dry Density





Boring No. B-2 Project Name: Bubbling Wells Elementary School Project Number: 307067-001 Boring Location: See Plate 3						Drilling Date: April 8, 2025 Drilling Method: Mobile B-61 w/auto hammer Drill Type: 8" HSA Logged By: JG	
Depth (Ft.)	Sample Type	Penetration Resistance (Blows/6")	Symbol	USCS	Dry Density (pcf)	Moisture Content (%)	Description of Units
	Bulk BAG RING						Page 1 of 1 Graphic Trend Blow Count Dry Density



**Boring No. B-3**

Project Name: Bubbling Wells Elementary School

Project Number: 307067-001

Boring Location: See Plate 3

Drilling Date: April 8, 2025

Drilling Method: Mobile B-61 w/auto hammer

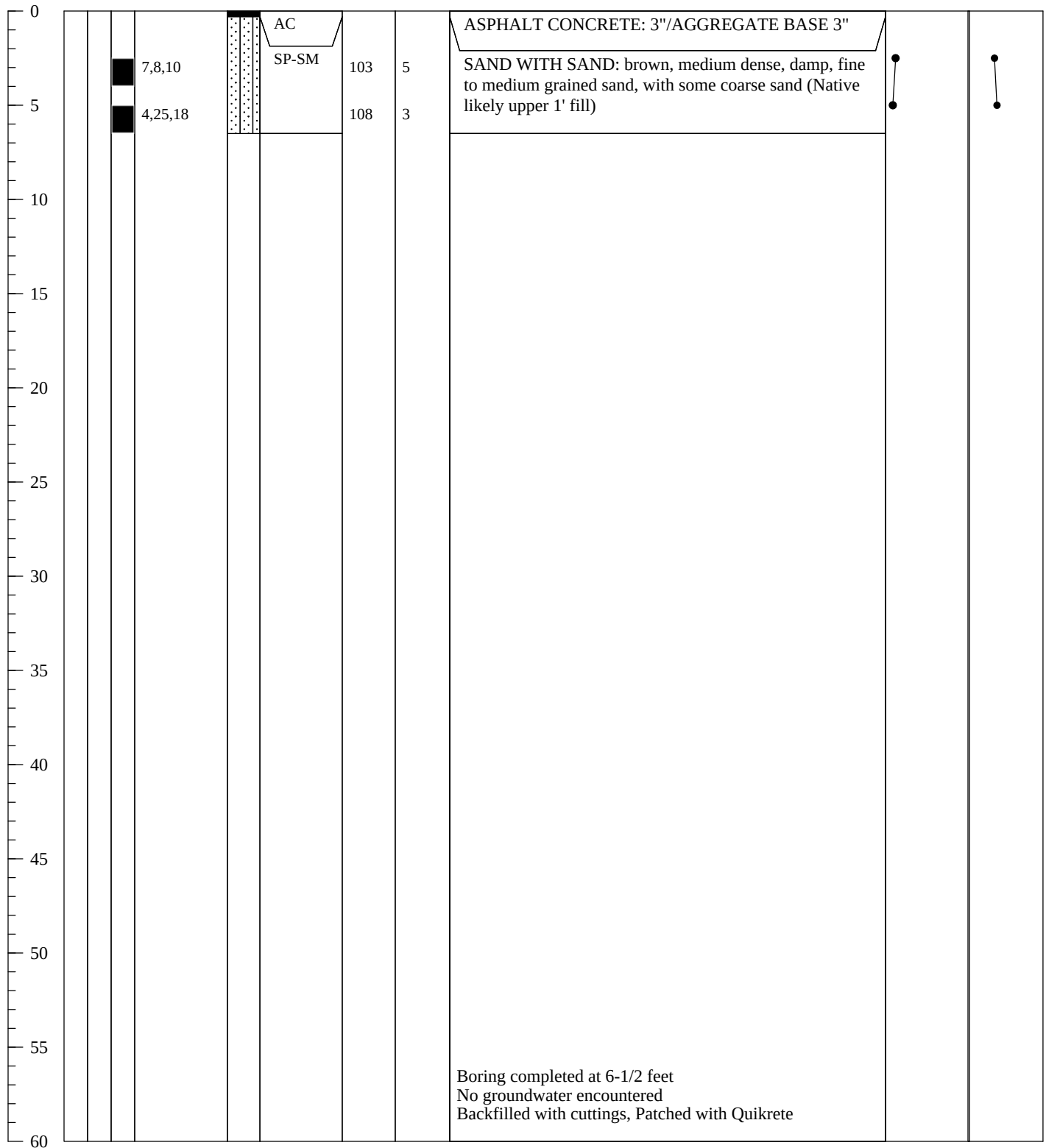
Drill Type: 8" HSA

Logged By: JG

Depth (Ft.)	Sample Type		Penetration Resistance (Blows/6")	Symbol	USCS	Dry Density (pcf)	Moisture Content (%)	Description of Units	Page 1 of 1
	Bulk BAG	RING							

Note: The stratification lines shown represent the approximate boundary between soil and/or rock types and the transition may be gradational.

Graphic Trend
Blow Count Dry Density





Boring No. B-4

Project Name: Bubbling Wells Elementary School

Project Number: 307067-001

Boring Location: See Plate 3

Drilling Date: April 7, 2025

Drilling Method: Mobile B-61 w/auto hammer

Drill Type: 8" HSA

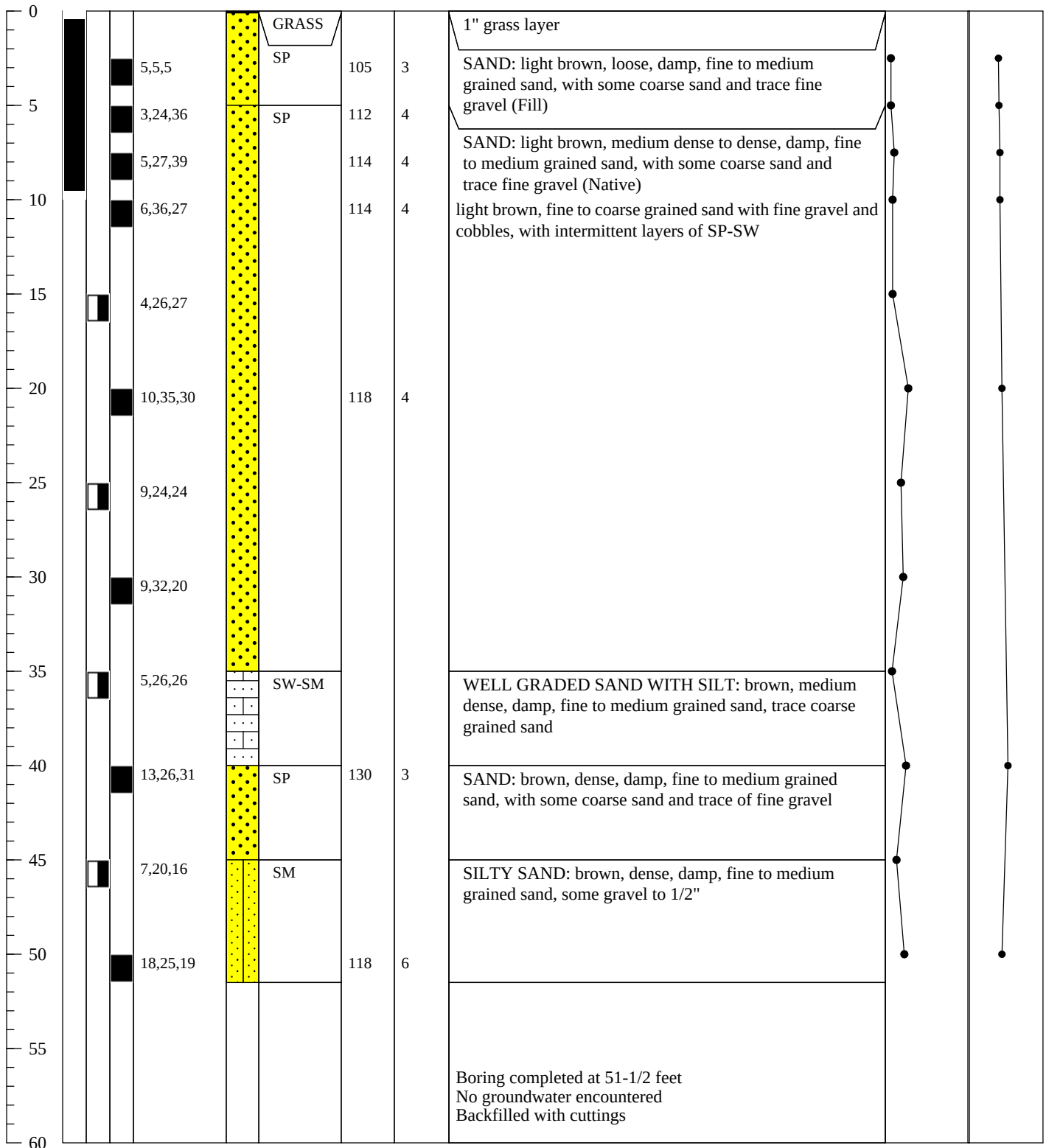
Logged By: JG

Page 1 of 1

Description of Units

Note: The stratification lines shown represent the approximate boundary between soil and/or rock types and the transition may be gradational.

Graphic Trend
Blow Count Dry Density





Boring No. B-5

Project Name: Bubbling Wells Elementary School

Project Number: 307067-001

Boring Location: See Plate 3

Drilling Date: April 7, 2025

Drilling Method: Mobile 61 w/auto hammer

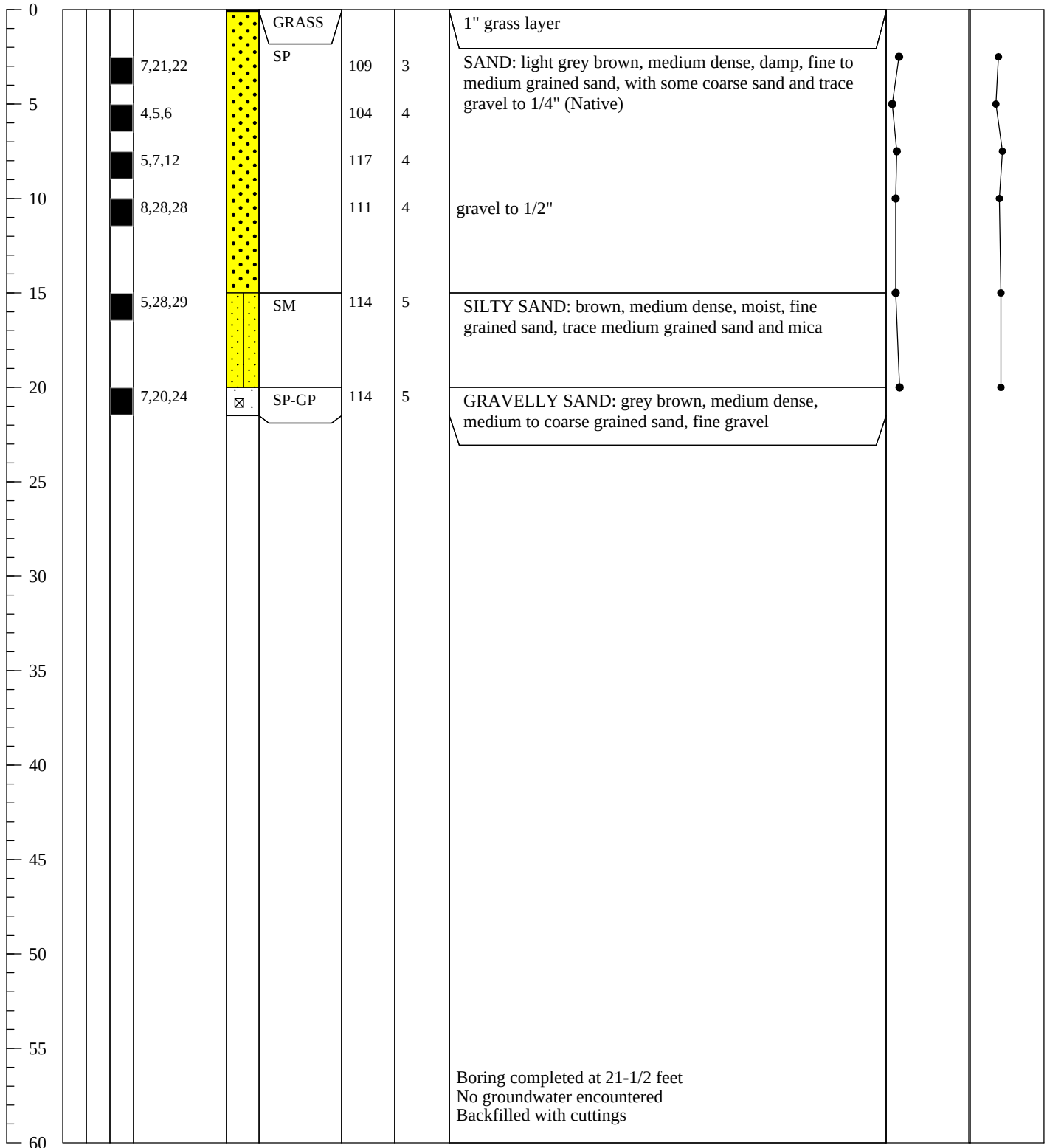
Drill Type: 8" HSA

Logged By: JG

Depth (Ft.)	Sample Type Bulk BAG RING	Penetration Resistance (Blows/6")	Symbol	USCS	Dry Density (pcf)	Moisture Content (%)	Description of Units	Page 1 of 1

Note: The stratification lines shown represent the approximate boundary between soil and/or rock types and the transition may be gradational.

Graphic Trend
Blow Count Dry Density





Logged By: JG

Depth (ft)	Soil Type	Soil Description	Soil Color	Moisture	Grain Size	Notes
0 - 6	SP	SAND: light brown, dense, damp, fine to medium grained sand, with coarse and traces of gravel and silt (Fill)				
6 - 8	SP-SM	SAND WITH SILT: light brown, dense, damp, fine to coarse grained sand, with some cobbles (Native)				
8 - 10	SP	SAND: light brown, medium dense, damp, fine to medium grained sand, with some coarse sand and trace of fine gravel				
10 - 12	SP					
12 - 14	SP					
14 - 16	SP					
16 - 18	SP					
18 - 20	SP					
20 - 22	SP					
22 - 24	SP					
24 - 26	SP					
26 - 28	SP					
28 - 30	SP					
30 - 31.5	SP					
31.5 - 60		Boring completed at 31-1/2 feet No groundwater encountered Backfilled with cuttings				

**Boring No. B-7**

Project Name: Bubbling Wells Elementary School

Project Number: 307067-001

Boring Location: See Plate 3

Drilling Date: April 7, 2025

Drilling Method: Mobile-61 w/auto hammer

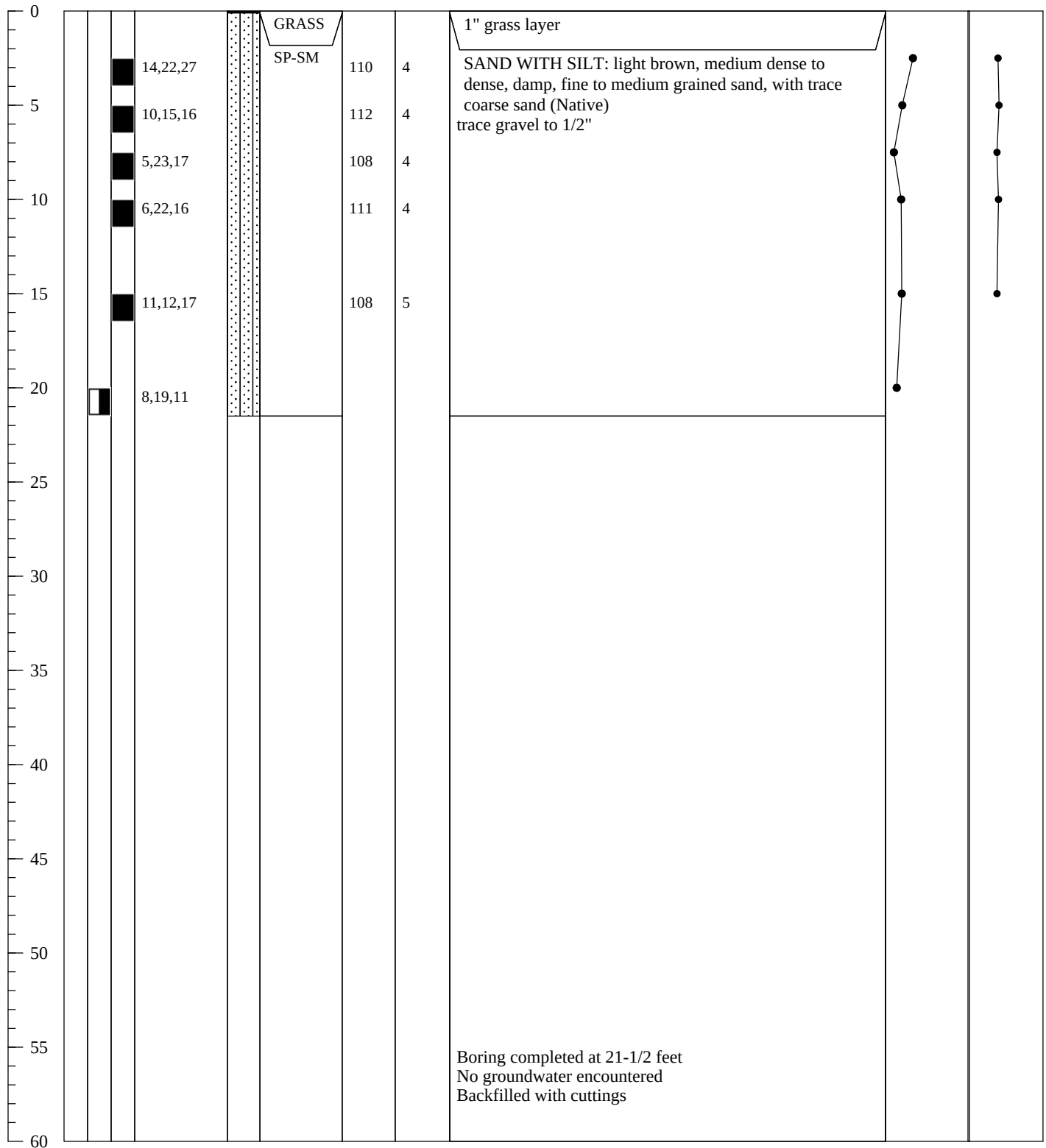
Drill Type: 8" HSA

Logged By: JG

Depth (Ft.)	Sample Type		Penetration Resistance (Blows/6")	Symbol	USCS	Dry Density (pcf)	Moisture Content (%)	Description of Units	Page 1 of 1
	Bulk BAG	RING							

Note: The stratification lines shown represent the approximate boundary between soil and/or rock types and the transition may be gradational.

Graphic Trend
Blow Count Dry Density





Boring No. B-8

Project Name: Bubbling Wells Elementary School

Project Number: 307067-001

Boring Location: See Plate 3

Drilling Date: April 7, 2025

Drilling Method: Mobile B-61 w/auto hammer

Drill Type: 8" HSA

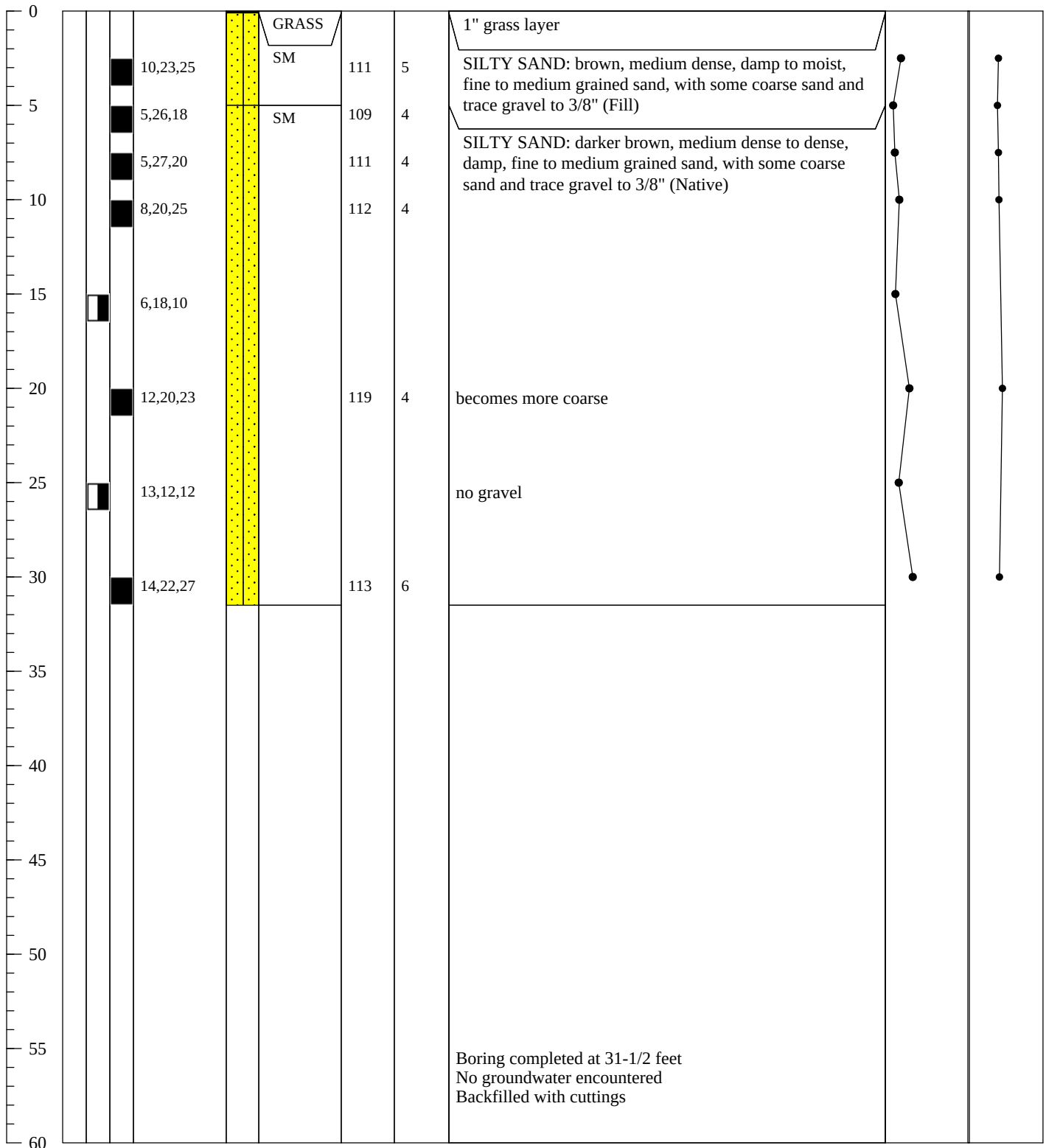
Logged By: JG

Page 1 of 1

Description of Units

Note: The stratification lines shown represent the approximate boundary between soil and/or rock types and the transition may be gradational.

Graphic Trend
Blow Count Dry Density





Boring No. B-9

Project Name: Bubbling Wells Elementary School

Project Number: 307067-001

Boring Location: See Plate 3

Drilling Date: April 7, 2025

Drilling Method: Mobile B-61 w/auto hammer

Drill Type: 8" HSA

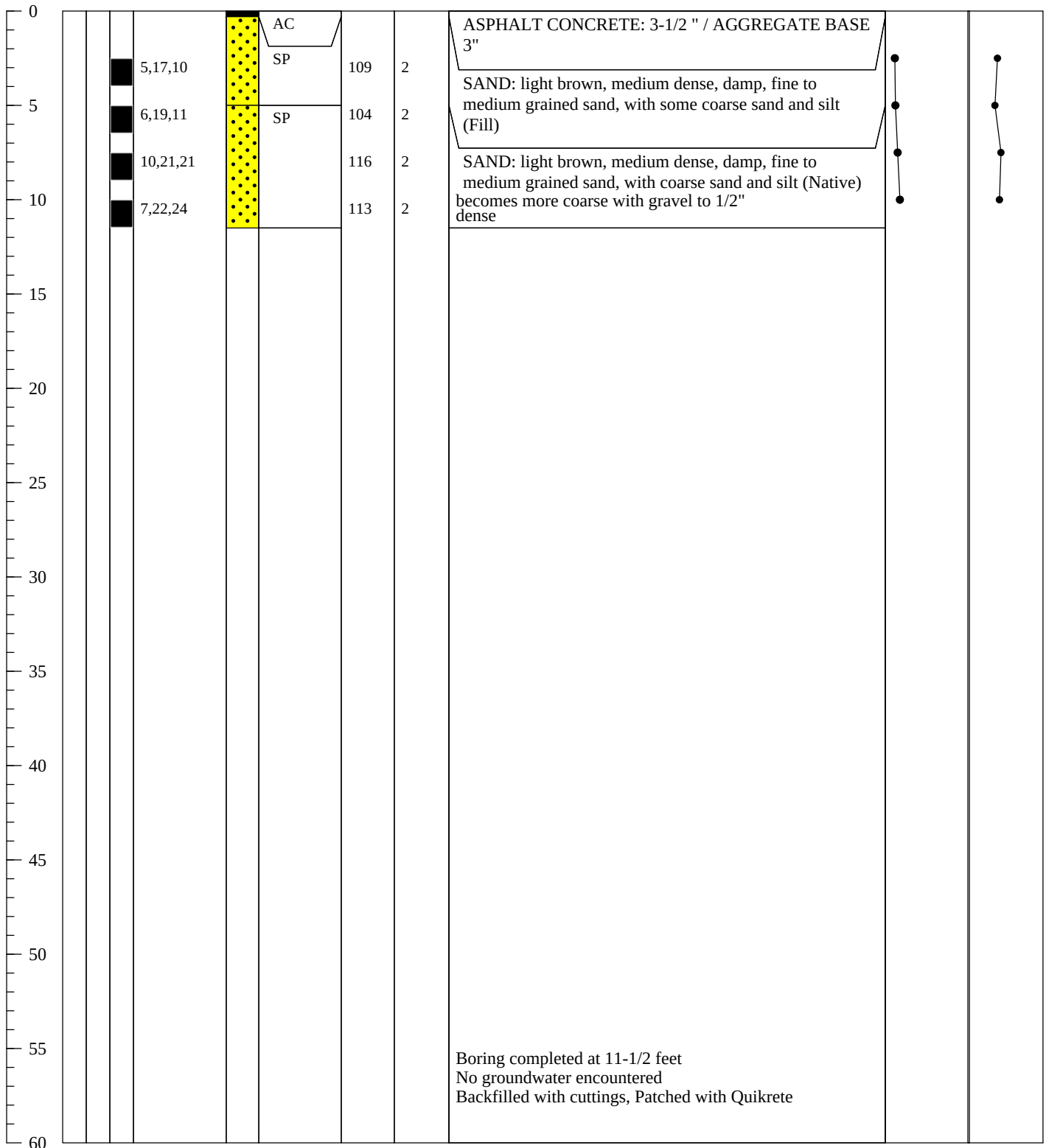
Logged By: JG

Page 1 of 1

Description of Units

Note: The stratification lines shown represent the approximate boundary between soil and/or rock types and the transition may be gradational.

Graphic Trend
Blow Count Dry Density



**Boring No. B-10**

Project Name: Bubbling Wells Elementary School

Project Number: 307067-001

Boring Location: See Plate 3

Drilling Date: April 8, 2025

Drilling Method: Mobile B-61 w/auto hammer

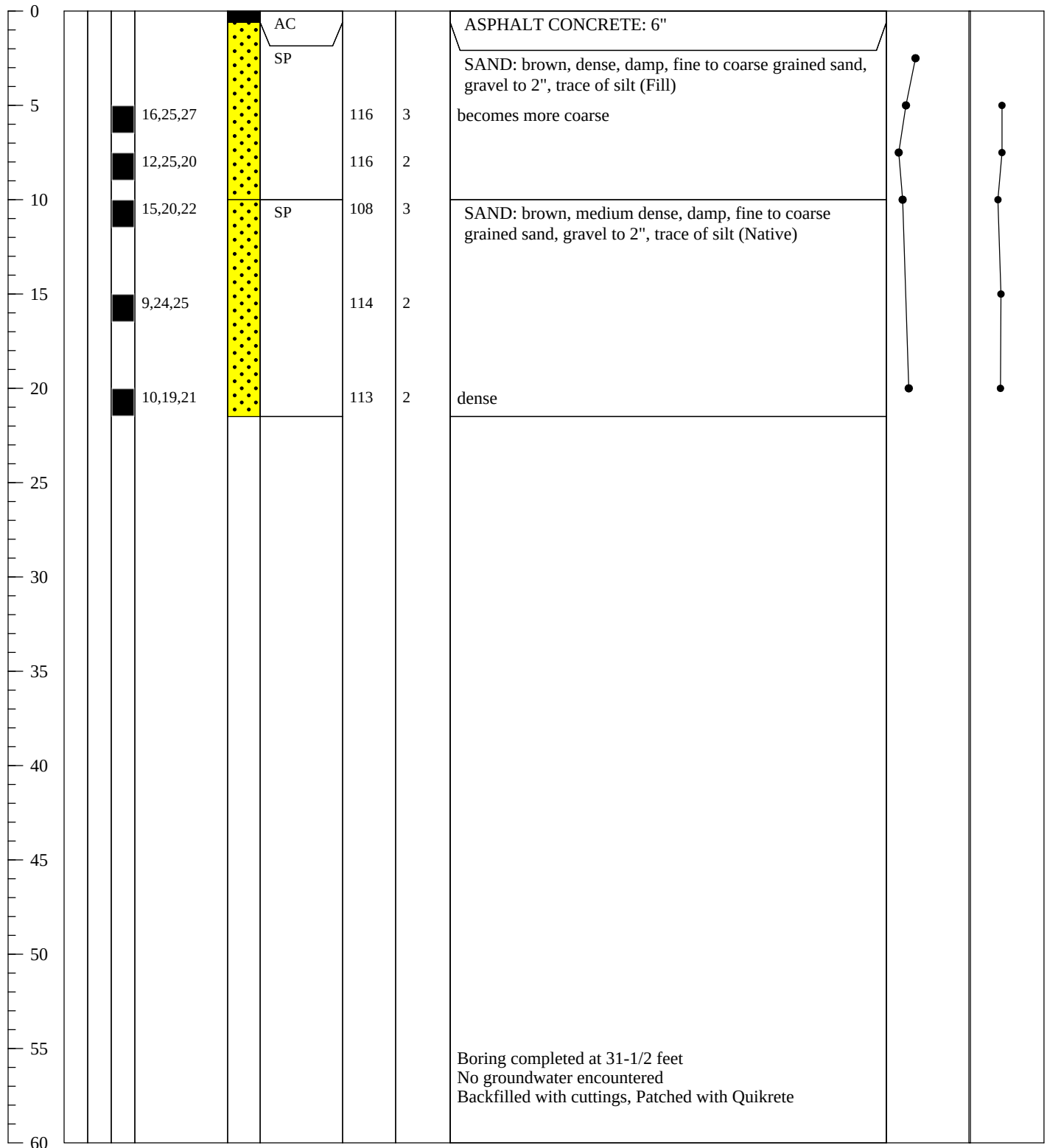
Drill Type: 8" HSA

Logged By: JG

Depth (Ft.)	Sample Type Bulk BAG RING	Penetration Resistance (Blows/6")	Symbol	USCS	Dry Density (pcf)	Moisture Content (%)	Description of Units	Graphic Trend Blow Count Dry Density

Page 1 of 1

Note: The stratification lines shown represent the approximate boundary between soil and/or rock types and the transition may be gradational.



**Boring No. B-11**

Project Name: Bubbling Wells Elementary School

Project Number: 307067-001

Boring Location: See Plate 3

Drilling Date: April 8, 2025

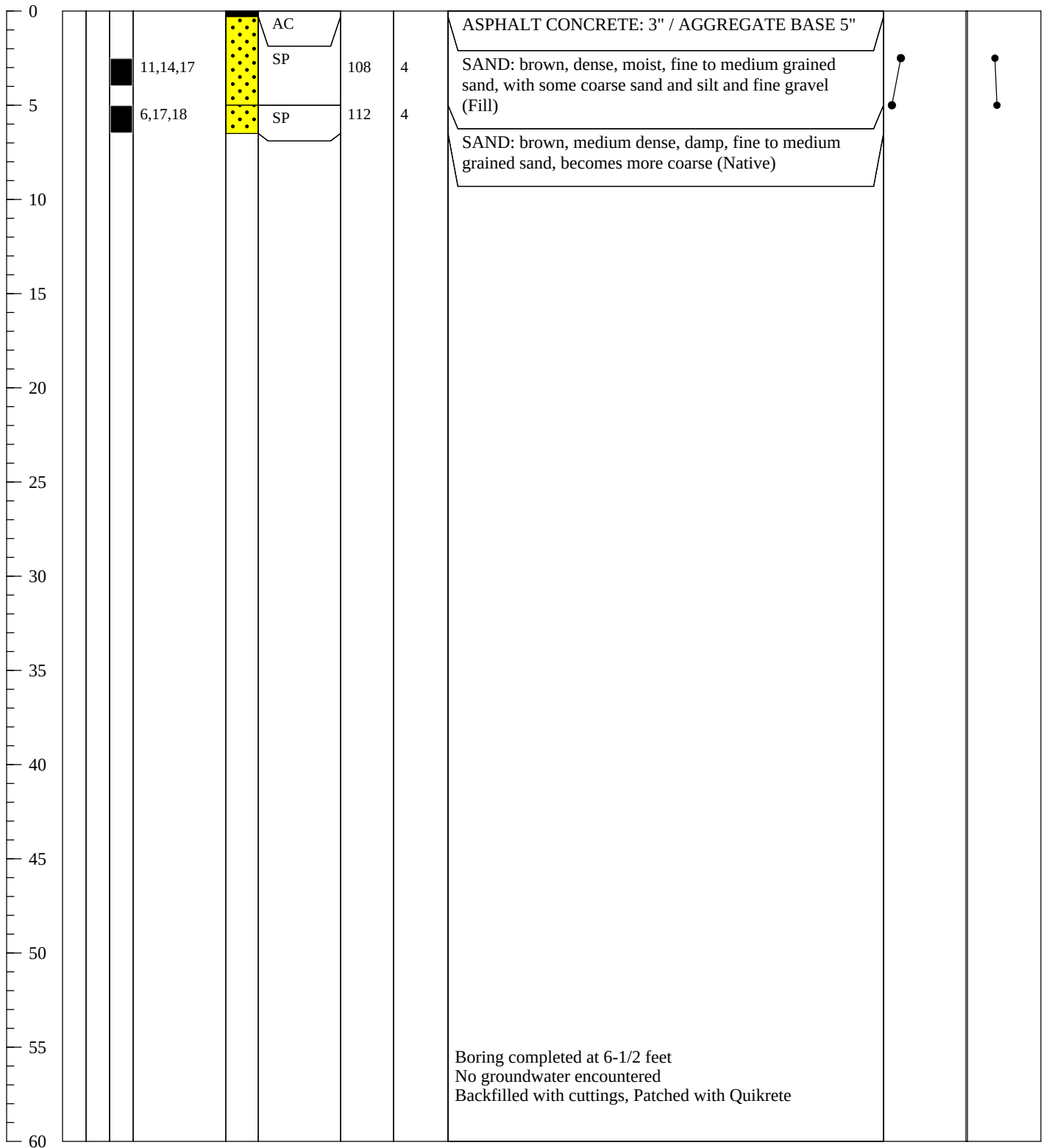
Drilling Method: Mobile B-61 w/auto hammer

Drill Type: 8" HSA

Logged By: JG

Depth (Ft.)	Sample Type		Penetration Resistance (Blows/6")	Symbol	USCS	Dry Density (pcf)	Moisture Content (%)	Description of Units Note: The stratification lines shown represent the approximate boundary between soil and/or rock types and the transition may be gradational.	Graphic Trend Blow Count Dry Density
	Bulk BAG	RING							

Page 1 of 1



**Boring No. B-12**

Project Name: Bubbling Wells Elementary School

Project Number: 307067-001

Boring Location: See Plate 3

Drilling Date: April 8, 2025

Drilling Method: Mobile B-61 w/auto hammer

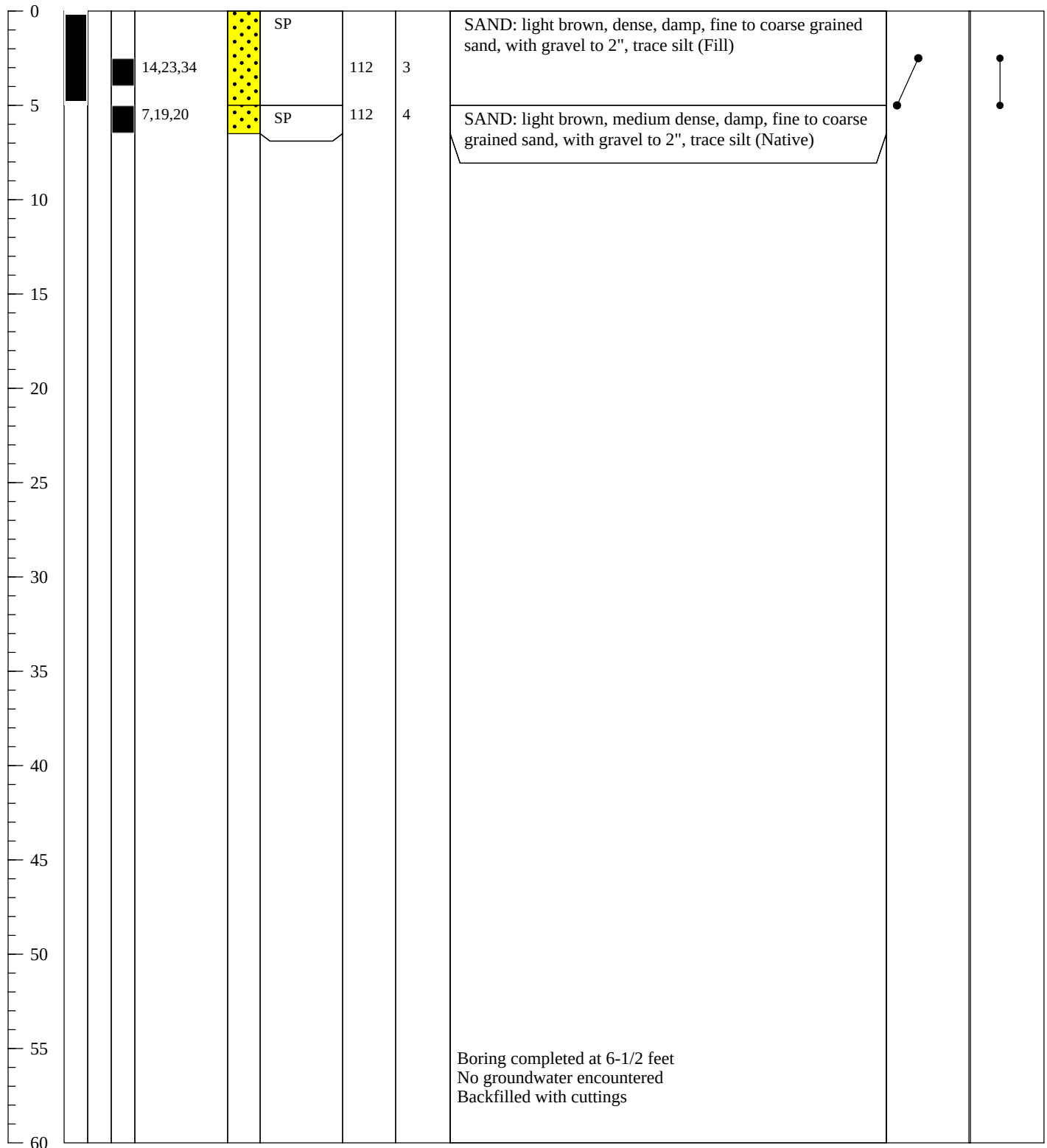
Drill Type: 8" HSA

Logged By: JG

Depth (Ft.)	Sample Type		Penetration Resistance (Blows/6")	Symbol	USCS	Dry Density (pcf)	Moisture Content (%)	Description of Units	Page 1 of 1
	Bulk BAG	RING							

Note: The stratification lines shown represent the approximate boundary between soil and/or rock types and the transition may be gradational.

Graphic Trend
Blow Count Dry Density



**Boring No. B-13**

Project Name: Bubbling Wells Elementary School

Project Number: 307067-001

Boring Location: See Plate 3

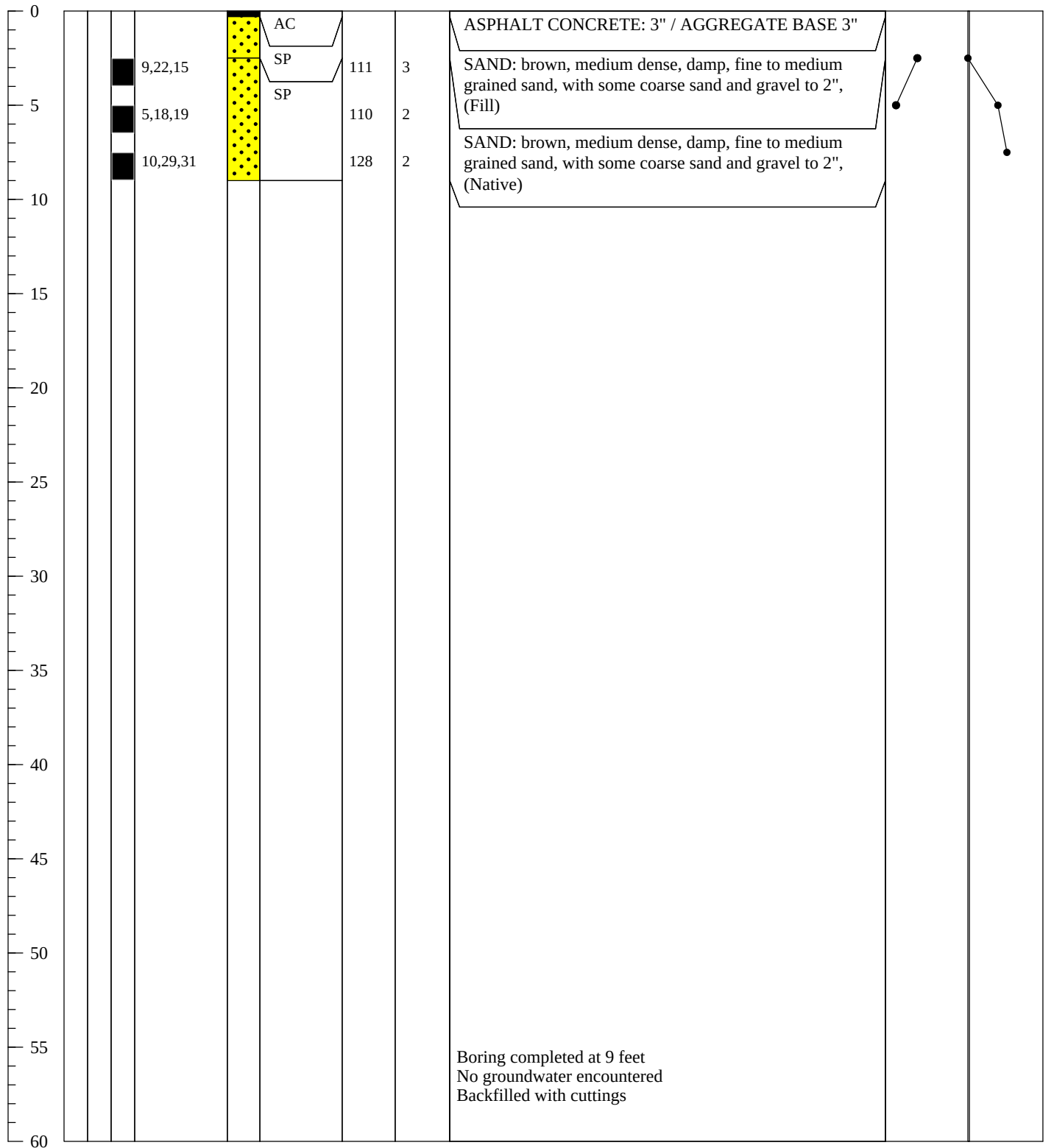
Drilling Date: April 8, 2025

Drilling Method: Mobile B-61 w/auto hammer

Drill Type: 8" HSA

Logged By: JG

Depth (Ft.)	Sample Type		Penetration Resistance (Blows/6")	Symbol	USCS	Dry Density (pcf)	Moisture Content (%)	Description of Units Note: The stratification lines shown represent the approximate boundary between soil and/or rock types and the transition may be gradational.	Page 1 of 1	
	Bulk BAG	RING							Graphic Trend Blow Count Dry Density	



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Boring: B-4

Modified by Pradel, JGEE, Vol 124, No. 4, ASCE

Remediate to: **5.0** feet

Cal Mod/ SPT Ratio: 0.63

Total (in.) Induced Subsidence	0.6

upper 50 ft

SETTLEMENT (SUBSIDENCE) OF DRY SANDS

Minimum Calculated SF: #N/A

$$N_c = 19.2$$

NCEER (1997) Curve of Liquefaction Resistance

Post-Liquefaction Volumetric Strain Ref: Tokimatsu & Seed (1987)

Equations:

$$N_{1(60)} = C_N \cdot C_E \cdot C_B \cdot C_R \cdot C_S \cdot N$$

$$C_R = 0.75 \text{ for Rod lengths } < 3\text{m, } 1.0 \text{ for } > 10\text{m}$$

$$= \min(1, \max(0.75, 1.4666 - 2.556 / (z/ft)^{0.5}))$$

$$C_N = (1 \text{ atm}/p')^{0.5}, \text{ max } 1.7$$

$$C_S = \max(1.1, \min(1.3, 1 + N_{1(60)}/100)) \text{ for SPT without liners}$$

$$MSF = 10^{2.24/M^{2.56}}$$

$$z = \text{Depth (m)}$$

$$p_a = 1 \text{ atm} = 101 \text{ KPa} = 1.058 \text{ tsf}$$

$$rd = (1 - 0.4113 \cdot z^{0.5} + 0.04052 \cdot z + 0.001753 \cdot z^2 \cdot 1.5) / (1 - 0.4177 \cdot z^{0.5} + 0.05729 \cdot z - 0.006205 \cdot z^2 \cdot 1.5 + 0.00121 \cdot z^2)$$

$$\Delta N_{1(60)} = \min(10, \text{IF}(FC < 35, \exp(1.76 - (190/FC)^2), 5) + \text{IF}(FC < 5, 1, \text{IF}(FC < 35, 0.99 + (FC^{1.5}/1000), 1.2))) \cdot (N1(60) - N1(60))$$

$$N_{1(60)CS} = N_{1(60)CS} + \Delta N_{1(60)}$$

$$K\sigma = \min \text{ of } 1.0 \text{ or } (p'/1.058)^{(\text{IF}(Dr > 0.7, 0.6, \text{IF}(Dr < 0.5, 0.8, 0.7)) - 1)}$$

$$Dr = (N_{1(60)}/70)^{0.5}$$

$$CSR_{eq} = 0.65 \cdot PGA \cdot (p_0/p') \cdot rd$$

$$CSR^* = CSR_{eq} / MSF / K\sigma$$

$$CRR_{7.5} = (0.048 - 0.004721 \cdot N + 0.0006136 \cdot N^2 - 0.00001673 \cdot N^3) / (1 - 0.1248 \cdot N + 0.009578 \cdot N^2 - 0.0003285 \cdot N^3 + 0.000003714 \cdot N^4)$$

$$N = N_{1(60)CS}$$

$$SF = CRR_{7.5, 1\text{atm}} / CSR^*$$

Parameters:

$$p = 0.67 \cdot p_0$$

$$\tau_{av} = 0.65 \cdot PGA \cdot p_0 \cdot rd$$

$$G_{max} = 447 \cdot N_{1(60)CS}^{(1/3)} \cdot p^{0.5}$$

$$a = 0.0389 \cdot (p/1) + 0.124$$

$$b = 6400 \cdot (p/1)^{(-0.6)}$$

$$\gamma = [1 + a \cdot \exp(b \cdot \tau_{av} / G_{max})] / [(1 + a) \cdot \tau_{av} / G_{max}]$$

$$E_{15} = \gamma \cdot (N_{1(60)CS} / 20)^{1.2}$$

$$E_{nc} = (Nc / 15)^{0.45} \cdot E_{15}$$

$$S = 2 \cdot H \cdot E_{nc}$$

EARTH SYSTEMS - EVALUATION OF LIQUEFACTION POTENTIAL AND INDUCED SUBSIDENCE

Bubbling Wells Elementary School

Project No: 307067-001

1996/1998 NCEER Method

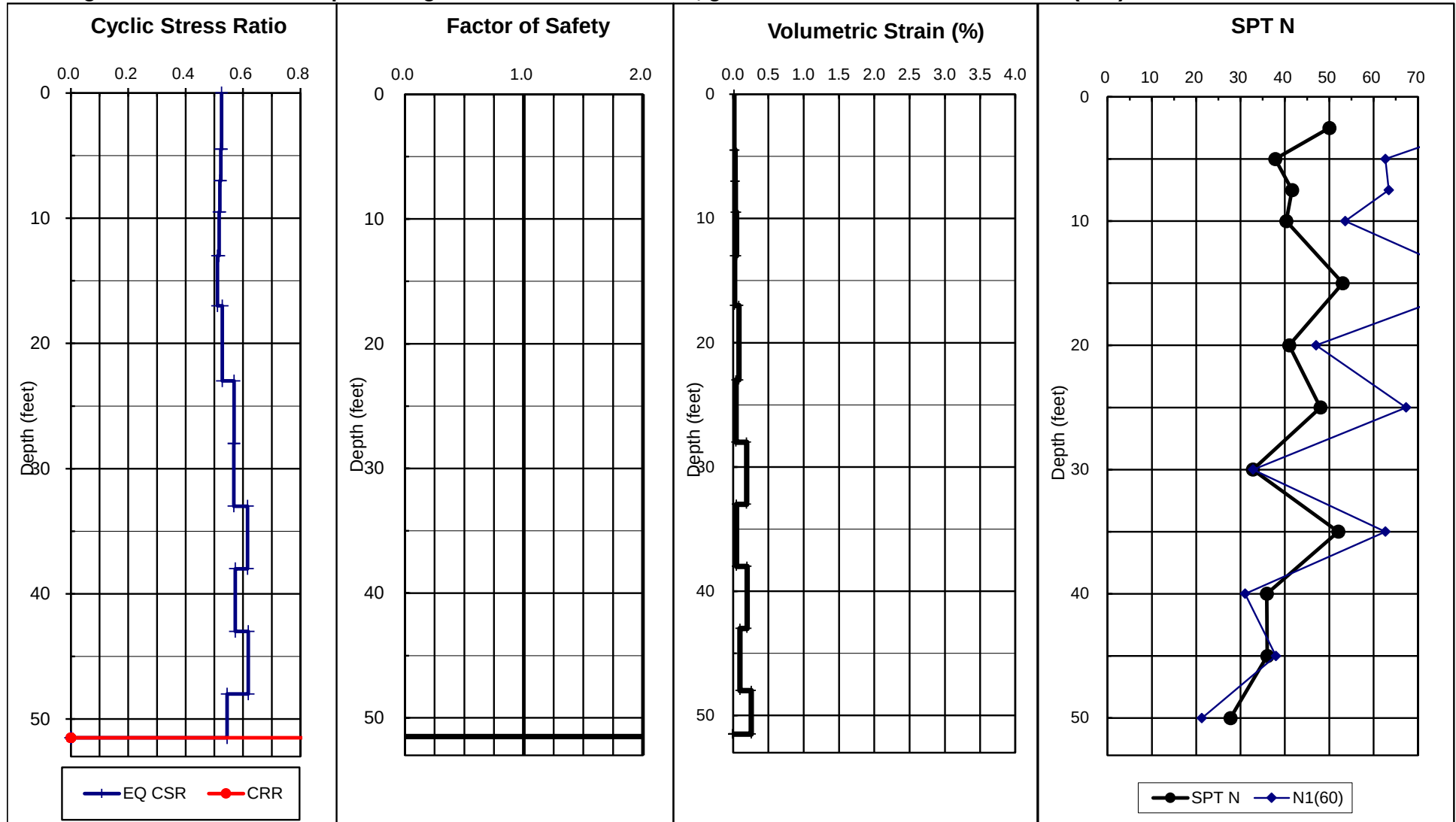
Ground Compaction Remediated to 5 foot depth

Boring: B-4

Earthquake Magnitude: 7.9

PGA, g: 0.71

Calc GWT (feet): 100



Total Thickness of Liquefiable Layers: 0.0 feet

Estimated Total Ground Subsidence: 0.6 inches

LIQUEFY-V 2.3.XLS - A SPREADSHEET FOR EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS OF LIQUEFACTION POTENTIAL AND INDUCED GROUND SUBSIDENCE

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Project: **Bubbling Wells Elementary School**

Job No: **307067-001**

Date: **5/28/2025**

Boring: **B-4 upper 30** Data Set: **3**

Methods: **Liquefaction Analysis using 1996 & 1998 NCEER workshop method (Youd & Idriss, editors)**

Journal of Geotechnical and Environmental Engineering (JGEE), October 2001, Vol 127, No. 10, ASCE

Settlement Analysis from Tokimatsu and Seed (1987), JGEE, Vol 113, No.8, ASCE

Modified by Pradel, JGEE, Vol 124, No. 4, ASCE

EARTHQUAKE INFORMATION:

Magnitude: **7.9** 7.5

PGA, g: **0.71** 0.81

MSF: 0.88

GWT: **100.0** feet

Calc GWT: **100.0** feet

Remediate to: **5.0** feet

SPT N VALUE CORRECTIONS:

Energy Correction to N60 (C_E): **1.30** Automatic Hammer

Drive Rod Corr. (C_R): **1** Default

Rod Length above ground (feet): **3.0**

Borehole Dia. Corr. (C_D): **1.00**

Sampler Liner Correction for SPT?: **1** Yes

Cal Mod/ SPT Ratio: **0.63**

Threshold Acceler., g: **#N/A**

Required SF: **1.50**

Minimum Calculated SF: **#N/A**

Total (ft)
Liquefied
Thickness
0

Total (in.)
Induced
Subsidence
0.2

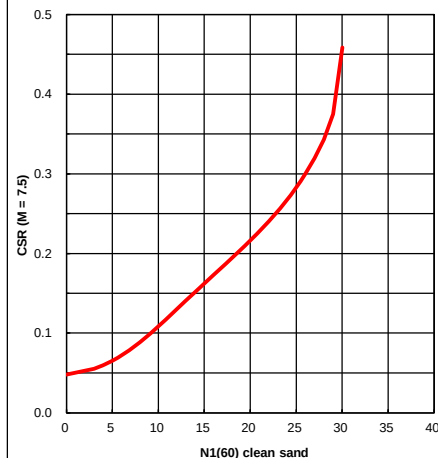
upper 50 ft

SETTLEMENT (SUBSIDENCE) OF DRY SANDS

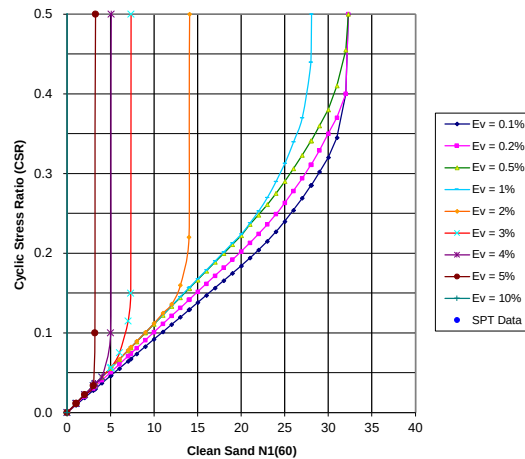
N_c = 19.2

Base	Cal	Liquef.	Total	Fines	Depth	Rod	Tot.Stress		Eff.Stress		Rel.				Trigger	Equiv.	M = 7.5	M =7.5	Liquefac.	Post	Volumetric		Induced		Shear		Strain	Strain	Dry Sand			
Depth	Mod	SPT	Suscept.	Unit Wt.	Content	of SPT	Length	at SPT	at SPT	rd	C _N	C _R	C _S	N ₁₍₆₀₎	Dens.	FC Adj.	Sand	K _σ	Available	Induced	Safety	FC Adj.	Strain	Subsidence	ρ	C _{max}	τ _{av}	Strain	E ₁₅	Enc	Subsidence	
(feet)	N	N	(0 or 1)	(pcf)	(%)	(feet)	(feet)	po (tsf)	p'o (tsf)					Dr (%)	ΔN ₁₍₆₀₎	N _{1(60)CS}			CRR	CSR*	Factor	ΔN ₁₍₆₀₎	N _{1(60)CS}	(%)	(in.)	(tsf)	(tsf)	(tsf)	γ		(in.)	
4.5	50	50	1	114	5	2.5	5.5	0.143	0.143	1.00	1.70	0.75	1.00	82.9	100	0.0	82.9	1.00	1.200	0.525	Non-Liq.	0.0	82.9	0.01	0.01	0.095	602	0.066	3.1E-04	5.6E-05	6.3E-05	0.01
7.0	60	38	1	117	5	5.0	8.0	0.286	0.286	0.99	1.70	0.75	1.00	62.7	95	0.0	62.7	1.00	1.200	0.522	Non-Liq.	0.0	62.7	0.03	0.01	0.191	777	0.131	5.0E-04	1.3E-04	1.4E-04	0.01
9.5	66	42	1	119	5	7.5	10.5	0.433	0.433	0.98	1.56	0.75	1.00	63.4	95	0.0	63.4	1.00	1.200	0.519	Non-Liq.	0.0	63.4	0.03	0.01	0.290	960	0.197	5.6E-04	1.4E-04	1.6E-04	0.01
13.0	64	40	1	119	5	10.0	13.0	0.581	0.581	0.98	1.35	0.76	1.00	53.6	87	0.0	53.6	1.00	1.200	0.516	Non-Liq.	0.0	53.6	0.05	0.02	0.389	1,052	0.263	7.3E-04	2.2E-04	2.5E-04	0.02
17.0	53	1	119	5	15.0	18.0	0.879	0.879	0.97	1.10	0.86	1.30	84.9	100	0.0	84.9	1.00	1.200	0.511	Non-Liq.	0.0	84.9	0.02	0.01	0.589	1,508	0.393	5.6E-04	9.8E-05	1.1E-04	0.01	
23.0	65	41	1	123	5	20.0	23.0	1.182	1.182	0.96	0.95	0.93	1.00	47.0	82	0.0	47.0	0.96	1.200	0.528	Non-Liq.	0.0	47.0	0.08	0.06	0.792	1,436	0.522	1.0E-03	3.7E-04	4.1E-04	0.06
28.0	48	1	119	5	25.0	28.0	1.486	1.486	0.94	0.84	0.98	1.30	67.3	98	0.0	67.3	0.87	1.200	0.569	Non-Liq.	0.0	67.3	0.04	0.02	0.995	1,814	0.646	8.0E-04	1.9E-04	2.1E-04	0.02	
31.5	52	33	1	119	5	30.0	33.0	1.783	1.783	0.92	0.77	1.00	1.00	32.8	68	0.0	32.8	0.86	1.200	0.568	Non-Liq.	0.0	32.8	0.19	0.08	1.195	1,564	0.758	1.6E-03	8.6E-04	9.6E-04	0.08

NCEER (1997) Curve of Liquefaction Resistance



Post-Liquefaction Volumetric Strain Ref. Tokimatsu & Seed (1987)



$$N_{1(60)} = C_N \cdot C_E \cdot C_B \cdot C_R \cdot C_S \cdot N$$

$$C_R = 0.75 \text{ for Rod lengths } < 3\text{m}, 1.0 \text{ for } > 10\text{m}$$

$$= \min(1, \max(0.75, 1.4666 - 2.556/(z(\text{ft})^{0.5})))$$

$$C_N = (1 \text{ atm}/p'o)^{0.5}, \text{ max } 1.7$$

$$C_S = \max(1.1, \min(1.3, 1 + N_{1(60)}/100)) \text{ for SPT without liners}$$

$$MSF = 10^{2.24/M^{2.56}}$$

$$z = \text{Depth (m)}$$

$$pa = 1 \text{ atm} = 101 \text{ KPa} = 1.058 \text{ tsf}$$

$$rd = (1 - 0.4113 \cdot z^{*0.5} + 0.04052 \cdot z^{*0.001753} \cdot z^{*1.5}) / (1 - 0.4177 \cdot z^{*0.5} + 0.05729 \cdot z^{*0.006205} \cdot z^{*1.5} + 0.00121 \cdot z^{*2})$$

$$\Delta N_{1(60)} = \min(10, \text{IF}(FC < 35, \exp(1.76 - (190/FC^{*2})), 5) + \text{IF}(FC < 5, 1, \text{IF}(FC < 35, 0.99 + (FC^{*1.5}/1000), 1.2)) \cdot N_{1(60)} - N_{1(60)})$$

$$N_{1(60)CS} = N_{1(60)CS} + \Delta N_{1(60)}$$

$$K_{\sigma} = \min \text{ of } 1.0 \text{ or } (p'o/1.058)^{\text{IF}(Dr > 0.7, 0.6, \text{IF}(Dr < 0.5, 0.8, 0.7)) - 1}$$

$$Dr = (N_{1(60)}/70)^{0.5}$$

$$CSR_{req} = 0.65 \cdot PGA \cdot (p'o/p'o) \cdot rd$$

$$CSR^* = CSR_{req}/MSF/K_{\sigma}$$

$$CRR_{7.5} = (0.048 - 0.004721 \cdot N + 0.0006136 \cdot N^2 - 0.00001673 \cdot N^3) / (1 - 0.1248 \cdot N + 0.009578 \cdot N^2 - 0.0003285 \cdot N^3 + 0.000003714 \cdot N^4)$$

$$N = N_{1(60)CS}$$

$$SF = CRR_{7.5, 1atm} / CSR^*$$

$$p = 0.67 \cdot p'o \quad N_c = (MAG - 4)^{2.17}$$

$$\tau_{av} = 0.65 \cdot PGA \cdot p'o \cdot rd$$

$$G_{max} = 447 \cdot N_{1(60)CS}^{(1/3)} \cdot p^{0.5}$$

$$a = 0.0389 \cdot (p/1) + 0.124$$

$$b = 6400 \cdot (p/1)^{(0.6)}$$

$$\gamma = [1 + a \cdot \exp(b \cdot \tau_{av}/G_{max})] / [(1 + a) \cdot \tau_{av}/G_{max}]$$

$$E_{15} = \gamma^* (N_{1(60)CS}/20)^{1.2}$$

$$E_{nc} = (N_c/15)^{0.45} \cdot E_{15}$$

$$S = 2 \cdot H \cdot E_{nc}$$

EARTH SYSTEMS - EVALUATION OF LIQUEFACTION POTENTIAL AND INDUCED SUBSIDENCE

Bubbling Wells Elementary School

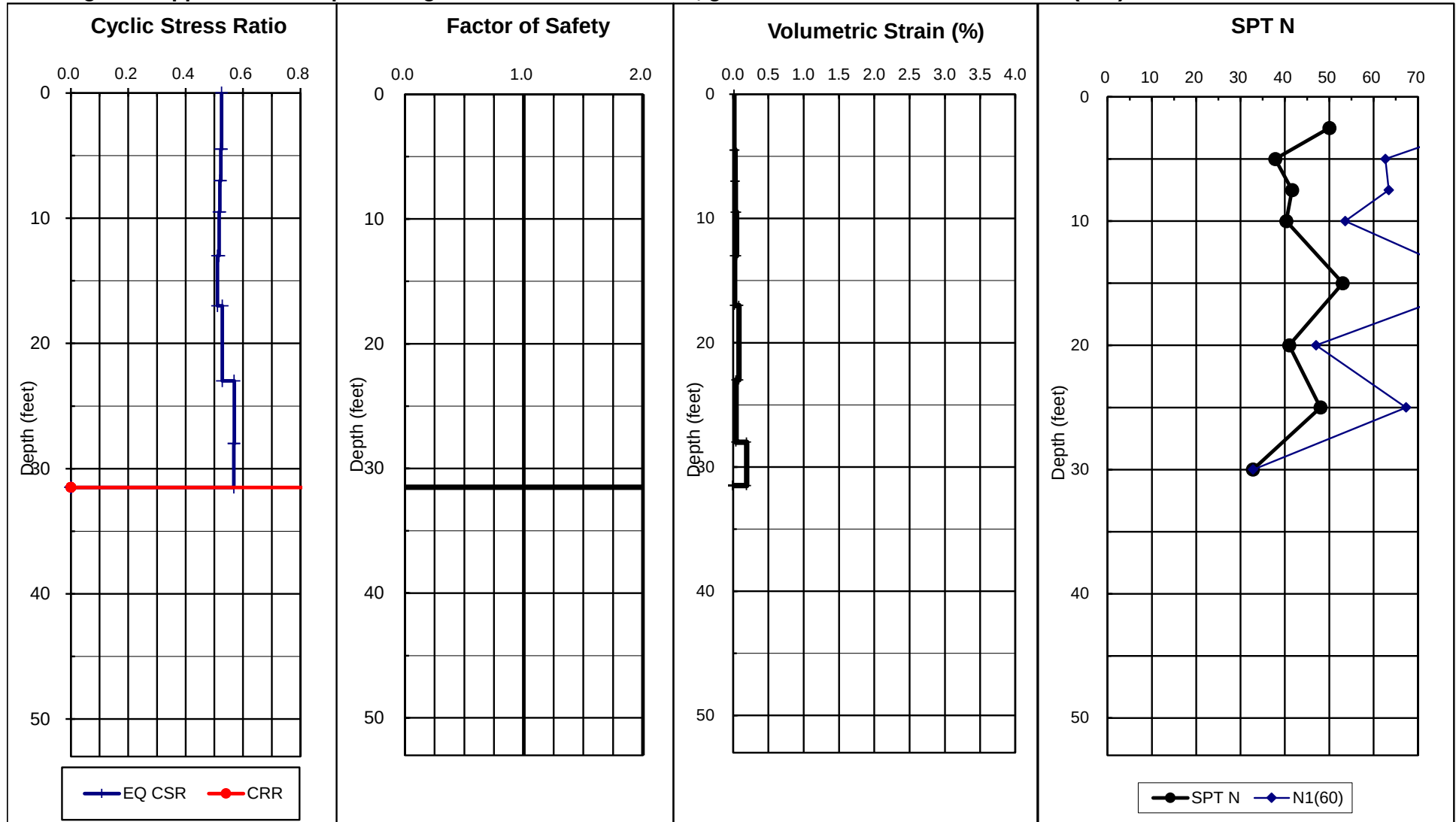
Project No: 307067-001

1996/1998 NCEER Method

Ground Compaction Remediated to 5 foot depth

Boring: B-4 upper 30 Earthquake Magnitude: 7.9 PGA, g: 0.71

Calc GWT (feet): 100



Total Thickness of Liquefiable Layers: 0.0 feet

Estimated Total Ground Subsidence: 0.2 inches

LIQUEFY-V 2.3.XLS - A SPREADSHEET FOR EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS OF LIQUEFACTION POTENTIAL AND INDUCED GROUND SUBSIDENCE

Copyright & Developed 2007 by Shelton L. Stringer, PE, GE, PG, EG - Earth Systems Southwest

Project: **Bubbling Wells Elementary School**

Job No: **307067-001**

Date: **5/28/2025**

Boring: **B-6**

Data Set: **2**

Methods: **Liquefaction Analysis using 1996 & 1998 NCEER workshop method (Youd & Idriss, editors)**

Journal of Geotechnical and Environmental Engineering (JGEE), October 2001, Vol 127, No. 10, ASCE

Settlement Analysis from Tokimatsu and Seed (1987), JGEE, Vol 113, No.8, ASCE

Modified by Pradel, JGEE, Vol 124, No. 4, ASCE

EARTHQUAKE INFORMATION:

Magnitude: **7.9** 7.5

PGA, g: **0.71** 0.81

MSF: 0.88

GWT: **100.0** feet

Calc GWT: **100.0** feet

Remediate to: **5.0** feet

SPT N VALUE CORRECTIONS:

Energy Correction to N60 (C_E): **1.30** Automatic Hammer

Drive Rod Corr. (C_R): **1** Default

Rod Length above ground (feet): **3.0**

Borehole Dia. Corr. (C_D): **1.00**

Sampler Liner Correction for SPT?: **1** Yes

Cal Mod/ SPT Ratio: **0.63**

Threshold Acceler., g: **#N/A**

Required SF: **1.50**

Minimum Calculated SF: **#N/A**

Total (ft)
Liquefied
Thickness
0

Total (in.)
Induced
Subsidence
0.5

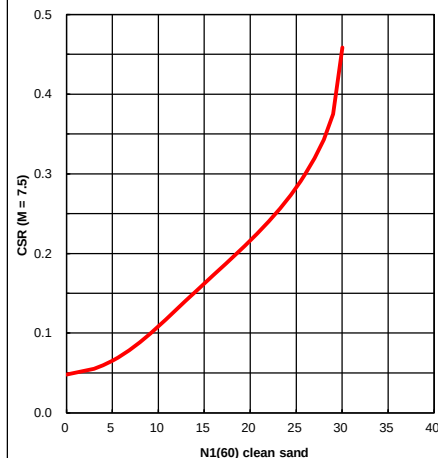
upper 50 ft

SETTLEMENT (SUBSIDENCE) OF DRY SANDS

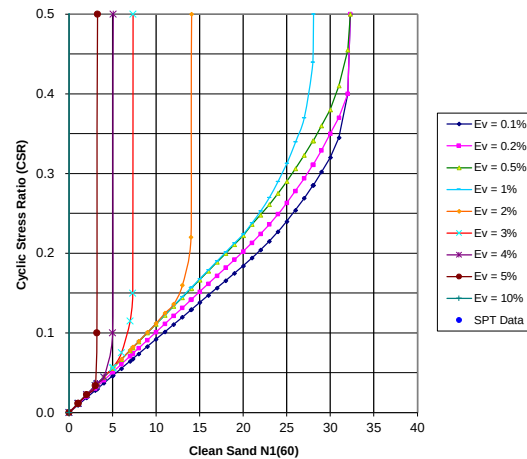
N_c = 19.2

Base	Cal		Liquef.	Total	Fines	Depth	Rod	Tot.Stress				Eff.Stress				Rel.				Trigger	Equiv.	M = 7.5		M =7.5		Liquefac.	Post	Volumetric		Induced					
Depth	Mod	SPT	Suscept.	Unit Wt.	Content	of SPT	Length	at SPT	at SPT	rd	C _N	C _R	C _S	N ₁₍₆₀₎	Dens.	FC Adj.	Sand	K _σ	Available	Induced	Safety	FC Adj.	Strain	Subsidence	p	C _{max}	τ _{av}	Shear	Strain	Strain	Dry Sand				
(feet)	N	N	(0 or 1)	(pcf)	(%)	(feet)	(feet)	po (tsf)	p'o (tsf)					Dr (%)	ΔN ₁₍₆₀₎	N _{1(60)CS}			CRR	CSR*	Factor	ΔN ₁₍₆₀₎	N _{1(60)CS}	(%)	(in.)	(tsf)	(tsf)	(tsf)	γ	E ₁₅	Enc	Subsidence			
4.5	50	50	1	122	5	2.5	5.5	0.153	0.153	1.00	1.70	0.75	1.00	82.9	100	0.0	82.9	1.00	1.200	0.525	Non-Liq.	0.0	82.9	0.01	0.01	0.102	623	0.070	3.2E-04	5.7E-05	6.4E-05	0.01			
7.0	50	32	1	115	5	5.0	8.0	0.303	0.303	0.99	1.70	0.75	1.00	52.2	86	0.0	52.2	1.00	1.200	0.522	Non-Liq.	0.0	52.2	0.04	0.01	0.203	753	0.139	6.2E-04	2.0E-04	2.2E-04	0.01			
9.5	51	32	1	115	12	7.5	10.5	0.447	0.447	0.98	1.54	0.75	1.00	48.2	83	3.1	51.3	1.00	1.200	0.519	Non-Liq.	3.1	51.3	0.05	0.02	0.299	909	0.203	7.1E-04	2.3E-04	2.5E-04	0.02			
13.0	55	35	1	115	12	10.0	13.0	0.591	0.591	0.98	1.34	0.76	1.00	45.7	81	3.0	48.7	1.00	1.200	0.516	Non-Liq.	3.0	48.7	0.06	0.03	0.396	1,027	0.267	8.1E-04	2.8E-04	3.1E-04	0.03			
17.0	45	28	1	115	5	15.0	18.0	0.878	0.878	0.97	1.10	0.86	1.00	35.0	71	0.0	35.0	1.00	1.200	0.511	Non-Liq.	0.0	35.0	0.15	0.07	0.588	1,121	0.393	1.3E-03	6.6E-04	7.3E-04	0.07			
23.0	51	32	1	115	5	20.0	23.0	1.166	1.166	0.96	0.95	0.93	1.00	37.1	73	0.0	37.2	0.96	1.200	0.525	Non-Liq.	0.0	37.2	0.14	0.10	0.781	1,318	0.515	1.3E-03	6.1E-04	6.8E-04	0.10			
28.0	44	28	1	115	5	25.0	28.0	1.453	1.453	0.94	0.85	0.98	1.00	30.2	66	0.0	30.2	0.91	1.200	0.546	Non-Liq.	0.0	30.2	0.23	0.14	0.974	1,374	0.632	1.7E-03	1.0E-03	1.1E-03	0.14			
31.5	40	25	1	115	5	30.0	33.0	1.741	1.741	0.92	0.78	1.00	1.00	25.5	60	0.0	25.5	0.86	0.292	0.564	Non-Liq.	0.0	25.5	0.34	0.14	1.166	1,422	0.740	2.0E-03	1.5E-03	1.7E-03	0.14			

NCEER (1997) Curve of Liquefaction Resistance



Post-Liquefaction Volumetric Strain Ref. Tokimatsu & Seed (1987)



$$N_{1(60)} = C_N \cdot C_E \cdot C_B \cdot C_R \cdot C_S \cdot N$$

$$C_R = 0.75 \text{ for Rod lengths } < 3\text{m}, 1.0 \text{ for } > 10\text{m}$$

$$= \min(1, \max(0.75, 1.4666 - 2.556/(z(\text{ft})^{0.5})))$$

$$C_N = (1 \text{ atm}/p'o)^{0.5}, \text{ max } 1.7$$

$$C_S = \max(1.1, \min(1.3, 1 + N_{1(60)}/100)) \text{ for SPT without liners}$$

$$MSF = 10^{2.24/M^{2.56}}$$

$$z = \text{Depth (m)}$$

$$p_a = 1 \text{ atm} = 101 \text{ KPa} = 1.058 \text{ tsf}$$

$$rd = (1 - 0.4113 \cdot z^{*0.5} + 0.04052 \cdot z^{*0.001753} \cdot z^{*1.5}) / (1 - 0.4177 \cdot z^{*0.5} + 0.05729 \cdot z^{*0.006205} \cdot z^{*1.5} + 0.00121 \cdot z^{*2})$$

$$\Delta N_{1(60)} = \min(10, \text{IF}(FC < 35, \exp(1.76 - (190/FC^2)), 5) + \text{IF}(FC < 5, 1, \text{IF}(FC < 35, 0.99 + (FC^1.5/1000), 1.2)) \cdot N_{1(60)} - N_{1(60)})$$

$$N_{1(60)CS} = N_{1(60)CS} + \Delta N_{1(60)}$$

$$K_{\sigma} = \min \text{ of } 1.0 \text{ or } (p'o/1.058)^{\text{IF}(Dr > 0.7, 0.6, \text{IF}(Dr < 0.5, 0.8, 0.7)) - 1}$$

$$Dr = (N_{1(60)}/70)^{0.5}$$

$$CSR_{req} = 0.65 \cdot PGA \cdot (p'o/p'o) \cdot rd$$

$$CSR^* = CSR_{req}/MSF/K_{\sigma}$$

$$CRR_{7.5} = (0.048 - 0.004721 \cdot N + 0.0006136 \cdot N^2 - 0.00001673 \cdot N^3) / (1 - 0.1248 \cdot N + 0.009578 \cdot N^2 - 0.0003285 \cdot N^3 + 0.000003714 \cdot N^4)$$

$$N = N_{1(60)CS}$$

$$SF = CRR_{7.5, 1atm} / CSR^*$$

$$p = 0.67 \cdot p'o \quad N_c = (MAG - 4)^{2.17}$$

$$\tau_{av} = 0.65 \cdot PGA \cdot p'o \cdot rd$$

$$G_{max} = 447 \cdot N_{1(60)CS}^{(1/3)} \cdot p^{0.5}$$

$$a = 0.0389 \cdot (p/1) + 0.124$$

$$b = 6400 \cdot (p/1)^{(0.6)}$$

$$\gamma = [1 + a \cdot \exp(b \cdot \tau_{av}/G_{max})] / [(1 + a) \cdot \tau_{av}/G_{max}]$$

$$E_{15} = \gamma \cdot (N_{1(60)CS}/20)^{1.2}$$

$$E_{nc} = (N_c/15)^{0.45} \cdot E_{15}$$

$$S = 2 \cdot H \cdot E_{nc}$$

EARTH SYSTEMS - EVALUATION OF LIQUEFACTION POTENTIAL AND INDUCED SUBSIDENCE

Bubbling Wells Elementary School

Project No: 307067-001

1996/1998 NCEER Method

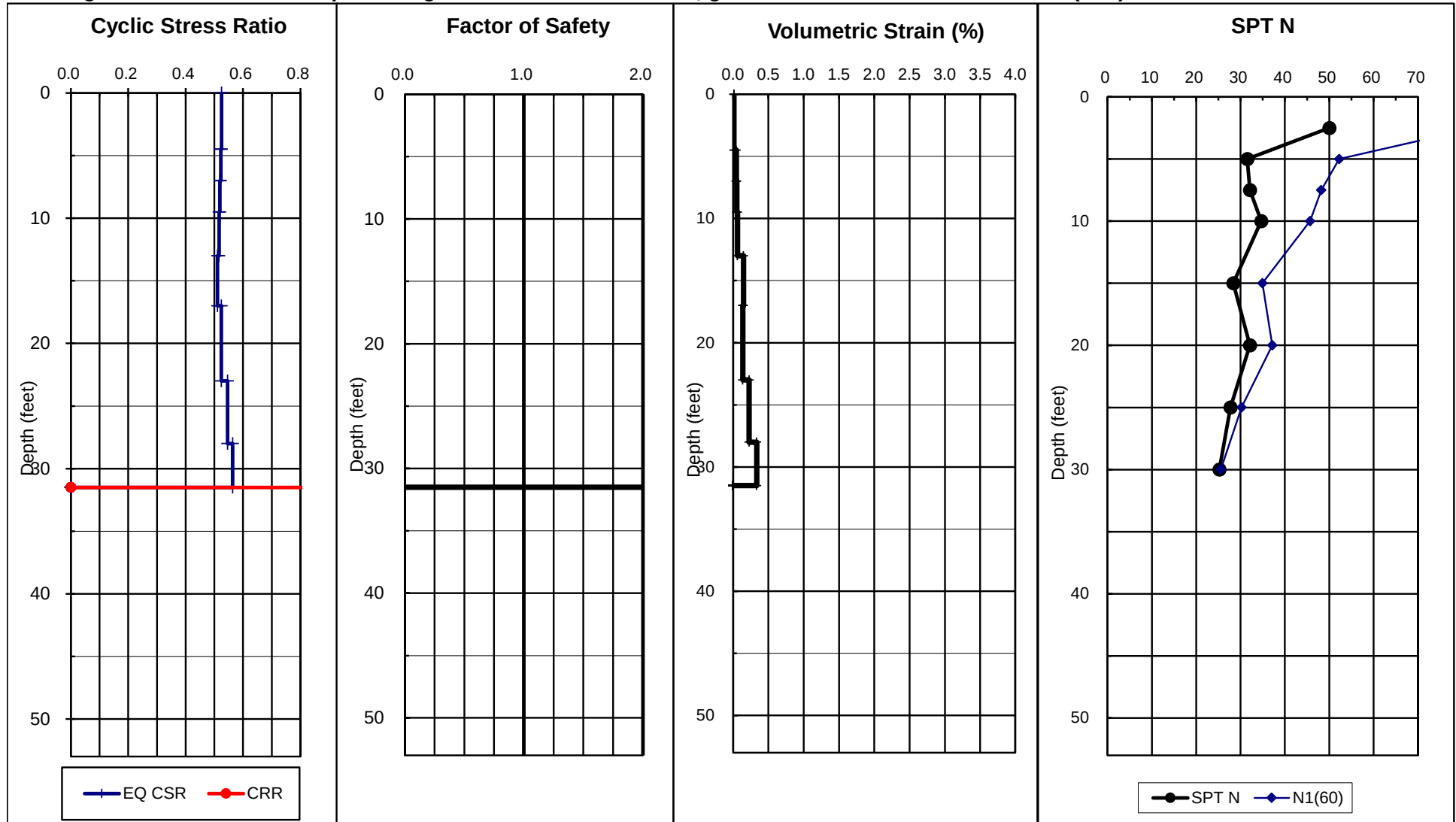
Ground Compaction Remediated to 5 foot depth

Boring: B-6

Earthquake Magnitude: 7.9

PGA, g: 0.71

Calc GWT (feet): 100



Total Thickness of Liquefiable Layers: 0.0 feet

Estimated Total Ground Subsidence: 0.5 inches

LIQUEFY-V 2.3.XLS - A SPREADSHEET FOR EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS OF LIQUEFACTION POTENTIAL AND INDUCED GROUND SUBSIDENCE

Copyright & Developed 2007 by Shelton L. Stringer, PE, GE, PG, EG - Earth Systems Southwest

Project: **Bubbling Wells Elementary School**

Job No: **307067-001**

Date: **5/28/2025**

Boring: **B-8**

Data Set: **4**

Methods: **Liquefaction Analysis using 1996 & 1998 NCEER workshop method (Youd & Idriss, editors)**

Journal of Geotechnical and Environmental Engineering (JGEE), October 2001, Vol 127, No. 10, ASCE

Settlement Analysis from Tokimatsu and Seed (1987), JGEE, Vol 113, No.8, ASCE

Modified by Pradel, JGEE, Vol 124, No. 4, ASCE

EARTHQUAKE INFORMATION:

Magnitude: **7.9** 7.5

PGA, g: **0.71** 0.81

MSF: 0.88

GWT: **100.0** feet

Calc GWT: **100.0** feet

Remediate to: **5.0** feet

SPT N VALUE CORRECTIONS:

Energy Correction to N60 (C_E): **1.30** Automatic Hammer

Drive Rod Corr. (C_R): **1** Default

Rod Length above ground (feet): **3.0**

Borehole Dia. Corr. (C_D): **1.00**

Sampler Liner Correction for SPT?: **1** Yes

Cal Mod/ SPT Ratio: **0.63**

Threshold Acceler., g: **#N/A**

Required SF: **1.50**

Minimum Calculated SF: **#N/A**

Total (ft)
Liquefied
Thickness
0

Total (in.)
Induced
Subsidence
0.4

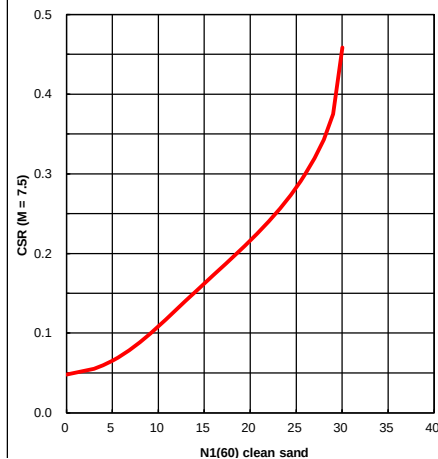
upper 50 ft

SETTLEMENT (SUBSIDENCE) OF DRY SANDS

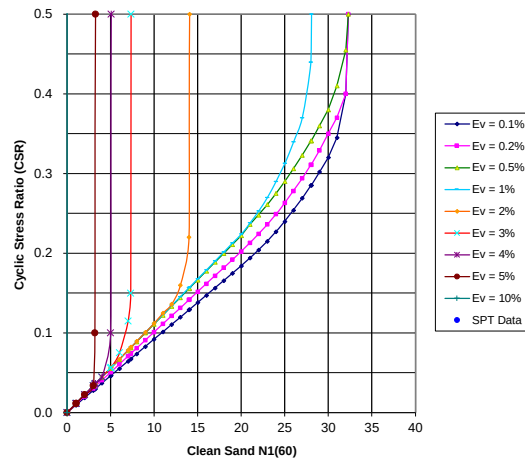
Nc = 19.2

Base Cal	Liquef.	Total	Fines	Depth	Rod	Tot.Stress Eff.Stress										Rel. Trigger Equiv.		M = 7.5	M =7.5	Liquefac.	Post	Volumetric		Induced	Shear		Strain	Strain	Dry Sand			
Depth Mod	SPT	Suscept.	Unit Wt.	Content	of SPT	Length	at SPT	at SPT	rd	C _N	C _R	C _S	N ₁₍₆₀₎	Dens.	FC Adj.	Sand	K _σ	Available	Induced	Safety	FC Adj.	Strain	Subsidence	p	C _{max}	τ _{av}	Strain	E ₁₅	Enc	Subsidence		
(feet)	N	N	(0 or 1)	(pcf)	(%)	(feet)	po (tsf)	p'o (tsf)						Dr (%)	ΔN ₁₍₆₀₎	N _{1(60)CS}		CRR	CSR*	Factor	ΔN ₁₍₆₀₎	N _{1(60)CS}	(%)	(in.)	(tsf)	(tsf)	(tsf)	γ		(in.)		
4.5	48	50	1	122	15	2.5	5.5	0.153	0.153	1.00	1.70	0.75	1.00	82.9	100	6.5	89.4	1.00	1.200	0.525	Non-Liq.	6.5	89.4	0.01	0.01	0.102	639	0.070	2.9E-04	4.9E-05	5.4E-05	0.01
7.0	44	28	1	115	15	5.0	8.0	0.303	0.303	0.99	1.70	0.75	1.00	45.9	81	4.7	50.7	1.00	1.200	0.522	Non-Liq.	4.7	50.7	0.05	0.01	0.203	746	0.139	6.4E-04	2.1E-04	2.4E-04	0.01
9.5	47	30	1	115	15	7.5	10.5	0.447	0.447	0.98	1.54	0.75	1.00	44.4	80	4.6	49.0	1.00	1.200	0.519	Non-Liq.	4.6	49.0	0.06	0.02	0.299	895	0.203	7.4E-04	2.5E-04	2.8E-04	0.02
13.0	45	28	1	115	15	10.0	13.0	0.591	0.591	0.98	1.34	0.76	1.00	37.4	73	4.3	41.7	1.00	1.200	0.516	Non-Liq.	4.3	41.7	0.09	0.04	0.396	975	0.267	9.5E-04	3.9E-04	4.4E-04	0.04
17.0	28	1	115	15	15.0	18.0	0.878	0.878	0.97	1.10	0.86	1.30	44.9	80	4.7	49.5	1.00	1.200	0.511	Non-Liq.	4.7	49.5	0.07	0.03	0.588	1,259	0.393	8.9E-04	3.0E-04	3.4E-04	0.03	
23.0	43	27	1	115	15	20.0	23.0	1.166	1.166	0.96	0.95	0.93	1.00	31.3	67	4.0	35.3	0.97	1.200	0.520	Non-Liq.	4.0	35.3	0.15	0.11	0.781	1,296	0.515	1.4E-03	6.9E-04	7.7E-04	0.11
28.0	24	1	115	15	25.0	28.0	1.453	1.453	0.94	0.85	0.98	1.30	34.0	70	4.1	38.2	0.91	1.200	0.546	Non-Liq.	4.1	38.2	0.13	0.08	0.974	1,485	0.632	1.3E-03	6.0E-04	6.7E-04	0.08	
31.5	49	31	1	115	15	30.0	33.0	1.741	1.741	0.92	0.78	1.00	1.00	31.3	67	4.0	35.3	0.86	1.200	0.564	Non-Liq.	4.0	35.3	0.16	0.07	1.166	1,583	0.740	1.4E-03	7.2E-04	8.1E-04	0.07

NCEER (1997) Curve of Liquefaction Resistance



Post-Liquefaction Volumetric Strain Ref. Tokimatsu & Seed (1987)



$$N_{1(60)} = C_N \cdot C_E \cdot C_B \cdot C_R \cdot C_S \cdot N$$

$$C_R = 0.75 \text{ for Rod lengths } < 3\text{m}, 1.0 \text{ for } > 10\text{m}$$

$$= \min(1, \max(0.75, 1.4666 - 2.556/(z(\text{ft})^{0.5})))$$

$$C_N = (1 \text{ atm}/p'o)^{0.5}, \text{ max } 1.7$$

$$C_S = \max(1.1, \min(1.3, 1 + N_{1(60)}/100)) \text{ for SPT without liners}$$

$$MSF = 10^{2.24/M} \cdot M^{2.56}$$

$$z = \text{Depth (m)}$$

$$pa = 1 \text{ atm} = 101 \text{ KPa} = 1.058 \text{ tsf}$$

$$rd = (1 - 0.4113 \cdot z^{*0.5} + 0.04052 \cdot z^{*0.001753} \cdot z^{*1.5}) / (1 - 0.4177 \cdot z^{*0.5} + 0.05729 \cdot z^{*0.006205} \cdot z^{*1.5} + 0.00121 \cdot z^{*2})$$

$$\Delta N_{1(60)} = \min(10, \text{IF}(FC < 35, \exp(1.76 - (190/FC^2)), 5) + \text{IF}(FC < 5, 1, \text{IF}(FC < 35, 0.99 + (FC^{*1.5}/1000), 1.2)) \cdot N_{1(60)} - N_{1(60)})$$

$$N_{1(60)CS} = N_{1(60)CS} + \Delta N_{1(60)}$$

$$K_{\sigma} = \min \text{ of } 1.0 \text{ or } (p'o/1.058)^{\text{IF}(Dr > 0.7, 0.6, \text{IF}(Dr < 0.5, 0.8, 0.7)) - 1}$$

$$Dr = (N_{1(60)}/70)^{0.5}$$

$$CSR_{req} = 0.65 \cdot PGA \cdot (p'o/p'o) \cdot rd$$

$$CSR^* = CSR_{req}/MSF/K_{\sigma}$$

$$CRR_{7.5} = (0.048 - 0.004721 \cdot N + 0.0006136 \cdot N^2 - 0.00001673 \cdot N^3) / (1 - 0.1248 \cdot N + 0.009578 \cdot N^2 - 0.0003285 \cdot N^3 + 0.000003714 \cdot N^4)$$

$$N = N_{1(60)CS}$$

$$SF = CRR_{7.5, 1atm} / CSR^*$$

$$p = 0.67 \cdot p'o \quad Nc = (MAG - 4)^{2.17}$$

$$\tau_{av} = 0.65 \cdot PGA \cdot p'o \cdot rd$$

$$G_{max} = 447 \cdot N_{1(60)CS}^{(1/3)} \cdot p^{0.5}$$

$$a = 0.0389 \cdot (p/1) + 0.124$$

$$b = 6400 \cdot (p/1)^{(0.6)}$$

$$\gamma = [1 + a \cdot \exp(b \cdot \tau_{av}/G_{max})] / [(1 + a) \cdot \tau_{av}/G_{max}]$$

$$E_{15} = \gamma \cdot (N_{1(60)CS}/20)^{1.2}$$

$$E_{nc} = (Nc/15)^{0.45} \cdot E_{15}$$

$$S = 2 \cdot H \cdot E_{nc}$$

EARTH SYSTEMS - EVALUATION OF LIQUEFACTION POTENTIAL AND INDUCED SUBSIDENCE

Bubbling Wells Elementary School

Project No: 307067-001

1996/1998 NCEER Method

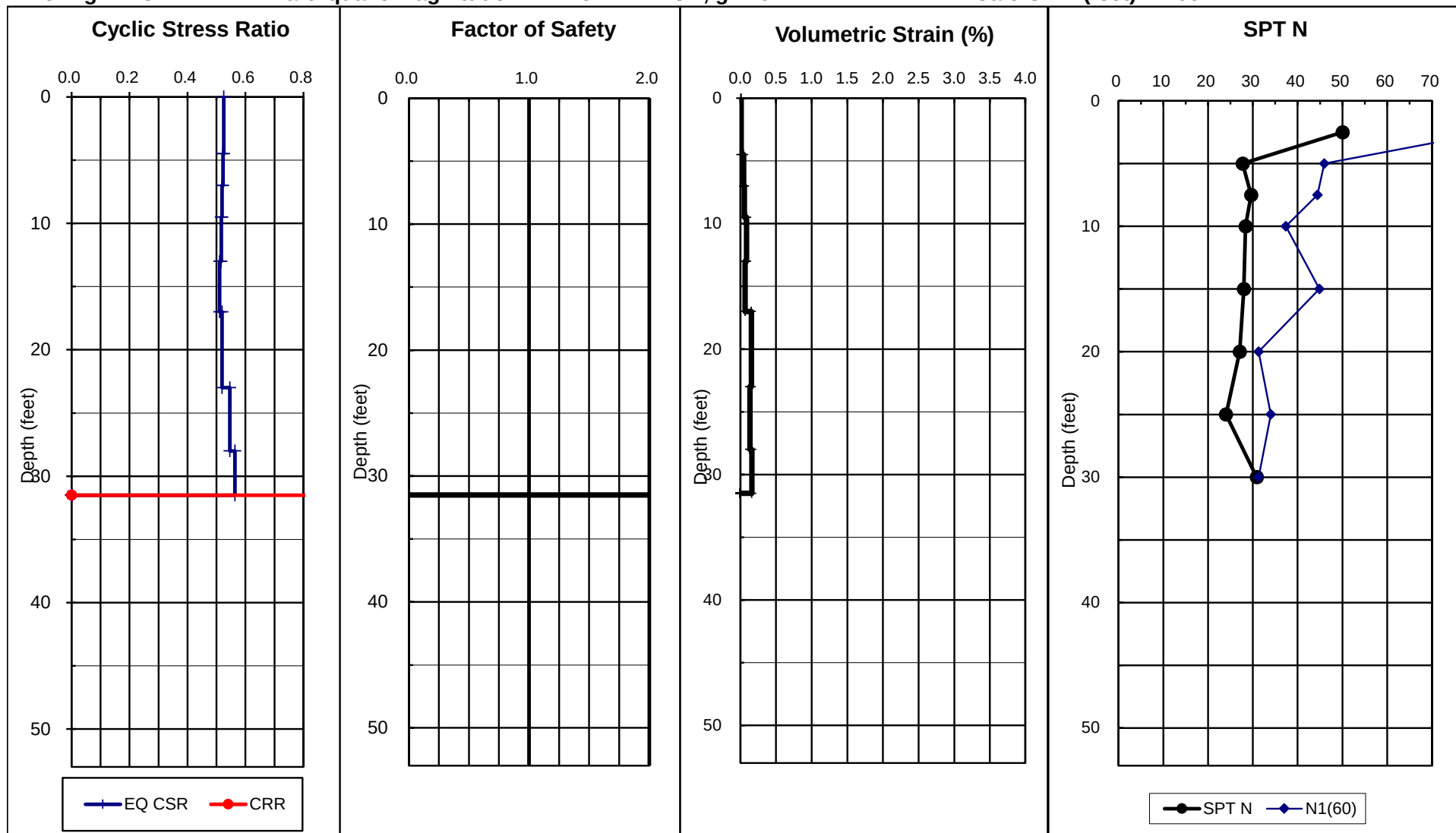
Ground Compaction Remediated to 5 foot depth

Boring: B-8

Earthquake Magnitude: 7.9

PGA, g: 0.71

Calc GWT (feet): 100



Total Thickness of Liquefiable Layers: 0.0 feet

Estimated Total Ground Subsidence: 0.4 inches

EARTH SYSTEMS - SETTLEMENT ANALYSES
Bubbling Wells Elementary School

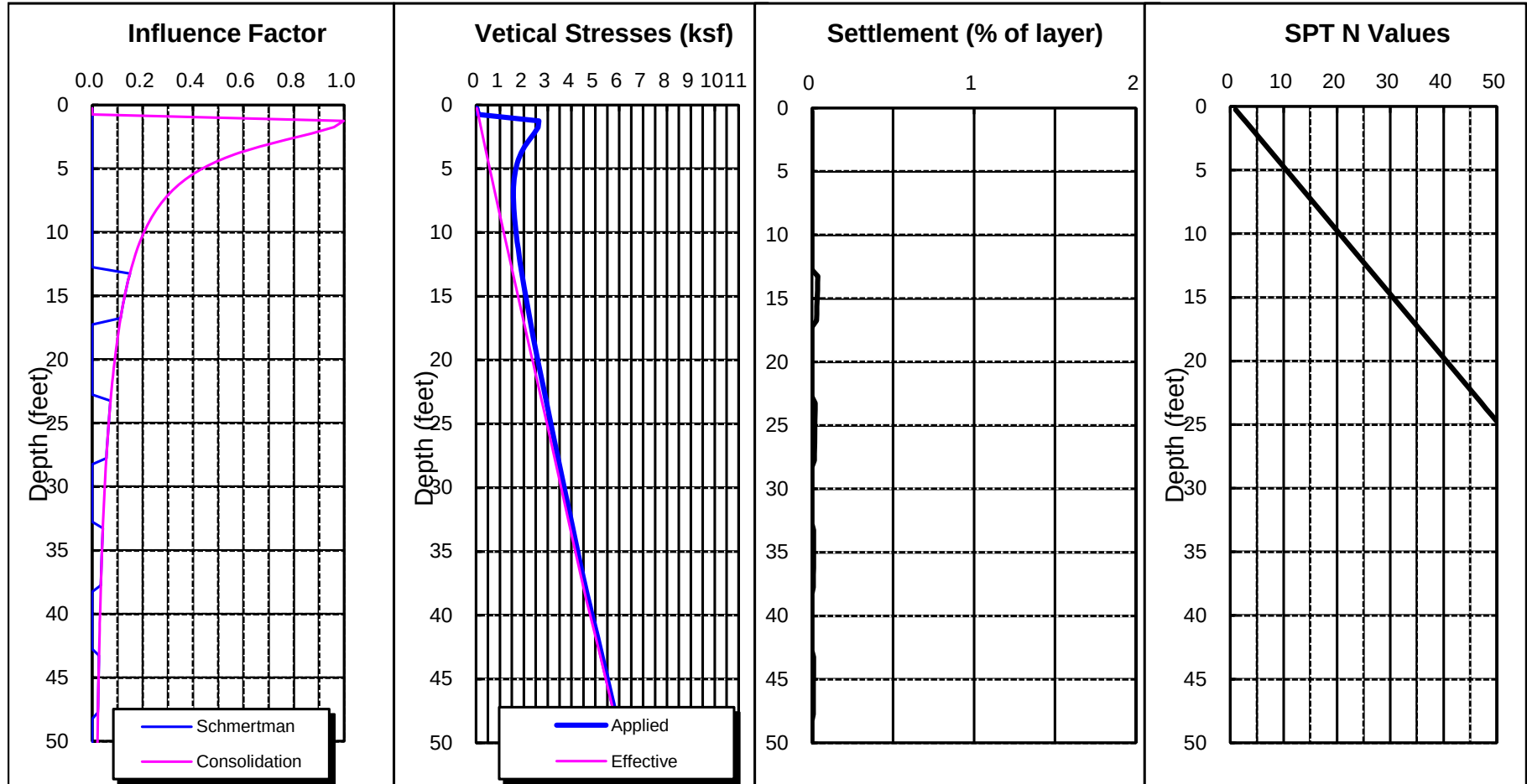
307067-001

Width, ft: 3.0

Length, ft: 40.0

Net pressure, ksf: 2.50

Settlement, inches: 0.1



Load, Q: 8 kpf

Embedment, feet: 1.0

Boring: B-4

EARTH SYSTEMS - SETTLEMENT ANALYSES
Bubbling Wells Elementary School

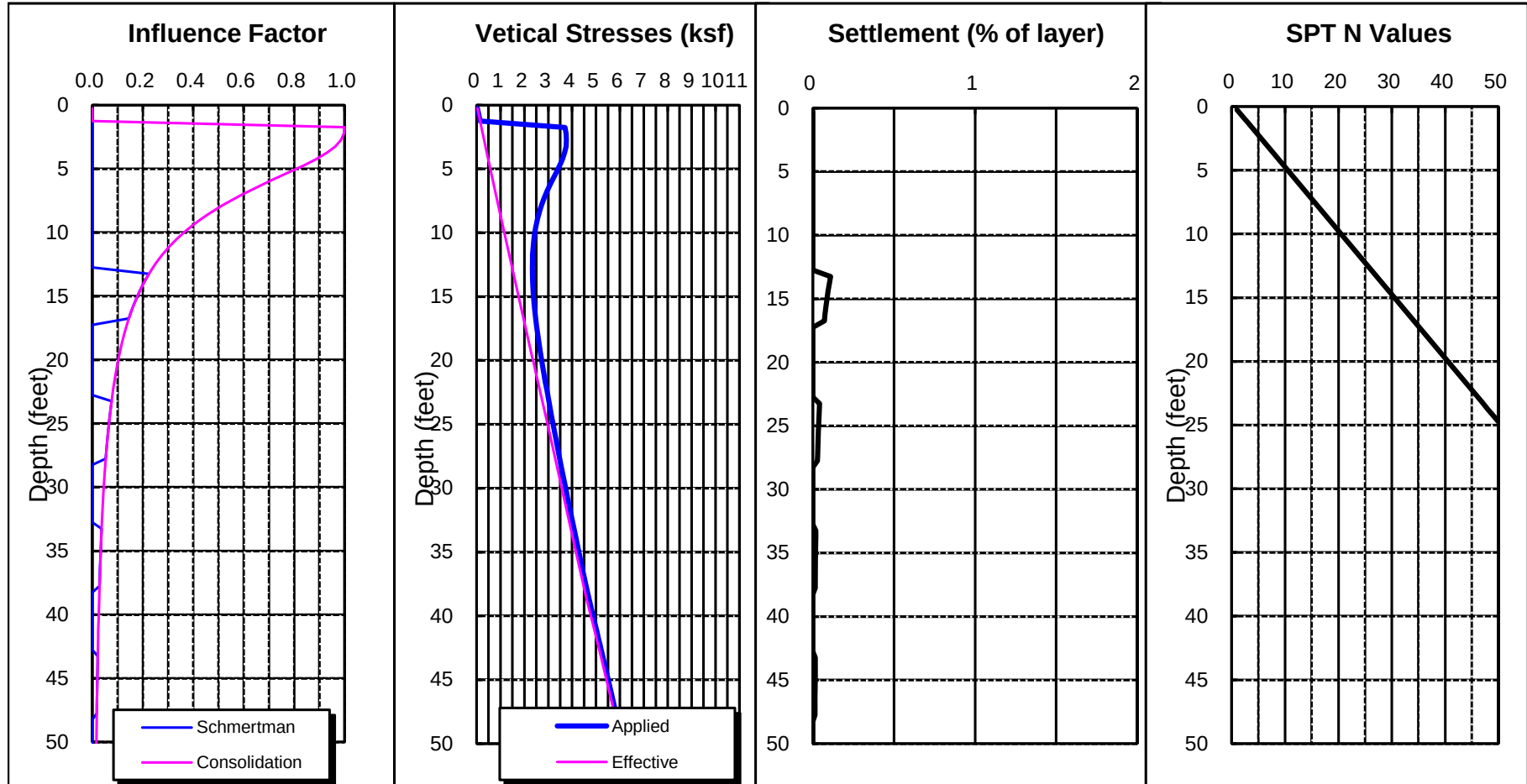
307067-001

Width, ft: 9.0

Length, ft: 9.0

Net pressure, ksf: 3.50

Settlement, inches: 0.1



Load, Q: 284 kips

Embedment, feet: 1.5

Boring: B-4

APPENDIX B

Laboratory Test Results

UNIT DENSITIES AND MOISTURE CONTENT

ASTM D2937 & D2216

Job Name: Bubbling Wells Elementary School

Sample Location	Depth (feet)	Unit Dry Density (pcf)	Moisture Content (%)	USCS Group Symbol
B-1	2.5	99	1	SP
B-1	5	118	2	SP-SM
B-1	7.5	107	3	SP-SM
B-1	10	115	2	SP-SM
B-1	15	119	2	SP-SM
B-1	20	106	7	SP-SM
B-2	2.5	112	3	SP
B-2	5	119	1	SP
B-2	7.5	114	2	SP
B-2	10	109	3	SP
B-3	2.5	103	5	SP-SM
B-3	5	108	3	SP-SM
B-4	2.5	111	3	SP
B-4	5	112	4	SP
B-4	7.5	114	4	SP
B-4	10	114	4	SP
B-4	20	118	4	SP
B-4	30	114	4	SP
B-4	40	130	3	SP
B-4	50	118	6	SM

UNIT DENSITIES AND MOISTURE CONTENT

ASTM D2937 & D2216

Job Name: Bubbling Wells Elementary School

Sample Location	Depth (feet)	Unit Dry Density (pcf)	Moisture Content (%)	USCS Group Symbol
B-5	2.5	109	3	SP
B-5	5	104	4	SP
B-5	7.5	117	4	SP
B-5	10	111	4	SP
B-5	15	114	5	SM
B-5	20	114	5	SP-GP
B-6	2.5	119	3	SP
B-6	5	111	3	SP
B-6	7.5	110	3	SP-SM
B-6	10	113	2	SP-SM
B-6	15	111	3	SP
B-6	20	112	3	SP
B-6	25	109	4	SP
B-6	30	112	4	SP
B-7	2.5	110	4	SP-SM
B-7	5	112	4	SP-SM
B-7	7.5	108	4	SP-SM
B-7	10	111	4	SP-SM
B-7	15	108	5	SP-SM

UNIT DENSITIES AND MOISTURE CONTENT

ASTM D2937 & D2216

Job Name: Bubbling Wells Elementary School

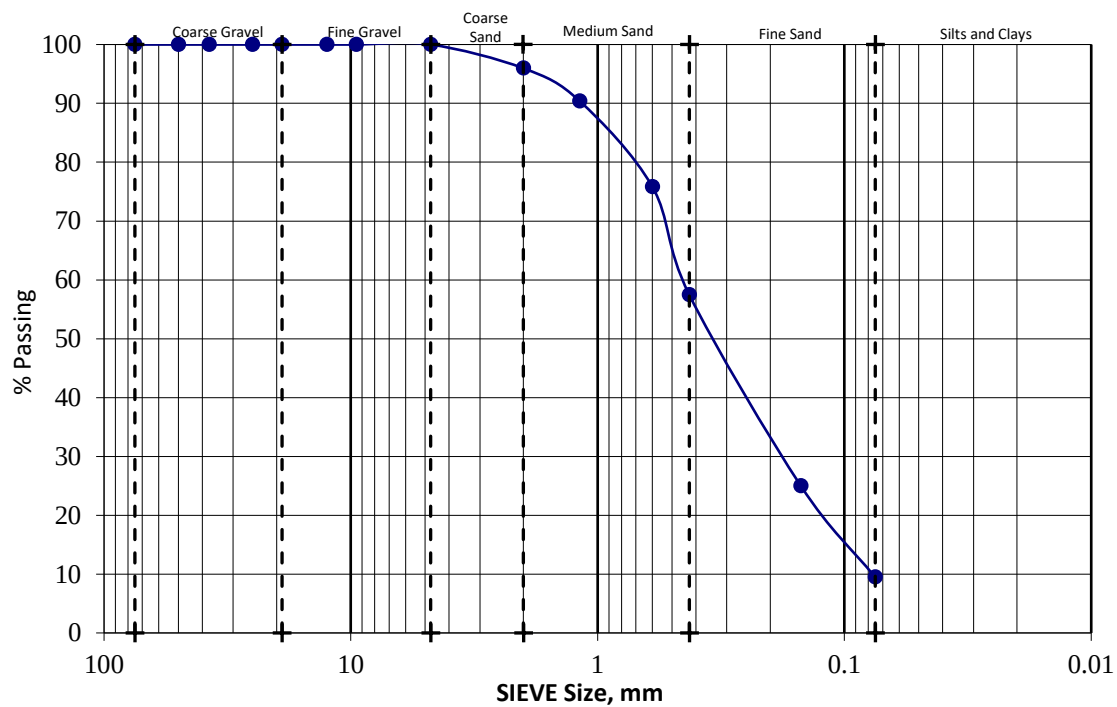
Sample Location	Depth (feet)	Unit Dry Density (pcf)	Moisture Content (%)	USCS Group Symbol
B-8	2.5	111	5	SM
B-8	5	109	4	SM
B-8	7.5	111	4	SM
B-8	10	112	4	SM
B-8	20	119	4	SM
B-8	30	113	6	SM
B-9	2.5	109	2	SP
B-9	5	104	2	SP
B-9	7.5	116	2	SP
B-9	10	113	2	SP
B-10	5	116	3	SP
B-10	7.5	116	2	SP
B-10	10	108	3	SP
B-10	15	114	2	SP
B-10	20	113	2	SP
B-11	2.5	108	4	SP
B-11	5	112	4	SP
B-12	2.5	112	3	SP
B-12	5	112	4	SP
B-13	2.5	111	3	SP
B-13	5	110	2	SP
B-13	7.5	128	2	SP

Job Name: Bubbling Wells Elementary School

Sample ID: B-3 @ 5'

Description: Poorly Graded Sand with Silt (SP-SM)

Sieve Size	% Passing
3"	100
2"	100
1-1/2"	100
1"	100
3/4"	100
1/2"	100
3/8"	100
#4	100
#10	96
#16	90
#30	76
#40	57
#100	25
#200	9.5

**FM= 1.73**

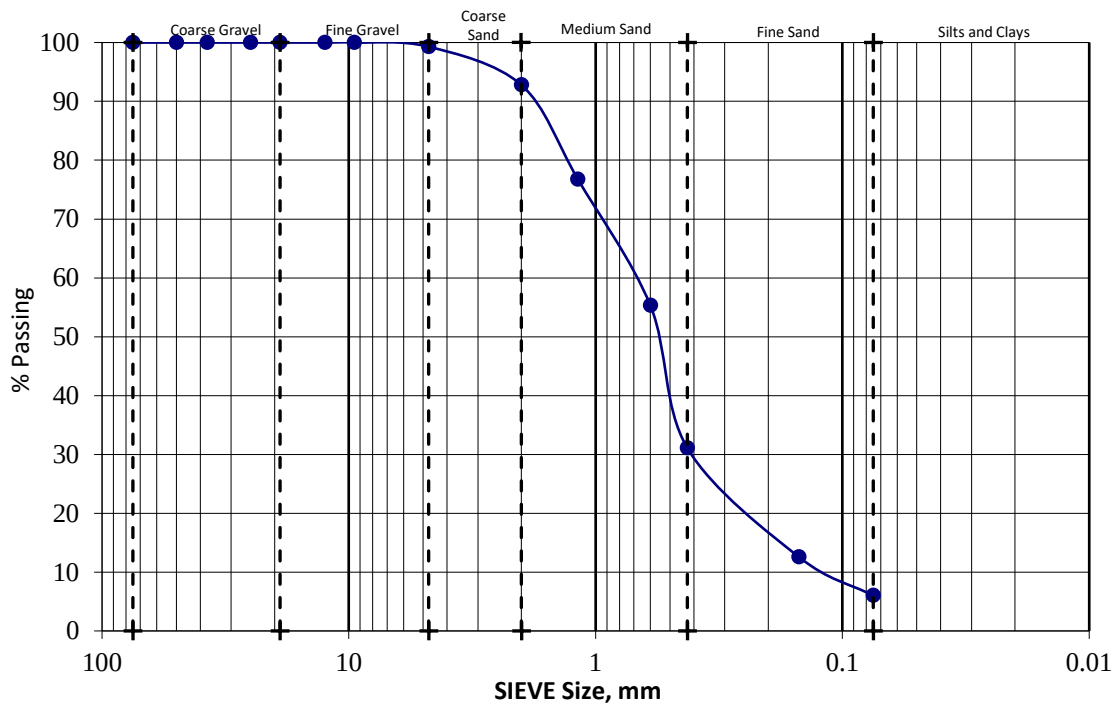
% Coarse Gravel:	0	% Coarse Sand:	4	Cu: 5.802 Cc: 0.907	Gradation
% Fine Gravel:	0	% Medium Sand:	39		
		% Fine Sand:	48	% Fines:	Poorly Graded
% Total Gravel	0	% Total Sand	91		

Job Name: Bubbling Wells Elementary School

Sample ID: B-4 @ 35'

Description: Well Graded Sand with Silt (SW-SM)

Sieve Size	% Passing
3"	100
2"	100
1-1/2"	100
1"	100
3/4"	100
1/2"	100
3/8"	100
#4	99
#10	93
#16	77
#30	55
#40	31
#100	13
#200	6.0



FM= 2.45

% Coarse Gravel:	0	% Coarse Sand:	7	Cu: 6.08 Cc: 2.01	Gradation Well Graded
% Fine Gravel:	1	% Medium Sand:	62		
		% Fine Sand:	25	% Fines: 6.0	
% Total Gravel	1	% Total Sand	93		

File No.: 307067-001

May 23, 2025

Job Name: Bubbling Wells Elementary School

Lab Number: 25-116

ASTM D-1140 or Earth Systems Method (circle one)

AMOUNT PASSING NO. 200 SIEVE

(Earth Systems Method Transfers Sample until water runs clear)

Sample Location	Depth (feet)	Fines Content (%)	USCS Group Symbol	Soaking Time
B-1	5	9.0	SP-SM	10
B-6	7.5	10.2	SP-SM	10
B-7	2.5	11.7	SP-SM	10

CONSOLIDATION TEST**ASTM D 2435 & D 5333**

Bubbling Wells Elementary School

B-4 @ 2.5'

Sand (SP)

Ring Sample

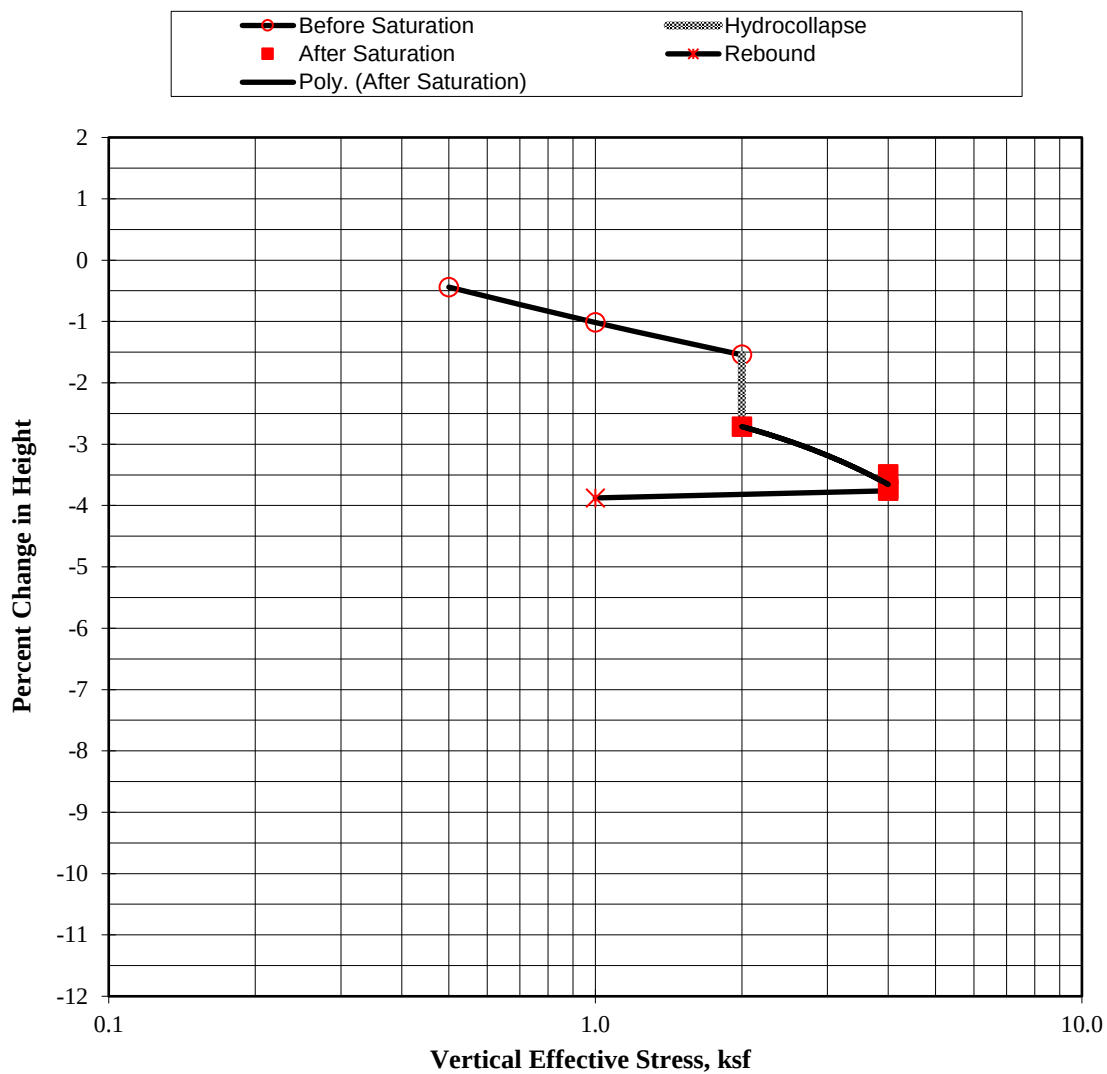
Initial Dry Density: 112.1 pcf

Initial Moisture: 2.7%

Specific Gravity: 2.67

Initial Void Ratio: 0.486

Hydrocollapse: 1.2% @ 2.0 ksf

% Change in Height vs Normal Pressure Diagram

CONSOLIDATION TEST**ASTM D 2435 & D 5333**

Bubbling Wells Elementary School
B-4 @ 5'

Sand (SP)

Ring Sample

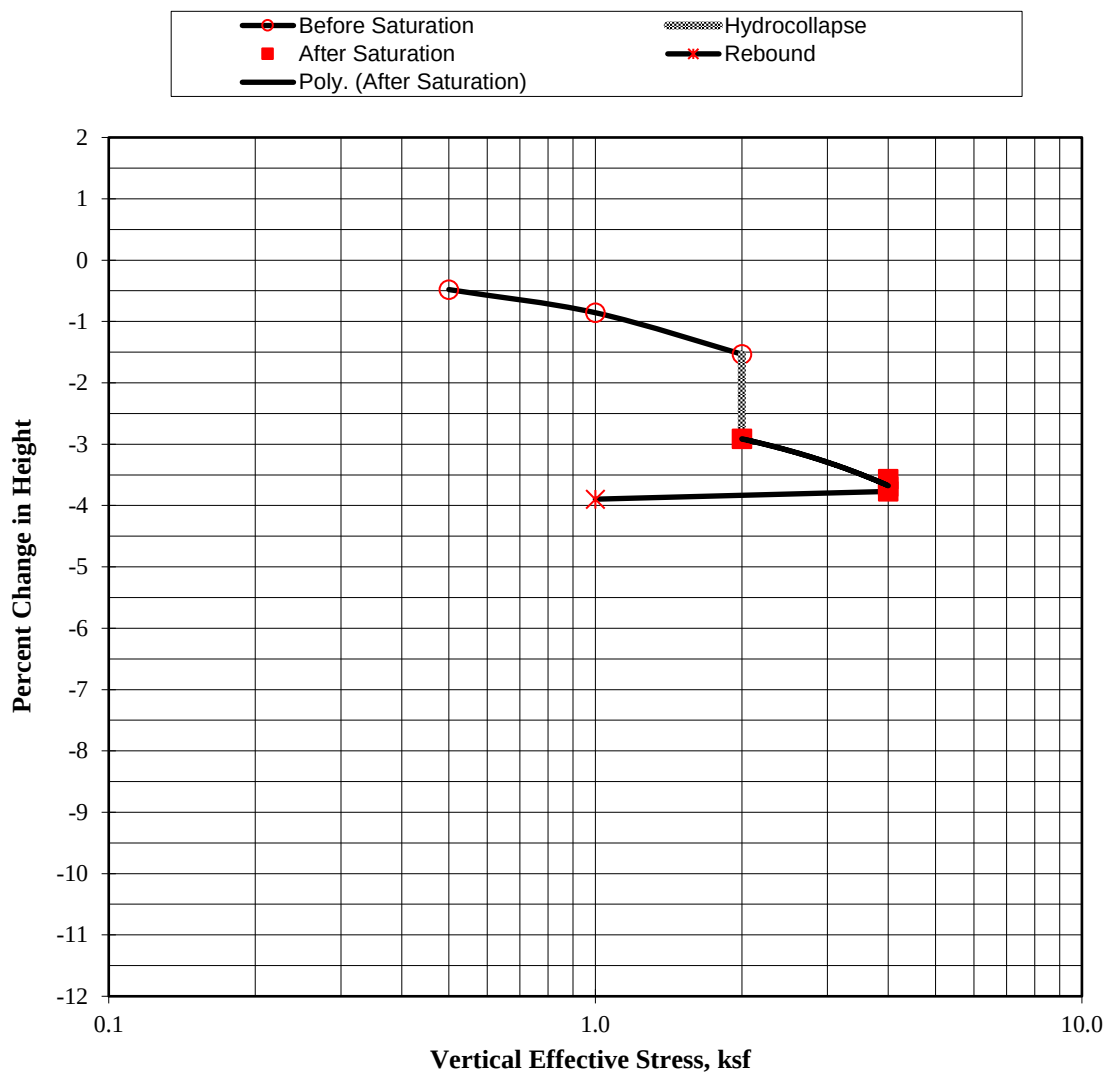
Initial Dry Density: 110.7 pcf

Initial Moisture: 5.5%

Specific Gravity: 2.67

Initial Void Ratio: 0.505

Hydrocollapse: 1.4% @ 2.0 ksf

% Change in Height vs Normal Pressure Diagram

CONSOLIDATION TEST**ASTM D 2435 & D 5333**

Bubbling Wells Elementary School
B-4 @ 7.5'

Sand (SP)

Ring Sample

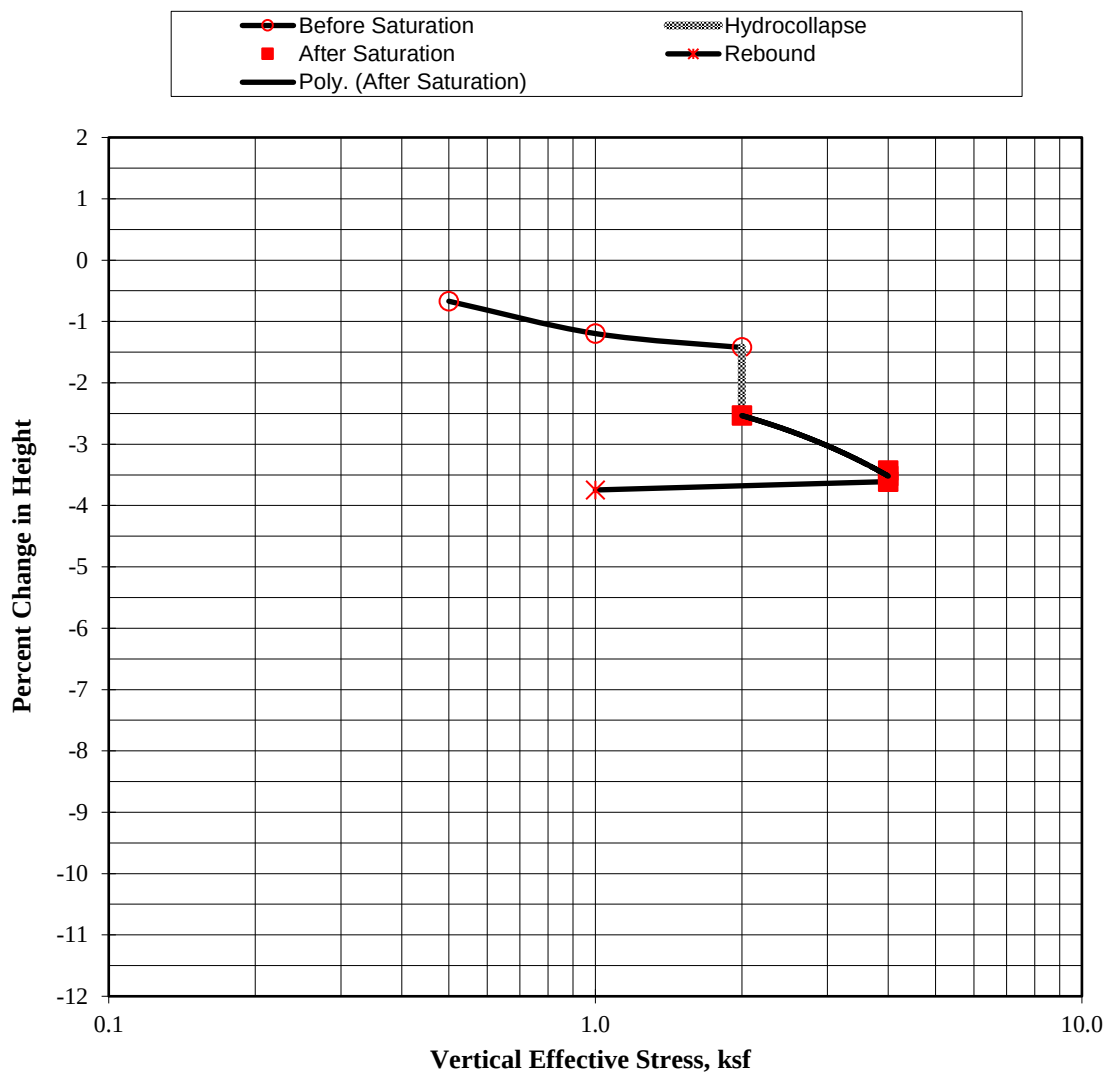
Initial Dry Density: 113.5 pcf

Initial Moisture: 3.6%

Specific Gravity: 2.67

Initial Void Ratio: 0.469

Hydrocollapse: 1.1% @ 2.0 ksf

% Change in Height vs Normal Pressure Diagram

CONSOLIDATION TEST**ASTM D 2435 & D 5333**

Bubbling Wells Elementary School

B-4 @ 10'

Sand (SP)

Ring Sample

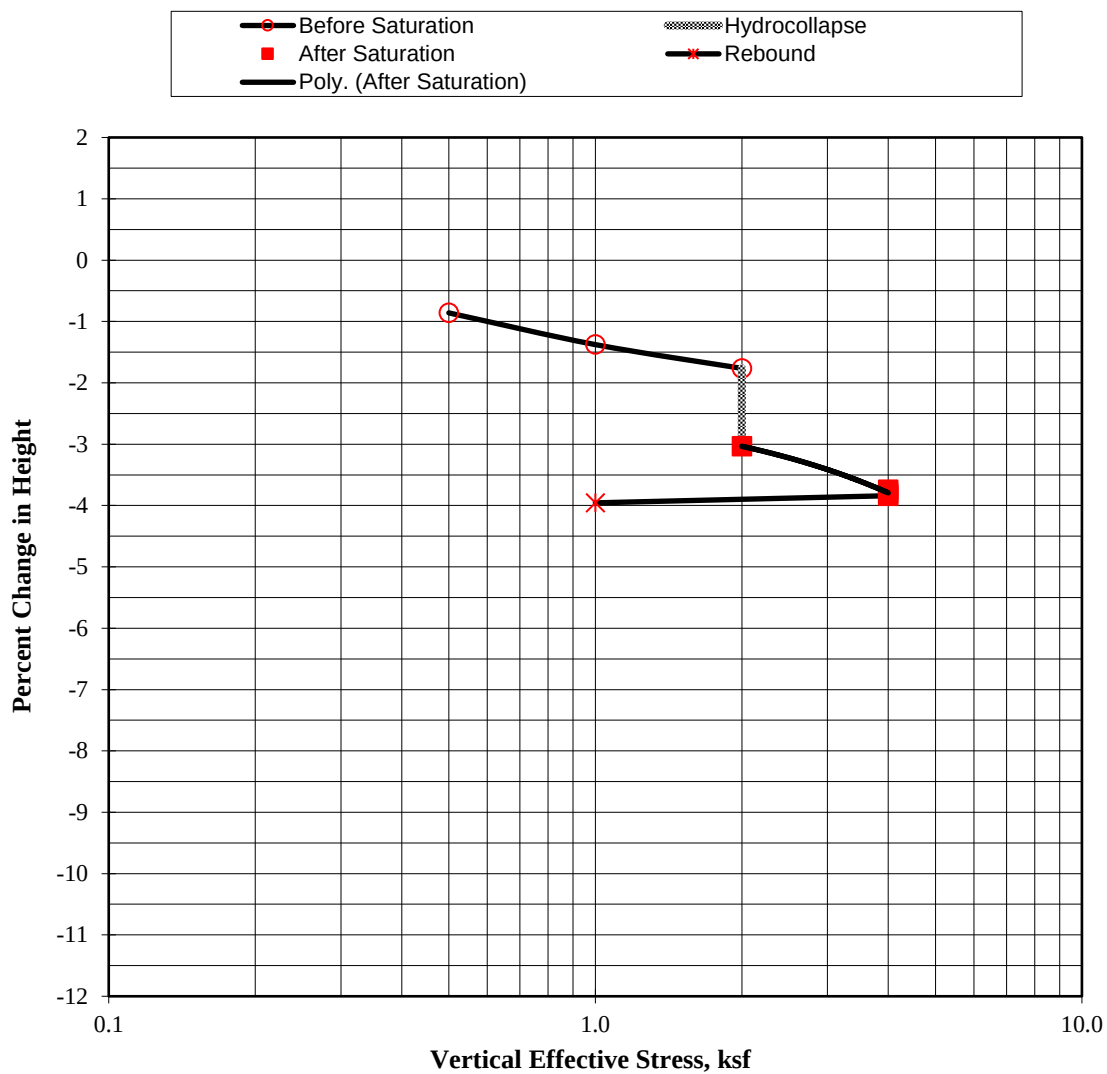
Initial Dry Density: 115.1 pcf

Initial Moisture: 2.7%

Specific Gravity: 2.67

Initial Void Ratio: 0.448

Hydrocollapse: 1.3% @ 2.0 ksf

% Change in Height vs Normal Pressure Diagram

CONSOLIDATION TEST**ASTM D 2435 & D 5333**

Bubbling Wells Elementary School
B-5 @ 15'

Silty Sand (SM)

Ring Sample

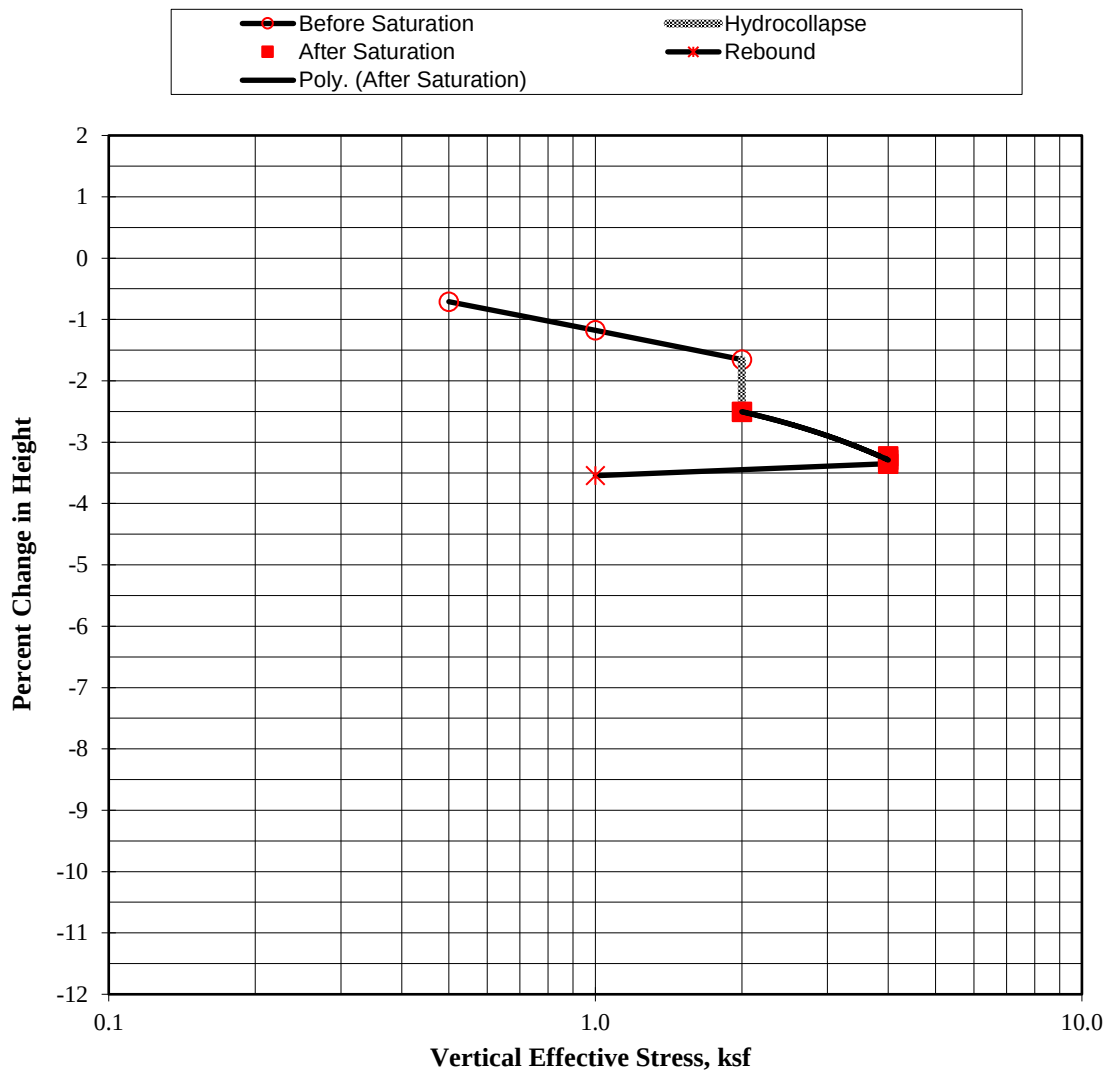
Initial Dry Density: 113.8 pcf

Initial Moisture: 2.8%

Specific Gravity: 2.67

Initial Void Ratio: 0.465

Hydrocollapse: 0.9% @ 2.0 ksf

% Change in Height vs Normal Pressure Diagram

CONSOLIDATION TEST**ASTM D 2435 & D 5333**

Bubbling Wells Elementary School
B-5 @ 20'

Gravelly Sand (SP-GP)

Ring Sample

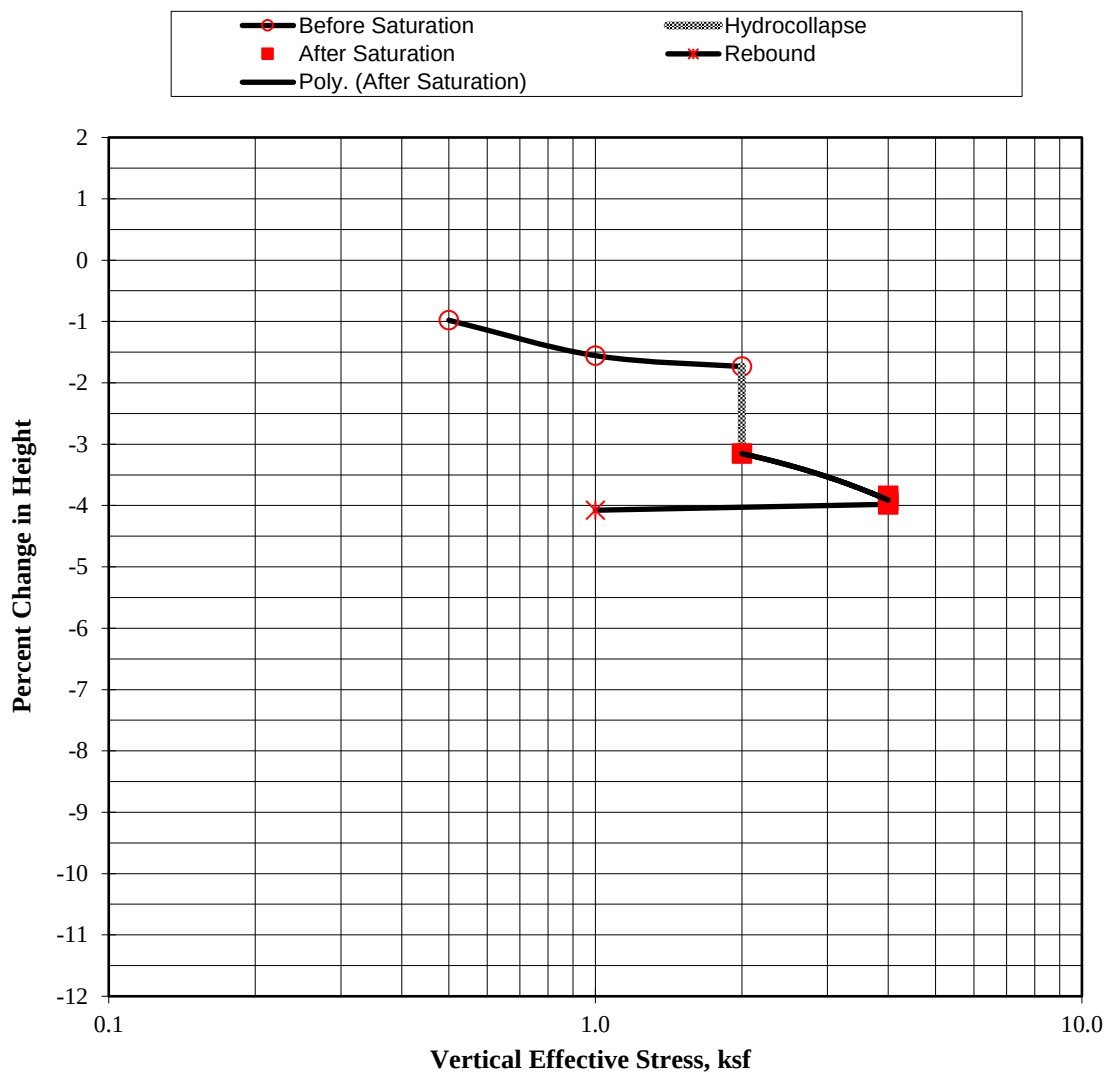
Initial Dry Density: 114.0 pcf

Initial Moisture: 5.7%

Specific Gravity: 2.67

Initial Void Ratio: 0.463

Hydrocollapse: 1.4% @ 2.0 ksf

% Change in Height vs Normal Pressure Diagram

Job Name: Bubbling Wells Elementary School
Sample ID: B-8 @ 2.5'
Soil Description: Silty Sand (SM)

Initial Moisture, %: 9.8
Initial Compacted Dry Density, pcf: 109.6
Initial Saturation, %: 50
Final Moisture, %: 19.1
Volumetric Swell, %: 0.0

Expansion Index, EI: 0 Very Low

EI	ASTM Classification
0-20	Very Low
21-50	Low
51-90	Medium
91-130	High
>130	Very High

MAXIMUM DRY DENSITY / OPTIMUM MOISTURE

ASTM D 1557 (Modified)

Job Name: Bubbling Wells Elementary School

Sample ID: 0

Location: B-4 @ 0-10'

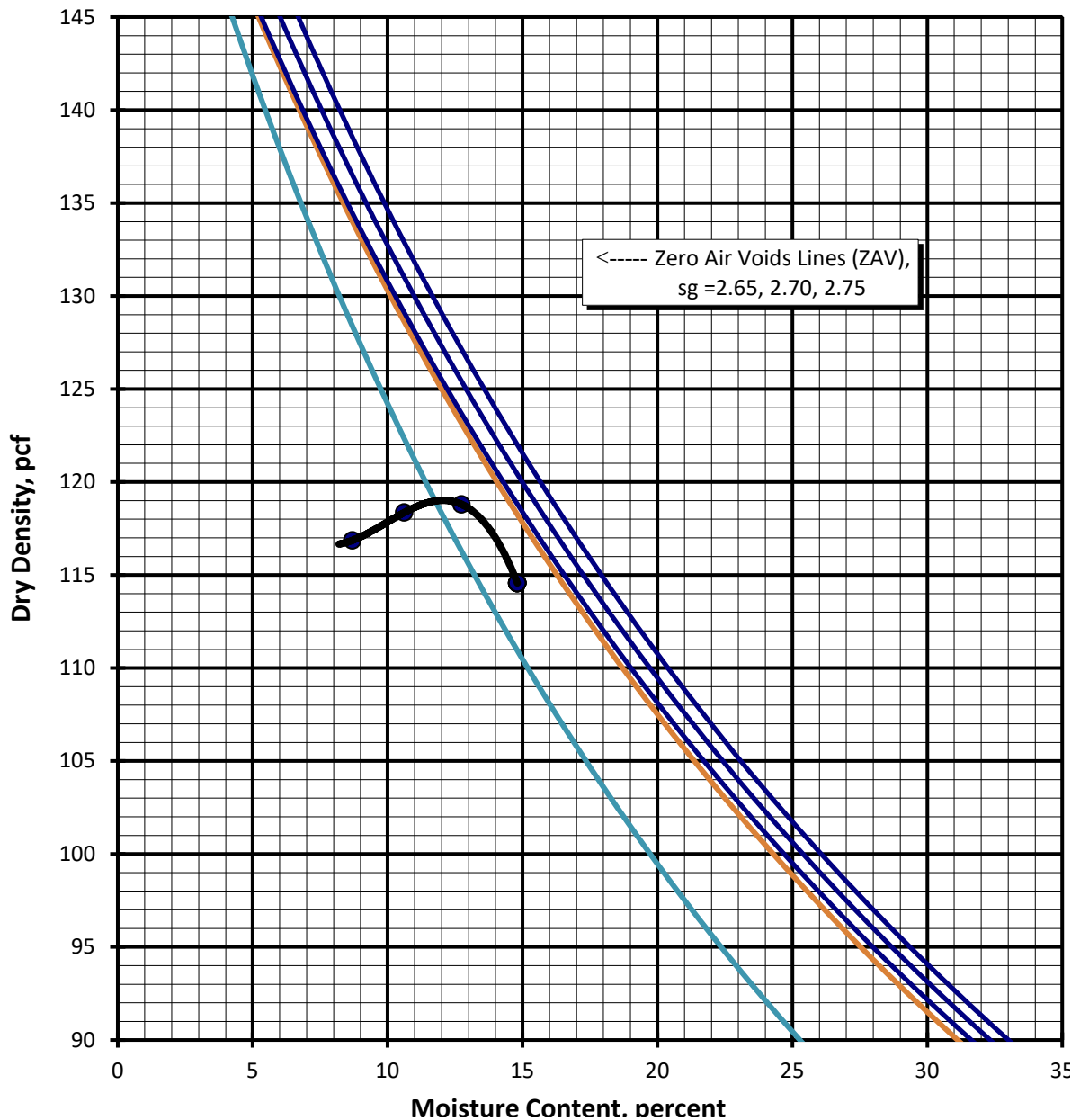
Procedure Used: A

Preparation Method: Moist

Rammer Type: Mechanical

Description: Sand (SP)

		Sieve Size	% Retained (Cumulative)
Maximum Dry Density:	119 pcf	3/4"	0.1
Optimum Moisture:	12.1%	3/8"	1.4
		#4	2.2



MAXIMUM DRY DENSITY / OPTIMUM MOISTURE

ASTM D 1557 (Modified)

Job Name: Bubbling Wells Elementary School

Sample ID: 0

Location: B-6 @ 0-6'

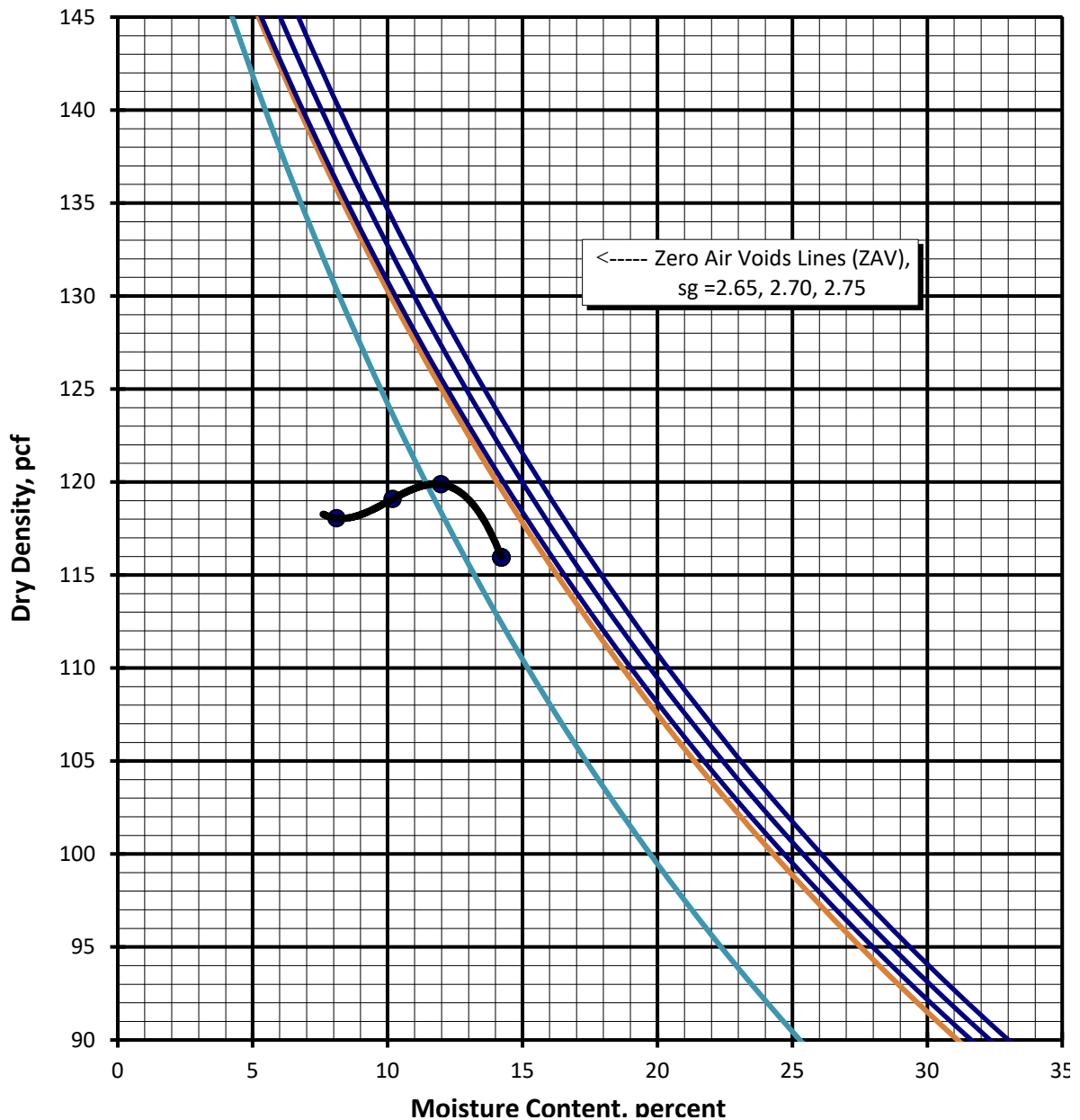
Procedure Used: A

Preparation Method: Moist

Rammer Type: Mechanical

Description: Sand (SP)

		Sieve Size	% Retained (Cumulative)
Maximum Dry Density:	119.9 pcf	3/4"	0.2
Optimum Moisture:	11.8%	3/8"	2.1
		#4	2.6



SOIL CHEMICAL ANALYSES

Job Name: Bubbling Wells Elementary School

Job No.: 307067-001

Sample ID:

Sample Location: B-6 @ 0-6' B-7 @ 5'

Resistivity (Units)

as-received (ohm-cm)	480,000	120,000
saturated (ohm-cm)	22,800	25,600
pH	8.2	8.9
Electrical Conductivity (mS/cm)	0.05	0.08

Chemical Analyses**Cations**

calcium Ca^{2+} (mg/kg)	67	27
magnesium Mg^{2+} (mg/kg)	1	1
sodium Na^{1+} (mg/kg)	26	65
potassium K^{1+} (mg/kg)	7	7
ammonium NH_4^{1+} (mg/kg)	ND	ND

Anions

carbonate CO_3^{2-} (mg/kg)	18	36
bicarbonate HCO_3^{1-} (mg/kg)	180	119
fluoride F^{1-} (mg/kg)	3	3
chloride Cl^{1-} (mg/kg)	ND	ND
sulfate SO_4^{2-} (mg/kg)	5	11
nitrate NO_3^{1-} (mg/kg)	1	1
phosphate PO_4^{3-} (mg/kg)	3	3

Other Tests

% moisture H_2O (%)	na	na
total acidity H^{1+} (mmol/kg)	na	na
sulfide S^{2-} (qual)	na	na
Redox (mV)	na	na

Note: Tests performed by Subcontract Laboratory:

HDR Engineering, Inc.

431 West Baseline Road

Claremont, California 91711 Tel: (909) 962-5485

mg/kg = milligrams per kilogram (parts per million) of dry soil.

Redox = oxidation-reduction potential in millivolts

ND = not detected

na = not analyzed

T.O.P. = top of pipe

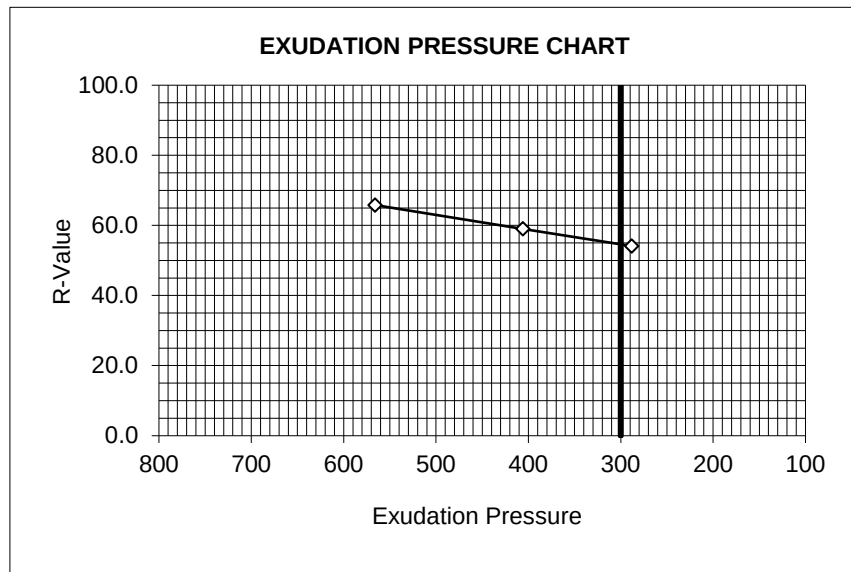
Resistivity per ASTM G187, Cations per ASTM D6919, Anions per ASTM D4327, and Alkalinity per APHA 2320-B. Electrical conductivity in millisiemens/cm and chemical analyses were made on a 1:5 soil-to-water extract.

General Guidelines for Soil Corrosivity		
Chemical Agent	Amount in Soil	Degree of Corrosivity
Soluble Sulfates ¹	0 -1,000 mg/Kg (ppm) [0-.1%]	Low
	1,000 - 2,000 mg/Kg (ppm) [0.1-0.2%]	Moderate
	2,000 - 20,000 mg/Kg (ppm) [0.2-2.0%]	Severe
	> 20,000 mg/Kg (ppm) [>2.0%]	Very Severe
Resistivity ² (Saturated)	0- 900 ohm-cm	Very Severely Corrosive
	900 to 2,300 ohm-cm	Severely Corrosive
	2,300 to 5,000 ohm-cm	Moderately Corrosive
	5,000-10,000 ohm-cm	Mildly Corrosive
	10,000+ ohm-cm	Progressively Less Corrosive

1 - General corrosivity to concrete elements. American Concrete Institute (ACI) Water Soluble Sulfate in Soil by Weight, ACI 318, Tables 4.2.2 - Exposure Conditions and Table 4.3.1 - Requirements for Concrete Exposed to Sulfate-Containing Solutions. It is recommended that concrete be proportioned in accordance with the requirements of the two ACI tables listed above (4.2.2 and 4.3.1). The current ACI should be referred to for further information.

2 - General corrosivity to metallic elements (iron, steel, etc.). Although no standard has been developed and accepted by corrosion engineering organizations, it is generally agreed that the classification shown above, or other similar classifications, reflect soil corrosivity. Source: Corrosionsource.com. The classification presented is excerpted from ASTM STP 1013 titled "Effects of Soil Characteristics on Corrosion" (February, 1989)

3 - Earth Systems does not practice corrosion engineering. Results should be reviewed by an engineer competent in corrosion evaluation, especially in regard to nitrites and ammonium.



JOB NAME: Bubbling Wells Elementary School

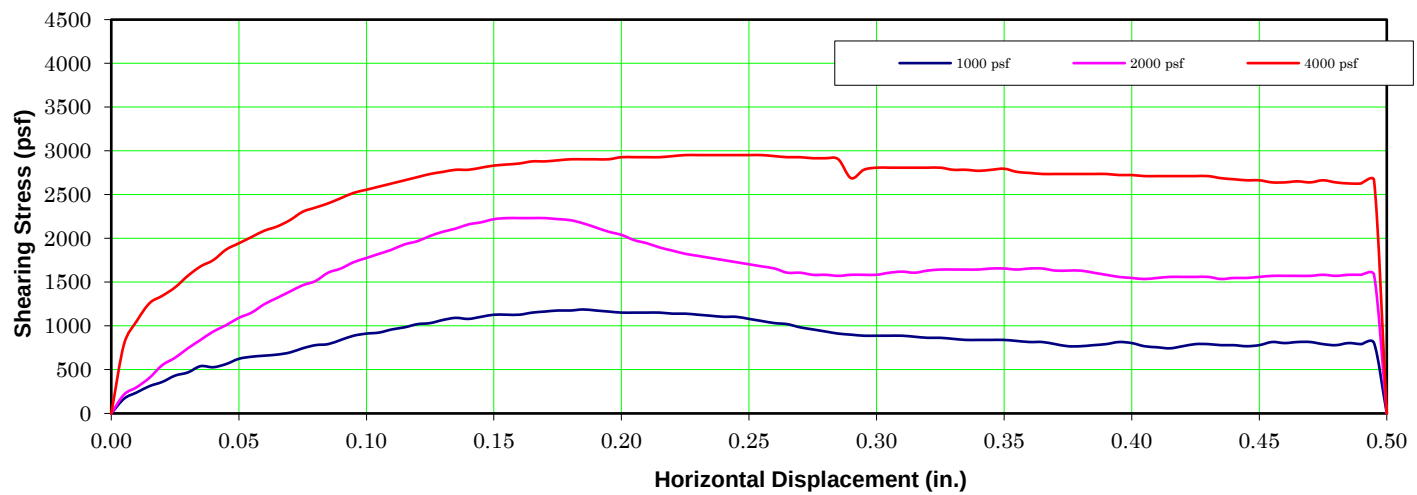
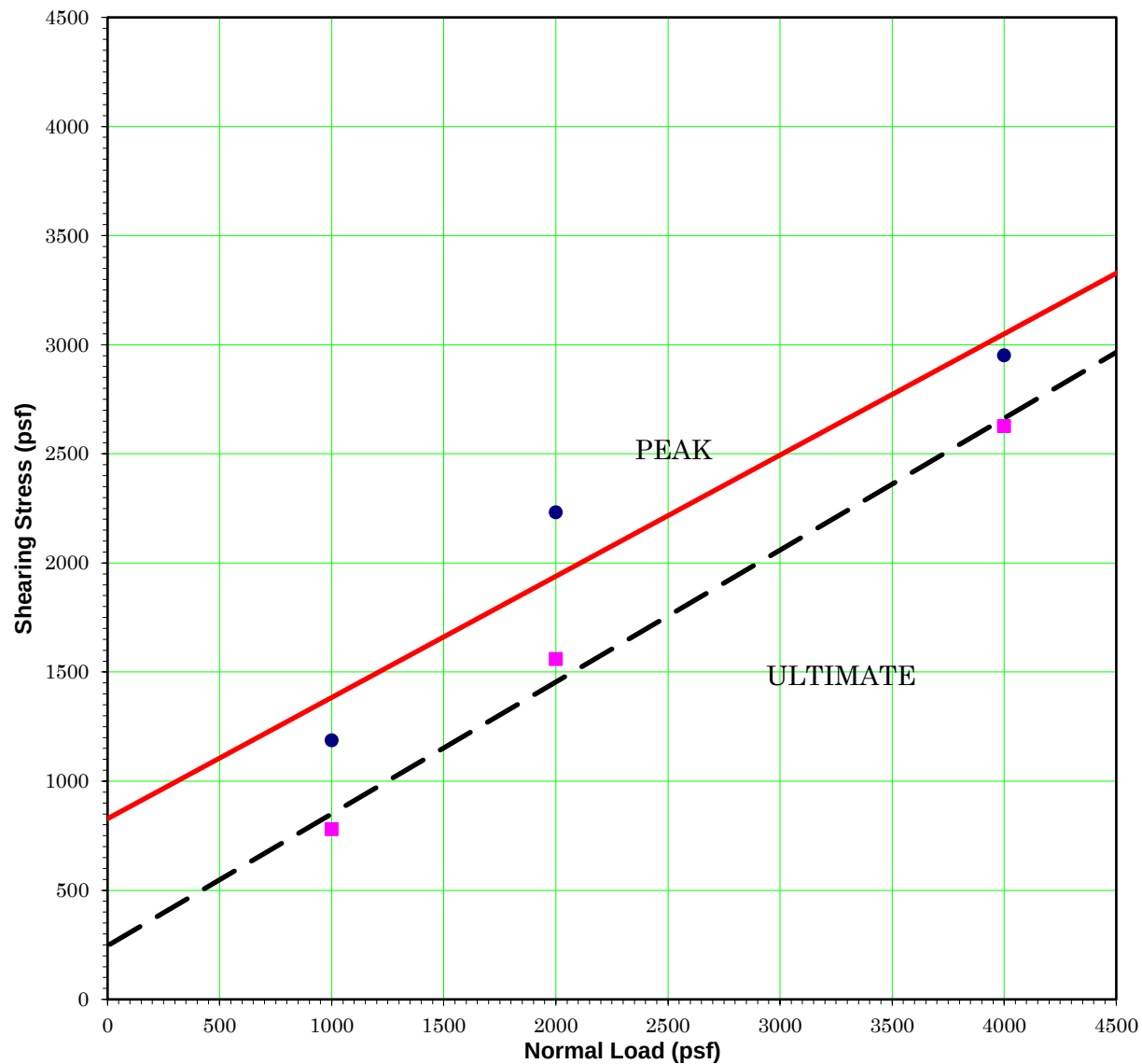
SAMPLE I. D.: B-12 @ 0-5'

SOIL DESCRIPTION: Sand (SP)

SPECIMEN NUMBER	D	E	F
EXUDATION PRESSURE	566	406	288
RESISTANCE VALUE	65.8	59.0	54.1
EXPANSION DIAL(0.0001")	0	0	0
EXPANSION PRESSURE (PSF)	0.0	0.0	0.0
% MOISTURE AT TEST	9.7	10.4	10.9
DRY DENSITY AT TEST	122.5	122.8	120.6

R-VALUE @ 300 PSI EXUDATION 55

**Based on Traffic Index = 8.00 & Gravel Factor = 1.34*



DIRECT SHEAR DATA*

Sample Location: B-4 @ 0-10'
 Material: Sand (SP)
 Dry Density (pcf): 119.0

	Initial	Final
Moisture Content (%):	12.1	18.8
Saturation (%):	81	100
	Peak	Ultimate
ϕ Angle of Friction (degrees):	29	31
c Cohesive Strength (psf):	820	240

Test Type: Peak and Ultimate

Shear Rate (in/min): 0.005

* Test Method: ASTM D-3080

DIRECT SHEAR TEST

Bubbling Wells Elementary School

Desert Hot Springs, CA



**Earth Systems
Pacific**

5/23/2025

307067-001



APPENDIX F

EDR Report

Bubbling Wells Elementary Modernization Project

67501 Camino Campanero

Desert Hot Springs, CA 92240

Inquiry Number: 7927323.2s

March 17, 2025

The EDR Radius Map™ Report



6 Armstrong Road, 4th floor
Shelton, CT 06484
Toll Free: 800.352.0050
www.edrnet.com

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Overview Map	2
Detail Map	3
Map Findings Summary	4
Map Findings	9
Orphan Summary	39
Government Records Searched/Data Currency Tracking	GR-1

GEOCHECK ADDENDUM

GeoCheck - Not Requested

Thank you for your business.
Please contact EDR at 1-800-352-0050
with any questions or comments.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A search of available environmental records was conducted by Environmental Data Resources, Inc (EDR). The report was designed to assist parties seeking to meet the search requirements of EPA's Standards and Practices for All Appropriate Inquiries (40 CFR Part 312), the ASTM Standard Practice for Environmental Site Assessments (E1527 - 21), the ASTM Standard Practice for Environmental Site Assessments for Forestland or Rural Property (E2247 - 16), the ASTM Standard Practice for Limited Environmental Due Diligence: Transaction Screen Process (E1528 - 22) or custom requirements developed for the evaluation of environmental risk associated with a parcel of real estate.

TARGET PROPERTY INFORMATION

ADDRESS

67501 CAMINO CAMPANERO
DESERT HOT SPRINGS, CA 92240

COORDINATES

Latitude (North):	33.9394240 - 33° 56' 21.92"
Longitude (West):	116.4857140 - 116° 29' 8.57"
Universal Transverse Mercator:	Zone 11
UTM X (Meters):	547528.2
UTM Y (Meters):	3755364.2
Elevation:	893 ft. above sea level

USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP ASSOCIATED WITH TARGET PROPERTY

Target Property Map:	50004997 SEVEN PALMS VALLEY, CA
Version Date:	2021
West Map:	50004952 DESERT HOT SPRINGS, CA
Version Date:	2021

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY IN THIS REPORT

Portions of Photo from:	20200416
Source:	USDA

MAPPED SITES SUMMARY

Target Property Address:
67501 CAMINO CAMPANERO
DESERT HOT SPRINGS, CA 92240

Click on Map ID to see full detail.

MAP ID	SITE NAME	ADDRESS	DATABASE ACRONYMS	RELATIVE ELEVATION	DIST (ft. & mi.) DIRECTION
A1	BUBBLING WELLS ELEM	67501 CAMINO CAMPANE	FINDS		TP
A2	BUBBLING WELLS ELEME	67501 CAMINO CAMPANE	NPDES		TP
A3	DESERT HOT SPRINGS C	67501 CAMINO CAMPANE	HAULERS		TP
A4	BUBBLING WELLS ELEM	67501 CAMINO CAMPANE	ENF, WDS, CIWQS, CERS		TP
B5	ANITA SCHOLES	15500 BUBBLING WELLS	RCRA NonGen / NLR, E MANIFEST	Lower	563, 0.107, SSE
B6	15500 BUBBLING WELLS	15500 BUBBLING WELLS	RCRA NonGen / NLR, E MANIFEST	Lower	563, 0.107, SSE

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

TARGET PROPERTY SEARCH RESULTS

The target property was identified in the following records. For more information on this property see page 9 of the attached EDR Radius Map report:

Site	Database(s)	EPA ID
BUBBLING WELLS ELEM 67501 CAMINO CAMPANE DESERT HOT SPRINGS, CA 92240	FINDS Registry ID:: 110066475610	N/A
BUBBLING WELLS ELEME 67501 CAMINO CAMPANE DESERT HOT SPRINGS, CA 92240	NPDES	N/A
DESERT HOT SPRINGS C 67501 CAMINO CAMPANE DESERT HOT SPRINGS, CA 92240	HAULERS Facility ID: 1879349	N/A
BUBBLING WELLS ELEM 67501 CAMINO CAMPANE DESERT HOT SPRINGS, CA 92262	ENF Status: Historical Status: Active Status: Active Facility Id: 210631 WDS Facility Status: A Facility Id: 7A331044001 CIWQS CERS	N/A

DATABASES WITH NO MAPPED SITES

No mapped sites were found in EDR's search of available ("reasonably ascertainable ") government records either on the target property or within the search radius around the target property for the following databases:

STANDARD ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS

Lists of Federal NPL (Superfund) sites

NPL..... National Priority List
Proposed NPL..... Proposed National Priority List Sites
NPL LIENS..... Federal Superfund Liens

Lists of Federal Delisted NPL sites

Delisted NPL..... National Priority List Deletions

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Lists of Federal sites subject to CERCLA removals and CERCLA orders

FEDERAL FACILITY..... Federal Facility Site Information listing
SEMS..... Superfund Enterprise Management System

Lists of Federal CERCLA sites with NFRAP

SEMS-ARCHIVE..... Superfund Enterprise Management System Archive

Lists of Federal RCRA facilities undergoing Corrective Action

CORRACTS..... Corrective Action Report

Lists of Federal RCRA TSD facilities

RCRA-TSDF..... RCRA - Treatment, Storage and Disposal

Lists of Federal RCRA generators

RCRA-LQG..... RCRA - Large Quantity Generators
RCRA-SQG..... RCRA - Small Quantity Generators
RCRA-VSQG..... RCRA - Very Small Quantity Generators (Formerly Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generators)

Federal institutional controls / engineering controls registries

LUCIS..... Land Use Control Information System
US ENG CONTROLS..... Engineering Controls Sites List
US INST CONTROLS..... Institutional Controls Sites List

Federal ERNS list

ERNS..... Emergency Response Notification System

Lists of state- and tribal (Superfund) equivalent sites

RESPONSE..... State Response Sites

Lists of state- and tribal hazardous waste facilities

ENVIROSTOR..... EnviroStor Database

Lists of state and tribal landfills and solid waste disposal facilities

SWF/LF..... Solid Waste Information System

Lists of state and tribal leaking storage tanks

LUST..... Geotracker's Leaking Underground Fuel Tank Report
INDIAN LUST..... Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
CPS-SLIC..... Statewide SLIC Cases

Lists of state and tribal registered storage tanks

FEMA UST..... Underground Storage Tank Listing

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

UST..... Active UST Facilities
AST..... Aboveground Petroleum Storage Tank Facilities
INDIAN UST..... Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

Lists of state and tribal voluntary cleanup sites

VCP..... Voluntary Cleanup Program Properties
INDIAN VCP..... Voluntary Cleanup Priority Listing

Lists of state and tribal brownfield sites

BROWNFIELDS..... Considered Brownfields Sites Listing

ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS

Local Brownfield lists

US BROWNFIELDS..... A Listing of Brownfields Sites

Local Lists of Landfill / Solid Waste Disposal Sites

WMUDS/SWAT..... Waste Management Unit Database
SWRCY..... Recycler Database
INDIAN ODI..... Report on the Status of Open Dumps on Indian Lands
DEBRIS REGION 9..... Torres Martinez Reservation Illegal Dump Site Locations
ODI..... Open Dump Inventory
IHS OPEN DUMPS..... Open Dumps on Indian Land

Local Lists of Hazardous waste / Contaminated Sites

US HIST CDL..... Delisted National Clandestine Laboratory Register
HIST Cal-Sites..... Historical Calsites Database
SCH..... School Property Evaluation Program
CDL..... Clandestine Drug Labs
Toxic Pits..... Toxic Pits Cleanup Act Sites
CERS HAZ WASTE..... California Environmental Reporting System Hazardous Waste
US CDL..... National Clandestine Laboratory Register

Local Lists of Registered Storage Tanks

SWEEPS UST..... SWEEPS UST Listing
HIST UST..... Hazardous Substance Storage Container Database
CERS TANKS..... California Environmental Reporting System (CERS) Tanks
CA FID UST..... Facility Inventory Database

Local Land Records

LIENS..... Environmental Liens Listing
LIENS 2..... CERCLA Lien Information
DEED..... Deed Restriction Listing

Records of Emergency Release Reports

HMIRS..... Hazardous Materials Information Reporting System

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

CHMIRS.....	California Hazardous Material Incident Report System
LDS.....	Land Disposal Sites Listing
MCS.....	Military Cleanup Sites Listing
SPILLS 90.....	SPILLS 90 data from FirstSearch

Other Ascertainable Records

FUDS.....	Formerly Used Defense Sites
DOD.....	Department of Defense Sites
SCRD DRYCLEANERS.....	State Coalition for Remediation of Drycleaners Listing
US FIN ASSUR.....	Financial Assurance Information
EPA WATCH LIST.....	EPA WATCH LIST
2020 COR ACTION.....	2020 Corrective Action Program List
TSCA.....	Toxic Substances Control Act
TRIS.....	Toxic Chemical Release Inventory System
SSTS.....	Section 7 Tracking Systems
ROD.....	Records Of Decision
RMP.....	Risk Management Plans
RAATS.....	RCRA Administrative Action Tracking System
PRP.....	Potentially Responsible Parties
PADS.....	PCB Activity Database System
ICIS.....	Integrated Compliance Information System
FTTS.....	FIFRA/ TSCA Tracking System - FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, & Rodenticide Act)/TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act)
MLTS.....	Material Licensing Tracking System
COAL ASH DOE.....	Steam-Electric Plant Operation Data
COAL ASH EPA.....	Coal Combustion Residues Surface Impoundments List
PCB TRANSFORMER.....	PCB Transformer Registration Database
RADINFO.....	Radiation Information Database
HIST FTTS.....	FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System Administrative Case Listing
DOT OPS.....	Incident and Accident Data
CONSENT.....	Superfund (CERCLA) Consent Decrees
INDIAN RESERV.....	Indian Reservations
FUSRAP.....	Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program
UMTRA.....	Uranium Mill Tailings Sites
LEAD SMELTERS.....	Lead Smelter Sites
US AIRS.....	Aerometric Information Retrieval System Facility Subsystem
US MINES.....	Mines Master Index File
MINES MRDS.....	Mineral Resources Data System
ABANDONED MINES.....	Abandoned Mines
UXO.....	Unexploded Ordnance Sites
ECHO.....	Enforcement & Compliance History Information
DOCKET HWC.....	Hazardous Waste Compliance Docket Listing
FUELS PROGRAM.....	EPA Fuels Program Registered Listing
PFAS NPL.....	Superfund Sites with PFAS Detections Information
PFAS FEDERAL SITES.....	Federal Sites PFAS Information
PFAS TSCA.....	PFAS Manufacture and Imports Information
PFAS TRIS.....	List of PFAS Added to the TRI
PFAS RCRA MANIFEST.....	PFAS Transfers Identified In the RCRA Database Listing
PFAS ATSDR.....	PFAS Contamination Site Location Listing
PFAS WQP.....	Ambient Environmental Sampling for PFAS
PFAS PROJECT.....	NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY PFAS PROJECT
PFAS NPDES.....	Clean Water Act Discharge Monitoring Information
PFAS ECHO.....	Facilities in Industries that May Be Handling PFAS Listing
PFAS ECHO FIRE TRAIN.....	Facilities in Industries that May Be Handling PFAS Listing

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

PFAS PT 139 AIRPORT.....	All Certified Part 139 Airports PFAS Information Listing
AQUEOUS FOAM NRC.....	Aqueous Foam Related Incidents Listing
BIOSOLIDS.....	ICIS-NPDES Biosolids Facility Data
UST FINDER RELEASE.....	UST Finder Releases Database
UST FINDER.....	UST Finder Database
PFAS.....	PFAS Investigation Site Location Listing
AQUEOUS FOAM.....	Former Fire Training Facility Assessments Listing
CA BOND EXP. PLAN.....	Bond Expenditure Plan
CHROME PLATING.....	Chrome Plating Facilities Listing
Cortese.....	"Cortese" Hazardous Waste & Substances Sites List
CUPA Listings.....	CUPA Resources List
DRYCLEANERS.....	Cleaner Facilities
EMI.....	Emissions Inventory Data
Financial Assurance.....	Financial Assurance Information Listing
ICE.....	Inspection, Compliance and Enforcement
HIST CORTESE.....	Hazardous Waste & Substance Site List
HWP.....	EnviroStor Permitted Facilities Listing
HWT.....	Registered Hazardous Waste Transporter Database
HWTS.....	Hazardous Waste Tracking System
HAZNET.....	Facility and Manifest Data
MINES.....	Mines Site Location Listing
MWMP.....	Medical Waste Management Program Listing
PEST LIC.....	Pesticide Regulation Licenses Listing
PROC.....	Certified Processors Database
Notify 65.....	Proposition 65 Records
HAZMAT.....	Hazardous Material Facilities
UIC.....	UIC Listing
UIC GEO.....	UIC GEO (GEOTRACKER)
WASTEWATER PITS.....	Oil Wastewater Pits Listing
WIP.....	Well Investigation Program Case List
MILITARY PRIV SITES.....	MILITARY PRIV SITES (GEOTRACKER)
PROJECT.....	PROJECT (GEOTRACKER)
WDR.....	Waste Discharge Requirements Listing
NON-CASE INFO.....	NON-CASE INFO (GEOTRACKER)
OTHER OIL GAS.....	OTHER OIL & GAS (GEOTRACKER)
PROD WATER PONDS.....	PROD WATER PONDS (GEOTRACKER)
SAMPLING POINT.....	SAMPLING POINT (GEOTRACKER)
WELL STIM PROJ.....	Well Stimulation Project (GEOTRACKER)

EDR HIGH RISK HISTORICAL RECORDS

EDR Exclusive Records

EDR MGP.....	EDR Proprietary Manufactured Gas Plants
EDR Hist Auto.....	EDR Exclusive Historical Auto Stations
EDR Hist Cleaner.....	EDR Exclusive Historical Cleaners

EDR RECOVERED GOVERNMENT ARCHIVES

Exclusive Recovered Govt. Archives

RGA LF.....	Recovered Government Archive Solid Waste Facilities List
RGA LUST.....	Recovered Government Archive Leaking Underground Storage Tank

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

SURROUNDING SITES: SEARCH RESULTS

Surrounding sites were identified in the following databases.

Elevations have been determined from the USGS Digital Elevation Model and should be evaluated on a relative (not an absolute) basis. Relative elevation information between sites of close proximity should be field verified. Sites with an elevation equal to or higher than the target property have been differentiated below from sites with an elevation lower than the target property. Page numbers and map identification numbers refer to the EDR Radius Map report where detailed data on individual sites can be reviewed.

Sites listed in ***bold italics*** are in multiple databases.

Unmappable (orphan) sites are not considered in the foregoing analysis.

ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS

Other Ascertainable Records

RCRA NonGen / NLR: RCRAInfo is EPA's comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. The database includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Non-Generators do not presently generate hazardous waste.

A review of the RCRA NonGen / NLR list, as provided by EDR, and dated 02/17/2025 has revealed that there are 2 RCRA NonGen / NLR sites within approximately 0.25 miles of the target property.

<u>Lower Elevation</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Direction / Distance</u>	<u>Map ID</u>	<u>Page</u>
<i>ANITA SCHOLES</i> EPA ID:: CAC003126998	<i>15500 BUBBLING WELLS</i>	<i>SSE 0 - 1/8 (0.107 mi.)</i>	<i>B5</i>	<i>30</i>
<i>15500 BUBBLING WELLS</i> EPA ID:: CAC003026000	<i>15500 BUBBLING WELLS</i>	<i>SSE 0 - 1/8 (0.107 mi.)</i>	<i>B6</i>	<i>34</i>

E MANIFEST: EPA established a national system for tracking hazardous waste shipments electronically. This system, known as e-Manifest, will modernize the nation's cradle-to-grave hazardous waste tracking process while saving valuable time, resources, and dollars for industry and states.

A review of the E MANIFEST list, as provided by EDR, and dated 02/17/2025 has revealed that there are 2 E MANIFEST sites within approximately 0.25 miles of the target property.

<u>Lower Elevation</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Direction / Distance</u>	<u>Map ID</u>	<u>Page</u>
<i>ANITA SCHOLES</i>	<i>15500 BUBBLING WELLS</i>	<i>SSE 0 - 1/8 (0.107 mi.)</i>	<i>B5</i>	<i>30</i>
<i>15500 BUBBLING WELLS</i>	<i>15500 BUBBLING WELLS</i>	<i>SSE 0 - 1/8 (0.107 mi.)</i>	<i>B6</i>	<i>34</i>

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Due to poor or inadequate address information, the following sites were not mapped. Count: 1 records.

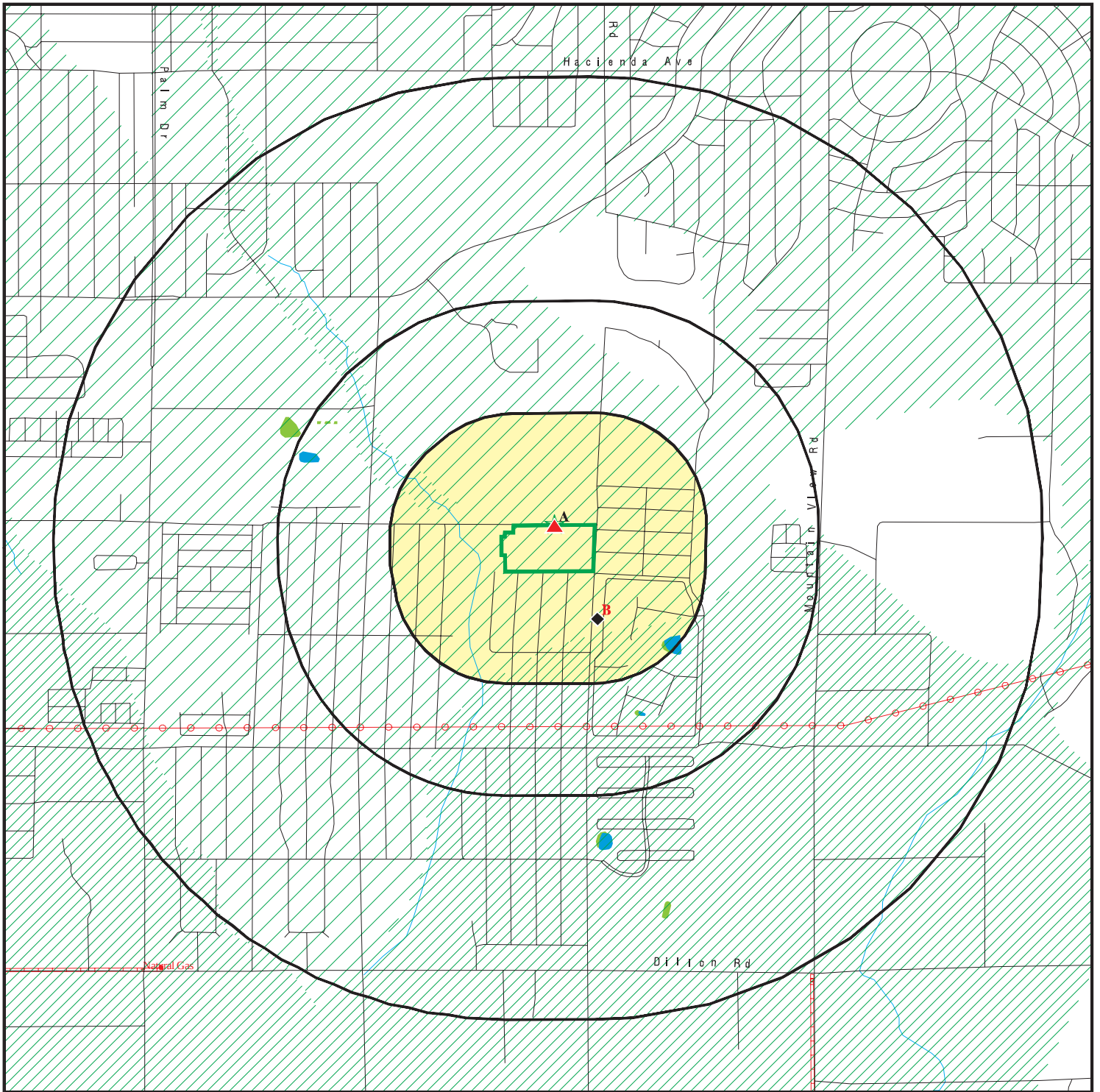
Site Name

THRIFTY BEST SEVICES

Database(s)

CPS-SLIC

OVERVIEW MAP - 7927323.2S



 Target Property

 Sites at elevations higher than or equal to the target property

 Sites at elevations lower than the target property

 Manufactured Gas Plants

 National Priority List Sites

 Dept. Defense Sites

 Indian Reservations BIA

 Power transmission lines

 Pipelines

 Special Flood Hazard Area (1%)

 0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard

 National Wetland Inventory

 State Wetlands

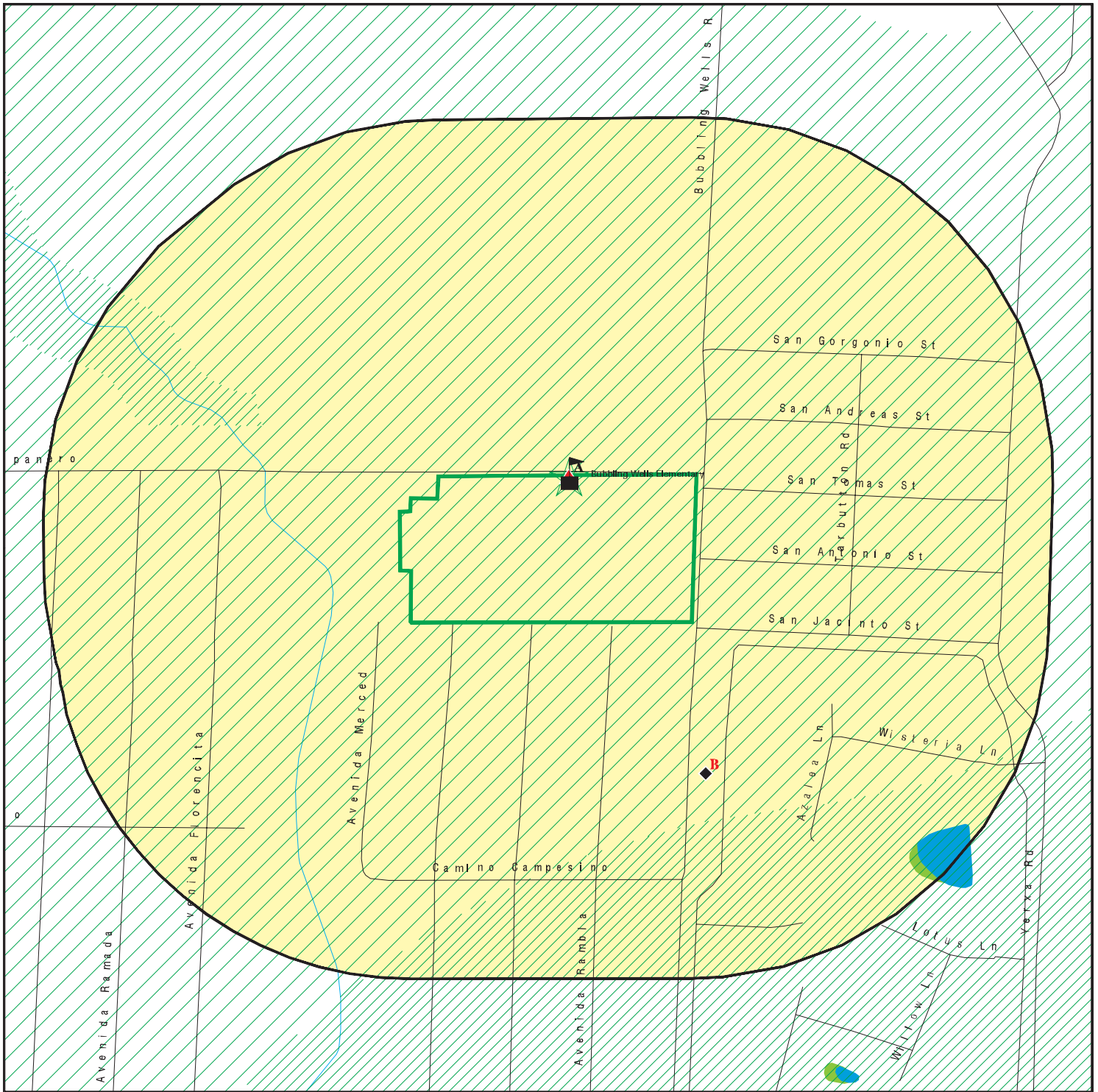
 Areas of Concern

This report includes Interactive Map Layers to display and/or hide map information. The legend includes only those icons for the default map view.

SITE NAME: Bubbling Wells Elementary Modernization Project
ADDRESS: 67501 Camino Campanero
Desert Hot Springs CA 92240
LAT/LONG: 33.939424 / 116.485714

CLIENT: Meridian Consultants LLC
CONTACT: Monica Padilla
INQUIRY #: 7927323.2s
DATE: March 17, 2025 2:03 pm

DETAIL MAP - 7927323.2S



-  Target Property
-  Sites at elevations higher than or equal to the target property
-  Sites at elevations lower than the target property
-  Manufactured Gas Plants
-  Sensitive Receptors
-  National Priority List Sites
-  Dept. Defense Sites

-  Indian Reservations BIA
-  Special Flood Hazard Area (1%)
-  0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard
-  National Wetland Inventory
-  State Wetlands

-  Areas of Concern

This report includes Interactive Map Layers to display and/or hide map information. The legend includes only those icons for the default map view.

SITE NAME: Bubbling Wells Elementary Modernization Project
 ADDRESS: 67501 Camino Campanero
 Desert Hot Springs CA 92240
 LAT/LONG: 33.939424 / 116.485714

CLIENT: Meridian Consultants LLC
 CONTACT: Monica Padilla
 INQUIRY #: 7927323.2s
 DATE: March 17, 2025 2:07 pm

MAP FINDINGS SUMMARY

Database	Search Distance (Miles)	Target Property	< 1/8	1/8 - 1/4	1/4 - 1/2	1/2 - 1	> 1	Total Plotted
STANDARD ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS								
<i>Lists of Federal NPL (Superfund) sites</i>								
NPL	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
Proposed NPL	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
NPL LIENS	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
<i>Lists of Federal Delisted NPL sites</i>								
Delisted NPL	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
<i>Lists of Federal sites subject to CERCLA removals and CERCLA orders</i>								
FEDERAL FACILITY	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
SEMS	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
<i>Lists of Federal CERCLA sites with NFRAP</i>								
SEMS-ARCHIVE	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
<i>Lists of Federal RCRA facilities undergoing Corrective Action</i>								
CORRACTS	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
<i>Lists of Federal RCRA TSD facilities</i>								
RCRA-TSDF	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
<i>Lists of Federal RCRA generators</i>								
RCRA-LQG	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
RCRA-SQG	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
RCRA-VSQG	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
<i>Federal institutional controls / engineering controls registries</i>								
LUCIS	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
US ENG CONTROLS	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
US INST CONTROLS	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
<i>Federal ERNS list</i>								
ERNS	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
<i>Lists of state- and tribal (Superfund) equivalent sites</i>								
RESPONSE	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
<i>Lists of state- and tribal hazardous waste facilities</i>								
ENVIROSTOR	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
<i>Lists of state and tribal landfills and solid waste disposal facilities</i>								
SWF/LF	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0

MAP FINDINGS SUMMARY

Database	Search Distance (Miles)	Target Property	< 1/8	1/8 - 1/4	1/4 - 1/2	1/2 - 1	> 1	Total Plotted
<i>Lists of state and tribal leaking storage tanks</i>								
LUST	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
INDIAN LUST	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
CPS-SLIC	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
<i>Lists of state and tribal registered storage tanks</i>								
FEMA UST	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
UST	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
AST	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
INDIAN UST	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
<i>Lists of state and tribal voluntary cleanup sites</i>								
VCP	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
INDIAN VCP	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
<i>Lists of state and tribal brownfield sites</i>								
BROWNFIELDS	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
<u>ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS</u>								
<i>Local Brownfield lists</i>								
US BROWNFIELDS	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
<i>Local Lists of Landfill / Solid Waste Disposal Sites</i>								
WMUDS/SWAT	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
SWRCY	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
HAULERS	0.001	1	0	NR	NR	NR	NR	1
INDIAN ODI	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
DEBRIS REGION 9	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
ODI	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
IHS OPEN DUMPS	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
<i>Local Lists of Hazardous waste / Contaminated Sites</i>								
US HIST CDL	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
HIST Cal-Sites	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
SCH	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
CDL	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
Toxic Pits	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
CERS HAZ WASTE	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
US CDL	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
<i>Local Lists of Registered Storage Tanks</i>								
SWEEPS UST	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
HIST UST	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
CERS TANKS	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
CA FID UST	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
<i>Local Land Records</i>								
LIENS	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0

MAP FINDINGS SUMMARY

Database	Search Distance (Miles)	Target Property	< 1/8	1/8 - 1/4	1/4 - 1/2	1/2 - 1	> 1	Total Plotted
LIENS 2	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
DEED	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
Records of Emergency Release Reports								
HMIRS	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
CHMIRS	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
LDS	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
MCS	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
SPILLS 90	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
Other Ascertainable Records								
RCRA NonGen / NLR	0.250		2	0	NR	NR	NR	2
FUDS	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
DOD	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
SCRD DRYCLEANERS	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
US FIN ASSUR	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
EPA WATCH LIST	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
2020 COR ACTION	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
TSCA	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
TRIS	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
SSTS	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
ROD	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
RMP	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
RAATS	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
PRP	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
PADS	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
ICIS	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
FTTS	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
MLTS	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
COAL ASH DOE	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
COAL ASH EPA	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
PCB TRANSFORMER	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
RADINFO	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
HIST FTTS	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
DOT OPS	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
CONSENT	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
INDIAN RESERV	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
FUSRAP	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
UMTRA	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
LEAD SMELTERS	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
US AIRS	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
US MINES	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
MINES MRDS	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
ABANDONED MINES	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
FINDS	0.001	1	0	NR	NR	NR	NR	1
UXO	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
ECHO	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
DOCKET HWC	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
FUELS PROGRAM	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
PFAS NPL	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
PFAS FEDERAL SITES	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0

MAP FINDINGS SUMMARY

Database	Search Distance (Miles)	Target Property	< 1/8	1/8 - 1/4	1/4 - 1/2	1/2 - 1	> 1	Total Plotted
PFAS TSCA	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
PFAS TRIS	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
PFAS RCRA MANIFEST	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
PFAS ATSDR	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
PFAS WQP	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
PFAS PROJECT	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
PFAS NPDES	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
PFAS ECHO	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
PFAS ECHO FIRE TRAIN	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
PFAS PT 139 AIRPORT	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
AQUEOUS FOAM NRC	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
BIOSOLIDS	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
UST FINDER RELEASE	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
UST FINDER	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
E MANIFEST	0.250		2	0	NR	NR	NR	2
PFAS	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
AQUEOUS FOAM	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
CA BOND EXP. PLAN	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
CHROME PLATING	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
Cortese	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
CUPA Listings	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
DRYCLEANERS	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
EMI	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
ENF	0.001	1	0	NR	NR	NR	NR	1
Financial Assurance	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
ICE	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
HIST CORTESE	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
HWP	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
HWT	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
HWTS	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
HAZNET	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
MINES	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
MWMP	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
NPDES	0.001	1	0	NR	NR	NR	NR	1
PEST LIC	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
PROC	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
Notify 65	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
HAZMAT	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
UIC	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
UIC GEO	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
WASTEWATER PITS	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
WDS	0.001	1	0	NR	NR	NR	NR	1
WIP	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
MILITARY PRIV SITES	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
PROJECT	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
WDR	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
CIWQS	0.001	1	0	NR	NR	NR	NR	1
CERS	0.001	1	0	NR	NR	NR	NR	1
NON-CASE INFO	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
OTHER OIL GAS	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
PROD WATER PONDS	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0

MAP FINDINGS SUMMARY

Database	Search Distance (Miles)	Target Property	< 1/8	1/8 - 1/4	1/4 - 1/2	1/2 - 1	> 1	Total Plotted
SAMPLING POINT	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
WELL STIM PROJ	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
<u>EDR HIGH RISK HISTORICAL RECORDS</u>								
<i>EDR Exclusive Records</i>								
EDR MGP	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
EDR Hist Auto	0.125		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
EDR Hist Cleaner	0.125		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
<u>EDR RECOVERED GOVERNMENT ARCHIVES</u>								
<i>Exclusive Recovered Govt. Archives</i>								
RGA LF	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
RGA LUST	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
- Totals --		7	4	0	0	0	0	11

NOTES:

TP = Target Property

NR = Not Requested at this Search Distance

Sites may be listed in more than one database

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

A1
Target
Property
BUBBLING WELLS ELEM 97-500135
67501 CAMINO CAMPANERO
DESERT HOT SPRINGS, CA 92240

FINDS **1023351182**
N/A

Site 1 of 4 in cluster A

Actual:
893 ft.

FINDS:
Registry ID: 110066475610

[Click Here for FRS Facility Detail Report:](#)

Environmental Interest/Information System:

The California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA) has recently implemented a new data warehouse system (nSite). This data warehouse combines and merges facility and site information from five different systems managed within CalEPA. The five systems are: California Environmental Reporting System (CERS), EnviroStor, GeoTracker, California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS), and Toxic Release Inventory (TRI).

[Click this hyperlink](#) while viewing on your computer to access additional FINDS: detail in the EDR Site Report.

A2
Target
Property
BUBBLING WELLS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL SOLAR AQMD
67501 CAMINO CAMPANERO
DESERT HOT SPRINGS, CA 92240

NPDES **S122246803**
N/A

Site 2 of 4 in cluster A

Actual:
893 ft.

NPDES:
Name: BUBBLING WELLS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL SOLAR AQMD
Address: 67501 CAMINO CAMPANERO
City,State,Zip: DESERT HOT SPRINGS, CA 92240
Facility Status: Not reported
NPDES Number: Not reported
Region: Not reported
Agency Number: Not reported
Regulatory Measure ID: Not reported
Place ID: Not reported
Order Number: Not reported
WDID: 7 33W001909
Regulatory Measure Type: Construction
Program Type: Not reported
Adoption Date Of Regulatory Measure: Not reported
Effective Date Of Regulatory Measure: Not reported
Termination Date Of Regulatory Measure: Not reported
Expiration Date Of Regulatory Measure: Not reported
Discharge Address: Not reported
Discharge Name: Not reported
Discharge City: Not reported
Discharge State: Not reported
Discharge Zip: Not reported
Status: Expired
Status Date: 11/01/2014
Operator Name: Palm Springs USD
Operator Address: 980 E Tahquitz Canyon Wy
Operator City: Palm Springs
Operator State: California
Operator Zip: 92262

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

A3
Target
Property

DESERT HOT SPRINGS COUNTY CLEANUP EVENT
67501 CAMINO CAMPANERO
DESERT HOT SPRINGS, CA 92240

HAULERS **S127801888**
N/A

Site 3 of 4 in cluster A

Actual:
893 ft.

HAULERS:

Name: DESERT HOT SPRINGS COUNTY CLEANUP EVENT
Address: 67501 CAMINO CAMPANERO
City,State,Zip: DESERT HOT SPRINGS, CA 92240
Facility ID: 1879349
Facility Phone: (760) 578-2712
Business Email Address: Jacosta@rivco.org
Contact Person: Not reported
Mailing Address: 14310 Frederick Street
Mailing City: Moreno Valley
Mailing State: CA
Mailing Zip: 92553
Mailing County: Not reported
Mailing Phone: (951) 486-3248
Current Status: Active
Current Hauler Status: Not reported
Accepting Tires From Public: Not reported
Regulatory Status Last Changed: 2017-02-22 00:00:00
Business Types: Not reported

A4
Target
Property

BUBBLING WELLS ELEM 97-500135
67501 CAMINO CAMPANERO
DESERT HOT SPRINGS, CA 92262

ENF **S104586832**
WDS **N/A**
CIWQS
CERS

Site 4 of 4 in cluster A

Actual:
893 ft.

ENF:

Name: BUBBLING WELLS ELEM 97-500135
Address: 67501 CAMINO CAMPANERO
City,State,Zip: DESERT HOT SPRINGS, CA 92262
Region: 7
Facility Id: 210631
Agency Name: Palm Springs Unified School District
Place Type: Facility
Place Subtype: Not reported
Facility Type: Municipal/Domestic
Agency Type: Special District
Of Agencies: 1
Place Latitude: Not reported
Place Longitude: Not reported
SIC Code 1: 4952
SIC Desc 1: Sewerage Systems
SIC Code 2: Not reported
SIC Desc 2: Not reported
SIC Code 3: Not reported
SIC Desc 3: Not reported
NAICS Code 1: Not reported
NAICS Desc 1: Not reported
NAICS Code 2: Not reported
NAICS Desc 2: Not reported
NAICS Code 3: Not reported
NAICS Desc 3: Not reported
Of Places: 1
Source Of Facility: Reg Meas

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

BUBBLING WELLS ELEM 97-500135 (Continued)

S104586832

Design Flow:	0.011
Threat To Water Quality:	3
Complexity:	C
Pretreatment:	X - Facility is not a POTW
Facility Waste Type:	Domestic wastewater
Facility Waste Type 2:	Not reported
Facility Waste Type 3:	Not reported
Facility Waste Type 4:	Not reported
Program:	WDRMUNIOWTS
Program Category1:	WDR
Program Category2:	WDR
# Of Programs:	1
WDID:	7A331044001
Reg Measure Id:	205678
Reg Measure Type:	Enrollee
Region:	7
Order #:	97-500
Npdes# CA#:	Not reported
Major-Minor:	Not reported
Npdes Type:	Not reported
Reclamation:	N - No
Dredge Fill Fee:	Not reported
301H:	Not reported
Application Fee Amt Received:	200
Status:	Active
Status Date:	02/18/2014
Effective Date:	06/30/2000
Expiration/Review Date:	06/29/2010
Termination Date:	Not reported
WDR Review - Amend:	Not reported
WDR Review - Revise/Renew:	Not reported
WDR Review - Rescind:	Not reported
WDR Review - No Action Required:	Not reported
WDR Review - Pending:	Not reported
WDR Review - Planned:	Not reported
Status Enrollee:	Y
Individual/General:	I
Fee Code:	58 - Non15 Based on (TTWQ)/CPLX
Direction/Voice:	Passive
Enforcement Id(EID):	232954
Region:	7
Order / Resolution Number:	UNKNOWN
Enforcement Action Type:	Staff Enforcement Letter
Effective Date:	03/20/2001
Adoption/Issuance Date:	Not reported
Achieve Date:	4/2/2001
Termination Date:	03/20/2001
ACL Issuance Date:	Not reported
EPL Issuance Date:	Not reported
Status:	Historical
Title:	Enforcement - 7A331044001
Description:	03/20/2001 Notice of noncompliance ltr issued for 2000 Annual M&R incomplete report. Request for M&I forms by 04/02/2001.
Program:	WDRMUNIOH
Latest Milestone Completion Date:	4/2/2001
# Of Programs1:	1

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

BUBBLING WELLS ELEM 97-500135 (Continued)

S104586832

Total Assessment Amount:	0
Initial Assessed Amount:	0
Liability \$ Amount:	0
Project \$ Amount:	0
Liability \$ Paid:	0
Project \$ Completed:	0
Total \$ Paid/Completed Amount:	0
Name:	BUBBLING WELLS ELEM 97-500135
Address:	67501 CAMINO CAMPANERO
City,State,Zip:	DESERT HOT SPRINGS, CA 92262
Region:	7
Facility Id:	210631
Agency Name:	Palm Springs Unified School District
Place Type:	Facility
Place Subtype:	Not reported
Facility Type:	Municipal/Domestic
Agency Type:	Special District
# Of Agencies:	1
Place Latitude:	Not reported
Place Longitude:	Not reported
SIC Code 1:	4952
SIC Desc 1:	Sewerage Systems
SIC Code 2:	Not reported
SIC Desc 2:	Not reported
SIC Code 3:	Not reported
SIC Desc 3:	Not reported
NAICS Code 1:	Not reported
NAICS Desc 1:	Not reported
NAICS Code 2:	Not reported
NAICS Desc 2:	Not reported
NAICS Code 3:	Not reported
NAICS Desc 3:	Not reported
# Of Places:	1
Source Of Facility:	Reg Meas
Design Flow:	0.011
Threat To Water Quality:	3
Complexity:	C
Pretreatment:	X - Facility is not a POTW
Facility Waste Type:	Domestic wastewater
Facility Waste Type 2:	Not reported
Facility Waste Type 3:	Not reported
Facility Waste Type 4:	Not reported
Program:	WDRMUNIWTS
Program Category1:	WDR
Program Category2:	WDR
# Of Programs:	1
WDID:	7A331044001
Reg Measure Id:	205678
Reg Measure Type:	Enrollee
Region:	7
Order #:	97-500
Npdes# CA#:	Not reported
Major-Minor:	Not reported
Npdes Type:	Not reported
Reclamation:	N - No
Dredge Fill Fee:	Not reported

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

BUBBLING WELLS ELEM 97-500135 (Continued)

S104586832

301H:	Not reported
Application Fee Amt Received:	200
Status:	Active
Status Date:	02/18/2014
Effective Date:	06/30/2000
Expiration/Review Date:	06/29/2010
Termination Date:	Not reported
WDR Review - Amend:	Not reported
WDR Review - Revise/Renew:	Not reported
WDR Review - Rescind:	Not reported
WDR Review - No Action Required:	Not reported
WDR Review - Pending:	Not reported
WDR Review - Planned:	Not reported
Status Enrollee:	Y
Individual/General:	I
Fee Code:	58 - Non15 Based on (TTWQ)/CPLX)
Direction/Voice:	Passive
Enforcement Id(EID):	232667
Region:	7
Order / Resolution Number:	UNKNOWN
Enforcement Action Type:	Notice of Violation
Effective Date:	01/30/2001
Adoption/Issuance Date:	Not reported
Achieve Date:	3/15/2001
Termination Date:	01/30/2001
ACL Issuance Date:	Not reported
EPL Issuance Date:	Not reported
Status:	Historical
Title:	Enforcement - 7A331044001
Description:	Notice of Violation 01-043 issued for failure to submit 2000 Annual M&R
Program:	WDRMUNIOTH
Latest Milestone Completion Date:	Not reported
# Of Programs1:	1
Total Assessment Amount:	0
Initial Assessed Amount:	0
Liability \$ Amount:	0
Project \$ Amount:	0
Liability \$ Paid:	0
Project \$ Completed:	0
Total \$ Paid/Completed Amount:	0
Name:	BUBBLING WELLS ELEM 97-500135
Address:	67501 CAMINO CAMPANERO
City,State,Zip:	DESERT HOT SPRINGS, CA 92262
Region:	7
Facility Id:	210631
Agency Name:	Palm Springs Unified School District
Place Type:	Facility
Place Subtype:	Not reported
Facility Type:	Municipal/Domestic
Agency Type:	Special District
# Of Agencies:	1
Place Latitude:	Not reported
Place Longitude:	Not reported
SIC Code 1:	4952
SIC Desc 1:	Sewerage Systems

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

BUBBLING WELLS ELEM 97-500135 (Continued)

S104586832

SIC Code 2:	Not reported
SIC Desc 2:	Not reported
SIC Code 3:	Not reported
SIC Desc 3:	Not reported
NAICS Code 1:	Not reported
NAICS Desc 1:	Not reported
NAICS Code 2:	Not reported
NAICS Desc 2:	Not reported
NAICS Code 3:	Not reported
NAICS Desc 3:	Not reported
# Of Places:	1
Source Of Facility:	Reg Meas
Design Flow:	0.011
Threat To Water Quality:	3
Complexity:	C
Pretreatment:	X - Facility is not a POTW
Facility Waste Type:	Domestic wastewater
Facility Waste Type 2:	Not reported
Facility Waste Type 3:	Not reported
Facility Waste Type 4:	Not reported
Program:	WDRMUNIWTS
Program Category1:	WDR
Program Category2:	WDR
# Of Programs:	1
WDID:	7A331044001
Reg Measure Id:	205678
Reg Measure Type:	Enrollee
Region:	7
Order #:	97-500
Npdes# CA#:	Not reported
Major-Minor:	Not reported
Npdes Type:	Not reported
Reclamation:	N - No
Dredge Fill Fee:	Not reported
301H:	Not reported
Application Fee Amt Received:	200
Status:	Active
Status Date:	02/18/2014
Effective Date:	06/30/2000
Expiration/Review Date:	06/29/2010
Termination Date:	Not reported
WDR Review - Amend:	Not reported
WDR Review - Revise/Renew:	Not reported
WDR Review - Rescind:	Not reported
WDR Review - No Action Required:	Not reported
WDR Review - Pending:	Not reported
WDR Review - Planned:	Not reported
Status Enrollee:	Y
Individual/General:	I
Fee Code:	58 - Non15 Based on (TTWQ)/CPLX
Direction/Voice:	Passive
Enforcement Id(EID):	232572
Region:	7
Order / Resolution Number:	UNKNOWN
Enforcement Action Type:	Staff Enforcement Letter
Effective Date:	07/24/2000
Adoption/Issuance Date:	Not reported

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

BUBBLING WELLS ELEM 97-500135 (Continued)

S104586832

Achieve Date: 8/25/2000
Termination Date: 07/24/2000
ACL Issuance Date: Not reported
EPL Issuance Date: Not reported
Status: Historical
Title: Enforcement - 7A331044001
Description: 07/24/2000 Noncompliance ltr issued for inaccessible septic tank/seepage pits. Request work plan by 08/21/2000 to include time schedule for installation of risers and lids. One system should be in compliance by November 2000.

Program: WDRMUNIOTH
Latest Milestone Completion Date: 12/7/2000
Of Programs1: 1
Total Assessment Amount: 0
Initial Assessed Amount: 0
Liability \$ Amount: 0
Project \$ Amount: 0
Liability \$ Paid: 0
Project \$ Completed: 0
Total \$ Paid/Completed Amount: 0

Name: BUBBLING WELLS ELEM 97-500135
Address: 67501 CAMINO CAMPANERO
City,State,Zip: DESERT HOT SPRINGS, CA 92262
Region: 7
Facility Id: 210631
Agency Name: Palm Springs Unified School District
Place Type: Facility
Place Subtype: Not reported
Facility Type: Municipal/Domestic
Agency Type: Special District
Of Agencies: 1
Place Latitude: Not reported
Place Longitude: Not reported
SIC Code 1: 4952
SIC Desc 1: Sewerage Systems
SIC Code 2: Not reported
SIC Desc 2: Not reported
SIC Code 3: Not reported
SIC Desc 3: Not reported
NAICS Code 1: Not reported
NAICS Desc 1: Not reported
NAICS Code 2: Not reported
NAICS Desc 2: Not reported
NAICS Code 3: Not reported
NAICS Desc 3: Not reported
Of Places: 1
Source Of Facility: Reg Meas
Design Flow: 0.011
Threat To Water Quality: 3
Complexity: C
Pretreatment: X - Facility is not a POTW
Facility Waste Type: Domestic wastewater
Facility Waste Type 2: Not reported
Facility Waste Type 3: Not reported
Facility Waste Type 4: Not reported
Program: WDRMUNIWTS

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

BUBBLING WELLS ELEM 97-500135 (Continued)

S104586832

Program Category1:	WDR
Program Category2:	WDR
# Of Programs:	1
WDID:	7A331044001
Reg Measure Id:	205678
Reg Measure Type:	Enrollee
Region:	7
Order #:	97-500
Npdes# CA#:	Not reported
Major-Minor:	Not reported
Npdes Type:	Not reported
Reclamation:	N - No
Dredge Fill Fee:	Not reported
301H:	Not reported
Application Fee Amt Received:	200
Status:	Active
Status Date:	02/18/2014
Effective Date:	06/30/2000
Expiration/Review Date:	06/29/2010
Termination Date:	Not reported
WDR Review - Amend:	Not reported
WDR Review - Revise/Renew:	Not reported
WDR Review - Rescind:	Not reported
WDR Review - No Action Required:	Not reported
WDR Review - Pending:	Not reported
WDR Review - Planned:	Not reported
Status Enrollee:	Y
Individual/General:	I
Fee Code:	58 - Non15 Based on (TTWQ)/CPLX
Direction/Voice:	Passive
Enforcement Id(EID):	366113
Region:	7
Order / Resolution Number:	Not reported
Enforcement Action Type:	Staff Enforcement Letter
Effective Date:	03/16/2009
Adoption/Issuance Date:	03/16/2009
Achieve Date:	Not reported
Termination Date:	Not reported
ACL Issuance Date:	Not reported
EPL Issuance Date:	Not reported
Status:	Active
Title:	SEL 03/16/09 for Palm Springs Unfied SD
Description:	03/16/2009 Notice of Noncompliance letter issued for incomplete report violation noted on Annual 2008 M&R
Program:	WDRMUNIOTH
Latest Milestone Completion Date:	Not reported
# Of Programs1:	1
Total Assessment Amount:	0
Initial Assessed Amount:	0
Liability \$ Amount:	0
Project \$ Amount:	0
Liability \$ Paid:	0
Project \$ Completed:	0
Total \$ Paid/Completed Amount:	0
Name:	BUBBLING WELLS ELEM 97-500135
Address:	67501 CAMINO CAMPANERO

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

BUBBLING WELLS ELEM 97-500135 (Continued)

S104586832

City,State,Zip:	DESERT HOT SPRINGS, CA 92262
Region:	7
Facility Id:	210631
Agency Name:	Palm Springs Unified School District
Place Type:	Facility
Place Subtype:	Not reported
Facility Type:	Municipal/Domestic
Agency Type:	Special District
# Of Agencies:	1
Place Latitude:	Not reported
Place Longitude:	Not reported
SIC Code 1:	4952
SIC Desc 1:	Sewerage Systems
SIC Code 2:	Not reported
SIC Desc 2:	Not reported
SIC Code 3:	Not reported
SIC Desc 3:	Not reported
NAICS Code 1:	Not reported
NAICS Desc 1:	Not reported
NAICS Code 2:	Not reported
NAICS Desc 2:	Not reported
NAICS Code 3:	Not reported
NAICS Desc 3:	Not reported
# Of Places:	1
Source Of Facility:	Reg Meas
Design Flow:	0.011
Threat To Water Quality:	3
Complexity:	C
Pretreatment:	X - Facility is not a POTW
Facility Waste Type:	Domestic wastewater
Facility Waste Type 2:	Not reported
Facility Waste Type 3:	Not reported
Facility Waste Type 4:	Not reported
Program:	WDRMUNIWTS
Program Category1:	WDR
Program Category2:	WDR
# Of Programs:	1
WDID:	7A331044001
Reg Measure Id:	205678
Reg Measure Type:	Enrollee
Region:	7
Order #:	97-500
Npdes# CA#:	Not reported
Major-Minor:	Not reported
Npdes Type:	Not reported
Reclamation:	N - No
Dredge Fill Fee:	Not reported
301H:	Not reported
Application Fee Amt Received:	200
Status:	Active
Status Date:	02/18/2014
Effective Date:	06/30/2000
Expiration/Review Date:	06/29/2010
Termination Date:	Not reported
WDR Review - Amend:	Not reported
WDR Review - Revise/Renew:	Not reported
WDR Review - Rescind:	Not reported

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

BUBBLING WELLS ELEM 97-500135 (Continued)

S104586832

WDR Review - No Action Required:	Not reported
WDR Review - Pending:	Not reported
WDR Review - Planned:	Not reported
Status Enrollee:	Y
Individual/General:	I
Fee Code:	58 - Non15 Based on (TTWQ)/CPLX)
Direction/Voice:	Active
Enforcement Id(EID):	345995
Region:	7
Order / Resolution Number:	Not reported
Enforcement Action Type:	Staff Enforcement Letter
Effective Date:	05/07/2008
Adoption/Issuance Date:	Not reported
Achieve Date:	Not reported
Termination Date:	Not reported
ACL Issuance Date:	Not reported
EPL Issuance Date:	Not reported
Status:	Active
Title:	SEL 05/07/08 for Palm Springs USD
Description:	05/07/2008 Notice of Noncompliance letter issued for DCB violation noted on 2007 Annual M&R
Program:	WDR
Latest Milestone Completion Date:	Not reported
# Of Programs1:	1
Total Assessment Amount:	0
Initial Assessed Amount:	0
Liability \$ Amount:	0
Project \$ Amount:	0
Liability \$ Paid:	0
Project \$ Completed:	0
Total \$ Paid/Completed Amount:	0
Name:	BUBBLING WELLS ELEM 97-500135
Address:	67501 CAMINO CAMPANERO
City,State,Zip:	DESERT HOT SPRINGS, CA 92262
Region:	7
Facility Id:	210631
Agency Name:	Palm Springs Unified School District
Place Type:	Facility
Place Subtype:	Not reported
Facility Type:	Municipal/Domestic
Agency Type:	Special District
# Of Agencies:	1
Place Latitude:	Not reported
Place Longitude:	Not reported
SIC Code 1:	4952
SIC Desc 1:	Sewerage Systems
SIC Code 2:	Not reported
SIC Desc 2:	Not reported
SIC Code 3:	Not reported
SIC Desc 3:	Not reported
NAICS Code 1:	Not reported
NAICS Desc 1:	Not reported
NAICS Code 2:	Not reported
NAICS Desc 2:	Not reported
NAICS Code 3:	Not reported
NAICS Desc 3:	Not reported

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

BUBBLING WELLS ELEM 97-500135 (Continued)

S104586832

# Of Places:	1
Source Of Facility:	Reg Meas
Design Flow:	0.011
Threat To Water Quality:	3
Complexity:	C
Pretreatment:	X - Facility is not a POTW
Facility Waste Type:	Domestic wastewater
Facility Waste Type 2:	Not reported
Facility Waste Type 3:	Not reported
Facility Waste Type 4:	Not reported
Program:	WDRMUNIWTS
Program Category1:	WDR
Program Category2:	WDR
# Of Programs:	1
WDID:	7A331044001
Reg Measure Id:	205678
Reg Measure Type:	Enrollee
Region:	7
Order #:	97-500
Npdes# CA#:	Not reported
Major-Minor:	Not reported
Npdes Type:	Not reported
Reclamation:	N - No
Dredge Fill Fee:	Not reported
301H:	Not reported
Application Fee Amt Received:	200
Status:	Active
Status Date:	02/18/2014
Effective Date:	06/30/2000
Expiration/Review Date:	06/29/2010
Termination Date:	Not reported
WDR Review - Amend:	Not reported
WDR Review - Revise/Renew:	Not reported
WDR Review - Rescind:	Not reported
WDR Review - No Action Required:	Not reported
WDR Review - Pending:	Not reported
WDR Review - Planned:	Not reported
Status Enrollee:	Y
Individual/General:	I
Fee Code:	58 - Non15 Based on (TTWQ)/CPLX)
Direction/Voice:	Passive
Enforcement Id(EID):	251125
Region:	7
Order / Resolution Number:	UNKNOWN
Enforcement Action Type:	Notice to Comply
Effective Date:	02/10/2004
Adoption/Issuance Date:	Not reported
Achieve Date:	Not reported
Termination Date:	Not reported
ACL Issuance Date:	Not reported
EPL Issuance Date:	Not reported
Status:	Active
Title:	Enforcement - 7A331044001
Description:	02/10/2004 Notice of Noncompliance letter issued for 2003 Annual excess TKN. Request for complete pump-out and resample. Resampling results due by 03/10/2004
Program:	WDRMUNIOH

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

BUBBLING WELLS ELEM 97-500135 (Continued)

S104586832

Latest Milestone Completion Date:	Not reported
# Of Programs1:	1
Total Assessment Amount:	0
Initial Assessed Amount:	0
Liability \$ Amount:	0
Project \$ Amount:	0
Liability \$ Paid:	0
Project \$ Completed:	0
Total \$ Paid/Completed Amount:	0
Name:	BUBBLING WELLS ELEM 97-500135
Address:	67501 CAMINO CAMPANERO
City,State,Zip:	DESERT HOT SPRINGS, CA 92262
Region:	7
Facility Id:	210631
Agency Name:	Palm Springs Unified School District
Place Type:	Facility
Place Subtype:	Not reported
Facility Type:	Municipal/Domestic
Agency Type:	Special District
# Of Agencies:	1
Place Latitude:	Not reported
Place Longitude:	Not reported
SIC Code 1:	4952
SIC Desc 1:	Sewerage Systems
SIC Code 2:	Not reported
SIC Desc 2:	Not reported
SIC Code 3:	Not reported
SIC Desc 3:	Not reported
NAICS Code 1:	Not reported
NAICS Desc 1:	Not reported
NAICS Code 2:	Not reported
NAICS Desc 2:	Not reported
NAICS Code 3:	Not reported
NAICS Desc 3:	Not reported
# Of Places:	1
Source Of Facility:	Reg Meas
Design Flow:	0.011
Threat To Water Quality:	3
Complexity:	C
Pretreatment:	X - Facility is not a POTW
Facility Waste Type:	Domestic wastewater
Facility Waste Type 2:	Not reported
Facility Waste Type 3:	Not reported
Facility Waste Type 4:	Not reported
Program:	WDRMUNIWTS
Program Category1:	WDR
Program Category2:	WDR
# Of Programs:	1
WDID:	7A331044001
Reg Measure Id:	205678
Reg Measure Type:	Enrollee
Region:	7
Order #:	97-500
Npdes# CA#:	Not reported
Major-Minor:	Not reported
Npdes Type:	Not reported

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

BUBBLING WELLS ELEM 97-500135 (Continued)

S104586832

Reclamation:	N - No
Dredge Fill Fee:	Not reported
301H:	Not reported
Application Fee Amt Received:	200
Status:	Active
Status Date:	02/18/2014
Effective Date:	06/30/2000
Expiration/Review Date:	06/29/2010
Termination Date:	Not reported
WDR Review - Amend:	Not reported
WDR Review - Revise/Renew:	Not reported
WDR Review - Rescind:	Not reported
WDR Review - No Action Required:	Not reported
WDR Review - Pending:	Not reported
WDR Review - Planned:	Not reported
Status Enrollee:	Y
Individual/General:	I
Fee Code:	58 - Non15 Based on (TTWQ)/CPLX)
Direction/Voice:	Passive
Enforcement Id(EID):	250604
Region:	7
Order / Resolution Number:	UNKNOWN
Enforcement Action Type:	Notice of Violation
Effective Date:	01/29/2004
Adoption/Issuance Date:	Not reported
Achieve Date:	Not reported
Termination Date:	01/29/2004
ACL Issuance Date:	Not reported
EPL Issuance Date:	Not reported
Status:	Historical
Title:	Enforcement - 7A331044001
Description:	01/29/2004 Notice of Violation No. R7-2004-0047 issued for failure to submit annual M&R
Program:	WDRMUNIOTH
Latest Milestone Completion Date:	Not reported
# Of Programs1:	1
Total Assessment Amount:	0
Initial Assessed Amount:	0
Liability \$ Amount:	0
Project \$ Amount:	0
Liability \$ Paid:	0
Project \$ Completed:	0
Total \$ Paid/Completed Amount:	0
Name:	BUBBLING WELLS ELEM 97-500135
Address:	67501 CAMINO CAMPANERO
City,State,Zip:	DESERT HOT SPRINGS, CA 92262
Region:	7
Facility Id:	210631
Agency Name:	Palm Springs Unified School District
Place Type:	Facility
Place Subtype:	Not reported
Facility Type:	Municipal/Domestic
Agency Type:	Special District
# Of Agencies:	1
Place Latitude:	Not reported
Place Longitude:	Not reported

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

BUBBLING WELLS ELEM 97-500135 (Continued)

S104586832

SIC Code 1:	4952
SIC Desc 1:	Sewerage Systems
SIC Code 2:	Not reported
SIC Desc 2:	Not reported
SIC Code 3:	Not reported
SIC Desc 3:	Not reported
NAICS Code 1:	Not reported
NAICS Desc 1:	Not reported
NAICS Code 2:	Not reported
NAICS Desc 2:	Not reported
NAICS Code 3:	Not reported
NAICS Desc 3:	Not reported
# Of Places:	1
Source Of Facility:	Reg Meas
Design Flow:	0.011
Threat To Water Quality:	3
Complexity:	C
Pretreatment:	X - Facility is not a POTW
Facility Waste Type:	Domestic wastewater
Facility Waste Type 2:	Not reported
Facility Waste Type 3:	Not reported
Facility Waste Type 4:	Not reported
Program:	WDRMUNIOWTS
Program Category1:	WDR
Program Category2:	WDR
# Of Programs:	1
WDID:	7A331044001
Reg Measure Id:	205678
Reg Measure Type:	Enrollee
Region:	7
Order #:	97-500
Npdes# CA#:	Not reported
Major-Minor:	Not reported
Npdes Type:	Not reported
Reclamation:	N - No
Dredge Fill Fee:	Not reported
301H:	Not reported
Application Fee Amt Received:	200
Status:	Active
Status Date:	02/18/2014
Effective Date:	06/30/2000
Expiration/Review Date:	06/29/2010
Termination Date:	Not reported
WDR Review - Amend:	Not reported
WDR Review - Revise/Renew:	Not reported
WDR Review - Rescind:	Not reported
WDR Review - No Action Required:	Not reported
WDR Review - Pending:	Not reported
WDR Review - Planned:	Not reported
Status Enrollee:	Y
Individual/General:	I
Fee Code:	58 - Non15 Based on (TTWQ)/CPLX)
Direction/Voice:	Passive
Enforcement Id(EID):	244756
Region:	7
Order / Resolution Number:	UNKNOWN
Enforcement Action Type:	Notice of Violation

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

BUBBLING WELLS ELEM 97-500135 (Continued)

S104586832

Effective Date: 02/04/2003
Adoption/Issuance Date: Not reported
Achieve Date: Not reported
Termination Date: Not reported
ACL Issuance Date: Not reported
EPL Issuance Date: Not reported
Status: Historical
Title: Enforcement - 7A331044001
Description: 02/04/2003 Notice of Violation No. R7-2003-0094 issued for failure to submit 2002 Annual M&R
Program: WDRMUNIOTH
Latest Milestone Completion Date: Not reported
Of Programs1: 1
Total Assessment Amount: 0
Initial Assessed Amount: 0
Liability \$ Amount: 0
Project \$ Amount: 0
Liability \$ Paid: 0
Project \$ Completed: 0
Total \$ Paid/Completed Amount: 0

Name: BUBBLING WELLS ELEM 97-500135
Address: 67501 CAMINO CAMPANERO
City,State,Zip: DESERT HOT SPRINGS, CA 92262
Region: 7
Facility Id: 210631
Agency Name: Palm Springs Unified School District
Place Type: Facility
Place Subtype: Not reported
Facility Type: Municipal/Domestic
Agency Type: Special District
Of Agencies: 1
Place Latitude: Not reported
Place Longitude: Not reported
SIC Code 1: 4952
SIC Desc 1: Sewerage Systems
SIC Code 2: Not reported
SIC Desc 2: Not reported
SIC Code 3: Not reported
SIC Desc 3: Not reported
NAICS Code 1: Not reported
NAICS Desc 1: Not reported
NAICS Code 2: Not reported
NAICS Desc 2: Not reported
NAICS Code 3: Not reported
NAICS Desc 3: Not reported
Of Places: 1
Source Of Facility: Reg Meas
Design Flow: 0.011
Threat To Water Quality: 3
Complexity: C
Pretreatment: X - Facility is not a POTW
Facility Waste Type: Domestic wastewater
Facility Waste Type 2: Not reported
Facility Waste Type 3: Not reported
Facility Waste Type 4: Not reported
Program: WDRMUNIOWTS

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

BUBBLING WELLS ELEM 97-500135 (Continued)

S104586832

Program Category1: WDR
Program Category2: WDR
Of Programs: 1
WDID: 7A331044001
Reg Measure Id: 205678
Reg Measure Type: Enrollee
Region: 7
Order #: 97-500
Npdes# CA#: Not reported
Major-Minor: Not reported
Npdes Type: Not reported
Reclamation: N - No
Dredge Fill Fee: Not reported
301H: Not reported
Application Fee Amt Received: 200
Status: Active
Status Date: 02/18/2014
Effective Date: 06/30/2000
Expiration/Review Date: 06/29/2010
Termination Date: Not reported
WDR Review - Amend: Not reported
WDR Review - Revise/Renew: Not reported
WDR Review - Rescind: Not reported
WDR Review - No Action Required: Not reported
WDR Review - Pending: Not reported
WDR Review - Planned: Not reported
Status Enrollee: Y
Individual/General: I
Fee Code: 58 - Non15 Based on (TTWQ)/CPLX
Direction/Voice: Passive
Enforcement Id(EID): 239529
Region: 7
Order / Resolution Number: UNKNOWN
Enforcement Action Type: Notice of Violation
Effective Date: 02/01/2002
Adoption/Issuance Date: Not reported
Achieve Date: Not reported
Termination Date: 02/01/2002
ACL Issuance Date: Not reported
EPL Issuance Date: Not reported
Status: Historical
Title: Enforcement - 7A331044001
Description: 02/01/2002 Notice of Violation R7-2002-0036 issued for failure to submit 2001 Annual M&R

Program: WDRMUNIOTH
Latest Milestone Completion Date: Not reported
Of Programs1: 1
Total Assessment Amount: 0
Initial Assessed Amount: 0
Liability \$ Amount: 0
Project \$ Amount: 0
Liability \$ Paid: 0
Project \$ Completed: 0
Total \$ Paid/Completed Amount: 0

WDS:

Name: BUBBLING WELLS ELEM 97-500135

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

BUBBLING WELLS ELEM 97-500135 (Continued)

S104586832

Address: 67501 CAMINO CAMPANERO
City: DESERT HOT SPRINGS
Facility ID: West Colorado River 331044001
Facility Type: Municipal/Domestic - Facility that treats sewage or a mixture of predominantly sewage and other waste from districts, municipalities, communities, hospitals, schools, and publicly or privately owned systems (excluding individual subsurface leaching systems disposing of less than 1,000 gallons per day).
Facility Status: Active - Any facility with a continuous or seasonal discharge that is under Waste Discharge Requirements.
NPDES Number: Not reported
Subregion: 7
Facility Telephone: 7604168306
Facility Contact: JERRY GREENCE
Agency Name: PALM SPRINGS UNIFIED SCH DIST
Agency Address: 980 TAHQUITZ WAY STE. 202
Agency City,St,Zip: PALM SPRINGS 92262
Agency Contact: JERRY GREENCE
Agency Telephone: 7604168306
Agency Type: Special District (Includes districts established under general acts, sanitary districts, water districts irrigation districts, etc.)
SIC Code: 4952
SIC Code 2: Not reported
Primary Waste Type: Designated/Influent or Solid Wastes that pose a significant threat to water quality because of their high concentrations (E.G., BOD, Hardness, TRF, Chloride). 'Manageable' hazardous wastes (E.G., inorganic salts and heavy metals) are included in this category.
Primary Waste: DOMEST
Waste Type2: Not reported
Waste2: Domestic Sewage
Primary Waste Type: Designated/Influent or Solid Wastes that pose a significant threat to water quality because of their high concentrations (E.G., BOD, Hardness, TRF, Chloride). 'Manageable' hazardous wastes (E.G., inorganic salts and heavy metals) are included in this category.
Secondary Waste: Not reported
Secondary Waste Type: Not reported
Design Flow: 0
Baseline Flow: 0
Reclamation: No reclamation requirements associated with this facility.
POTW: The facility is not a POTW.
Treat To Water: Minor Threat to Water Quality. A violation of a regional board order should cause a relatively minor impairment of beneficial uses compared to a major or minor threat. Not: All nurds without a TTWQ will be considered a minor threat to water quality unless coded at a higher Level. A Zero (0) may be used to code those NURDS that are found to represent no threat to water quality.
Complexity: Category C - Facilities having no waste treatment systems, such as cooling water dischargers or those who must comply through best management practices, facilities with passive waste treatment and disposal systems, such as septic systems with subsurface disposal, or dischargers having waste storage systems with land disposal such as dairy waste ponds.

CIWQS:

Name: Bubbling Wells Elem 97-500135
Address: 67501 CAMINO CAMPANERO
City,State,Zip: DESERT HOT SPRINGS, CA 92262

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

BUBBLING WELLS ELEM 97-500135 (Continued)

S104586832

Agency: Palm Springs Unified School District
Agency Address: 150 District Center Drive, Palm Springs, CA 92262
Place/Project Type: Other
SIC/NAICS: 4952
Region: 7
Program: WDRMUNIWTS
Regulatory Measure Status: Active
Regulatory Measure Type: Enrollee
Order Number: 97-500
WDID: 7A331044001
NPDES Number: Not reported
Adoption Date: Not reported
Effective Date: 06/30/2000
Termination Date: Not reported
Expiration/Review Date: 06/29/2010
Design Flow: 0.011
Major/Minor: Not reported
Complexity: C
TTWQ: 3
Enforcement Actions within 5 years: 0
Violations within 5 years: 0
Latitude: Not reported
Longitude: Not reported

CERS:

Name: BUBBLING WELLS ELEM 97-500135
Address: 67501 CAMINO CAMPANERO
City,State,Zip: DESERT HOT SPRINGS, CA 92262
Site ID: 100381
CERS ID: 210631
CERS Description: Waste Discharge Requirements

Evaluation:

Eval General Type: Compliance Evaluation Inspection
Eval Date: 09-30-2004
Violations Found: No
Eval Type: RWQCB Type B compliance inspection
Eval Notes: Not reported
Eval Division: Water Boards
Eval Program: WDRMUNIWTS
Eval Source: CIWQS,

Eval General Type: Compliance Evaluation Inspection
Eval Date: 11-08-2006
Violations Found: No
Eval Type: RWQCB Type B compliance inspection
Eval Notes: Not reported
Eval Division: Water Boards
Eval Program: WDRMUNIWTS
Eval Source: CIWQS,

Eval General Type: Compliance Followup Inspection
Eval Date: 12-07-2000
Violations Found: No
Eval Type: Follow-up Inspection (noncompliance)
Eval Notes: Not reported
Eval Division: Water Boards

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

BUBBLING WELLS ELEM 97-500135 (Continued)

S104586832

Eval Program:	WDRMUNIOWT
Eval Source:	CIWQS,
Eval General Type:	Compliance Evaluation Inspection
Eval Date:	07-20-2000
Violations Found:	No
Eval Type:	RWQCB Type B compliance inspection
Eval Notes:	Not reported
Eval Division:	Water Boards
Eval Program:	WDRMUNIOWT
Eval Source:	CIWQS,
Eval General Type:	Compliance Evaluation Inspection
Eval Date:	10-09-2001
Violations Found:	No
Eval Type:	RWQCB Type B compliance inspection
Eval Notes:	Not reported
Eval Division:	Water Boards
Eval Program:	WDRMUNIOWT
Eval Source:	CIWQS,
Eval General Type:	Compliance Evaluation Inspection
Eval Date:	10-28-2002
Violations Found:	No
Eval Type:	RWQCB Type B compliance inspection
Eval Notes:	Not reported
Eval Division:	Water Boards
Eval Program:	WDRMUNIOWT
Eval Source:	CIWQS,
Eval General Type:	Compliance Evaluation Inspection
Eval Date:	10-15-2003
Violations Found:	No
Eval Type:	RWQCB Type B compliance inspection
Eval Notes:	Not reported
Eval Division:	Water Boards
Eval Program:	WDRMUNIOWT
Eval Source:	CIWQS,
Eval General Type:	Compliance Evaluation Inspection
Eval Date:	10-16-2013
Violations Found:	No
Eval Type:	RWQCB Type B compliance inspection
Eval Notes:	Not reported
Eval Division:	Water Boards
Eval Program:	WDRMUNIOWT
Eval Source:	CIWQS,
Eval General Type:	Compliance Evaluation Inspection
Eval Date:	08-28-2015
Violations Found:	No
Eval Type:	RWQCB Type B compliance inspection
Eval Notes:	Not reported
Eval Division:	Water Boards
Eval Program:	WDRMUNIOWT
Eval Source:	CIWQS,

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

BUBBLING WELLS ELEM 97-500135 (Continued)

S104586832

Enforcement Action:

Site ID: 100381
Site Name: Bubbling Wells Elem 97-500135
Site Address: 67501 CAMINO CAMPANERO
Site City: DESERT HOT SPRINGS
Site Zip: 92262
Enf Action Date: 01-23-2007
Enf Action Type: Staff Enforcement Letter (Informal)
Enf Action Description: Staff Enforcement Letter (Informal)
Enf Action Notes: Not reported
Enf Action Division: Water Boards
Enf Action Program: WDRMUNIOWT
Enf Action Source: CIWQS,

Site ID: 100381
Site Name: Bubbling Wells Elem 97-500135
Site Address: 67501 CAMINO CAMPANERO
Site City: DESERT HOT SPRINGS
Site Zip: 92262
Enf Action Date: 01-29-2004
Enf Action Type: Notice of Violation (Water)
Enf Action Description: Notice of Violation Letter (Informal)
Enf Action Notes: Not reported
Enf Action Division: Water Boards
Enf Action Program: WDRMUNIOWT
Enf Action Source: CIWQS,

Site ID: 100381
Site Name: Bubbling Wells Elem 97-500135
Site Address: 67501 CAMINO CAMPANERO
Site City: DESERT HOT SPRINGS
Site Zip: 92262
Enf Action Date: 01-30-2001
Enf Action Type: Notice of Violation (Water)
Enf Action Description: Notice of Violation Letter (Informal)
Enf Action Notes: Not reported
Enf Action Division: Water Boards
Enf Action Program: WDRMUNIOWT
Enf Action Source: CIWQS,

Site ID: 100381
Site Name: Bubbling Wells Elem 97-500135
Site Address: 67501 CAMINO CAMPANERO
Site City: DESERT HOT SPRINGS
Site Zip: 92262
Enf Action Date: 02-01-2002
Enf Action Type: Notice of Violation (Water)
Enf Action Description: Notice of Violation Letter (Informal)
Enf Action Notes: Not reported
Enf Action Division: Water Boards
Enf Action Program: WDRMUNIOWT
Enf Action Source: CIWQS,

Site ID: 100381
Site Name: Bubbling Wells Elem 97-500135
Site Address: 67501 CAMINO CAMPANERO
Site City: DESERT HOT SPRINGS

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

BUBBLING WELLS ELEM 97-500135 (Continued)

S104586832

Site Zip: 92262
Enf Action Date: 02-04-2003
Enf Action Type: Notice of Violation (Water)
Enf Action Description: Notice of Violation Letter (Informal)
Enf Action Notes: Not reported
Enf Action Division: Water Boards
Enf Action Program: WDRMUNIOWT
Enf Action Source: CIWQS,

Site ID: 100381
Site Name: Bubbling Wells Elem 97-500135
Site Address: 67501 CAMINO CAMPANERO
Site City: DESERT HOT SPRINGS
Site Zip: 92262
Enf Action Date: 02-10-2004
Enf Action Type: Notice to Comply (Minor Violations)
Enf Action Description: Notice to Comply for Minor Violations
Enf Action Notes: Not reported
Enf Action Division: Water Boards
Enf Action Program: WDRMUNIOWT
Enf Action Source: CIWQS,

Site ID: 100381
Site Name: Bubbling Wells Elem 97-500135
Site Address: 67501 CAMINO CAMPANERO
Site City: DESERT HOT SPRINGS
Site Zip: 92262
Enf Action Date: 03-16-2009
Enf Action Type: Staff Enforcement Letter (Informal)
Enf Action Description: Staff Enforcement Letter (Informal)
Enf Action Notes: Not reported
Enf Action Division: Water Boards
Enf Action Program: WDRMUNIOWT
Enf Action Source: CIWQS,

Site ID: 100381
Site Name: Bubbling Wells Elem 97-500135
Site Address: 67501 CAMINO CAMPANERO
Site City: DESERT HOT SPRINGS
Site Zip: 92262
Enf Action Date: 03-20-2001
Enf Action Type: Staff Enforcement Letter (Informal)
Enf Action Description: Staff Enforcement Letter (Informal)
Enf Action Notes: Not reported
Enf Action Division: Water Boards
Enf Action Program: WDRMUNIOWT
Enf Action Source: CIWQS,

Site ID: 100381
Site Name: Bubbling Wells Elem 97-500135
Site Address: 67501 CAMINO CAMPANERO
Site City: DESERT HOT SPRINGS
Site Zip: 92262
Enf Action Date: 05-07-2008
Enf Action Type: Staff Enforcement Letter (Informal)
Enf Action Description: Staff Enforcement Letter (Informal)
Enf Action Notes: Not reported

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

BUBBLING WELLS ELEM 97-500135 (Continued)

S104586832

Enf Action Division: Water Boards
Enf Action Program: WDRMUNIOWT
Enf Action Source: CIWQS,

Site ID: 100381
Site Name: Bubbling Wells Elem 97-500135
Site Address: 67501 CAMINO CAMPANERO
Site City: DESERT HOT SPRINGS
Site Zip: 92262
Enf Action Date: 07-24-2000
Enf Action Type: Staff Enforcement Letter (Informal)
Enf Action Description: Staff Enforcement Letter (Informal)
Enf Action Notes: Not reported
Enf Action Division: Water Boards
Enf Action Program: WDRMUNIOWT
Enf Action Source: CIWQS,

B5
SSE
< 1/8
0.107 mi.
563 ft.

ANITA SCHOLES
15500 BUBBLING WELLS ROAD
DESERT HOT SPRINGS, CA 92240

RCRA NonGen / NLR 1026814379
E MANIFEST CAC003126998

Site 1 of 2 in cluster B

Relative:
Lower

Actual:
885 ft.

RCRA Listings:
Date Form Received by Agency: 20210629
Handler Name: Anita Scholes
Handler Address: 15500 Bubbling Wells Road
Handler City,State,Zip: DESERT HOT SPRINGS, CA 92240
EPA ID: CAC003126998
Contact Name: ANITA SCHOLES
Contact Address: 15500 BUBBLING WELLS ROAD
Contact City,State,Zip: DESERT HOT SPRINGS, CA 92240
Contact Telephone: 909-545-7990
Contact Fax: Not reported
Contact Email: IAMANITAAHH@GMAIL.COM
Contact Title: Not reported
EPA Region: 09
Land Type: Not reported
Federal Waste Generator Description: Not a generator, verified
Non-Notifier: Not reported
Biennial Report Cycle: Not reported
Accessibility: Not reported
Active Site Indicator: Not reported
State District Owner: Not reported
State District: Not reported
Mailing Address: 15500 BUBBLING WELLS ROAD
Mailing City,State,Zip: DESERT HOT SPRINGS, CA 92240
Owner Name: Anita Scholes
Owner Type: Other
Operator Name: Anita Scholes
Operator Type: Other
Short-Term Generator Activity: No
Importer Activity: No
Mixed Waste Generator: No
Transporter Activity: No
Transfer Facility Activity: No
Recycler Activity with Storage: No

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

ANITA SCHOLES (Continued)

1026814379

Small Quantity On-Site Burner Exemption:	No
Smelting Melting and Refining Furnace Exemption:	No
Underground Injection Control:	No
Off-Site Waste Receipt:	No
Universal Waste Indicator:	No
Universal Waste Destination Facility:	No
Federal Universal Waste:	No
Active Site State-Reg Handler:	---
Federal Facility Indicator:	Not reported
Hazardous Secondary Material Indicator:	N
Sub-Part K Indicator:	Not reported
2018 GPRA Permit Baseline:	Not on the Baseline
2018 GPRA Renewals Baseline:	Not on the Baseline
202 GPRA Corrective Action Baseline:	No
Subject to Corrective Action Universe:	No
Non-TSDFs Where RCRA CA has Been Imposed Universe:	No
Corrective Action Priority Ranking:	No NCAPS ranking
Environmental Control Indicator:	No
Institutional Control Indicator:	No
Human Exposure Controls Indicator:	N/A
Groundwater Controls Indicator:	N/A
Significant Non-Complier Universe:	No
Unaddressed Significant Non-Complier Universe:	No
Addressed Significant Non-Complier Universe:	No
Significant Non-Complier With a Compliance Schedule Universe:	No
Financial Assurance Required:	Not reported
Handler Date of Last Change:	20210630
Recognized Trader-Importer:	No
Recognized Trader-Exporter:	No
Importer of Spent Lead Acid Batteries:	No
Exporter of Spent Lead Acid Batteries:	No
Recycler Activity Without Storage:	No
Manifest Broker:	No
Sub-Part P Indicator:	No

Handler - Owner Operator:

Owner/Operator Indicator:	Operator
Owner/Operator Name:	ANITA SCHOLES
Legal Status:	Other
Date Became Current:	Not reported
Date Ended Current:	Not reported
Owner/Operator Address:	15500 BUBBLING WELLS ROAD
Owner/Operator City,State,Zip:	DESERT HOT SPRINGS, CA 92240
Owner/Operator Telephone:	909-545-7990
Owner/Operator Telephone Ext:	Not reported
Owner/Operator Fax:	Not reported
Owner/Operator Email:	Not reported

Owner/Operator Indicator:	Owner
Owner/Operator Name:	ANITA SCHOLES
Legal Status:	Other
Date Became Current:	Not reported
Date Ended Current:	Not reported
Owner/Operator Address:	15500 BUBBLING WELLS ROAD
Owner/Operator City,State,Zip:	DESERT HOT SPRINGS, CA 92240
Owner/Operator Telephone:	909-545-7990

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

ANITA SCHOLES (Continued)

1026814379

Owner/Operator Telephone Ext: Not reported
Owner/Operator Fax: Not reported
Owner/Operator Email: Not reported

Historic Generators:

Receive Date: 20210629
Handler Name: ANITA SCHOLES
Federal Waste Generator Description: Not a generator, verified
State District Owner: Not reported
Large Quantity Handler of Universal Waste: No
Recognized Trader Importer: No
Recognized Trader Exporter: No
Spent Lead Acid Battery Importer: No
Spent Lead Acid Battery Exporter: No
Current Record: Yes
Non Storage Recycler Activity: No
Electronic Manifest Broker: No

List of NAICS Codes and Descriptions:

NAICS Code: 56299
NAICS Description: All Other Waste Management Services

Facility Has Received Notices of Violations:

Violations: No Violations Found

Evaluation Action Summary:

Evaluations: No Evaluations Found

E MANIFEST:

Manifest Tracking Number: 022172711JJK
Last Updated Date: 20210803
Shipped Date: 20210702
Received Date: 20210720
Manifest Status: Signed
Submission Type: DataImage5Copy
Origin Type: Web
Generator EPA ID: CAC003126998
Generator Name: Anita Scholes
Generator Location Street Number: Not reported
Generator Location Street 1: 15500 BUBBLING WELLS ROAD
Generator Location Street 2: SPACE 161
Generator Location City: DESERT HOT SPRINGS
Generator Location State: CA
Generator Location Zip: 92240
Generator Mail Street Number: Not reported
Generator Mail Street 1: 15500 BUBBLING WELLS ROAD
Generator Mail Street 2: SPACE 161
Generator Mail City: DESERT HOT SPRINGS
Generator Mail Zip: 92240
Generator Mail State: CA
Generator Contact Company Name: Not reported
Designated Facility EPA ID: AZR000520882
Designated Facility Name: La Paz County Landfill
Designated Facility Mail Street Number: Not reported

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

ANITA SCHOLLES (Continued)

1026814379

Designated Facility Mail Street 1:	Not reported
Designated Facility Mail Street 2:	26999 HIGHWAY 95
Designated Facility Mail City:	PARKER
Designated Facility Mail Zip:	85344
Designated Facility Mail State:	AZ
Designated Facility Location Street Number:	Not reported
Designated Facility Location Street 1:	26999 HIGHWAY 95
Designated Facility Location Street 2:	Not reported
Designated Facility Location City:	PARKER
Designated Facility Location Zip:	85344
Designated Facility Location State:	AZ
Designated Facility Contact Company Name:	Not reported
Manifest Residue Indicator:	N
Rejection Indicator:	N

State Waste:

Manifest Tracking Number:	022172711JJK
Waste Line Number:	1
State Waste Code Owner:	CA
State Waste Code:	151
State Waste:	Asbestos-containing waste

Transporter:

Manifest Tracking Number:	022172711JJK
Transporter Line Number:	1
Transporter EPA ID:	CAL000160111
Transporter Name:	Alliance Environmental Group

Manifest Tracking Number:	022172711JJK
Transporter Line Number:	2
Transporter EPA ID:	CAR000049064
Transporter Name:	E C T I

Manifest Tracking Number:	022172711JJK
Transporter Line Number:	3
Transporter EPA ID:	CAR000217000
Transporter Name:	La Chiquita Trucking

Waste Line:

Manifest Tracking Number:	022172711JJK
Waste Line Number:	1
U.S. DOT Hazardous Indicator:	Y
U.S. DOT ID Number:	NA2212
U.S. DOT Description:	Rq Na2212, Asbestos, 9, Pgiii
Non-Hazardous Waste Description:	Not reported
Number of Containers:	12
Container Type Code:	BA
Container Type Description:	Burlap, cloth, paper, or plastic bags
Waste Quantity:	1
Quantity Unit of Measure Code:	Y
Quantity Unit of Measure Description:	Cubic Yards
Waste Quantity, in Tons:	0.84
Acute Waste Quantity, in Tons:	0
Non-Acute Waste Quantity, in Tons:	0.84
Waste Quantity, in Kilograms:	761.9052
Acute Waste Quantity, in Kilograms:	0

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

ANITA SCHOLES (Continued)

1026814379

Non-Acute Waste Quantity, in Kilograms:	761.9052
Management Method Code:	H132
Management Method Description:	LANDFILL (WITH PRIOR TREATMENT AND/OR STABILIZATION)
Waste Residue Indicator:	N
Quantity Discrepancy Indicator:	N
Waste Type Discrepancy Indicator:	N
Waste Density:	Not reported
Waste Density Unit of Measure Code:	Not reported
Waste Density Unit of Measure Description:	Not reported
Form Code:	Not reported
Form Code Description:	Not reported
Source Code:	Not reported
Source Code Description:	Not reported
Waste Minimization Code:	Not reported
Waste Minimization Code Description:	Not reported
Consent Number:	Not reported
EPA Waste Indicator:	N

B6 15500 BUBBLING WELLS RD
SSE 15500 BUBBLING WELLS RD
< 1/8 DESERT HOT SPRINGS, CA 92240
0.107 mi.
563 ft. Site 2 of 2 in cluster B

RCRA NonGen / NLR 1025846224
E MANIFEST CAC003026000

Relative:
Lower

RCRA Listings:

Actual:
885 ft.

Date Form Received by Agency:	20190726
Handler Name:	15500 Bubbling Wells Rd
Handler Address:	15500 Bubbling Wells Rd
Handler City,State,Zip:	DESERT HOT SPRINGS, CA 92240-9031
EPA ID:	CAC003026000
Contact Name:	CONNIE BROWN
Contact Address:	15500 BUBBLING WELLS RD
Contact City,State,Zip:	DESERT HOT SPRINGS, CA 92240-9031
Contact Telephone:	503-260-9172
Contact Fax:	Not reported
Contact Email:	TAMMYHURLEY@ALLIANCE-ENVIRO.COM
Contact Title:	Not reported
EPA Region:	09
Land Type:	Not reported
Federal Waste Generator Description:	Not a generator, verified
Non-Notifier:	Not reported
Biennial Report Cycle:	Not reported
Accessibility:	Not reported
Active Site Indicator:	Not reported
State District Owner:	Not reported
State District:	Not reported
Mailing Address:	15500 BUBBLING WELLS RD
Mailing City,State,Zip:	DESERT HOT SPRINGS, CA 92240-9031
Owner Name:	Connie Brown
Owner Type:	Other
Operator Name:	Connie Brown
Operator Type:	Other
Short-Term Generator Activity:	No
Importer Activity:	No
Mixed Waste Generator:	No
Transporter Activity:	No
Transfer Facility Activity:	No
Recycler Activity with Storage:	No

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

15500 BUBBLING WELLS RD (Continued)

1025846224

Small Quantity On-Site Burner Exemption:	No
Smelting Melting and Refining Furnace Exemption:	No
Underground Injection Control:	No
Off-Site Waste Receipt:	No
Universal Waste Indicator:	No
Universal Waste Destination Facility:	No
Federal Universal Waste:	No
Active Site State-Reg Handler:	---
Federal Facility Indicator:	Not reported
Hazardous Secondary Material Indicator:	N
Sub-Part K Indicator:	Not reported
2018 GPRA Permit Baseline:	Not on the Baseline
2018 GPRA Renewals Baseline:	Not on the Baseline
202 GPRA Corrective Action Baseline:	No
Subject to Corrective Action Universe:	No
Non-TSDFs Where RCRA CA has Been Imposed Universe:	No
Corrective Action Priority Ranking:	No NCAPS ranking
Environmental Control Indicator:	No
Institutional Control Indicator:	No
Human Exposure Controls Indicator:	N/A
Groundwater Controls Indicator:	N/A
Significant Non-Complier Universe:	No
Unaddressed Significant Non-Complier Universe:	No
Addressed Significant Non-Complier Universe:	No
Significant Non-Complier With a Compliance Schedule Universe:	No
Financial Assurance Required:	Not reported
Handler Date of Last Change:	20241211
Recognized Trader-Importer:	No
Recognized Trader-Exporter:	No
Importer of Spent Lead Acid Batteries:	No
Exporter of Spent Lead Acid Batteries:	No
Recycler Activity Without Storage:	No
Manifest Broker:	No
Sub-Part P Indicator:	No

Handler - Owner Operator:

Owner/Operator Indicator:	Operator
Owner/Operator Name: CONNIE BROWN	
Legal Status:	Other
Date Became Current:	Not reported
Date Ended Current:	Not reported
Owner/Operator Address:	15500 BUBBLING WELLS RD
Owner/Operator City,State,Zip:	DESERT HOT SPRINGS, CA 92240-9031
Owner/Operator Telephone:	503-260-9172
Owner/Operator Telephone Ext:	Not reported
Owner/Operator Fax:	Not reported
Owner/Operator Email:	Not reported

Owner/Operator Indicator:	Owner
Owner/Operator Name: CONNIE BROWN	
Legal Status:	Other
Date Became Current:	Not reported
Date Ended Current:	Not reported
Owner/Operator Address:	15500 BUBBLING WELLS RD
Owner/Operator City,State,Zip:	DESERT HOT SPRINGS, CA 92240-9031
Owner/Operator Telephone:	503-260-9172

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

15500 BUBBLING WELLS RD (Continued)

1025846224

Owner/Operator Telephone Ext: Not reported
Owner/Operator Fax: Not reported
Owner/Operator Email: Not reported

Historic Generators:

Receive Date: 20190726
Handler Name: 15500 BUBBLING WELLS RD
Federal Waste Generator Description: Not a generator, verified
State District Owner: Not reported
Large Quantity Handler of Universal Waste: No
Recognized Trader Importer: No
Recognized Trader Exporter: No
Spent Lead Acid Battery Importer: No
Spent Lead Acid Battery Exporter: No
Current Record: Yes
Non Storage Recycler Activity: No
Electronic Manifest Broker: No

List of NAICS Codes and Descriptions:

NAICS Code: 56299
NAICS Description: All Other Waste Management Services

Facility Has Received Notices of Violations:

Violations: No Violations Found

Evaluation Action Summary:

Evaluations: No Evaluations Found

E MANIFEST:

Manifest Tracking Number: 019651703JJK
Last Updated Date: 20190903
Shipped Date: 20190727
Received Date: 20190805
Manifest Status: Signed
Submission Type: DataImage5Copy
Origin Type: Web
Generator EPA ID: CAC003026000
Generator Name: Connie Brown
Generator Location Street Number: Not reported
Generator Location Street 1: 15500 BUBBLING WELLS RD
Generator Location Street 2: #55
Generator Location City: DESERT HOT SPRINGS
Generator Location State: CA
Generator Location Zip: 92240-9031
Generator Mail Street Number: Not reported
Generator Mail Street 1: 15500 BUBBLING WELLS RD
Generator Mail Street 2: #55
Generator Mail City: DESERT HOT SPRINGS
Generator Mail Zip: 92240-9031
Generator Mail State: CA
Generator Contact Company Name: Not reported
Designated Facility EPA ID: AZR000520882
Designated Facility Name: La Paz County Regional Landfill
Designated Facility Mail Street Number: Not reported

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

15500 BUBBLING WELLS RD (Continued)

1025846224

Designated Facility Mail Street 1: MILE POST 128
Designated Facility Mail Street 2: 26999 HIGHWAY 95
Designated Facility Mail City: PARKER
Designated Facility Mail Zip: 85344
Designated Facility Mail State: AZ
Designated Facility Location Street Number: Not reported
Designated Facility Location Street 1: 26999 HIGHWAY 95
Designated Facility Location Street 2: Not reported
Designated Facility Location City: PARKER
Designated Facility Location Zip: 85344
Designated Facility Location State: AZ
Designated Facility Contact Company Name: Not reported
Manifest Residue Indicator: N
Rejection Indicator: N

State Waste:

Manifest Tracking Number: 019651703JJK
Waste Line Number: 1
State Waste Code Owner: CA
State Waste Code: 151
State Waste: Asbestos-containing waste

Transporter:

Manifest Tracking Number: 019651703JJK
Transporter Line Number: 1
Transporter EPA ID: CAL000160111
Transporter Name: Alliance Environmental Group Llc

Manifest Tracking Number: 019651703JJK
Transporter Line Number: 2
Transporter EPA ID: CAR000049064
Transporter Name: E C T I

Waste Line:

Manifest Tracking Number: 019651703JJK
Waste Line Number: 1
U.S. DOT Hazardous Indicator: Y
U.S. DOT ID Number: NA2212
U.S. DOT Description: Rq Na2212 Asbestos,9, Pgiii
Non-Hazardous Waste Description: Not reported
Number of Containers: 2
Container Type Code: BA
Container Type Description: Burlap, cloth, paper, or plastic bags
Waste Quantity: 1
Quantity Unit of Measure Code: Y
Quantity Unit of Measure Description: Cubic Yards
Waste Quantity, in Tons: 0.84
Acute Waste Quantity, in Tons: 0
Non-Acute Waste Quantity, in Tons: 0.84
Waste Quantity, in Kilograms: 761.9052
Acute Waste Quantity, in Kilograms: 0
Non-Acute Waste Quantity, in Kilograms: 761.9052
Management Method Code: H132
Management Method Description: LANDFILL (WITH PRIOR TREATMENT AND/OR STABILIZATION)
Waste Residue Indicator: N
Quantity Discrepancy Indicator: N

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

15500 BUBBLING WELLS RD (Continued)

1025846224

Waste Type Discrepancy Indicator:	N
Waste Density:	Not reported
Waste Density Unit of Measure Code:	Not reported
Waste Density Unit of Measure Description:	Not reported
Form Code:	Not reported
Form Code Description:	Not reported
Source Code:	Not reported
Source Code Description:	Not reported
Waste Minimization Code:	Not reported
Waste Minimization Code Description:	Not reported
Consent Number:	Not reported
EPA Waste Indicator:	N

Count: 1 records.

ORPHAN SUMMARY

City	EDR ID	Site Name	Site Address	Zip	Database(s)
DESERT HOT SPRINGS	S106388941	THRIFTY BEST SEVICES	65350 SAN JACINTO	92240	CPS-SLIC

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

To maintain currency of the following federal and state databases, EDR contacts the appropriate governmental agency on a monthly or quarterly basis, as required.

Number of Days to Update: Provides confirmation that EDR is reporting records that have been updated within 90 days from the date the government agency made the information available to the public.

STANDARD ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS

Lists of Federal NPL (Superfund) sites

NPL: National Priority List

National Priorities List (Superfund). The NPL is a subset of CERCLIS and identifies over 1,200 sites for priority cleanup under the Superfund Program. NPL sites may encompass relatively large areas. As such, EDR provides polygon coverage for over 1,000 NPL site boundaries produced by EPA's Environmental Photographic Interpretation Center (EPIC) and regional EPA offices.

Date of Government Version: 12/19/2024	Source: EPA
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/02/2025	Telephone: N/A
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/21/2025	Last EDR Contact: 03/03/2025
Number of Days to Update: 19	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/07/2025
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

NPL Site Boundaries

Sources:

EPA's Environmental Photographic Interpretation Center (EPIC)
Telephone: 202-564-7333

EPA Region 1
Telephone 617-918-1143

EPA Region 6
Telephone: 214-655-6659

EPA Region 3
Telephone 215-814-5418

EPA Region 7
Telephone: 913-551-7247

EPA Region 4
Telephone 404-562-8033

EPA Region 8
Telephone: 303-312-6774

EPA Region 5
Telephone 312-886-6686

EPA Region 9
Telephone: 415-947-4246

EPA Region 10
Telephone 206-553-8665

Proposed NPL: Proposed National Priority List Sites

A site that has been proposed for listing on the National Priorities List through the issuance of a proposed rule in the Federal Register. EPA then accepts public comments on the site, responds to the comments, and places on the NPL those sites that continue to meet the requirements for listing.

Date of Government Version: 12/19/2024	Source: EPA
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/02/2025	Telephone: N/A
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/21/2025	Last EDR Contact: 03/03/2025
Number of Days to Update: 19	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/07/2025
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

NPL LIENS: Federal Superfund Liens

Federal Superfund Liens. Under the authority granted the USEPA by CERCLA of 1980, the USEPA has the authority to file liens against real property in order to recover remedial action expenditures or when the property owner received notification of potential liability. USEPA compiles a listing of filed notices of Superfund Liens.

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Date of Government Version: 10/15/1991
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/02/1994
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/30/1994
Number of Days to Update: 56

Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-564-4267
Last EDR Contact: 08/15/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/28/2011
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

Lists of Federal Delisted NPL sites

Delisted NPL: National Priority List Deletions

The National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) establishes the criteria that the EPA uses to delete sites from the NPL. In accordance with 40 CFR 300.425(e), sites may be deleted from the NPL where no further response is appropriate.

Date of Government Version: 12/19/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/02/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/21/2025
Number of Days to Update: 19

Source: EPA
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 03/03/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/07/2025
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Lists of Federal sites subject to CERCLA removals and CERCLA orders

FEDERAL FACILITY: Federal Facility Site Information listing

A listing of National Priority List (NPL) and Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) sites found in the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Information System (CERCLIS) Database where EPA Federal Facilities Restoration and Reuse Office is involved in cleanup activities.

Date of Government Version: 11/20/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/18/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/20/2024
Number of Days to Update: 2

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 703-603-8704
Last EDR Contact: 12/18/2024
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/07/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

SEMS: Superfund Enterprise Management System

SEMS (Superfund Enterprise Management System) tracks hazardous waste sites, potentially hazardous waste sites, and remedial activities performed in support of EPA's Superfund Program across the United States. The list was formerly known as CERCLIS, renamed to SEMS by the EPA in 2015. The list contains data on potentially hazardous waste sites that have been reported to the USEPA by states, municipalities, private companies and private persons, pursuant to Section 103 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). This dataset also contains sites which are either proposed to or on the National Priorities List (NPL) and the sites which are in the screening and assessment phase for possible inclusion on the NPL.

Date of Government Version: 12/19/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/02/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/21/2025
Number of Days to Update: 19

Source: EPA
Telephone: 800-424-9346
Last EDR Contact: 03/03/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/21/2025
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Lists of Federal CERCLA sites with NFRAP

SEMS-ARCHIVE: Superfund Enterprise Management System Archive

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

SEMS-ARCHIVE (Superfund Enterprise Management System Archive) tracks sites that have no further interest under the Federal Superfund Program based on available information. The list was formerly known as the CERCLIS-NFRAP, renamed to SEMS ARCHIVE by the EPA in 2015. EPA may perform a minimal level of assessment work at a site while it is archived if site conditions change and/or new information becomes available. Archived sites have been removed and archived from the inventory of SEMS sites. Archived status indicates that, to the best of EPA's knowledge, assessment at a site has been completed and that EPA has determined no further steps will be taken to list the site on the National Priorities List (NPL), unless information indicates this decision was not appropriate or other considerations require a recommendation for listing at a later time. The decision does not necessarily mean that there is no hazard associated with a given site; it only means that, based upon available information, the location is not judged to be potential NPL site.

Date of Government Version: 12/19/2024	Source: EPA
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/02/2025	Telephone: 800-424-9346
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/21/2025	Last EDR Contact: 03/03/2025
Number of Days to Update: 19	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/21/2025
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Lists of Federal RCRA facilities undergoing Corrective Action

CORRACTS: Corrective Action Report

CORRACTS identifies hazardous waste handlers with RCRA corrective action activity.

Date of Government Version: 02/17/2025	Source: EPA
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/19/2025	Telephone: 800-424-9346
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/06/2025	Last EDR Contact: 02/19/2025
Number of Days to Update: 15	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/31/2025
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Lists of Federal RCRA TSD facilities

RCRA-TSDF: RCRA - Treatment, Storage and Disposal

RCRAInfo is EPA's comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. The database includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Transporters are individuals or entities that move hazardous waste from the generator offsite to a facility that can recycle, treat, store, or dispose of the waste. TSDFs treat, store, or dispose of the waste.

Date of Government Version: 02/17/2025	Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/19/2025	Telephone: (415) 495-8895
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/06/2025	Last EDR Contact: 02/19/2025
Number of Days to Update: 15	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/31/2025
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Lists of Federal RCRA generators

RCRA-LQG: RCRA - Large Quantity Generators

RCRAInfo is EPA's comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. The database includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Large quantity generators (LQGs) generate over 1,000 kilograms (kg) of hazardous waste, or over 1 kg of acutely hazardous waste per month.

Date of Government Version: 02/17/2025	Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/19/2025	Telephone: (415) 495-8895
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/06/2025	Last EDR Contact: 02/19/2025
Number of Days to Update: 15	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/31/2025
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

RCRA-SQG: RCRA - Small Quantity Generators

RCRAInfo is EPA's comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. The database includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Small quantity generators (SQGs) generate between 100 kg and 1,000 kg of hazardous waste per month.

Date of Government Version: 02/17/2025	Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/19/2025	Telephone: (415) 495-8895
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/06/2025	Last EDR Contact: 02/19/2025
Number of Days to Update: 15	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/31/2025
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

RCRA-VSQG: RCRA - Very Small Quantity Generators (Formerly Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generators)

RCRAInfo is EPA's comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. The database includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Very small quantity generators (VSQGs) generate less than 100 kg of hazardous waste, or less than 1 kg of acutely hazardous waste per month.

Date of Government Version: 02/17/2025	Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/19/2025	Telephone: (415) 495-8895
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/06/2025	Last EDR Contact: 02/19/2025
Number of Days to Update: 15	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/31/2025
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Federal institutional controls / engineering controls registries

LUCIS: Land Use Control Information System

LUCIS contains records of land use control information pertaining to the former Navy Base Realignment and Closure properties.

Date of Government Version: 11/11/2024	Source: Department of the Navy
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/25/2024	Telephone: 843-820-7326
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/18/2025	Last EDR Contact: 03/04/2025
Number of Days to Update: 85	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/19/2025
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

US ENG CONTROLS: Engineering Controls Sites List

A listing of sites with engineering controls in place. Engineering controls include various forms of caps, building foundations, liners, and treatment methods to create pathway elimination for regulated substances to enter environmental media or effect human health.

Date of Government Version: 11/04/2024	Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/15/2024	Telephone: 703-603-0695
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/11/2025	Last EDR Contact: 02/18/2025
Number of Days to Update: 88	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/02/2024
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

US INST CONTROLS: Institutional Controls Sites List

A listing of sites with institutional controls in place. Institutional controls include administrative measures, such as groundwater use restrictions, construction restrictions, property use restrictions, and post remediation care requirements intended to prevent exposure to contaminants remaining on site. Deed restrictions are generally required as part of the institutional controls.

Date of Government Version: 11/04/2024	Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/15/2024	Telephone: 703-603-0695
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/11/2025	Last EDR Contact: 02/18/2025
Number of Days to Update: 88	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/02/2025
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Federal ERNS list

ERNS: Emergency Response Notification System

Emergency Response Notification System. ERNS records and stores information on reported releases of oil and hazardous substances.

Date of Government Version: 12/03/2024

Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/11/2024

Date Made Active in Reports: 02/18/2025

Number of Days to Update: 69

Source: National Response Center, United States Coast Guard

Telephone: 202-267-2180

Last EDR Contact: 12/11/2024

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/31/2025

Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Lists of state- and tribal (Superfund) equivalent sites

RESPONSE: State Response Sites

Identifies confirmed release sites where DTSC is involved in remediation, either in a lead or oversight capacity.

These confirmed release sites are generally high-priority and high potential risk.

Date of Government Version: 10/21/2024

Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/22/2024

Date Made Active in Reports: 01/10/2025

Number of Days to Update: 80

Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control

Telephone: 916-323-3400

Last EDR Contact: 01/22/2025

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/05/2025

Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Lists of state- and tribal hazardous waste facilities

ENVIROSTOR: EnviroStor Database

The Department of Toxic Substances Control's (DTSC's) Site Mitigation and Brownfields Reuse Program's (SMBRP's) EnviroStor database identifies sites that have known contamination or sites for which there may be reasons to investigate further. The database includes the following site types: Federal Superfund sites (National Priorities List (NPL));

State Response, including Military Facilities and State Superfund; Voluntary Cleanup; and School sites. EnviroStor

provides similar information to the information that was available in CalSites, and provides additional site information,

including, but not limited to, identification of formerly-contaminated properties that have been released for

reuse, properties where environmental deed restrictions have been recorded to prevent inappropriate land uses,

and risk characterization information that is used to assess potential impacts to public health and the environment

at contaminated sites.

Date of Government Version: 10/21/2024

Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/22/2024

Date Made Active in Reports: 01/10/2025

Number of Days to Update: 80

Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control

Telephone: 916-323-3400

Last EDR Contact: 01/22/2025

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/05/2025

Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Lists of state and tribal landfills and solid waste disposal facilities

SWF/LF (SWIS): Solid Waste Information System

Active, Closed and Inactive Landfills. SWF/LF records typically contain an inventory of solid waste disposal

facilities or landfills. These may be active or inactive facilities or open dumps that failed to meet RCRA Section

4004 criteria for solid waste landfills or disposal sites.

Date of Government Version: 11/04/2024

Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/06/2024

Date Made Active in Reports: 01/31/2025

Number of Days to Update: 86

Source: Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery

Telephone: 916-341-6320

Last EDR Contact: 02/04/2025

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/19/2025

Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Lists of state and tribal leaking storage tanks

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

LUST REG 1: Active Toxic Site Investigation

Del Norte, Humboldt, Lake, Mendocino, Modoc, Siskiyou, Sonoma, Trinity counties. For more current information, please refer to the State Water Resources Control Board's LUST database.

Date of Government Version: 02/01/2001
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/28/2001
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/29/2001
Number of Days to Update: 29

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board North Coast (1)
Telephone: 707-570-3769
Last EDR Contact: 08/01/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/14/2011
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

LUST REG 2: Fuel Leak List

Leaking Underground Storage Tank locations. Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Napa, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Solano, Sonoma counties.

Date of Government Version: 09/30/2004
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/20/2004
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/19/2004
Number of Days to Update: 30

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board San Francisco Bay Region (2)
Telephone: 510-622-2433
Last EDR Contact: 09/19/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/02/2012
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

LUST REG 9: Leaking Underground Storage Tank Report

Orange, Riverside, San Diego counties. For more current information, please refer to the State Water Resources Control Board's LUST database.

Date of Government Version: 03/01/2001
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/23/2001
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/21/2001
Number of Days to Update: 28

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board San Diego Region (9)
Telephone: 858-637-5595
Last EDR Contact: 09/26/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/09/2012
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

LUST REG 4: Underground Storage Tank Leak List

Los Angeles, Ventura counties. For more current information, please refer to the State Water Resources Control Board's LUST database.

Date of Government Version: 09/07/2004
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/07/2004
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/12/2004
Number of Days to Update: 35

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board Los Angeles Region (4)
Telephone: 213-576-6710
Last EDR Contact: 09/06/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/19/2011
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

LUST REG 5: Leaking Underground Storage Tank Database

Leaking Underground Storage Tank locations. Alameda, Alpine, Amador, Butte, Colusa, Contra Costa, Calveras, El Dorado, Fresno, Glenn, Kern, Kings, Lake, Lassen, Madera, Mariposa, Merced, Modoc, Napa, Nevada, Placer, Plumas, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Shasta, Solano, Stanislaus, Sutter, Tehama, Tulare, Tuolumne, Yolo, Yuba counties.

Date of Government Version: 07/01/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/22/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/31/2008
Number of Days to Update: 9

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board Central Valley Region (5)
Telephone: 916-464-4834
Last EDR Contact: 07/01/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/17/2011
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

LUST REG 7: Leaking Underground Storage Tank Case Listing

Leaking Underground Storage Tank locations. Imperial, Riverside, San Diego, Santa Barbara counties.

Date of Government Version: 02/26/2004
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/26/2004
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/24/2004
Number of Days to Update: 27

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board Colorado River Basin Region (7)
Telephone: 760-776-8943
Last EDR Contact: 08/01/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/14/2011
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

LUST REG 8: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

California Regional Water Quality Control Board Santa Ana Region (8). For more current information, please refer to the State Water Resources Control Board's LUST database.

Date of Government Version: 02/14/2005	Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board Santa Ana Region (8)
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/15/2005	Telephone: 909-782-4496
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/28/2005	Last EDR Contact: 08/15/2011
Number of Days to Update: 41	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/28/2011
	Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

LUST REG 6V: Leaking Underground Storage Tank Case Listing

Leaking Underground Storage Tank locations. Inyo, Kern, Los Angeles, Mono, San Bernardino counties.

Date of Government Version: 06/07/2005	Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board Victorville Branch Office (6)
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/07/2005	Telephone: 760-241-7365
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/29/2005	Last EDR Contact: 09/12/2011
Number of Days to Update: 22	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/26/2011
	Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

LUST: Leaking Underground Fuel Tank Report (GEOTRACKER)

Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) Sites included in GeoTracker. GeoTracker is the Water Boards data management system for sites that impact, or have the potential to impact, water quality in California, with emphasis on groundwater.

Date of Government Version: 02/24/2025	Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/24/2025	Telephone: see region list
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/26/2025	Last EDR Contact: 02/24/2025
Number of Days to Update: 2	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/16/2025
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

LUST REG 6L: Leaking Underground Storage Tank Case Listing

For more current information, please refer to the State Water Resources Control Board's LUST database.

Date of Government Version: 09/09/2003	Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board Lahontan Region (6)
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/10/2003	Telephone: 530-542-5572
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/07/2003	Last EDR Contact: 09/12/2011
Number of Days to Update: 27	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/26/2011
	Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

LUST REG 3: Leaking Underground Storage Tank Database

Leaking Underground Storage Tank locations. Monterey, San Benito, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz counties.

Date of Government Version: 05/19/2003	Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board Central Coast Region (3)
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/19/2003	Telephone: 805-542-4786
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/02/2003	Last EDR Contact: 07/18/2011
Number of Days to Update: 14	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/31/2011
	Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

INDIAN LUST R10: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

LUSTs on Indian land in Alaska, Idaho, Oregon and Washington.

Date of Government Version: 05/07/2024	Source: EPA Region 10
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/30/2024	Telephone: 206-553-2857
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/28/2024	Last EDR Contact: 01/16/2025
Number of Days to Update: 90	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/28/2025
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN LUST R4: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

LUSTs on Indian land in Florida, Mississippi and North Carolina.

Date of Government Version: 05/07/2024	Source: EPA Region 4
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/30/2024	Telephone: 404-562-8677
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/28/2024	Last EDR Contact: 01/16/2025
Number of Days to Update: 90	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/28/2025
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

INDIAN LUST R6: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
LUSTs on Indian land in New Mexico and Oklahoma.

Date of Government Version: 05/07/2024	Source: EPA Region 6
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/30/2024	Telephone: 214-665-6597
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/28/2024	Last EDR Contact: 01/16/2025
Number of Days to Update: 90	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/28/2025
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN LUST R5: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
Leaking underground storage tanks located on Indian Land in Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin.

Date of Government Version: 04/11/2024	Source: EPA, Region 5
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/30/2024	Telephone: 312-886-7439
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/28/2024	Last EDR Contact: 01/16/2025
Number of Days to Update: 90	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/28/2025
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN LUST R9: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
LUSTs on Indian land in Arizona, California, New Mexico and Nevada

Date of Government Version: 05/07/2024	Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/30/2024	Telephone: 415-972-3372
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/28/2024	Last EDR Contact: 01/16/2025
Number of Days to Update: 90	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/28/2025
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN LUST R7: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
LUSTs on Indian land in Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska

Date of Government Version: 05/07/2024	Source: EPA Region 7
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/30/2024	Telephone: 913-551-7003
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/28/2024	Last EDR Contact: 01/16/2025
Number of Days to Update: 90	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/28/2025
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN LUST R8: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
LUSTs on Indian land in Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah and Wyoming.

Date of Government Version: 05/07/2024	Source: EPA Region 8
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/30/2024	Telephone: 303-312-6271
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/28/2024	Last EDR Contact: 01/16/2025
Number of Days to Update: 90	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/28/2025
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN LUST R1: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
A listing of leaking underground storage tank locations on Indian Land.

Date of Government Version: 05/07/2024	Source: EPA Region 1
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/30/2024	Telephone: 617-918-1313
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/28/2024	Last EDR Contact: 01/16/2025
Number of Days to Update: 90	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/28/2025
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

CPS-SLIC: Statewide SLIC Cases (GEOTRACKER)

Cleanup Program Sites (CPS; also known as Site Cleanups [SC] and formerly known as Spills, Leaks, Investigations, and Cleanups [SLIC] sites) included in GeoTracker. GeoTracker is the Water Boards data management system for sites that impact, or have the potential to impact, water quality in California, with emphasis on groundwater.

Date of Government Version: 02/24/2025	Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/24/2025	Telephone: 866-480-1028
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/26/2025	Last EDR Contact: 02/24/2025
Number of Days to Update: 2	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/16/2025
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

SLIC REG 1: Active Toxic Site Investigations

The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations and Cleanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.

Date of Government Version: 04/03/2003
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/07/2003
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/25/2003
Number of Days to Update: 18

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board, North Coast Region (1)
Telephone: 707-576-2220
Last EDR Contact: 08/01/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/14/2011
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

SLIC REG 2: Spills, Leaks, Investigation & Cleanup Cost Recovery Listing

The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations and Cleanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.

Date of Government Version: 09/30/2004
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/20/2004
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/19/2004
Number of Days to Update: 30

Source: Regional Water Quality Control Board San Francisco Bay Region (2)
Telephone: 510-286-0457
Last EDR Contact: 09/19/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/02/2012
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

SLIC REG 3: Spills, Leaks, Investigation & Cleanup Cost Recovery Listing

The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations and Cleanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.

Date of Government Version: 05/18/2006
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/18/2006
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/15/2006
Number of Days to Update: 28

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board Central Coast Region (3)
Telephone: 805-549-3147
Last EDR Contact: 07/18/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/31/2011
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

SLIC REG 4: Spills, Leaks, Investigation & Cleanup Cost Recovery Listing

The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations and Cleanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.

Date of Government Version: 11/17/2004
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/18/2004
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/04/2005
Number of Days to Update: 47

Source: Region Water Quality Control Board Los Angeles Region (4)
Telephone: 213-576-6600
Last EDR Contact: 07/01/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/17/2011
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

SLIC REG 5: Spills, Leaks, Investigation & Cleanup Cost Recovery Listing

The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations and Cleanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.

Date of Government Version: 04/01/2005
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/05/2005
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/21/2005
Number of Days to Update: 16

Source: Regional Water Quality Control Board Central Valley Region (5)
Telephone: 916-464-3291
Last EDR Contact: 09/12/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/26/2011
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

SLIC REG 6V: Spills, Leaks, Investigation & Cleanup Cost Recovery Listing

The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations and Cleanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.

Date of Government Version: 05/24/2005
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/25/2005
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/16/2005
Number of Days to Update: 22

Source: Regional Water Quality Control Board, Victorville Branch
Telephone: 619-241-6583
Last EDR Contact: 08/15/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/28/2011
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

SLIC REG 6L: SLIC Sites

The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations and Cleanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.

Date of Government Version: 09/07/2004
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/07/2004
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/12/2004
Number of Days to Update: 35

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Lahontan Region
Telephone: 530-542-5574
Last EDR Contact: 08/15/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/28/2011
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

SLIC REG 7: SLIC List

The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations and Cleanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.

Date of Government Version: 11/24/2004
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/29/2004
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/04/2005
Number of Days to Update: 36

Source: California Regional Quality Control Board, Colorado River Basin Region
Telephone: 760-346-7491
Last EDR Contact: 08/01/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/14/2011
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

SLIC REG 8: Spills, Leaks, Investigation & Cleanup Cost Recovery Listing

The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations and Cleanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.

Date of Government Version: 04/03/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/03/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/14/2008
Number of Days to Update: 11

Source: California Region Water Quality Control Board Santa Ana Region (8)
Telephone: 951-782-3298
Last EDR Contact: 09/12/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/26/2011
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

SLIC REG 9: Spills, Leaks, Investigation & Cleanup Cost Recovery Listing

The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations and Cleanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.

Date of Government Version: 09/10/2007
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/11/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/28/2007
Number of Days to Update: 17

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board San Diego Region (9)
Telephone: 858-467-2980
Last EDR Contact: 08/08/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/21/2011
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

Lists of state and tribal registered storage tanks

FEMA UST: Underground Storage Tank Listing

A listing of all FEMA owned underground storage tanks.

Date of Government Version: 08/12/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/30/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/14/2025
Number of Days to Update: 76

Source: FEMA
Telephone: 202-646-5797
Last EDR Contact: 12/23/2024
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/14/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

UST CLOSURE: Proposed Closure of Underground Storage Tank (UST) Cases

UST cases that are being considered for closure by either the State Water Resources Control Board or the Executive Director have been posted for a 60-day public comment period. UST Case Closures being proposed for consideration by the State Water Resources Control Board. These are primarily UST cases that meet closure criteria under the decisional framework in State Water Board Resolution No. 92-49 and other Board orders. UST Case Closures proposed for consideration by the Executive Director pursuant to State Water Board Resolution No. 2012-0061. These are cases that meet the criteria of the Low-Threat UST Case Closure Policy. UST Case Closure Review Denials and Approved Orders.

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Date of Government Version: 11/25/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/03/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/07/2025
Number of Days to Update: 35

Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: 916-327-7844
Last EDR Contact: 03/04/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/16/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

MILITARY UST SITES: Military UST Sites (GEOTRACKER)

Military ust sites

Date of Government Version: 02/24/2025
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/24/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/26/2025
Number of Days to Update: 2

Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: 866-480-1028
Last EDR Contact: 02/24/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/16/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

UST: Active UST Facilities

Active UST facilities gathered from the local regulatory agencies

Date of Government Version: 11/26/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/26/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/20/2025
Number of Days to Update: 86

Source: SWRCB
Telephone: 916-341-5851
Last EDR Contact: 03/04/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/16/2025
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

AST: Aboveground Petroleum Storage Tank Facilities

A listing of aboveground storage tank petroleum storage tank locations.

Date of Government Version: 07/06/2016
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/12/2016
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/19/2016
Number of Days to Update: 69

Source: California Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 916-327-5092
Last EDR Contact: 03/05/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/23/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN UST R7: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

The Indian Underground Storage Tank (UST) database provides information about underground storage tanks on Indian land in EPA Region 7 (Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and 9 Tribal Nations).

Date of Government Version: 05/14/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/30/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/28/2024
Number of Days to Update: 90

Source: EPA Region 7
Telephone: 913-551-7003
Last EDR Contact: 01/16/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/28/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN UST R1: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

The Indian Underground Storage Tank (UST) database provides information about underground storage tanks on Indian land in EPA Region 1 (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont and ten Tribal Nations).

Date of Government Version: 05/14/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/30/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/28/2024
Number of Days to Update: 90

Source: EPA, Region 1
Telephone: 617-918-1313
Last EDR Contact: 01/16/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/28/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN UST R5: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

The Indian Underground Storage Tank (UST) database provides information about underground storage tanks on Indian land in EPA Region 5 (Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin and Tribal Nations).

Date of Government Version: 04/11/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/30/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/28/2024
Number of Days to Update: 90

Source: EPA Region 5
Telephone: 312-886-6136
Last EDR Contact: 01/16/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/28/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

INDIAN UST R10: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

The Indian Underground Storage Tank (UST) database provides information about underground storage tanks on Indian land in EPA Region 10 (Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, and Tribal Nations).

Date of Government Version: 05/14/2024	Source: EPA Region 10
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/30/2024	Telephone: 206-553-2857
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/28/2024	Last EDR Contact: 01/16/2025
Number of Days to Update: 90	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/28/2025
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN UST R6: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

The Indian Underground Storage Tank (UST) database provides information about underground storage tanks on Indian land in EPA Region 6 (Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Texas and 65 Tribes).

Date of Government Version: 05/14/2024	Source: EPA Region 6
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/30/2024	Telephone: 214-665-7591
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/28/2024	Last EDR Contact: 01/16/2025
Number of Days to Update: 90	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/28/2025
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN UST R4: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

The Indian Underground Storage Tank (UST) database provides information about underground storage tanks on Indian land in EPA Region 4 (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Tribal Nations)

Date of Government Version: 05/14/2024	Source: EPA Region 4
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/30/2024	Telephone: 404-562-9424
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/28/2024	Last EDR Contact: 01/16/2025
Number of Days to Update: 90	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/29/2024
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN UST R9: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

The Indian Underground Storage Tank (UST) database provides information about underground storage tanks on Indian land in EPA Region 9 (Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada, the Pacific Islands, and Tribal Nations).

Date of Government Version: 05/14/2024	Source: EPA Region 9
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/30/2024	Telephone: 415-972-3368
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/28/2024	Last EDR Contact: 01/16/2025
Number of Days to Update: 90	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/28/2025
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN UST R8: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

The Indian Underground Storage Tank (UST) database provides information about underground storage tanks on Indian land in EPA Region 8 (Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming and 27 Tribal Nations).

Date of Government Version: 05/14/2024	Source: EPA Region 8
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/30/2024	Telephone: 303-312-6137
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/28/2024	Last EDR Contact: 01/16/2025
Number of Days to Update: 90	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/28/2025
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

Lists of state and tribal voluntary cleanup sites

VCP: Voluntary Cleanup Program Properties

Contains low threat level properties with either confirmed or unconfirmed releases and the project proponents have request that DTSC oversee investigation and/or cleanup activities and have agreed to provide coverage for DTSC's costs.

Date of Government Version: 10/21/2024	Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/22/2024	Telephone: 916-323-3400
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/10/2025	Last EDR Contact: 01/22/2025
Number of Days to Update: 80	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/05/2025
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

INDIAN VCP R1: Voluntary Cleanup Priority Listing

A listing of voluntary cleanup priority sites located on Indian Land located in Region 1.

Date of Government Version: 07/27/2015	Source: EPA, Region 1
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/29/2015	Telephone: 617-918-1102
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/18/2016	Last EDR Contact: 03/12/2025
Number of Days to Update: 142	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/30/2025
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN VCP R7: Voluntary Cleanup Priority Listing

A listing of voluntary cleanup priority sites located on Indian Land located in Region 7.

Date of Government Version: 03/20/2008	Source: EPA, Region 7
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/22/2008	Telephone: 913-551-7365
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/19/2008	Last EDR Contact: 07/08/2021
Number of Days to Update: 27	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/20/2009
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

Lists of state and tribal brownfield sites

BROWNFIELDS: Considered Brownfields Sites Listing

A listing of sites the SWRCB considers to be Brownfields since these are sites have come to them through the MOA Process.

Date of Government Version: 12/11/2024	Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/11/2024	Telephone: 916-323-7905
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/03/2025	Last EDR Contact: 12/11/2024
Number of Days to Update: 82	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/31/2025
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS

Local Brownfield lists

US BROWNFIELDS: A Listing of Brownfields Sites

Brownfields are real property, the expansion, redevelopment, or reuse of which may be complicated by the presence or potential presence of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant. Cleaning up and reinvesting in these properties takes development pressures off of undeveloped, open land, and both improves and protects the environment. Assessment, Cleanup and Redevelopment Exchange System (ACRES) stores information reported by EPA Brownfields grant recipients on brownfields properties assessed or cleaned up with grant funding as well as information on Targeted Brownfields Assessments performed by EPA Regions. A listing of ACRES Brownfield sites is obtained from Cleanups in My Community. Cleanups in My Community provides information on Brownfields properties for which information is reported back to EPA, as well as areas served by Brownfields grant programs.

Date of Government Version: 09/09/2024	Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/11/2024	Telephone: 202-566-2777
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/06/2024	Last EDR Contact: 03/12/2025
Number of Days to Update: 86	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/23/2025
	Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

Local Lists of Landfill / Solid Waste Disposal Sites

WMUDS/SWAT: Waste Management Unit Database

Waste Management Unit Database System. WMUDS is used by the State Water Resources Control Board staff and the Regional Water Quality Control Boards for program tracking and inventory of waste management units. WMUDS is composed of the following databases: Facility Information, Scheduled Inspections Information, Waste Management Unit Information, SWAT Program Information, SWAT Report Summary Information, SWAT Report Summary Data, Chapter 15 (formerly Subchapter 15) Information, Chapter 15 Monitoring Parameters, TPCA Program Information, RCRA Program Information, Closure Information, and Interested Parties Information.

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Date of Government Version: 04/01/2000
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/10/2000
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/10/2000
Number of Days to Update: 30

Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: 916-227-4448
Last EDR Contact: 01/15/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/05/2025
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

SWRCY: Recycler Database

A listing of recycling facilities in California.

Date of Government Version: 12/02/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/03/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/24/2025
Number of Days to Update: 83

Source: Department of Conservation
Telephone: 916-323-3836
Last EDR Contact: 03/04/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/16/2025
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

HAULERS: Registered Waste Tire Haulers Listing

A listing of registered waste tire haulers.

Date of Government Version: 11/13/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/15/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/12/2024
Number of Days to Update: 27

Source: Integrated Waste Management Board
Telephone: 916-341-6422
Last EDR Contact: 01/30/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/19/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN ODI: Report on the Status of Open Dumps on Indian Lands

Location of open dumps on Indian land.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/1998
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/03/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/24/2008
Number of Days to Update: 52

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 703-308-8245
Last EDR Contact: 01/16/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/05/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

DEBRIS REGION 9: Torres Martinez Reservation Illegal Dump Site Locations

A listing of illegal dump sites location on the Torres Martinez Indian Reservation located in eastern Riverside County and northern Imperial County, California.

Date of Government Version: 01/12/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/07/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/21/2009
Number of Days to Update: 137

Source: EPA, Region 9
Telephone: 415-947-4219
Last EDR Contact: 01/23/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/28/2025
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

ODI: Open Dump Inventory

An open dump is defined as a disposal facility that does not comply with one or more of the Part 257 or Part 258 Subtitle D Criteria.

Date of Government Version: 06/30/1985
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/09/2004
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/17/2004
Number of Days to Update: 39

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 800-424-9346
Last EDR Contact: 06/09/2004
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

IHS OPEN DUMPS: Open Dumps on Indian Land

A listing of all open dumps located on Indian Land in the United States.

Date of Government Version: 02/07/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/13/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/19/2024
Number of Days to Update: 6

Source: Department of Health & Human Services, Indian Health Service
Telephone: 301-443-1452
Last EDR Contact: 12/09/2024
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/05/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Local Lists of Hazardous waste / Contaminated Sites

US HIST CDL: National Clandestine Laboratory Register

A listing of clandestine drug lab locations that have been removed from the DEAs National Clandestine Laboratory Register.

Date of Government Version: 05/20/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/19/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/09/2024
Number of Days to Update: 51

Source: Drug Enforcement Administration
Telephone: 202-307-1000
Last EDR Contact: 02/20/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/02/2025
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

HIST CAL-SITES: Calsites Database

The Calsites database contains potential or confirmed hazardous substance release properties. In 1996, California EPA reevaluated and significantly reduced the number of sites in the Calsites database. No longer updated by the state agency. It has been replaced by ENVIROSTOR.

Date of Government Version: 08/08/2005
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/03/2006
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/24/2006
Number of Days to Update: 21

Source: Department of Toxic Substance Control
Telephone: 916-323-3400
Last EDR Contact: 02/23/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/25/2009
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

SCH: School Property Evaluation Program

This category contains proposed and existing school sites that are being evaluated by DTSC for possible hazardous materials contamination. In some cases, these properties may be listed in the CalSites category depending on the level of threat to public health and safety or the environment they pose.

Date of Government Version: 10/21/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/22/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/10/2025
Number of Days to Update: 80

Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control
Telephone: 916-323-3400
Last EDR Contact: 01/22/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/05/2025
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

CDL: Clandestine Drug Labs

A listing of drug lab locations. Listing of a location in this database does not indicate that any illegal drug lab materials were or were not present there, and does not constitute a determination that the location either requires or does not require additional cleanup work.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2022
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/21/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/12/2024
Number of Days to Update: 83

Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control
Telephone: 916-255-6504
Last EDR Contact: 12/23/2024
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/12/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

TOXIC PITS: Toxic Pits Cleanup Act Sites

Toxic PITS Cleanup Act Sites. TOXIC PITS identifies sites suspected of containing hazardous substances where cleanup has not yet been completed.

Date of Government Version: 07/01/1995
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/30/1995
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/26/1995
Number of Days to Update: 27

Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: 916-227-4364
Last EDR Contact: 01/26/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/27/2009
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

CERS HAZ WASTE: California Environmental Reporting System Hazardous Waste

List of sites in the California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA) Regulated Site Portal which fall under the Hazardous Chemical Management, Hazardous Waste Onsite Treatment, Household Hazardous Waste Collection, Hazardous Waste Generator, and RCRA LQ HW Generator programs.

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Date of Government Version: 10/15/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/16/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/31/2024
Number of Days to Update: 76

Source: CalEPA
Telephone: 916-323-2514
Last EDR Contact: 01/14/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/28/2025
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

US CDL: Clandestine Drug Labs

A listing of clandestine drug lab locations. The U.S. Department of Justice ("the Department") provides this web site as a public service. It contains addresses of some locations where law enforcement agencies reported they found chemicals or other items that indicated the presence of either clandestine drug laboratories or dumpsites. In most cases, the source of the entries is not the Department, and the Department has not verified the entry and does not guarantee its accuracy. Members of the public must verify the accuracy of all entries by, for example, contacting local law enforcement and local health departments.

Date of Government Version: 05/20/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/19/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/09/2024
Number of Days to Update: 51

Source: Drug Enforcement Administration
Telephone: 202-307-1000
Last EDR Contact: 02/20/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/02/2025
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Local Lists of Registered Storage Tanks

SWEEPS UST: SWEEPS UST Listing

Statewide Environmental Evaluation and Planning System. This underground storage tank listing was updated and maintained by a company contacted by the SWRCB in the early 1990's. The listing is no longer updated or maintained. The local agency is the contact for more information on a site on the SWEEPS list.

Date of Government Version: 06/01/1994
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/07/2005
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/11/2005
Number of Days to Update: 35

Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 06/03/2005
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

HIST UST: Hazardous Substance Storage Container Database

The Hazardous Substance Storage Container Database is a historical listing of UST sites. Refer to local/county source for current data.

Date of Government Version: 10/15/1990
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/25/1991
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/12/1991
Number of Days to Update: 18

Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: 916-341-5851
Last EDR Contact: 07/26/2001
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

SAN FRANCISCO AST: Aboveground Storage Tank Site Listing

Aboveground storage tank sites

Date of Government Version: 07/29/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/30/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/17/2024
Number of Days to Update: 79

Source: San Francisco County Department of Public Health
Telephone: 415-252-3896
Last EDR Contact: 01/23/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/12/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

CA FID UST: Facility Inventory Database

The Facility Inventory Database (FID) contains a historical listing of active and inactive underground storage tank locations from the State Water Resource Control Board. Refer to local/county source for current data.

Date of Government Version: 10/31/1994
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/05/1995
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/29/1995
Number of Days to Update: 24

Source: California Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 916-341-5851
Last EDR Contact: 12/28/1998
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

CERS TANKS: California Environmental Reporting System (CERS) Tanks

List of sites in the California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA) Regulated Site Portal which fall under the Aboveground Petroleum Storage and Underground Storage Tank regulatory programs.

Date of Government Version: 10/15/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/16/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/31/2024
Number of Days to Update: 76

Source: California Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 916-323-2514
Last EDR Contact: 01/14/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/28/2025
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Local Land Records

LIENS: Environmental Liens Listing

A listing of property locations with environmental liens for California where DTSC is a lien holder.

Date of Government Version: 11/26/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/03/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/31/2024
Number of Days to Update: 28

Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control
Telephone: 916-323-3400
Last EDR Contact: 02/19/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/09/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

LIENS 2: CERCLA Lien Information

A Federal CERCLA ('Superfund') lien can exist by operation of law at any site or property at which EPA has spent Superfund monies. These monies are spent to investigate and address releases and threatened releases of contamination. CERCLIS provides information as to the identity of these sites and properties.

Date of Government Version: 12/19/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/02/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/21/2025
Number of Days to Update: 19

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-564-6023
Last EDR Contact: 03/03/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/07/2025
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

DEED: Deed Restriction Listing

Site Mitigation and Brownfields Reuse Program Facility Sites with Deed Restrictions & Hazardous Waste Management Program Facility Sites with Deed / Land Use Restriction. The DTSC Site Mitigation and Brownfields Reuse Program (SMBRP) list includes sites cleaned up under the program's oversight and generally does not include current or former hazardous waste facilities that required a hazardous waste facility permit. The list represents deed restrictions that are active. Some sites have multiple deed restrictions. The DTSC Hazardous Waste Management Program (HWMP) has developed a list of current or former hazardous waste facilities that have a recorded land use restriction at the local county recorder's office. The land use restrictions on this list were required by the DTSC HWMP as a result of the presence of hazardous substances that remain on site after the facility (or part of the facility) has been closed or cleaned up. The types of land use restriction include deed notice, deed restriction, or a land use restriction that binds current and future owners.

Date of Government Version: 11/20/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/20/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/13/2025
Number of Days to Update: 85

Source: DTSC and SWRCB
Telephone: 916-323-3400
Last EDR Contact: 02/25/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/09/2025
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

Records of Emergency Release Reports

HMIRS: Hazardous Materials Information Reporting System

Hazardous Materials Incident Report System. HMIRS contains hazardous material spill incidents reported to DOT.

Date of Government Version: 12/10/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/11/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/27/2025
Number of Days to Update: 78

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation
Telephone: 202-366-4555
Last EDR Contact: 12/11/2024
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/31/2025
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

CHMIRS: California Hazardous Material Incident Report System

California Hazardous Material Incident Reporting System. CHMIRS contains information on reported hazardous material incidents (accidental releases or spills).

Date of Government Version: 08/01/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/16/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/31/2024
Number of Days to Update: 76

Source: Office of Emergency Services
Telephone: 916-845-8400
Last EDR Contact: 01/14/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/28/2025
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

LDS: Land Disposal Sites Listing (GEOTRACKER)

Land Disposal sites (Landfills) included in GeoTracker. GeoTracker is the Water Boards data management system for sites that impact, or have the potential to impact, water quality in California, with emphasis on groundwater.

Date of Government Version: 02/24/2025
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/24/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/26/2025
Number of Days to Update: 2

Source: State Water Quality Control Board
Telephone: 866-480-1028
Last EDR Contact: 02/24/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/16/2025
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

MCS: Military Cleanup Sites Listing (GEOTRACKER)

Military sites (consisting of: Military UST sites; Military Privatized sites; and Military Cleanup sites [formerly known as DoD non UST]) included in GeoTracker. GeoTracker is the Water Boards data management system for sites that impact, or have the potential to impact, water quality in California, with emphasis on groundwater.

Date of Government Version: 02/24/2025
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/24/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/26/2025
Number of Days to Update: 2

Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: 866-480-1028
Last EDR Contact: 02/24/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/16/2025
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

SPILLS 90: SPILLS90 data from FirstSearch

Spills 90 includes those spill and release records available exclusively from FirstSearch databases. Typically, they may include chemical, oil and/or hazardous substance spills recorded after 1990. Duplicate records that are already included in EDR incident and release records are not included in Spills 90.

Date of Government Version: 06/06/2012
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/03/2013
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/22/2013
Number of Days to Update: 50

Source: FirstSearch
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 01/03/2013
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

Other Ascertainable Records

RCRA NonGen / NLR: RCRA - Non Generators / No Longer Regulated

RCRAInfo is EPA's comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. The database includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Non-Generators do not presently generate hazardous waste.

Date of Government Version: 02/17/2025
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/19/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/06/2025
Number of Days to Update: 15

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: (415) 495-8895
Last EDR Contact: 02/19/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/31/2025
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

FUDS: Formerly Used Defense Sites

The listing includes locations of Formerly Used Defense Sites properties where the US Army Corps of Engineers is actively working or will take necessary cleanup actions.

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Date of Government Version: 10/01/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/12/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/21/2025
Number of Days to Update: 70

Source: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Telephone: 202-528-4285
Last EDR Contact: 02/11/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/26/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

DOD: Department of Defense Sites

This data set consists of federally owned or administered lands, administered by the Department of Defense, that have any area equal to or greater than 640 acres of the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Date of Government Version: 06/07/2021
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/13/2021
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/09/2022
Number of Days to Update: 239

Source: USGS
Telephone: 888-275-8747
Last EDR Contact: 01/07/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/21/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

FEDLAND: Federal and Indian Lands

Federally and Indian administrated lands of the United States. Lands included are administrated by: Army Corps of Engineers, Bureau of Reclamation, National Wild and Scenic River, National Wildlife Refuge, Public Domain Land, Wilderness, Wilderness Study Area, Wildlife Management Area, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Land Management, Department of Justice, Forest Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service.

Date of Government Version: 04/02/2018
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/11/2018
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/06/2019
Number of Days to Update: 574

Source: U.S. Geological Survey
Telephone: 888-275-8747
Last EDR Contact: 12/30/2024
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/14/2025
Data Release Frequency: N/A

SCRD DRYCLEANERS: State Coalition for Remediation of Drycleaners Listing

The State Coalition for Remediation of Drycleaners was established in 1998, with support from the U.S. EPA Office of Superfund Remediation and Technology Innovation. It is comprised of representatives of states with established drycleaner remediation programs. Currently the member states are Alabama, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, North Carolina, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Wisconsin.

Date of Government Version: 07/30/2021
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/03/2023
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/10/2023
Number of Days to Update: 7

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 615-532-8599
Last EDR Contact: 02/03/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/19/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

US FIN ASSUR: Financial Assurance Information

All owners and operators of facilities that treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste are required to provide proof that they will have sufficient funds to pay for the clean up, closure, and post-closure care of their facilities.

Date of Government Version: 02/17/2025
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/19/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/06/2025
Number of Days to Update: 15

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-566-1917
Last EDR Contact: 02/19/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/31/2025
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

EPA WATCH LIST: EPA Watch List

EPA maintains a "Watch List" to facilitate dialogue between EPA, state and local environmental agencies on enforcement matters relating to facilities with alleged violations identified as either significant or high priority. Being on the Watch List does not mean that the facility has actually violated the law only that an investigation by EPA or a state or local environmental agency has led those organizations to allege that an unproven violation has in fact occurred. Being on the Watch List does not represent a higher level of concern regarding the alleged violations that were detected, but instead indicates cases requiring additional dialogue between EPA, state and local agencies - primarily because of the length of time the alleged violation has gone unaddressed or unresolved.

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Date of Government Version: 08/30/2013
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/21/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/17/2014
Number of Days to Update: 88

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 617-520-3000
Last EDR Contact: 01/27/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/12/2025
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

2020 COR ACTION: 2020 Corrective Action Program List

The EPA has set ambitious goals for the RCRA Corrective Action program by creating the 2020 Corrective Action Universe. This RCRA cleanup baseline includes facilities expected to need corrective action. The 2020 universe contains a wide variety of sites. Some properties are heavily contaminated while others were contaminated but have since been cleaned up. Still others have not been fully investigated yet, and may require little or no remediation. Inclusion in the 2020 Universe does not necessarily imply failure on the part of a facility to meet its RCRA obligations.

Date of Government Version: 09/30/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/08/2018
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/20/2018
Number of Days to Update: 73

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 703-308-4044
Last EDR Contact: 01/30/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/12/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act

Toxic Substances Control Act. TSCA identifies manufacturers and importers of chemical substances included on the TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory list. It includes data on the production volume of these substances by plant site.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2020
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/14/2022
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/24/2023
Number of Days to Update: 283

Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-260-5521
Last EDR Contact: 03/10/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/23/2025
Data Release Frequency: Every 4 Years

TRIS: Toxic Chemical Release Inventory System

Toxic Release Inventory System. TRIS identifies facilities which release toxic chemicals to the air, water and land in reportable quantities under SARA Title III Section 313.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2023
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/11/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/18/2025
Number of Days to Update: 7

Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-566-0250
Last EDR Contact: 02/11/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/26/2025
Data Release Frequency: Annually

SSTS: Section 7 Tracking Systems

Section 7 of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, as amended (92 Stat. 829) requires all registered pesticide-producing establishments to submit a report to the Environmental Protection Agency by March 1st each year. Each establishment must report the types and amounts of pesticides, active ingredients and devices being produced, and those having been produced and sold or distributed in the past year.

Date of Government Version: 10/15/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/16/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/14/2025
Number of Days to Update: 90

Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-564-4203
Last EDR Contact: 01/15/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/28/2025
Data Release Frequency: Annually

ROD: Records Of Decision

Record of Decision. ROD documents mandate a permanent remedy at an NPL (Superfund) site containing technical and health information to aid in the cleanup.

Date of Government Version: 01/29/2025
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/03/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/27/2025
Number of Days to Update: 24

Source: EPA
Telephone: 703-416-0223
Last EDR Contact: 03/03/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/09/2025
Data Release Frequency: Annually

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

RMP: Risk Management Plans

When Congress passed the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, it required EPA to publish regulations and guidance for chemical accident prevention at facilities using extremely hazardous substances. The Risk Management Program Rule (RMP Rule) was written to implement Section 112(r) of these amendments. The rule, which built upon existing industry codes and standards, requires companies of all sizes that use certain flammable and toxic substances to develop a Risk Management Program, which includes a(n): Hazard assessment that details the potential effects of an accidental release, an accident history of the last five years, and an evaluation of worst-case and alternative accidental releases; Prevention program that includes safety precautions and maintenance, monitoring, and employee training measures; and Emergency response program that spells out emergency health care, employee training measures and procedures for informing the public and response agencies (e.g the fire department) should an accident occur.

Date of Government Version: 10/01/2024	Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/23/2024	Telephone: 202-564-8600
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/14/2025	Last EDR Contact: 01/09/2025
Number of Days to Update: 83	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/28/2025
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

RAATS: RCRA Administrative Action Tracking System

RCRA Administration Action Tracking System. RAATS contains records based on enforcement actions issued under RCRA pertaining to major violators and includes administrative and civil actions brought by the EPA. For administration actions after September 30, 1995, data entry in the RAATS database was discontinued. EPA will retain a copy of the database for historical records. It was necessary to terminate RAATS because a decrease in agency resources made it impossible to continue to update the information contained in the database.

Date of Government Version: 04/17/1995	Source: EPA
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/03/1995	Telephone: 202-564-4104
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/07/1995	Last EDR Contact: 06/02/2008
Number of Days to Update: 35	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/01/2008
	Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

PRP: Potentially Responsible Parties

A listing of verified Potentially Responsible Parties

Date of Government Version: 09/19/2023	Source: EPA
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/03/2023	Telephone: 202-564-6023
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/19/2023	Last EDR Contact: 03/03/2025
Number of Days to Update: 16	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/12/2025
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

PADS: PCB Activity Database System

PCB Activity Database. PADS Identifies generators, transporters, commercial storers and/or brokers and disposers of PCB's who are required to notify the EPA of such activities.

Date of Government Version: 07/01/2024	Source: EPA
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/02/2024	Telephone: 202-566-0500
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/10/2025	Last EDR Contact: 01/02/2025
Number of Days to Update: 100	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/14/2025
	Data Release Frequency: Annually

ICIS: Integrated Compliance Information System

The Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS) supports the information needs of the national enforcement and compliance program as well as the unique needs of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program.

Date of Government Version: 11/18/2016	Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/23/2016	Telephone: 202-564-2501
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/10/2017	Last EDR Contact: 12/23/2024
Number of Days to Update: 79	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/14/2025
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

FTTS: FIFRA/ TSCA Tracking System - FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, & Rodenticide Act)/TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act)

FTTS tracks administrative cases and pesticide enforcement actions and compliance activities related to FIFRA, TSCA and EPCRA (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act). To maintain currency, EDR contacts the Agency on a quarterly basis.

Date of Government Version: 04/09/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/16/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/11/2009
Number of Days to Update: 25

Source: EPA/Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances
Telephone: 202-566-1667
Last EDR Contact: 08/18/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/04/2017
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

FTTS INSP: FIFRA/ TSCA Tracking System - FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, & Rodenticide Act)/TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act)

A listing of FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System (FTTS) inspections and enforcements.

Date of Government Version: 04/09/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/16/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/11/2009
Number of Days to Update: 25

Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-566-1667
Last EDR Contact: 08/18/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/04/2017
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

MLTS: Material Licensing Tracking System

MLTS is maintained by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and contains a list of approximately 8,100 sites which possess or use radioactive materials and which are subject to NRC licensing requirements. To maintain currency, EDR contacts the Agency on a quarterly basis.

Date of Government Version: 10/12/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/17/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/19/2024
Number of Days to Update: 33

Source: Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Telephone: 301-415-0717
Last EDR Contact: 01/09/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/28/2025
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

COAL ASH DOE: Steam-Electric Plant Operation Data

A listing of power plants that store ash in surface ponds.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2023
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/16/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/14/2025
Number of Days to Update: 90

Source: Department of Energy
Telephone: 202-586-8719
Last EDR Contact: 02/24/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/09/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

COAL ASH EPA: Coal Combustion Residues Surface Impoundments List

A listing of coal combustion residues surface impoundments with high hazard potential ratings.

Date of Government Version: 01/12/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/05/2019
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/11/2019
Number of Days to Update: 251

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 02/24/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/09/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

PCB TRANSFORMER: PCB Transformer Registration Database

The database of PCB transformer registrations that includes all PCB registration submittals.

Date of Government Version: 09/13/2019
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/06/2019
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/10/2020
Number of Days to Update: 96

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-566-0517
Last EDR Contact: 01/30/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/12/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

RADINFO: Radiation Information Database

The Radiation Information Database (RADINFO) contains information about facilities that are regulated by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations for radiation and radioactivity.

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Date of Government Version: 07/01/2019
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/01/2019
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/23/2019
Number of Days to Update: 84

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-343-9775
Last EDR Contact: 12/17/2024
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/07/2025
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

HIST FTTS: FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System Administrative Case Listing

A complete administrative case listing from the FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System (FTTS) for all ten EPA regions. The information was obtained from the National Compliance Database (NCDB). NCDB supports the implementation of FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act) and TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act). Some EPA regions are now closing out records. Because of that, and the fact that some EPA regions are not providing EPA Headquarters with updated records, it was decided to create a HIST FTTS database. It included records that may not be included in the newer FTTS database updates. This database is no longer updated.

Date of Government Version: 10/19/2006
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/01/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/10/2007
Number of Days to Update: 40

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-564-2501
Last EDR Contact: 12/17/2007
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/17/2008
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

HIST FTTS INSP: FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System Inspection & Enforcement Case Listing

A complete inspection and enforcement case listing from the FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System (FTTS) for all ten EPA regions. The information was obtained from the National Compliance Database (NCDB). NCDB supports the implementation of FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act) and TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act). Some EPA regions are now closing out records. Because of that, and the fact that some EPA regions are not providing EPA Headquarters with updated records, it was decided to create a HIST FTTS database. It included records that may not be included in the newer FTTS database updates. This database is no longer updated.

Date of Government Version: 10/19/2006
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/01/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/10/2007
Number of Days to Update: 40

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-564-2501
Last EDR Contact: 12/17/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/17/2008
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

DOT OPS: Incident and Accident Data

Department of Transportation, Office of Pipeline Safety Incident and Accident data.

Date of Government Version: 10/04/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/16/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/06/2024
Number of Days to Update: 51

Source: Department of Transportation, Office of Pipeline Safety
Telephone: 202-366-4595
Last EDR Contact: 01/22/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/05/2025
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

CONSENT: Superfund (CERCLA) Consent Decrees

Major legal settlements that establish responsibility and standards for cleanup at NPL (Superfund) sites. Released periodically by United States District Courts after settlement by parties to litigation matters.

Date of Government Version: 09/30/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/09/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/10/2025
Number of Days to Update: 93

Source: Department of Justice, Consent Decree Library
Telephone: Varies
Last EDR Contact: 12/30/2024
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/14/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

BRS: Biennial Reporting System

The Biennial Reporting System is a national system administered by the EPA that collects data on the generation and management of hazardous waste. BRS captures detailed data from two groups: Large Quantity Generators (LQG) and Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2023
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/19/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/07/2025
Number of Days to Update: 16

Source: EPA/NTIS
Telephone: 800-424-9346
Last EDR Contact: 12/12/2024
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/31/2025
Data Release Frequency: Biennially

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

INDIAN RESERV: Indian Reservations

This map layer portrays Indian administered lands of the United States that have any area equal to or greater than 640 acres.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/14/2015
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/10/2017
Number of Days to Update: 546

Source: USGS
Telephone: 202-208-3710
Last EDR Contact: 12/30/2024
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/14/2025
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

FUSRAP: Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program

DOE established the Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program (FUSRAP) in 1974 to remediate sites where radioactive contamination remained from Manhattan Project and early U.S. Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) operations.

Date of Government Version: 03/03/2023
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/03/2023
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/09/2023
Number of Days to Update: 98

Source: Department of Energy
Telephone: 202-586-3559
Last EDR Contact: 01/23/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/12/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

UMTRA: Uranium Mill Tailings Sites

Uranium ore was mined by private companies for federal government use in national defense programs. When the mills shut down, large piles of the sand-like material (mill tailings) remain after uranium has been extracted from the ore. Levels of human exposure to radioactive materials from the piles are low; however, in some cases tailings were used as construction materials before the potential health hazards of the tailings were recognized.

Date of Government Version: 02/12/2025
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/12/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/27/2025
Number of Days to Update: 15

Source: Department of Energy
Telephone: 505-845-0011
Last EDR Contact: 02/06/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/26/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

LEAD SMELTER 1: Lead Smelter Sites

A listing of former lead smelter site locations.

Date of Government Version: 12/19/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/02/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/21/2025
Number of Days to Update: 19

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 703-603-8787
Last EDR Contact: 03/03/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/07/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

LEAD SMELTER 2: Lead Smelter Sites

A list of several hundred sites in the U.S. where secondary lead smelting was done from 1931 and 1964. These sites may pose a threat to public health through ingestion or inhalation of contaminated soil or dust

Date of Government Version: 04/05/2001
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/27/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/02/2010
Number of Days to Update: 36

Source: American Journal of Public Health
Telephone: 703-305-6451
Last EDR Contact: 12/02/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

US AIRS (AFS): Aerometric Information Retrieval System Facility Subsystem (AFS)

The database is a sub-system of Aerometric Information Retrieval System (AIRS). AFS contains compliance data on air pollution point sources regulated by the U.S. EPA and/or state and local air regulatory agencies. This information comes from source reports by various stationary sources of air pollution, such as electric power plants, steel mills, factories, and universities, and provides information about the air pollutants they produce. Action, air program, air program pollutant, and general level plant data. It is used to track emissions and compliance data from industrial plants.

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Date of Government Version: 10/12/2016
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/26/2016
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/03/2017
Number of Days to Update: 100

Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-564-2496
Last EDR Contact: 09/26/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/08/2018
Data Release Frequency: Annually

US AIRS MINOR: Air Facility System Data

A listing of minor source facilities.

Date of Government Version: 10/12/2016
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/26/2016
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/03/2017
Number of Days to Update: 100

Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-564-2496
Last EDR Contact: 09/26/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/08/2018
Data Release Frequency: Annually

US MINES: Mines Master Index File

Contains all mine identification numbers issued for mines active or opened since 1971. The data also includes violation information.

Date of Government Version: 11/01/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/18/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/11/2025
Number of Days to Update: 85

Source: Department of Labor, Mine Safety and Health Administration
Telephone: 303-231-5959
Last EDR Contact: 02/18/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/02/2025
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

MINES VIOLATIONS: MSHA Violation Assessment Data

Mines violation and assessment information. Department of Labor, Mine Safety & Health Administration.

Date of Government Version: 10/01/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/02/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/09/2024
Number of Days to Update: 7

Source: DOL, Mine Safety & Health Admini
Telephone: 202-693-9424
Last EDR Contact: 02/19/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/02/2025
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

US MINES 2: Ferrous and Nonferrous Metal Mines Database Listing

This map layer includes ferrous (ferrous metal mines are facilities that extract ferrous metals, such as iron ore or molybdenum) and nonferrous (Nonferrous metal mines are facilities that extract nonferrous metals, such as gold, silver, copper, zinc, and lead) metal mines in the United States.

Date of Government Version: 05/02/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/20/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/09/2024
Number of Days to Update: 50

Source: USGS
Telephone: 703-648-7709
Last EDR Contact: 02/20/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/02/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

US MINES 3: Active Mines & Mineral Plants Database Listing

Active Mines and Mineral Processing Plant operations for commodities monitored by the Minerals Information Team of the USGS.

Date of Government Version: 04/14/2011
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/08/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/13/2011
Number of Days to Update: 97

Source: USGS
Telephone: 703-648-7709
Last EDR Contact: 02/20/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/02/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

ABANDONED MINES: Abandoned Mines

An inventory of land and water impacted by past mining (primarily coal mining) is maintained by OSMRE to provide information needed to implement the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (SMCRA). The inventory contains information on the location, type, and extent of AML impacts, as well as, information on the cost associated with the reclamation of those problems. The inventory is based upon field surveys by State, Tribal, and OSMRE program officials. It is dynamic to the extent that it is modified as new problems are identified and existing problems are reclaimed.

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Date of Government Version: 12/10/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/11/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/18/2025
Number of Days to Update: 69

Source: Department of Interior
Telephone: 202-208-2609
Last EDR Contact: 03/12/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/16/2025
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

MINES MRDS: Mineral Resources Data System Mineral Resources Data System

Date of Government Version: 06/04/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/22/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/18/2025
Number of Days to Update: 88

Source: USGS
Telephone: 703-648-6533
Last EDR Contact: 02/20/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/02/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

FINDS: Facility Index System/Facility Registry System

Facility Index System. FINDS contains both facility information and 'pointers' to other sources that contain more detail. EDR includes the following FINDS databases in this report: PCS (Permit Compliance System), AIRS (Aerometric Information Retrieval System), DOCKET (Enforcement Docket used to manage and track information on civil judicial enforcement cases for all environmental statutes), FURS (Federal Underground Injection Control), C-DOCKET (Criminal Docket System used to track criminal enforcement actions for all environmental statutes), FFIS (Federal Facilities Information System), STATE (State Environmental Laws and Statutes), and PADS (PCB Activity Data System).

Date of Government Version: 11/11/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/20/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/18/2025
Number of Days to Update: 90

Source: EPA
Telephone: (415) 947-8000
Last EDR Contact: 02/25/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/09/2025
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

UXO: Unexploded Ordnance Sites

A listing of unexploded ordnance site locations

Date of Government Version: 09/06/2023
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/13/2023
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/11/2023
Number of Days to Update: 89

Source: Department of Defense
Telephone: 703-704-1564
Last EDR Contact: 01/06/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/21/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

ECHO: Enforcement & Compliance History Information

ECHO provides integrated compliance and enforcement information for about 800,000 regulated facilities nationwide.

Date of Government Version: 12/21/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/27/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/10/2025
Number of Days to Update: 14

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-564-2280
Last EDR Contact: 12/27/2024
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/14/2025
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

DOCKET HWC: Hazardous Waste Compliance Docket Listing

A complete list of the Federal Agency Hazardous Waste Compliance Docket Facilities.

Date of Government Version: 05/06/2021
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/21/2021
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/11/2021
Number of Days to Update: 82

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-564-0527
Last EDR Contact: 02/12/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/02/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

FUELS PROGRAM: EPA Fuels Program Registered Listing

This listing includes facilities that are registered under the Part 80 (Code of Federal Regulations) EPA Fuels Programs. All companies now are required to submit new and updated registrations.

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Date of Government Version: 11/08/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/08/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/14/2025
Number of Days to Update: 67

Source: EPA
Telephone: 800-385-6164
Last EDR Contact: 02/13/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/26/2025
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

PFAS NPL: Superfund Sites with PFAS Detections Information

EPA's Office of Land and Emergency Management and EPA Regional Offices maintain data describing what is known about site investigations, contamination, and remedial actions under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) where PFAS is present in the environment.

Date of Government Version: 12/30/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/02/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/10/2025
Number of Days to Update: 8

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 703-603-8895
Last EDR Contact: 02/20/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/14/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

PFAS FEDERAL SITES: Federal Sites PFAS Information

Several federal entities, such as the federal Superfund program, Department of Defense, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Department of Transportation, and Department of Energy provided information for sites with known or suspected detections at federal facilities.

Date of Government Version: 12/30/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/02/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/10/2025
Number of Days to Update: 8

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-272-0167
Last EDR Contact: 02/20/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/14/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

PFAS TSCA: PFAS Manufacture and Imports Information

EPA issued the Chemical Data Reporting (CDR) Rule under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) and requires chemical manufacturers and facilities that manufacture or import chemical substances to report data to EPA. EPA publishes non-confidential business information (non-CBI) and includes descriptive information about each site, corporate parent, production volume, other manufacturing information, and processing and use information.

Date of Government Version: 12/30/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/02/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/10/2025
Number of Days to Update: 8

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-272-0167
Last EDR Contact: 02/20/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/14/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

PFAS TRIS: List of PFAS Added to the TRI

Section 7321 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (NDAA) immediately added certain per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) to the list of chemicals covered by the Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) under Section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) and provided a framework for additional PFAS to be added to TRI on an annual basis.

Date of Government Version: 12/30/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/02/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/10/2025
Number of Days to Update: 8

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-566-0250
Last EDR Contact: 02/20/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/14/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

PFAS RCRA MANIFEST: PFAS Transfers Identified In the RCRA Database Listing

To work around the lack of PFAS waste codes in the RCRA database, EPA developed the PFAS Transfers dataset by mining e-Manifest records containing at least one of these common PFAS keywords: PFAS, PFOA, PFOS, PERFL, AFFF, GENX, GEN-X (plus the VT waste codes). These keywords were searched for in the following text fields: Manifest handling instructions (MANIFEST_HANDLING_INSTR), Non-hazardous waste description (NON_HAZ_WASTE_DESCRIPTION), DOT printed information (DOT_PRINTED_INFORMATION), Waste line handling instructions (WASTE_LINE_HANDLING_INSTR), Waste residue comments (WASTE_RESIDUE_COMMENTS).

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Date of Government Version: 12/30/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/02/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/10/2025
Number of Days to Update: 8

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-272-0167
Last EDR Contact: 02/20/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/14/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

PFAS ATSDR: PFAS Contamination Site Location Listing

PFAS contamination site locations from the Department of Health & Human Services, Center for Disease Control & Prevention. ATSDR is involved at a number of PFAS-related sites, either directly or through assisting state and federal partners. As of now, most sites are related to drinking water contamination connected with PFAS production facilities or fire training areas where aqueous film-forming firefighting foam (AFFF) was regularly used.

Date of Government Version: 06/24/2020
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/17/2021
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/08/2022
Number of Days to Update: 601

Source: Department of Health & Human Services
Telephone: 202-741-5770
Last EDR Contact: 01/16/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/05/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

PFAS WQP: Ambient Environmental Sampling for PFAS

The Water Quality Portal (WQP) is a part of a modernized repository storing ambient sampling data for all environmental media and tissue samples. A wide range of federal, state, tribal and local governments, academic and non-governmental organizations and individuals submit project details and sampling results to this public repository. The information is commonly used for research and assessments of environmental quality.

Date of Government Version: 12/13/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/02/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/10/2025
Number of Days to Update: 8

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-272-0167
Last EDR Contact: 02/20/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/14/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

PFAS NPDES: Clean Water Act Discharge Monitoring Information

Any discharger of pollutants to waters of the United States from a point source must have a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. The process for obtaining limits involves the regulated entity (permittee) disclosing releases in a NPDES permit application and the permitting authority (typically the state but sometimes EPA) deciding whether to require monitoring or monitoring with limits. Caveats and Limitations: Less than half of states have required PFAS monitoring for at least one of their permittees and fewer states have established PFAS effluent limits for permittees. New rulemakings have been initiated that may increase the number of facilities monitoring for PFAS in the future.

Date of Government Version: 12/30/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/02/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/14/2025
Number of Days to Update: 12

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-272-0167
Last EDR Contact: 01/02/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/14/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

PFAS PROJECT: NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY PFAS PROJECT

The PFAS Contamination Site Tracker records qualitative and quantitative data from each site in a chart, specifically examining discovery, contamination levels, government response, litigation, health impacts, media coverage, and community characteristics. All data presented in the chart were extracted from government websites, such as state health departments or the Environmental Protection Agency, and news articles.

Date of Government Version: 05/19/2023
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/05/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/06/2024
Number of Days to Update: 62

Source: Social Science Environmental Health Research Institute
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 03/06/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/16/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

PFAS ECHO: Facilities in Industries that May Be Handling PFAS Listing

Regulators and the public have expressed interest in knowing which regulated entities may be using PFAS. EPA has developed a dataset from various sources that show which industries may be handling PFAS. Approximately 120,000 facilities subject to federal environmental programs have operated or currently operate in industry sectors with processes that may involve handling and/or release of PFAS.

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Date of Government Version: 12/30/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/02/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/10/2025
Number of Days to Update: 8

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-272-0167
Last EDR Contact: 02/20/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/14/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

PFAS ECHO FIRE TRAIN: Facilities in Industries that May Be Handling PFAS Listing

A list of fire training sites was added to the Industry Sectors dataset using a keyword search on the permitted facility's name to identify sites where fire-fighting foam may have been used in training exercises. Additionally, you may view an example spreadsheet of the subset of fire training facility data, as well as the keywords used in selecting or deselecting a facility for the subset. as well as the keywords used in selecting or deselecting a facility for the subset. These keywords were tested to maximize accuracy in selecting facilities that may use fire-fighting foam in training exercises, however, due to the lack of a required reporting field in the data systems for designating fire training sites, this methodology may not identify all fire training sites or may potentially misidentify them.

Date of Government Version: 12/30/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/02/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/10/2025
Number of Days to Update: 8

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-272-0167
Last EDR Contact: 02/20/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/14/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

PFAS PT 139 AIRPORT: All Certified Part 139 Airports PFAS Information Listing

Since July 1, 2006, all certified part 139 airports are required to have fire-fighting foam onsite that meet military specifications (MIL-F-24385) (14 CFR 139.317). To date, these military specification fire-fighting foams are fluorinated and have been historically used for training and extinguishing. The 2018 FAA Reauthorization Act has a provision stating that no later than October 2021, FAA shall not require the use of fluorinated AFFF. This provision does not prohibit the use of fluorinated AFFF at Part 139 civilian airports; it only prohibits FAA from mandating its use. The Federal Aviation Administration's document AC 150/5210-6D - Aircraft Fire Extinguishing Agents provides guidance on Aircraft Fire Extinguishing Agents, which includes Aqueous Film Forming Foam (AFFF).

Date of Government Version: 12/30/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/02/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/10/2025
Number of Days to Update: 8

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-272-0167
Last EDR Contact: 02/20/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/14/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

AQUEOUS FOAM NRC: Aqueous Foam Related Incidents Listing

The National Response Center (NRC) serves as an emergency call center that fields initial reports for pollution and railroad incidents and forwards that information to appropriate federal/state agencies for response. The spreadsheets posted to the NRC website contain initial incident data that has not been validated or investigated by a federal/state response agency. Response center calls from 1990 to the most recent complete calendar year where there was indication of Aqueous Film Forming Foam (AFFF) usage are included in this dataset. NRC calls may reference AFFF usage in the ?Material Involved? or ?Incident Description? fields.

Date of Government Version: 12/30/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/02/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/10/2025
Number of Days to Update: 8

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-267-2675
Last EDR Contact: 02/20/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/14/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

PCS: Permit Compliance System

PCS is a computerized management information system that contains data on National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit holding facilities. PCS tracks the permit, compliance, and enforcement status of NPDES facilities.

Date of Government Version: 12/16/2016
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/06/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/10/2017
Number of Days to Update: 63

Source: EPA, Office of Water
Telephone: 202-564-2496
Last EDR Contact: 12/23/2024
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/14/2025
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

PCS ENF: Enforcement data

No description is available for this data

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/05/2015
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/06/2015
Number of Days to Update: 29

Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-564-2497
Last EDR Contact: 12/23/2024
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/14/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

BIOSOLIDS: ICIS-NPDES Biosolids Facility Data

The data reflects compliance information about facilities in the biosolids program.

Date of Government Version: 10/13/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/16/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/23/2024
Number of Days to Update: 7

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-564-4700
Last EDR Contact: 01/14/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/28/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

UST FINDER RELEASE: UST Finder Releases Database

US EPA's UST Finder data is a national composite of leaking underground storage tanks. This data contains information about, and locations of, leaking underground storage tanks. Data was collected from state sources and standardized into a national profile by EPA's Office of Underground Storage Tanks, Office of Research and Development, and the Association of State and Territorial Solid Waste Management Officials.

Date of Government Version: 06/08/2023
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/31/2023
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/18/2024
Number of Days to Update: 79

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-564-0394
Last EDR Contact: 02/06/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/19/2025
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

UST FINDER: UST Finder Database

EPA developed UST Finder, a web map application containing a comprehensive, state-sourced national map of underground storage tank (UST) and leaking UST (LUST) data. It provides the attributes and locations of active and closed USTs, UST facilities, and LUST sites from states and from Tribal lands and US territories. UST Finder contains information about proximity of UST facilities and LUST sites to: surface and groundwater public drinking water protection areas; estimated number of private domestic wells and number of people living nearby; and flooding and wildfires.

Date of Government Version: 06/08/2023
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/04/2023
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/18/2024
Number of Days to Update: 106

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-564-0394
Last EDR Contact: 02/06/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/19/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

E MANIFEST: Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest System

EPA established a national system for tracking hazardous waste shipments electronically. This system, known as e-Manifest, will modernize the nation's cradle-to-grave hazardous waste tracking process while saving valuable time, resources, and dollars for industry and states.

Date of Government Version: 02/17/2025
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/19/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/14/2025
Number of Days to Update: 23

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 833-501-6826
Last EDR Contact: 02/19/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/31/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

PFAS: PFAS Contamination Site Location Listing

A listing of PFAS sites included in the Envirostor and GeoTracker databases. Locations of potential sources of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). This does not mean that PFAS has been produced, used, or discharged at these sites.

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Date of Government Version: 12/02/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/03/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/24/2025
Number of Days to Update: 83

Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: 866-480-1028
Last EDR Contact: 03/04/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/16/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

AQUEOUS FOAM: Former Fire Training Facility Assessments Listing

Airports shown on this list are those believed to use Aqueous Film Forming Foam (AFFF), and certified by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) under Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 139 (14 CFR Part 139). This list was created by SWRCB using information available from the FAA. Location points shown are from the latitude and longitude listed on the FAA airport master record.

Date of Government Version: 12/02/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/03/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/24/2025
Number of Days to Update: 83

Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: 916-341-5455
Last EDR Contact: 03/04/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/16/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

CA BOND EXP. PLAN: Bond Expenditure Plan

Department of Health Services developed a site-specific expenditure plan as the basis for an appropriation of Hazardous Substance Cleanup Bond Act funds. It is not updated.

Date of Government Version: 01/01/1989
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/27/1994
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/02/1994
Number of Days to Update: 6

Source: Department of Health Services
Telephone: 916-255-2118
Last EDR Contact: 05/31/1994
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

CHROME PLATING: Chrome Plating Facilities Listing

This listing represents chrome plating facilities the California State Water Resources Control Board staff identified as possibly being a source of Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substance (PFAS) contamination. Sites and locations were identified by staff with the Division of Water Quality in the California State Water Board. Data was collected from the CA Air Resources Board 2013 and 2018 - Cr VI emission survey, CA Emission Inventory, CA HAZ Waste discharge database and by reviewing storm water permits. Former chrome plating sites are also included that are open site investigation or remediation cases with the Regional Water Quality Control Boards and the Department of Toxic Substances Control.

Date of Government Version: 12/02/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/03/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/24/2025
Number of Days to Update: 83

Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: 916-341-5455
Last EDR Contact: 03/04/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/16/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

CORTESE: "Cortese" Hazardous Waste & Substances Sites List

The sites for the list are designated by the State Water Resource Control Board (LUST), the Integrated Waste Board (SWF/LS), and the Department of Toxic Substances Control (Cal-Sites).

Date of Government Version: 12/11/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/11/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/04/2025
Number of Days to Update: 83

Source: CAL EPA/Office of Emergency Information
Telephone: 916-323-3400
Last EDR Contact: 12/11/2024
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/31/2025
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

CUPA LIV-PLE: CUPA Facility Listing

list of facilities associated with the various CUPA programs in Livermore-Pleasanton

Date of Government Version: 09/19/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/05/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/31/2025
Number of Days to Update: 87

Source: Livermore-Pleasanton Fire Department
Telephone: 925-454-2361
Last EDR Contact: 02/06/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/19/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

DRYCLEAN N COAST: North Coast Unified Air Quality Management District Drycleaner Facility Listing
A listing of drycleaner facility locations, for the North Coast Unified Air Quality Management District.

Date of Government Version: 11/30/2016	Source: North Coast Unified Air Quality Management District
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/19/2019	Telephone: 707-443-3093
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/01/2023	Last EDR Contact: 08/21/2024
Number of Days to Update: 1473	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/11/2023
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

DRYCLEAN SANTA BARB: Santa Barbara County Air Pollution Control District Drycleaner Facility Listing
A listing of drycleaner facility locations, for the Santa Barbara County Air Pollution Control District.

Date of Government Version: 02/19/2019	Source: Santa Barbara County Air Pollution Control District
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/17/2019	Telephone: 805-961-8867
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/01/2023	Last EDR Contact: 08/21/2024
Number of Days to Update: 1475	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/11/2023
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

DRYCLEAN TEHAMA: Tehama County Air Pollution Control District Drycleaner Facility Listing
A listing of drycleaner facility locations, for the Tehama County Air Pollution Control District.

Date of Government Version: 04/24/2019	Source: Tehama County Air Pollution Control District
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/24/2019	Telephone: 530-527-3717
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/01/2023	Last EDR Contact: 08/21/2024
Number of Days to Update: 1468	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/11/2023
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

DRYCLEAN SOUTH COAST: South Coast Air Quality Management District Drycleaner Listing
A listing of dry cleaners in the South Coast Air Quality Management District

Date of Government Version: 11/14/2024	Source: South Coast Air Quality Management District
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/15/2024	Telephone: 909-396-3211
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/05/2025	Last EDR Contact: 02/12/2025
Number of Days to Update: 82	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/02/2025
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

DRYCLEANERS: Cleaner Facilities

A list of drycleaner related facilities that have EPA ID numbers. These are facilities with certain SIC codes: power laundries, family and commercial; garment pressing and cleaner's agents; linen supply; coin-operated laundries and cleaning; drycleaning plants, except rugs; carpet and upholster cleaning; industrial launderers; laundry and garment services.

Date of Government Version: 08/28/2024	Source: Department of Toxic Substance Control
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/05/2024	Telephone: 916-327-4498
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/13/2024	Last EDR Contact: 02/19/2025
Number of Days to Update: 69	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/09/2025
	Data Release Frequency: Annually

DRYCLEAN SHASTA: Shasta County Air Quality Management District District Drycleaner Facility Listing
A listing of drycleaner facility locations, for the Shasta County Air Quality Management District.

Date of Government Version: 08/29/2024	Source: Shasta County Air Quality Management District
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/05/2024	Telephone: 530-225-5674
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/13/2024	Last EDR Contact: 08/21/2024
Number of Days to Update: 69	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/11/2023
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

DRYCLEAN N SONOMA: Norther Sonoma County County Air Pollution Control District Drycleaner Facility Listing
A listing of drycleaner facility locations, for the Northern Sonoma County Air Pollution Control District.,

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Date of Government Version: 08/23/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/26/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/05/2024
Number of Days to Update: 71

Source: Santa Barbara County Air Pollution Control District
Telephone: 707-433-5911
Last EDR Contact: 08/21/2024
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/11/2023
Data Release Frequency: Varies

DRYCLEAN GRANT: Grant Recipients List

Assembly Bill 998 (AB 998) established the Non-Toxic Dry Cleaning Incentive Program to provide financial assistance to the dry cleaning industry to switch from systems using perchloroethylene (Perc), an identified toxic air contaminant and potential human carcinogen, to non-toxic and non-smog forming alternatives.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2021
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/26/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/16/2024
Number of Days to Update: 81

Source: California Air Resources Board
Telephone: 916-323-0006
Last EDR Contact: 01/23/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/05/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

DRYCLEAN YOLO-SOLANO: Yolo-Solano Air Quality Management District Drycleaner Facility Listing

A listing of drycleaner facility locations, for the Yolo-Solano Air Quality Management District.

Date of Government Version: 08/21/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/26/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/06/2024
Number of Days to Update: 72

Source: Yolo-Solano Air Quality Management District
Telephone: 530-757-3650
Last EDR Contact: 08/21/2024
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/11/2023
Data Release Frequency: Varies

DRYCLEAN LAKE: Lake County Air Quality Management District Drycleaner Facility Listing

A listing of drycleaner facility locations, for the Lake County Air Quality Management District,

Date of Government Version: 02/15/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/16/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/02/2024
Number of Days to Update: 76

Source: Lake County Air Quality Management District
Telephone: 707-263-7000
Last EDR Contact: 08/21/2024
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/11/2023
Data Release Frequency: Varies

DRYCLEAN SAN DIEGO: San Diego County Air Pollution Control District Drycleaner Facility Listing

A listing of drycleaner facility locations, for the San Diego County Air Pollution Control District.

Date of Government Version: 08/21/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/28/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/13/2024
Number of Days to Update: 77

Source: San Diego County Air Pollution Control District
Telephone: 858-586-2616
Last EDR Contact: 08/21/2024
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/11/2023
Data Release Frequency: Varies

DRYCLEAN MENDOCINO: Mendocino County Air Quality Management District Drycleaner Facility Listing

A listing of drycleaner facility locations, for the Mendocino County Air Quality Management District.

Date of Government Version: 08/26/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/03/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/13/2024
Number of Days to Update: 71

Source: Mendocino County Air Quality Management District
Telephone: 707-463-4354
Last EDR Contact: 08/21/2024
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/11/2023
Data Release Frequency: Varies

DRYCLEAN SACRAMENTO: Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District Drycleaner Facility Listing

A listing of drycleaner facility locations, for the Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District.

Date of Government Version: 09/03/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/05/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/13/2024
Number of Days to Update: 69

Source: Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District
Telephone: 916-874-3958
Last EDR Contact: 08/21/2024
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/11/2023
Data Release Frequency: Varies

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

DRYCLEAN IMPERIAL: Imperial County Air Pollution Control District Drycleaner Facility Listing
A listing of drycleaner facility locations, for the Imperial County Air Pollution Control District

Date of Government Version: 10/02/2024	Source: Imperial County Air Pollution Control District
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/03/2024	Telephone: 442-265-1800
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/20/2024	Last EDR Contact: 08/21/2024
Number of Days to Update: 78	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/11/2023
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

DRYCLEAN SAN LUIS OB: San Luis Obispo County Air Pollution Control District Drycleaner Facility Listing
A listing of drycleaner facility locations, for the San Luis Obispo County Air Pollution Control District.

Date of Government Version: 01/03/2024	Source: San Luis Obispo County Air Pollution Control District
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/04/2024	Telephone: 805-781-5756
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/20/2024	Last EDR Contact: 08/21/2024
Number of Days to Update: 76	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/11/2023
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

DRYCLEAN PLACER: Placer County Air Quality Management District Drycleaner Facility Listing
A listing of drycleaner facility locations, for the Placer County Air Quality Management District.

Date of Government Version: 05/15/2023	Source: Placer County Air Quality Management District
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/17/2023	Telephone: 530-745-2335
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/14/2023	Last EDR Contact: 08/21/2024
Number of Days to Update: 89	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/11/2023
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

DRYCLEAN BAY AREA: Bay Area Air Quality Management District Drycleaner Facility Listing
Bay Area Air Quality Management District Drycleaner Facility Listing.

Date of Government Version: 02/20/2019	Source: Bay Area Air Quality Management District
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/30/2019	Telephone: 415-516-1916
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/01/2023	Last EDR Contact: 08/21/2024
Number of Days to Update: 1432	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/11/2023
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

DRYCLEAN CALAVERAS: Calaveras County Environmental Management Agency Drycleaner Facility Listing
A listing of drycleaner facility locations, for the Calaveras County Environmental Management Agency.

Date of Government Version: 06/17/2019	Source: Calaveras County Environmental Management Agency
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/19/2019	Telephone: 209-754-6399
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/01/2023	Last EDR Contact: 08/21/2024
Number of Days to Update: 1412	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/16/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

DRYCLEAN MOJAVE: Mojave Desert Air Quality Management District Drycleaner Facility Listing
A listing of drycleaner facility locations, for the Mojave Desert Air Quality Management District.

Date of Government Version: 08/21/2024	Source: Mojave Desert Air Quality Management District
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/22/2024	Telephone: 760-245-1661
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/05/2024	Last EDR Contact: 08/21/2024
Number of Days to Update: 75	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/11/2023
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

DRYCLEAN N SIERRA: Northern Sierra Air Quality Management District Drycleaner Facility Listing
A listing of drycleaner facility locations, for the Northern Sierra Air Quality Management District,

Date of Government Version: 08/22/2024	Source: Northern Sierra Air Quality Management District
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/22/2024	Telephone: 530-274-9350
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/05/2024	Last EDR Contact: 08/21/2024
Number of Days to Update: 75	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/11/2023
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

DRYCLEAN MONTEREY BAY: Monterey Bay Air Quality Management District Drycleaner Facility Listing
A listing of drycleaner facility locations, for the Monterey Bay Air Quality Management District.

Date of Government Version: 09/09/2024	Source: Monterey Bay Air Quality Management District
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/11/2024	Telephone: 831-647-9411
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/26/2024	Last EDR Contact: 08/21/2024
Number of Days to Update: 76	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/11/2023
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

DRYCLEAN AMADOR: Amador Air District Drycleaner Facility Listing
A listing of drycleaner facility locations, for the Amador Air Quality Management District

Date of Government Version: 04/26/2023	Source: Amador Air Quality Management District
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/27/2023	Telephone: 209-257-0112
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/13/2023	Last EDR Contact: 08/21/2024
Number of Days to Update: 77	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/11/2023
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

DRYCLEAN VENTURA: Drycleaner Facility Listing
A listing of drycleaner facility locations, for the Ventura County Air Pollution Control District.

Date of Government Version: 08/26/2024	Source: Ventura County Air Pollution Control District
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/28/2024	Telephone: 805-645-1421
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/14/2024	Last EDR Contact: 08/21/2024
Number of Days to Update: 78	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/11/2023
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

DRYCLEAN EAST KERN: Eastern Kern Air Pollution Control District District Drycleaner Facility Listing
A listing of drycleaner facility locations, for the Eastern Kern Air Pollution Control District.

Date of Government Version: 08/21/2024	Source: Eastern Kern Air Pollution Control District
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/22/2024	Telephone: 661-862-9684
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/05/2024	Last EDR Contact: 08/21/2024
Number of Days to Update: 75	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/11/2023
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

DRYCLEAN SAN JOAQUIN: San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District District Drycleaner Facility Listing
A listing of drycleaner facility locations, for the San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District.

Date of Government Version: 08/22/2024	Source: San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/22/2024	Telephone: 559-230-6001
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/05/2024	Last EDR Contact: 08/21/2024
Number of Days to Update: 75	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/11/2023
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

DRYCLEAN GLENN: Glenn County Air Pollution Control District Drycleaner Facility Listing
A listing of drycleaner facility locations, for the Glenn County Air Pollution Control District.

Date of Government Version: 08/26/2024	Source: Glenn County Air Pollution Control District
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/28/2024	Telephone: 530-934-6500
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/13/2024	Last EDR Contact: 08/21/2024
Number of Days to Update: 77	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/11/2023
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

DRYCLEAN BUTTE: Butte County Air Quality Management District Drycleaner Facility Listing
Butte County Air Quality Management District Drycleaner Facility Listing.

Date of Government Version: 09/10/2024	Source: Butte County Air Quality Management District
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/11/2024	Telephone: 530-332-9400
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/25/2024	Last EDR Contact: 08/21/2024
Number of Days to Update: 75	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/11/2023
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

DRYCLEAN FEATHER RVR: Feather River Air Quality Management District Drycleaner Facility Listing
A listing of drycleaner facility locations, for the Feather River Air Quality Management District.

Date of Government Version: 03/08/2023	Source: Feather River Air Quality Management District
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/09/2023	Telephone: 530-634-7659
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/05/2023	Last EDR Contact: 08/21/2024
Number of Days to Update: 88	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/11/2023
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

DRYCLEAN AVAQMD: Antelope Valley Air Quality Management District Drycleaner Listing
A listing of dry cleaners in the Antelope Valley Air Quality Management District.

Date of Government Version: 05/29/2024	Source: Antelope Valley Air Quality Management District
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/07/2024	Telephone: 661-723-8070
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/22/2024	Last EDR Contact: 03/13/2025
Number of Days to Update: 15	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/09/2025
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

EMI: Emissions Inventory Data

Toxics and criteria pollutant emissions data collected by the ARB and local air pollution agencies.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2022	Source: California Air Resources Board
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/11/2024	Telephone: 916-322-2990
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/03/2024	Last EDR Contact: 03/11/2025
Number of Days to Update: 84	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/23/2025
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

ENF: Enforcement Action Listing

A listing of Water Board Enforcement Actions. Formal is everything except Oral/Verbal Communication, Notice of Violation, Expedited Payment Letter, and Staff Enforcement Letter.

Date of Government Version: 10/15/2024	Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/16/2024	Telephone: 916-445-9379
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/31/2024	Last EDR Contact: 01/14/2025
Number of Days to Update: 76	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/28/2025
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

FIN ASSURANCE 1: Financial Assurance Information Listing

Financial Assurance information

Date of Government Version: 10/09/2024	Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/10/2024	Telephone: 916-255-3628
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/30/2024	Last EDR Contact: 01/09/2025
Number of Days to Update: 81	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/28/2025
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

FIN ASSURANCE 2: Financial Assurance Information Listing

A listing of financial assurance information for solid waste facilities. Financial assurance is intended to ensure that resources are available to pay for the cost of closure, post-closure care, and corrective measures if the owner or operator of a regulated facility is unable or unwilling to pay.

Date of Government Version: 11/06/2024	Source: California Integrated Waste Management Board
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/08/2024	Telephone: 916-341-6066
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/31/2025	Last EDR Contact: 01/30/2025
Number of Days to Update: 84	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/19/2025
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

ICE: Inspection, Compliance and Enforcement

Contains data pertaining to the Permitted Facilities with Inspections / Enforcements sites tracked in Envirostor.

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Date of Government Version: 11/08/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/08/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/03/2025
Number of Days to Update: 87

Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control
Telephone: 877-786-9427
Last EDR Contact: 02/11/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/26/2025
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

HIST CORTESE: Hazardous Waste & Substance Site List

The sites for the list are designated by the State Water Resource Control Board [LUST], the Integrated Waste Board [SWF/LS], and the Department of Toxic Substances Control [CALSITES]. This listing is no longer updated by the state agency.

Date of Government Version: 04/01/2001
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/22/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/08/2009
Number of Days to Update: 76

Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control
Telephone: 916-323-3400
Last EDR Contact: 01/22/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

HWP: EnviroStor Permitted Facilities Listing

Detailed information on permitted hazardous waste facilities and corrective action ("cleanups") tracked in EnviroStor.

Date of Government Version: 11/08/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/08/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/03/2025
Number of Days to Update: 87

Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control
Telephone: 916-323-3400
Last EDR Contact: 02/11/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/26/2025
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

HWT: Registered Hazardous Waste Transporter Database

A listing of hazardous waste transporters. In California, unless specifically exempted, it is unlawful for any person to transport hazardous wastes unless the person holds a valid registration issued by DTSC. A hazardous waste transporter registration is valid for one year and is assigned a unique registration number.

Date of Government Version: 12/27/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/27/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/13/2025
Number of Days to Update: 76

Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control
Telephone: 916-440-7145
Last EDR Contact: 12/27/2024
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/14/2025
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

HWTS: Hazardous Waste Tracking System

DTSC maintains the Hazardous Waste Tracking System that stores ID number information since the early 1980s and manifest data since 1993. The system collects both manifest copies from the generator and destination facility.

Date of Government Version: 07/19/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/30/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/28/2024
Number of Days to Update: 29

Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control
Telephone: 916-324-2444
Last EDR Contact: 01/02/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/14/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

HAZNET: Facility and Manifest Data

Facility and Manifest Data. The data is extracted from the copies of hazardous waste manifests received each year by the DTSC. The annual volume of manifests is typically 700,000 - 1,000,000 annually, representing approximately 350,000 - 500,000 shipments. Data are from the manifests submitted without correction, and therefore many contain some invalid values for data elements such as generator ID, TSD ID, waste category, and disposal method. This database begins with calendar year 1993.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2023
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/02/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/25/2024
Number of Days to Update: 85

Source: California Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 916-255-1136
Last EDR Contact: 01/03/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/14/2025
Data Release Frequency: Annually

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

MINES: Mines Site Location Listing

A listing of mine site locations from the Office of Mine Reclamation.

Date of Government Version: 12/02/2024	Source: Department of Conservation
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/03/2024	Telephone: 916-322-1080
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/24/2025	Last EDR Contact: 03/04/2025
Number of Days to Update: 83	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/16/2025
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

MWMP: Medical Waste Management Program Listing

The Medical Waste Management Program (MWMP) ensures the proper handling and disposal of medical waste by permitting and inspecting medical waste Offsite Treatment Facilities (PDF) and Transfer Stations (PDF) throughout the state. MWMP also oversees all Medical Waste Transporters.

Date of Government Version: 10/07/2024	Source: Department of Public Health
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/20/2024	Telephone: 916-558-1784
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/13/2025	Last EDR Contact: 02/25/2025
Number of Days to Update: 85	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/09/2025
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

NPDES: NPDES Permits Listing

A listing of NPDES permits, including stormwater.

Date of Government Version: 11/04/2024	Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/05/2024	Telephone: 916-445-9379
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/31/2025	Last EDR Contact: 02/04/2025
Number of Days to Update: 87	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/19/2025
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

PEST LIC: Pesticide Regulation Licenses Listing

A listing of licenses and certificates issued by the Department of Pesticide Regulation. The DPR issues licenses and/or certificates to: Persons and businesses that apply or sell pesticides; Pest control dealers and brokers; Persons who advise on agricultural pesticide applications.

Date of Government Version: 11/20/2024	Source: Department of Pesticide Regulation
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/20/2024	Telephone: 916-445-4038
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/13/2025	Last EDR Contact: 02/25/2025
Number of Days to Update: 85	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/09/2025
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

PROC: Certified Processors Database

A listing of certified processors.

Date of Government Version: 12/02/2024	Source: Department of Conservation
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/03/2024	Telephone: 916-323-3836
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/24/2025	Last EDR Contact: 03/04/2025
Number of Days to Update: 83	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/16/2025
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

NOTIFY 65: Proposition 65 Records

Listings of all Proposition 65 incidents reported to counties by the State Water Resources Control Board and the Regional Water Quality Control Board. This database is no longer updated by the reporting agency.

Date of Government Version: 09/05/2024	Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/06/2024	Telephone: 916-445-3846
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/13/2024	Last EDR Contact: 03/05/2025
Number of Days to Update: 68	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/23/2025
	Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

SAN JOSE HAZMAT: Hazardous Material Facilities

Hazardous material facilities, including underground storage tank sites.

Date of Government Version: 11/03/2020

Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/05/2020

Date Made Active in Reports: 01/26/2021

Number of Days to Update: 82

Source: City of San Jose Fire Department

Telephone: 408-535-7694

Last EDR Contact: 01/22/2025

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/12/2025

Data Release Frequency: Annually

UIC: UIC Listing

A listing of wells identified as underground injection wells, in the California Oil and Gas Wells database.

Date of Government Version: 12/02/2024

Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/03/2024

Date Made Active in Reports: 02/25/2025

Number of Days to Update: 84

Source: Department of Conservation

Telephone: 916-445-2408

Last EDR Contact: 03/04/2025

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/16/2025

Data Release Frequency: Varies

UIC GEO: Underground Injection Control Sites (GEOTRACKER)

Underground control injection sites

Date of Government Version: 02/24/2025

Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/24/2025

Date Made Active in Reports: 02/26/2025

Number of Days to Update: 2

Source: State Water Resource Control Board

Telephone: 866-480-1028

Last EDR Contact: 02/24/2025

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/16/2025

Data Release Frequency: Varies

WASTEWATER PITS: Oil Wastewater Pits Listing

Water officials discovered that oil producers have been dumping chemical-laden wastewater into hundreds of unlined pits that are operating without proper permits. Inspections completed by the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board revealed the existence of previously unidentified waste sites. The water boards review found that more than one-third of the region's active disposal pits are operating without permission.

Date of Government Version: 02/11/2021

Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/01/2021

Date Made Active in Reports: 09/29/2021

Number of Days to Update: 90

Source: RWQCB, Central Valley Region

Telephone: 559-445-5577

Last EDR Contact: 01/02/2025

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/14/2025

Data Release Frequency: Varies

WDS: Waste Discharge System

Sites which have been issued waste discharge requirements.

Date of Government Version: 06/19/2007

Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/20/2007

Date Made Active in Reports: 06/29/2007

Number of Days to Update: 9

Source: State Water Resources Control Board

Telephone: 916-341-5227

Last EDR Contact: 02/05/2025

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/26/2025

Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

WIP: Well Investigation Program Case List

Well Investigation Program case in the San Gabriel and San Fernando Valley area.

Date of Government Version: 07/03/2009

Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/21/2009

Date Made Active in Reports: 08/03/2009

Number of Days to Update: 13

Source: Los Angeles Water Quality Control Board

Telephone: 213-576-6726

Last EDR Contact: 03/12/2025

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/30/2025

Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

MILITARY PRIV SITES: Military Privatized Sites (GEOTRACKER)

Military privatized sites

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Date of Government Version: 02/24/2025
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/24/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/26/2025
Number of Days to Update: 2

Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: 866-480-1028
Last EDR Contact: 02/24/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/16/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

PROJECT: Project Sites (GEOTRACKER) Projects sites

Date of Government Version: 02/24/2025
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/24/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/26/2025
Number of Days to Update: 2

Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: 866-480-1028
Last EDR Contact: 02/24/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/16/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

WDR: Waste Discharge Requirements Listing

In general, the Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) Program (sometimes also referred to as the "Non Chapter 15 (Non 15) Program") regulates point discharges that are exempt pursuant to Subsection 20090 of Title 27 and not subject to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act. Exemptions from Title 27 may be granted for nine categories of discharges (e.g., sewage, wastewater, etc.) that meet, and continue to meet, the preconditions listed for each specific exemption. The scope of the WDRs Program also includes the discharge of wastes classified as inert, pursuant to section 20230 of Title 27.

Date of Government Version: 12/02/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/03/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/25/2025
Number of Days to Update: 84

Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: 916-341-5810
Last EDR Contact: 03/04/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/16/2025
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

CIWQS: California Integrated Water Quality System

The California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS) is a computer system used by the State and Regional Water Quality Control Boards to track information about places of environmental interest, manage permits and other orders, track inspections, and manage violations and enforcement activities.

Date of Government Version: 11/20/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/20/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/12/2025
Number of Days to Update: 84

Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: 866-794-4977
Last EDR Contact: 02/25/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/09/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

CERS: CalEPA Regulated Site Portal Data

The CalEPA Regulated Site Portal database combines data about environmentally regulated sites and facilities in California into a single database. It combines data from a variety of state and federal databases, and provides an overview of regulated activities across the spectrum of environmental programs for any given location in California. These activities include hazardous materials and waste, state and federal cleanups, impacted ground and surface waters, and toxic materials

Date of Government Version: 10/15/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/16/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/31/2024
Number of Days to Update: 76

Source: California Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 916-323-2514
Last EDR Contact: 01/14/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/28/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

NON-CASE INFO: Non-Case Information Sites (GEOTRACKER)

Non-Case Information sites

Date of Government Version: 02/24/2025
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/24/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/26/2025
Number of Days to Update: 2

Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: 866-480-1028
Last EDR Contact: 02/24/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/16/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

OTHER OIL GAS: Other Oil & Gas Projects Sites (GEOTRACKER)

Other Oil & Gas Projects sites

Date of Government Version: 02/24/2025
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/24/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/26/2025
Number of Days to Update: 2

Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: 866-480-1028
Last EDR Contact: 02/24/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/16/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

PROD WATER PONDS: Produced Water Ponds Sites (GEOTRACKER)

Produced water ponds sites

Date of Government Version: 02/24/2025
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/24/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/26/2025
Number of Days to Update: 2

Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: 866-480-1028
Last EDR Contact: 02/24/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/16/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

SAMPLING POINT: Sampling Point ? Public Sites (GEOTRACKER)

Sampling point - public sites

Date of Government Version: 02/24/2025
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/24/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/26/2025
Number of Days to Update: 2

Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: 866-480-1028
Last EDR Contact: 02/24/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/16/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

WELL STIM PROJ: Well Stimulation Project (GEOTRACKER)

Includes areas of groundwater monitoring plans, a depiction of the monitoring network, and the facilities, boundaries, and subsurface characteristics of the oilfield and the features (oil and gas wells, produced water ponds, UIC wells, water supply wells, etc?) being monitored

Date of Government Version: 02/24/2025
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/24/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/26/2025
Number of Days to Update: 2

Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: 866-480-1028
Last EDR Contact: 02/24/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/16/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

EDR HIGH RISK HISTORICAL RECORDS

EDR Exclusive Records

EDR MGP: EDR Proprietary Manufactured Gas Plants

The EDR Proprietary Manufactured Gas Plant Database includes records of coal gas plants (manufactured gas plants) compiled by EDR's researchers. Manufactured gas sites were used in the United States from the 1800's to 1950's to produce a gas that could be distributed and used as fuel. These plants used whale oil, rosin, coal, or a mixture of coal, oil, and water that also produced a significant amount of waste. Many of the byproducts of the gas production, such as coal tar (oily waste containing volatile and non-volatile chemicals), sludges, oils and other compounds are potentially hazardous to human health and the environment. The byproduct from this process was frequently disposed of directly at the plant site and can remain or spread slowly, serving as a continuous source of soil and groundwater contamination.

Date of Government Version: N/A
Date Data Arrived at EDR: N/A
Date Made Active in Reports: N/A
Number of Days to Update: N/A

Source: EDR, Inc.
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: N/A
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

EDR Hist Auto: EDR Exclusive Historical Auto Stations

EDR has searched selected national collections of business directories and has collected listings of potential gas station/filling station/service station sites that were available to EDR researchers. EDR's review was limited to those categories of sources that might, in EDR's opinion, include gas station/filling station/service station establishments. The categories reviewed included, but were not limited to gas, gas station, gasoline station, filling station, auto, automobile repair, auto service station, service station, etc. This database falls within a category of information EDR classifies as "High Risk Historical Records", or HRHR. EDR's HRHR effort presents unique and sometimes proprietary data about past sites and operations that typically create environmental concerns, but may not show up in current government records searches.

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Date of Government Version: N/A
Date Data Arrived at EDR: N/A
Date Made Active in Reports: N/A
Number of Days to Update: N/A

Source: EDR, Inc.
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: N/A
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: Varies

EDR Hist Cleaner: EDR Exclusive Historical Cleaners

EDR has searched selected national collections of business directories and has collected listings of potential dry cleaner sites that were available to EDR researchers. EDR's review was limited to those categories of sources that might, in EDR's opinion, include dry cleaning establishments. The categories reviewed included, but were not limited to dry cleaners, cleaners, laundry, laundromat, cleaning/laundry, wash & dry etc. This database falls within a category of information EDR classifies as "High Risk Historical Records", or HRHR. EDR's HRHR effort presents unique and sometimes proprietary data about past sites and operations that typically create environmental concerns, but may not show up in current government records searches.

Date of Government Version: N/A
Date Data Arrived at EDR: N/A
Date Made Active in Reports: N/A
Number of Days to Update: N/A

Source: EDR, Inc.
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: N/A
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: Varies

EDR RECOVERED GOVERNMENT ARCHIVES

Exclusive Recovered Govt. Archives

RGA LF: Recovered Government Archive Solid Waste Facilities List

The EDR Recovered Government Archive Landfill database provides a list of landfills derived from historical databases and includes many records that no longer appear in current government lists. Compiled from Records formerly available from the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery in California.

Date of Government Version: N/A
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/01/2013
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/13/2014
Number of Days to Update: 196

Source: Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 06/01/2012
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: Varies

RGA LUST: Recovered Government Archive Leaking Underground Storage Tank

The EDR Recovered Government Archive Leaking Underground Storage Tank database provides a list of LUST incidents derived from historical databases and includes many records that no longer appear in current government lists. Compiled from Records formerly available from the State Water Resources Control Board in California.

Date of Government Version: N/A
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/01/2013
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/30/2013
Number of Days to Update: 182

Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 06/01/2012
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: Varies

COUNTY RECORDS

ALAMEDA COUNTY:

CS ALAMEDA: Contaminated Sites

A listing of contaminated sites overseen by the Toxic Release Program (oil and groundwater contamination from chemical releases and spills) and the Leaking Underground Storage Tank Program (soil and ground water contamination from leaking petroleum USTs).

Date of Government Version: 01/09/2019
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/11/2019
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/05/2019
Number of Days to Update: 53

Source: Alameda County Environmental Health Services
Telephone: 510-567-6700
Last EDR Contact: 12/23/2024
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/14/2025
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

UST ALAMEDA: Underground Tanks

Underground storage tank sites located in Alameda county.

Date of Government Version: 12/26/2023
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/26/2023
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/19/2024
Number of Days to Update: 84

Source: Alameda County Environmental Health Services
Telephone: 510-567-6700
Last EDR Contact: 12/23/2024
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/14/2025
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

AMADOR COUNTY:

CUPA AMADOR: CUPA Facility List Cupa Facility List

Date of Government Version: 04/27/2023
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/27/2023
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/13/2023
Number of Days to Update: 77

Source: Amador County Environmental Health
Telephone: 209-223-6439
Last EDR Contact: 01/22/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/12/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

BUTTE COUNTY:

CUPA BUTTE: CUPA Facility Listing Cupa facility list.

Date of Government Version: 04/21/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/25/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/09/2017
Number of Days to Update: 106

Source: Public Health Department
Telephone: 530-538-7149
Last EDR Contact: 12/23/2024
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/14/2025
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

CALVERAS COUNTY:

CUPA CALVERAS: CUPA Facility Listing Cupa Facility Listing

Date of Government Version: 12/16/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/18/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/05/2025
Number of Days to Update: 77

Source: Calveras County Environmental Health
Telephone: 209-754-6399
Last EDR Contact: 03/12/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/30/2025
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

COLUSA COUNTY:

CUPA COLUSA: CUPA Facility List Cupa facility list.

Date of Government Version: 04/06/2020
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/23/2020
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/10/2020
Number of Days to Update: 78

Source: Health & Human Services
Telephone: 530-458-0396
Last EDR Contact: 01/22/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/12/2025
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY:

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

SL CONTRA COSTA: Site List

List includes sites from the underground tank, hazardous waste generator and business plan/2185 programs.

Date of Government Version: 10/21/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/23/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/13/2025
Number of Days to Update: 82

Source: Contra Costa Health Services Department
Telephone: 925-646-2286
Last EDR Contact: 01/15/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/05/2025
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

DEL NORTE COUNTY:

CUPA DEL NORTE: CUPA Facility List Cupa Facility list

Date of Government Version: 02/05/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/08/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/26/2024
Number of Days to Update: 78

Source: Del Norte County Environmental Health Division
Telephone: 707-465-0426
Last EDR Contact: 01/15/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/05/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

EL DORADO COUNTY:

CUPA EL DORADO: CUPA Facility List CUPA facility list.

Date of Government Version: 08/08/2022
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/09/2022
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/01/2022
Number of Days to Update: 23

Source: El Dorado County Environmental Management Department
Telephone: 530-621-6623
Last EDR Contact: 01/15/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/05/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

FRESNO COUNTY:

CUPA FRESNO: CUPA Resources List

Certified Unified Program Agency. CUPA's are responsible for implementing a unified hazardous materials and hazardous waste management regulatory program. The agency provides oversight of businesses that deal with hazardous materials, operate underground storage tanks or aboveground storage tanks.

Date of Government Version: 06/28/2021
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/21/2021
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/03/2022
Number of Days to Update: 72

Source: Dept. of Community Health
Telephone: 559-445-3271
Last EDR Contact: 12/19/2024
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/07/2025
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

GLENN COUNTY:

CUPA GLENN: CUPA Facility List Cupa facility list

Date of Government Version: 01/22/2018
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/24/2018
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/14/2018
Number of Days to Update: 49

Source: Glenn County Air Pollution Control District
Telephone: 830-934-6500
Last EDR Contact: 01/08/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/28/2025
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

HUMBOLDT COUNTY:

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

CUPA HUMBOLDT: CUPA Facility List CUPA facility list.

Date of Government Version: 08/12/2021
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/12/2021
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/08/2021
Number of Days to Update: 88

Source: Humboldt County Environmental Health
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 02/05/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/26/2025
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

IMPERIAL COUNTY:

CUPA IMPERIAL: CUPA Facility List Cupa facility list.

Date of Government Version: 10/09/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/11/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/30/2024
Number of Days to Update: 80

Source: San Diego Border Field Office
Telephone: 760-339-2777
Last EDR Contact: 01/09/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/28/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INYO COUNTY:

CUPA INYO: CUPA Facility List Cupa facility list.

Date of Government Version: 04/02/2018
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/03/2018
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/14/2018
Number of Days to Update: 72

Source: Inyo County Environmental Health Services
Telephone: 760-878-0238
Last EDR Contact: 02/05/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/26/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

KERN COUNTY:

CUPA KERN: CUPA Facility List

A listing of sites included in the Kern County Hazardous Material Business Plan.

Date of Government Version: 01/27/2025
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/29/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/31/2025
Number of Days to Update: 2

Source: Kern County Public Health
Telephone: 661-321-3000
Last EDR Contact: 01/22/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/12/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

UST KERN: Underground Storage Tank Sites & Tank Listing Kern County Sites and Tanks Listing.

Date of Government Version: 01/27/2025
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/29/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/31/2025
Number of Days to Update: 2

Source: Kern County Environment Health Services Department
Telephone: 661-862-8700
Last EDR Contact: 01/22/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/12/2025
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

KINGS COUNTY:

CUPA KINGS: CUPA Facility List

A listing of sites included in the county's Certified Unified Program Agency database. California's Secretary for Environmental Protection established the unified hazardous materials and hazardous waste regulatory program as required by chapter 6.11 of the California Health and Safety Code. The Unified Program consolidates the administration, permits, inspections, and enforcement activities.

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Date of Government Version: 12/03/2020
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/26/2021
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/14/2021
Number of Days to Update: 78

Source: Kings County Department of Public Health
Telephone: 559-584-1411
Last EDR Contact: 02/05/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/26/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

LAKE COUNTY:

CUPA LAKE: CUPA Facility List Cupa facility list

Date of Government Version: 10/31/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/01/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/17/2025
Number of Days to Update: 77

Source: Lake County Environmental Health
Telephone: 707-263-1164
Last EDR Contact: 01/03/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/21/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

LASSEN COUNTY:

CUPA LASSEN: CUPA Facility List Cupa facility list

Date of Government Version: 07/31/2020
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/21/2020
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/09/2020
Number of Days to Update: 80

Source: Lassen County Environmental Health
Telephone: 530-251-8528
Last EDR Contact: 01/08/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/28/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

LOS ANGELES COUNTY:

AOCONCERN: Key Areas of Concerns in Los Angeles County

San Gabriel Valley areas where VOC contamination is at or above the MCL as designated by region 9 EPA office. Date of Government Version: 3/30/2009 Exide Site area is a cleanup plan of lead-impacted soil surrounding the former Exide Facility as designated by the DTSC. Date of Government Version: 7/17/2017

Date of Government Version: 03/30/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/31/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/23/2009
Number of Days to Update: 206

Source: N/A
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 03/05/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/23/2025
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

HMS LOS ANGELES: HMS: Street Number List

Industrial Waste and Underground Storage Tank Sites.

Date of Government Version: 09/26/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/01/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/12/2024
Number of Days to Update: 72

Source: Department of Public Works
Telephone: 626-458-3517
Last EDR Contact: 01/09/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/14/2025
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

LF LOS ANGELES: List of Solid Waste Facilities

Solid Waste Facilities in Los Angeles County.

Date of Government Version: 10/04/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/04/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/23/2024
Number of Days to Update: 80

Source: La County Department of Public Works
Telephone: 818-458-5185
Last EDR Contact: 01/07/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/21/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

LF LOS ANGELES CITY: City of Los Angeles Landfills

Landfills owned and maintained by the City of Los Angeles.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2023
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/03/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/17/2024
Number of Days to Update: 75

Source: Engineering & Construction Division
Telephone: 213-473-7869
Last EDR Contact: 01/03/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/21/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

LOS ANGELES AST: Active & Inactive AST Inventory

A listing of active & inactive above ground petroleum storage tank site locations, located in the City of Los Angeles.

Date of Government Version: 06/01/2019
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/25/2019
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/22/2019
Number of Days to Update: 58

Source: Los Angeles Fire Department
Telephone: 213-978-3800
Last EDR Contact: 03/12/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/30/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

LOS ANGELES CO LF METHANE: Methane Producing Landfills

This data was created on April 30, 2012 to represent known disposal sites in Los Angeles County that may produce and emanate methane gas. The shapefile contains disposal sites within Los Angeles County that once accepted degradable refuse material. Information used to create this data was extracted from a landfill survey performed by County Engineers (Major Waste System Map, 1973) as well as historical records from CalRecycle, Regional Water Quality Control Board, and Los Angeles County Department of Public Health

Date of Government Version: 05/14/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/09/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/27/2024
Number of Days to Update: 80

Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Works
Telephone: 626-458-6973
Last EDR Contact: 01/09/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/21/2025
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

LOS ANGELES HM: Active & Inactive Hazardous Materials Inventory

A listing of active & inactive hazardous materials facility locations, located in the City of Los Angeles.

Date of Government Version: 12/03/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/11/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/04/2025
Number of Days to Update: 83

Source: Los Angeles Fire Department
Telephone: 213-978-3800
Last EDR Contact: 12/11/2024
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/31/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

LOS ANGELES UST: Active & Inactive UST Inventory

A listing of active & inactive underground storage tank site locations and underground storage tank historical sites, located in the City of Los Angeles.

Date of Government Version: 12/03/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/11/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/04/2025
Number of Days to Update: 83

Source: Los Angeles Fire Department
Telephone: 213-978-3800
Last EDR Contact: 12/11/2024
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/31/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

SITE MIT LOS ANGELES: Site Mitigation LA County List

Industrial sites that have had some sort of spill or complaint.

Date of Government Version: 05/21/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/16/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/07/2024
Number of Days to Update: 83

Source: Community Health Services
Telephone: 323-890-7806
Last EDR Contact: 01/14/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/28/2025
Data Release Frequency: Annually

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

UST EL SEGUNDO: City of El Segundo Underground Storage Tank
Underground storage tank sites located in El Segundo city.

Date of Government Version: 01/21/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/19/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/10/2017
Number of Days to Update: 21

Source: City of El Segundo Fire Department
Telephone: 310-524-2236
Last EDR Contact: 01/03/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/21/2025
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

UST LONG BEACH: City of Long Beach Underground Storage Tank
Underground storage tank sites located in the city of Long Beach.

Date of Government Version: 04/22/2019
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/23/2019
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/27/2019
Number of Days to Update: 65

Source: City of Long Beach Fire Department
Telephone: 562-570-2563
Last EDR Contact: 01/08/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/28/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

UST TORRANCE: City of Torrance Underground Storage Tank
Underground storage tank sites located in the city of Torrance.

Date of Government Version: 10/15/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/17/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/07/2025
Number of Days to Update: 82

Source: City of Torrance Fire Department
Telephone: 310-618-2973
Last EDR Contact: 01/09/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/28/2025
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

MADERA COUNTY:

CUPA MADERA: CUPA Facility List

A listing of sites included in the county's Certified Unified Program Agency database. California's Secretary for Environmental Protection established the unified hazardous materials and hazardous waste regulatory program as required by chapter 6.11 of the California Health and Safety Code. The Unified Program consolidates the administration, permits, inspections, and enforcement activities.

Date of Government Version: 08/10/2020
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/12/2020
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/23/2020
Number of Days to Update: 72

Source: Madera County Environmental Health
Telephone: 559-675-7823
Last EDR Contact: 02/05/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/26/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

MARIN COUNTY:

UST MARIN: Underground Storage Tank Sites
Currently permitted USTs in Marin County.

Date of Government Version: 09/26/2018
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/04/2018
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/02/2018
Number of Days to Update: 29

Source: Public Works Department Waste Management
Telephone: 415-473-6647
Last EDR Contact: 12/16/2024
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/07/2025
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

MENDOCINO COUNTY:

UST MENDOCINO: Mendocino County UST Database
A listing of underground storage tank locations in Mendocino County.

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Date of Government Version: 09/22/2021
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/18/2021
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/22/2021
Number of Days to Update: 4

Source: Department of Public Health
Telephone: 707-463-4466
Last EDR Contact: 02/12/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/02/2025
Data Release Frequency: Annually

MERCED COUNTY:

CUPA MERCED: CUPA Facility List
CUPA facility list.

Date of Government Version: 10/08/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/09/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/31/2024
Number of Days to Update: 22

Source: Merced County Environmental Health
Telephone: 209-381-1094
Last EDR Contact: 02/05/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/26/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

MONO COUNTY:

CUPA MONO: CUPA Facility List
CUPA Facility List

Date of Government Version: 02/22/2021
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/02/2021
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/19/2021
Number of Days to Update: 78

Source: Mono County Health Department
Telephone: 760-932-5580
Last EDR Contact: 02/12/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/02/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

MONTEREY COUNTY:

CUPA MONTEREY: CUPA Facility Listing
CUPA Program listing from the Environmental Health Division.

Date of Government Version: 01/10/2025
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/14/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/20/2025
Number of Days to Update: 37

Source: Monterey County Health Department
Telephone: 831-796-1297
Last EDR Contact: 12/16/2024
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/07/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

NAPA COUNTY:

LUST NAPA: Sites With Reported Contamination
A listing of leaking underground storage tank sites located in Napa county.

Date of Government Version: 01/09/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/11/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/02/2017
Number of Days to Update: 50

Source: Napa County Department of Environmental Management
Telephone: 707-253-4269
Last EDR Contact: 02/12/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/02/2025
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

UST NAPA: Closed and Operating Underground Storage Tank Sites
Underground storage tank sites located in Napa county.

Date of Government Version: 09/05/2019
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/09/2019
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/31/2019
Number of Days to Update: 52

Source: Napa County Department of Environmental Management
Telephone: 707-253-4269
Last EDR Contact: 02/12/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/02/2025
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

NEVADA COUNTY:

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

CUPA NEVADA: CUPA Facility List CUPA facility list.

Date of Government Version: 01/27/2025
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/27/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/03/2025
Number of Days to Update: 7

Source: Community Development Agency
Telephone: 530-265-1467
Last EDR Contact: 01/15/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/05/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

ORANGE COUNTY:

IND_SITE ORANGE: List of Industrial Site Cleanups Orange County Petroleum and non-petroleum spills.

Date of Government Version: 10/31/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/31/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/24/2025
Number of Days to Update: 85

Source: Health Care Agency
Telephone: 714-834-3446
Last EDR Contact: 01/27/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/12/2025
Data Release Frequency: Annually

LUST ORANGE: List of Underground Storage Tank Cleanups Orange County Underground Storage Tank Cleanups (LUST).

Date of Government Version: 10/31/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/31/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/24/2025
Number of Days to Update: 85

Source: Health Care Agency
Telephone: 714-834-3446
Last EDR Contact: 01/27/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/12/2025
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

UST ORANGE: List of Underground Storage Tank Facilities Orange County Underground Storage Tank Facilities (UST).

Date of Government Version: 02/05/2025
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/06/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/14/2025
Number of Days to Update: 36

Source: Health Care Agency
Telephone: 714-834-3446
Last EDR Contact: 01/27/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/12/2025
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

PLACER COUNTY:

MS PLACER: Master List of Facilities List includes aboveground tanks, underground tanks and cleanup sites.

Date of Government Version: 11/19/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/20/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/13/2025
Number of Days to Update: 85

Source: Placer County Health and Human Services
Telephone: 530-745-2363
Last EDR Contact: 02/19/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/09/2025
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

PLUMAS COUNTY:

CUPA PLUMAS: CUPA Facility List Plumas County CUPA Program facilities.

Date of Government Version: 03/31/2019
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/23/2019
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/26/2019
Number of Days to Update: 64

Source: Plumas County Environmental Health
Telephone: 530-283-6355
Last EDR Contact: 01/08/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/28/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

RIVERSIDE COUNTY:

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

LUST RIVERSIDE: Listing of Underground Tank Cleanup Sites

Riverside County Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Sites (LUST).

Date of Government Version: 06/11/2024

Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/12/2024

Date Made Active in Reports: 06/27/2024

Number of Days to Update: 15

Source: Department of Environmental Health

Telephone: 951-358-5055

Last EDR Contact: 03/05/2025

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/23/2025

Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

UST RIVERSIDE: Underground Storage Tank Tank List

Underground storage tank sites located in Riverside county.

Date of Government Version: 12/05/2024

Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/05/2024

Date Made Active in Reports: 12/31/2024

Number of Days to Update: 26

Source: Department of Environmental Health

Telephone: 951-358-5055

Last EDR Contact: 03/05/2025

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/23/2025

Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

SACRAMENTO COUNTY:

CS SACRAMENTO: Toxic Site Clean-Up List

List of sites where unauthorized releases of potentially hazardous materials have occurred.

Date of Government Version: 11/07/2022

Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/21/2022

Date Made Active in Reports: 03/16/2023

Number of Days to Update: 85

Source: Sacramento County Environmental Management

Telephone: 916-875-8406

Last EDR Contact: 12/16/2024

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/07/2025

Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

ML SACRAMENTO: Master Hazardous Materials Facility List

Any business that has hazardous materials on site - hazardous material storage sites, underground storage tanks, waste generators.

Date of Government Version: 11/07/2022

Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/09/2022

Date Made Active in Reports: 03/01/2023

Number of Days to Update: 82

Source: Sacramento County Environmental Management

Telephone: 916-875-8406

Last EDR Contact: 12/16/2024

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/07/2025

Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

SAN BENITO COUNTY:

CUPA SAN BENITO: CUPA Facility List

Cupa facility list

Date of Government Version: 10/25/2024

Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/29/2024

Date Made Active in Reports: 01/17/2025

Number of Days to Update: 80

Source: San Benito County Environmental Health

Telephone: N/A

Last EDR Contact: 01/22/2025

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/12/2025

Data Release Frequency: Varies

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY:

PERMITS SAN BERNARDINO: Hazardous Material Permits

This listing includes underground storage tanks, medical waste handlers/generators, hazardous materials handlers, hazardous waste generators, and waste oil generators/handlers.

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Date of Government Version: 12/12/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/16/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/05/2025
Number of Days to Update: 79

Source: San Bernardino County Fire Department Hazardous Materials Division
Telephone: 909-387-3041
Last EDR Contact: 03/05/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/12/2025
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

SAN DIEGO COUNTY:

HMMD SAN DIEGO: Hazardous Materials Management Division Database

The database includes: HE58 - This report contains the business name, site address, business phone number, establishment 'H' permit number, type of permit, and the business status. HE17 - In addition to providing the same information provided in the HE58 listing, HE17 provides inspection dates, violations received by the establishment, hazardous waste generated, the quantity, method of storage, treatment/disposal of waste and the hauler, and information on underground storage tanks. Unauthorized Release List - Includes a summary of environmental contamination cases in San Diego County (underground tank cases, non-tank cases, groundwater contamination, and soil contamination are included.)

Date of Government Version: 11/20/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/20/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/13/2025
Number of Days to Update: 85

Source: Hazardous Materials Management Division
Telephone: 619-338-2268
Last EDR Contact: 02/25/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/09/2025
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

LF SAN DIEGO: Solid Waste Facilities

San Diego County Solid Waste Facilities.

Date of Government Version: 10/01/2023
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/31/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/17/2024
Number of Days to Update: 77

Source: Department of Health Services
Telephone: 619-338-2209
Last EDR Contact: 01/09/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/28/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

SAN DIEGO CO LOP: Local Oversight Program Listing

A listing of all LOP release sites that are or were under the County of San Diego's jurisdiction. Included are closed or transferred cases, open cases, and cases that did not have a case type indicated. The cases without a case type are mostly complaints; however, some of them could be LOP cases.

Date of Government Version: 07/22/2021
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/19/2021
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/13/2022
Number of Days to Update: 86

Source: Department of Environmental Health
Telephone: 858-505-6874
Last EDR Contact: 01/09/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/28/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

SAN DIEGO CO SAM: Environmental Case Listing

The listing contains all underground tank release cases and projects pertaining to properties contaminated with hazardous substances that are actively under review by the Site Assessment and Mitigation Program.

Date of Government Version: 03/23/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/15/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/09/2010
Number of Days to Update: 24

Source: San Diego County Department of Environmental Health
Telephone: 619-338-2371
Last EDR Contact: 02/19/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/09/2025
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY:

CUPA SAN FRANCISCO CO: CUPA Facility Listing Cupa facilities

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Date of Government Version: 10/28/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/30/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/21/2025
Number of Days to Update: 83

Source: San Francisco County Department of Environmental Health
Telephone: 415-252-3896
Last EDR Contact: 01/23/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/12/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

LUST SAN FRANCISCO: Local Oversight Facilities

A listing of leaking underground storage tank sites located in San Francisco county.

Date of Government Version: 09/19/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/19/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/29/2008
Number of Days to Update: 10

Source: Department Of Public Health San Francisco County
Telephone: 415-252-3920
Last EDR Contact: 01/22/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/12/2025
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

UST SAN FRANCISCO: Underground Storage Tank Information

Underground storage tank sites located in San Francisco county.

Date of Government Version: 10/28/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/30/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/24/2025
Number of Days to Update: 86

Source: Department of Public Health
Telephone: 415-252-3920
Last EDR Contact: 01/23/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/12/2025
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY:

SAN FRANCISCO MAHER: Maher Ordinance Property Listing

a listing of properties that fall within a Maher Ordinance, for all of San Francisco

Date of Government Version: 10/15/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/16/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/06/2025
Number of Days to Update: 82

Source: San Francisco Planning
Telephone: 628-652-7483
Last EDR Contact: 01/14/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/28/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY:

UST SAN JOAQUIN: San Joaquin Co. UST

A listing of underground storage tank locations in San Joaquin county.

Date of Government Version: 06/22/2018
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/26/2018
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/11/2018
Number of Days to Update: 15

Source: Environmental Health Department
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 03/05/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/23/2025
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY:

CUPA SAN LUIS OBISPO: CUPA Facility List Cupa Facility List.

Date of Government Version: 11/12/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/13/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/06/2025
Number of Days to Update: 85

Source: San Luis Obispo County Public Health Department
Telephone: 805-781-5596
Last EDR Contact: 02/05/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/26/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

SAN MATEO COUNTY:

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

BI SAN MATEO: Business Inventory

List includes Hazardous Materials Business Plan, hazardous waste generators, and underground storage tanks.

Date of Government Version: 02/20/2020
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/20/2020
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/24/2020
Number of Days to Update: 64

Source: San Mateo County Environmental Health Services Division
Telephone: 650-363-1921
Last EDR Contact: 03/06/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/16/2025
Data Release Frequency: Annually

LUST SAN MATEO: Fuel Leak List

A listing of leaking underground storage tank sites located in San Mateo county.

Date of Government Version: 03/29/2019
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/29/2019
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/29/2019
Number of Days to Update: 61

Source: San Mateo County Environmental Health Services Division
Telephone: 650-363-1921
Last EDR Contact: 02/26/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/16/2025
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY:

CUPA SANTA BARBARA: CUPA Facility Listing

CUPA Program Listing from the Environmental Health Services division.

Date of Government Version: 09/08/2011
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/09/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/07/2011
Number of Days to Update: 28

Source: Santa Barbara County Public Health Department
Telephone: 805-686-8167
Last EDR Contact: 02/05/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/26/2025
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

SANTA CLARA COUNTY:

CUPA SANTA CLARA: Cupa Facility List

Cupa facility list

Date of Government Version: 11/18/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/19/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/12/2025
Number of Days to Update: 85

Source: Department of Environmental Health
Telephone: 408-918-1973
Last EDR Contact: 02/05/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/26/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

HIST LUST SANTA CLARA: HIST LUST - Fuel Leak Site Activity Report

A listing of open and closed leaking underground storage tanks. This listing is no longer updated by the county. Leaking underground storage tanks are now handled by the Department of Environmental Health.

Date of Government Version: 03/29/2005
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/30/2005
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/21/2005
Number of Days to Update: 22

Source: Santa Clara Valley Water District
Telephone: 408-265-2600
Last EDR Contact: 03/23/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/22/2009
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

LUST SANTA CLARA: LOP Listing

A listing of leaking underground storage tanks located in Santa Clara county.

Date of Government Version: 03/03/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/05/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/18/2014
Number of Days to Update: 13

Source: Department of Environmental Health
Telephone: 408-918-3417
Last EDR Contact: 02/12/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/02/2025
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY:

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

CUPA SANTA CRUZ: CUPA Facility List CUPA facility listing.

Date of Government Version: 01/21/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/22/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/23/2017
Number of Days to Update: 90

Source: Santa Cruz County Environmental Health
Telephone: 831-464-2761
Last EDR Contact: 02/05/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/26/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

SITE MIT SANTA CRUZ: Site Mitigation Santa Cruz County List

Sites may become contaminated with toxic chemicals through illegal dumping or disposal, from leaking underground storage tanks, or through industrial or commercial activities. The goal of the site mitigation program is to protect the public health and the environment while facilitating completion of contaminated site clean-up projects in a timely manner.

Date of Government Version: 12/03/2018
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/23/2023
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/13/2023
Number of Days to Update: 20

Source: Santa Cruz Environmental Health Services
Telephone: 831-454-2761
Last EDR Contact: 02/05/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/26/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

SHASTA COUNTY:

CUPA SHASTA: CUPA Facility List Cupa Facility List.

Date of Government Version: 06/15/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/19/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/09/2017
Number of Days to Update: 51

Source: Shasta County Department of Resource Management
Telephone: 530-225-5789
Last EDR Contact: 02/05/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/26/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

SOLANO COUNTY:

LUST SOLANO: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

A listing of leaking underground storage tank sites located in Solano county.

Date of Government Version: 06/04/2019
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/06/2019
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/13/2019
Number of Days to Update: 68

Source: Solano County Department of Environmental Management
Telephone: 707-784-6770
Last EDR Contact: 02/12/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/02/2025
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

UST SOLANO: Underground Storage Tanks

Underground storage tank sites located in Solano county.

Date of Government Version: 09/15/2021
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/16/2021
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/09/2021
Number of Days to Update: 84

Source: Solano County Department of Environmental Management
Telephone: 707-784-6770
Last EDR Contact: 02/12/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/02/2025
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

SONOMA COUNTY:

CUPA SONOMA: Cupa Facility List Cupa Facility list

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Date of Government Version: 07/02/2021
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/06/2021
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/14/2021
Number of Days to Update: 8

Source: County of Sonoma Fire & Emergency Services Department
Telephone: 707-565-1174
Last EDR Contact: 03/12/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/30/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

LUST SONOMA: Leaking Underground Storage Tank Sites

A listing of leaking underground storage tank sites located in Sonoma county.

Date of Government Version: 06/30/2021
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/30/2021
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/24/2021
Number of Days to Update: 86

Source: Department of Health Services
Telephone: 707-565-6565
Last EDR Contact: 03/12/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/30/2025
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

STANISLAUS COUNTY:

CUPA STANISLAUS: CUPA Facility List

Cupa facility list

Date of Government Version: 02/08/2022
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/10/2022
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/04/2022
Number of Days to Update: 83

Source: Stanislaus County Department of Environmental Protection
Telephone: 209-525-6751
Last EDR Contact: 01/03/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/21/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

SUTTER COUNTY:

UST SUTTER: Underground Storage Tanks

Underground storage tank sites located in Sutter county.

Date of Government Version: 11/05/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/20/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/13/2025
Number of Days to Update: 85

Source: Sutter County Environmental Health Services
Telephone: 530-822-7500
Last EDR Contact: 02/12/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/02/2025
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

TEHAMA COUNTY:

CUPA TEHAMA: CUPA Facility List

Cupa facilities

Date of Government Version: 08/27/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/28/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/12/2024
Number of Days to Update: 76

Source: Tehama County Department of Environmental Health
Telephone: 530-527-8020
Last EDR Contact: 02/05/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/12/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

TRINITY COUNTY:

CUPA TRINITY: CUPA Facility List

Cupa facility list

Date of Government Version: 10/09/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/11/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/30/2024
Number of Days to Update: 80

Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control
Telephone: 760-352-0381
Last EDR Contact: 01/09/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/28/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

TULARE COUNTY:

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

CUPA TULARE: CUPA Facility List Cupa program facilities

Date of Government Version: 10/07/2022
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/07/2022
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/21/2022
Number of Days to Update: 75

Source: Tulare County Environmental Health Services Division
Telephone: 559-624-7400
Last EDR Contact: 01/22/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/12/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

TUOLUMNE COUNTY:

CUPA TUOLUMNE: CUPA Facility List Cupa facility list

Date of Government Version: 04/23/2018
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/25/2018
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/25/2018
Number of Days to Update: 61

Source: Divison of Environmental Health
Telephone: 209-533-5633
Last EDR Contact: 01/08/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/28/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

VENTURA COUNTY:

BWT VENTURA: Business Plan, Hazardous Waste Producers, and Operating Underground Tanks

The BWT list indicates by site address whether the Environmental Health Division has Business Plan (B), Waste Producer (W), and/or Underground Tank (T) information.

Date of Government Version: 07/02/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/17/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/23/2024
Number of Days to Update: 6

Source: Ventura County Environmental Health Division
Telephone: 805-654-2813
Last EDR Contact: 01/13/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/28/2025
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

LF VENTURA: Inventory of Illegal Abandoned and Inactive Sites

Ventura County Inventory of Closed, Illegal Abandoned, and Inactive Sites.

Date of Government Version: 12/01/2011
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/01/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/19/2012
Number of Days to Update: 49

Source: Environmental Health Division
Telephone: 805-654-2813
Last EDR Contact: 12/16/2024
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/07/2025
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

LUST VENTURA: Listing of Underground Tank Cleanup Sites

Ventura County Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Sites (LUST).

Date of Government Version: 05/29/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/24/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/31/2008
Number of Days to Update: 37

Source: Environmental Health Division
Telephone: 805-654-2813
Last EDR Contact: 01/30/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/19/2025
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

MED WASTE VENTURA: Medical Waste Program List

To protect public health and safety and the environment from potential exposure to disease causing agents, the Environmental Health Division Medical Waste Program regulates the generation, handling, storage, treatment and disposal of medical waste throughout the County.

Date of Government Version: 07/02/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/18/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/23/2024
Number of Days to Update: 5

Source: Ventura County Resource Management Agency
Telephone: 805-654-2813
Last EDR Contact: 01/13/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/28/2025
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

UST VENTURA: Underground Tank Closed Sites List

Ventura County Operating Underground Storage Tank Sites (UST)/Underground Tank Closed Sites List.

Date of Government Version: 08/27/2024

Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/04/2024

Date Made Active in Reports: 11/13/2024

Number of Days to Update: 70

Source: Environmental Health Division

Telephone: 805-654-2813

Last EDR Contact: 03/04/2025

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/16/2025

Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

YOLO COUNTY:

UST YOLO: Underground Storage Tank Comprehensive Facility Report

Underground storage tank sites located in Yolo county.

Date of Government Version: 09/18/2024

Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/25/2024

Date Made Active in Reports: 12/13/2024

Number of Days to Update: 79

Source: Yolo County Department of Health

Telephone: 530-666-8646

Last EDR Contact: 01/09/2025

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/07/2025

Data Release Frequency: Annually

YUBA COUNTY:

CUPA YUBA: CUPA Facility List

CUPA facility listing for Yuba County.

Date of Government Version: 10/17/2024

Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/22/2024

Date Made Active in Reports: 01/10/2025

Number of Days to Update: 80

Source: Yuba County Environmental Health Department

Telephone: 530-749-7523

Last EDR Contact: 01/15/2025

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/05/2025

Data Release Frequency: Varies

OTHER DATABASE(S)

Depending on the geographic area covered by this report, the data provided in these specialty databases may or may not be complete. For example, the existence of wetlands information data in a specific report does not mean that all wetlands in the area covered by the report are included. Moreover, the absence of any reported wetlands information does not necessarily mean that wetlands do not exist in the area covered by the report.

CT MANIFEST: Hazardous Waste Manifest Data

Facility and manifest data. Manifest is a document that lists and tracks hazardous waste from the generator through transporters to a tsd facility.

Date of Government Version: 11/04/2024

Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/05/2024

Date Made Active in Reports: 01/27/2025

Number of Days to Update: 83

Source: Department of Energy & Environmental Protection

Telephone: 860-424-3375

Last EDR Contact: 02/04/2025

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/19/2025

Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

NJ MANIFEST: Manifest Information

Hazardous waste manifest information.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2018

Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/10/2019

Date Made Active in Reports: 05/16/2019

Number of Days to Update: 36

Source: Department of Environmental Protection

Telephone: N/A

Last EDR Contact: 12/23/2024

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/14/2025

Data Release Frequency: Annually

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

NY MANIFEST: Facility and Manifest Data

Manifest is a document that lists and tracks hazardous waste from the generator through transporters to a TSD facility.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2019
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/30/2023
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/01/2023
Number of Days to Update: 1

Source: Department of Environmental Conservation
Telephone: 518-402-8651
Last EDR Contact: 01/23/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/05/2025
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

PA MANIFEST: Manifest Information

Hazardous waste manifest information.

Date of Government Version: 06/30/2018
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/19/2019
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/10/2019
Number of Days to Update: 53

Source: Department of Environmental Protection
Telephone: 717-783-8990
Last EDR Contact: 01/06/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/21/2025
Data Release Frequency: Annually

RI MANIFEST: Manifest information

Hazardous waste manifest information

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2020
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/30/2021
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/18/2022
Number of Days to Update: 80

Source: Department of Environmental Management
Telephone: 401-222-2797
Last EDR Contact: 02/06/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/26/2025
Data Release Frequency: Annually

WI MANIFEST: Manifest Information

Hazardous waste manifest information.

Date of Government Version: 05/31/2018
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/19/2019
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/03/2019
Number of Days to Update: 76

Source: Department of Natural Resources
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 02/26/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/16/2025
Data Release Frequency: Annually

Oil/Gas Pipelines

Source: Endeavor Business Media

Petroleum Bundle (Crude Oil, Refined Products, Petrochemicals, Gas Liquids (LPG/NGL), and Specialty Gases (Miscellaneous)) N = Natural Gas Bundle (Natural Gas, Gas Liquids (LPG/NGL), and Specialty Gases (Miscellaneous)). This map includes information copyrighted by Endeavor Business Media. This information is provided on a best effort basis and Endeavor Business Media does not guarantee its accuracy nor warrant its fitness for any particular purpose. Such information has been reprinted with the permission of Endeavor Business Media.

Electric Power Transmission Line Data

Source: Endeavor Business Media

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Sensitive Receptors: There are individuals deemed sensitive receptors due to their fragile immune systems and special sensitivity to environmental discharges. These sensitive receptors typically include the elderly, the sick, and children. While the location of all sensitive receptors cannot be determined, EDR indicates those buildings and facilities - schools, daycares, hospitals, medical centers, and nursing homes - where individuals who are sensitive receptors are likely to be located.

AHA Hospitals:

Source: American Hospital Association, Inc.

Telephone: 312-280-5991

The database includes a listing of hospitals based on the American Hospital Association's annual survey of hospitals.

Medical Centers: Provider of Services Listing

Source: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services

Telephone: 410-786-3000

A listing of hospitals with Medicare provider number, produced by Centers of Medicare & Medicaid Services, a federal agency within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Nursing Homes

Source: National Institutes of Health

Telephone: 301-594-6248

Information on Medicare and Medicaid certified nursing homes in the United States.

Public Schools

Source: National Center for Education Statistics

Telephone: 202-502-7300

The National Center for Education Statistics' primary database on elementary and secondary public education in the United States. It is a comprehensive, annual, national statistical database of all public elementary and secondary schools and school districts, which contains data that are comparable across all states.

Private Schools

Source: National Center for Education Statistics

Telephone: 202-502-7300

The National Center for Education Statistics' primary database on private school locations in the United States.

Daycare Centers: Licensed Facilities

Source: Department of Social Services

Telephone: 916-657-4041

Flood Zone Data: This data was obtained from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). It depicts 100-year and 500-year flood zones as defined by FEMA. It includes the National Flood Hazard Layer (NFHL) which incorporates Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) data and Q3 data from FEMA in areas not covered by NFHL.

Source: FEMA

Telephone: 877-336-2627

Date of Government Version: 2003, 2015

NWI: National Wetlands Inventory. This data, available in select counties across the country, was obtained by EDR in 2002, 2005, 2010 and 2015 from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

State Wetlands Data: Wetland Inventory

Source: Department of Fish and Wildlife

Telephone: 916-445-0411

Current USGS 7.5 Minute Topographic Map

Source: U.S. Geological Survey

STREET AND ADDRESS INFORMATION

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APPENDIX G

Construction Noise Worksheet

Roadway Construction Noise Model (RCNM), Version 1.1

Report date: 4/14/2025

Case Desc: Bubbling Well Elementary - Demolition

---- Receptor #1 ----

		Baselines (dBA)		
Description	Land Use	Daytime	Evening	Night
Residential	Residential	80	80	80

		Equipment				
		Impact	Spec Lmax	Actual Lmax	Receptor Distance	Estimated Shielding
Description	Device	Usage(%)	(dBA)	(dBA)	(feet)	(dBA)
Concrete Saw	No	20		89.6	80	0
Excavator	No	40		80.7	80	0
Excavator	No	40		80.7	80	0
Excavator	No	40		80.7	80	0
Dozer	No	40		81.7	80	0
Dozer	No	40		81.7	80	0

Results

Calculated (dBA)				Noise Limits (dBA)					Noise Limit Exceedance (dBA)					
Equipment	Day			Evening		Night			Day		Evening		Night	
	*Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq
Concrete Saw	85.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Excavator	76.6	72.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Excavator	76.6	72.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Excavator	76.6	72.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dozer	77.6	73.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dozer	77.6	73.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	85.5	82.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

*Calculated Lmax is the Loudest value.

---- Receptor #2 ----

		Baselines (dBA)		
Description	Land Use	Daytime	Evening	Night
Residential	Residential	80	80	80

		Equipment				
		Impact	Spec Lmax	Actual Lmax	Receptor Distance	Estimated Shielding
Description	Device	Usage(%)	(dBA)	(dBA)	(feet)	(dBA)
Concrete Saw	No	20		89.6	25	0
Excavator	No	40		80.7	25	0
Excavator	No	40		80.7	25	0
Excavator	No	40		80.7	25	0
Dozer	No	40		81.7	25	0
Dozer	No	40		81.7	25	0

Results

Calculated (dBA)				Noise Limits (dBA)					Noise Limit Exceedance (dBA)						
		Day		Evening		Night				Day		Evening		Night	
Equipment	*Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq	Lmax
Concrete Saw	95.6	88.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Excavator	86.7	82.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Excavator	86.7	82.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Excavator	86.7	82.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dozer	87.7	83.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dozer	87.7	83.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	95.6	92.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

*Calculated Lmax is the Loudest value.

---- Receptor #3 ----

		Baselines (dBA)		
Description	Land Use	Daytime	Evening	Night
Residential	Residential	80	80	80

		Equipment				
		Impact	Spec Lmax	Actual Lmax	Receptor Distance	Estimated Shielding

		Results					
		Calculated (dBA)		Noise Limits (dBA)			
Equipment		*Lmax	Leq	Day	Evening		
				Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq
Concrete Saw		95.6		88.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Excavator		86.7		82.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Excavator		86.7		82.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Excavator		86.7		82.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dozer		87.7		83.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dozer		87.7		83.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total		95.6		92.5	N/A	N/A	N/A
*Calculated Lmax is the Loudest value.							

Roadway Construction Noise Model (RCNM), Version 1.1

Report date: 4/14/2025

Case Desc: Bubbling Well Elementary - Phase 1 Grading

---- Receptor #1 ----

		Baselines (dBA)					
Description	Land Use	Daytime	Evening	Night			
Residential	Residential	80	80	80			
		Equipment					
		Impact	Spec	Actual	Receptor	Estimated	
		Device	Lmax	Lmax	Distance	Shielding	
Description		Usage(%)	(dBA)	(dBA)	(feet)	(dBA)	
Excavator	No		40	80.7	80	0	
Excavator	No		40	80.7	80	0	
Grader	No		40	85	80	0	
Dozer	No		40	81.7	80	0	
Scraper	No		40	83.6	80	0	
Scraper	No		40	83.6	80	0	
Tractor	No		40	84	80	0	
Tractor	No		40	84	80	0	

Results

		Calculated (dBA)		Noise Limits (dBA)				Noise Limit Exceedance (dBA)					
				Day		Evening		Night	Day		Evening		Night
Equipment		*Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq
Excavator		76.6	72.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Excavator		76.6	72.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Grader		80.9	76.9	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dozer		77.6	73.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Scraper		79.5	75.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Scraper		79.5	75.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tractor		79.9	75.9	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tractor		79.9	75.9	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total		80.9	84.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

*Calculated Lmax is the Loudest value.

---- Receptor #2 ----

		Baselines (dBA)					
Description	Land Use	Daytime	Evening	Night			
Residential	Residential	80	80	80			
		Equipment					
			Spec	Actual	Receptor	Estimated	
		Impact	Lmax	Lmax	Distance	Shielding	
Description	Device	Usage(%)	(dBA)	(dBA)	(feet)	(dBA)	
Excavator	No		40		80.7	25	0
Excavator	No		40		80.7	25	0
Grader	No		40	85		25	0
Dozer	No		40		81.7	25	0
Scraper	No		40		83.6	25	0
Scraper	No		40		83.6	25	0
Tractor	No		40	84		25	0
Tractor	No		40	84		25	0

Results

		Calculated (dBA)		Noise Limits (dBA)				Noise Limit Exceedance (dBA)					
				Day		Evening		Night	Day		Evening		Night
Equipment		*Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq
Excavator		86.7	82.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Excavator		86.7	82.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Grader		91	87	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dozer		87.7	83.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Scraper		89.6	85.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Scraper		89.6	85.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tractor		90	86	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tractor		90	86	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total		91	94.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

*Calculated Lmax is the Loudest value.

---- Receptor #3 ----

		Baselines (dBA)		
Description	Land Use	Daytime	Evening	Night
Residential	Residential	80	80	80

Description	Impact Device	Usage(%)	Equipment		Receptor Distance (feet)	Estimated Shielding (dBA)
			Spec Lmax (dBA)	Actual Lmax (dBA)		
Excavator	No	40		80.7	25	0
Excavator	No	40		80.7	25	0
Grader	No	40	85		25	0
Dozer	No	40		81.7	25	0
Scraper	No	40		83.6	25	0
Scraper	No	40		83.6	25	0
Tractor	No	40	84		25	0
Tractor	No	40	84		25	0

Equipment	Calculated (dBA)		Results						Noise Limit Exceedance (dBA)					
					Noise Limits (dBA)									
	*Lmax	Leq	Day Lmax	Day Leq	Evening Lmax	Evening Leq	Night Lmax	Night Leq	Day Lmax	Day Leq	Evening Lmax	Evening Leq	Night Lmax	Night Leq
Excavator	86.7	82.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Excavator	86.7	82.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Grader	91	87	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dozer	87.7	83.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Scraper	89.6	85.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Scraper	89.6	85.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tractor	90	86	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tractor	90	86	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	91	94.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

*Calculated Lmax is the Loudest value.

Case Desc Bubbling Well Elementary - Building Construction

Description	Land Use	Baselines (dBA)		
		Daytime	Evening	Night
Residential	Residential	80	80	80

*Calculated Lmax is the Loudest value.

Description	Land Use	Baselines (dBA)		
		Daytime	Evening	Night
Residential	Residential	80	80	80

[illegible]

Welder / Torch	80	76	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	90	92.9	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

*Calculated Lmax is the Loudest value.

---- Receptor #3 ----

Baselines (dBA)

Description	Land Use	Daytime	Evening	Night
Residential	Residential	80	80	80

Description	Impact Device	Usage(%)	Equipment		Receptor Distance (feet)	Estimated Shielding (dBA)
			Spec Lmax (dBA)	Actual Lmax (dBA)		
Crane	No	16		80.6	25	0
Front End Loader	No	40		79.1	25	0
Front End Loader	No	40		79.1	25	0
Front End Loader	No	40		79.1	25	0
Generator	No	50		80.6	25	0
Tractor	No	40	84		25	0
Tractor	No	40	84		25	0
Tractor	No	40	84		25	0
Welder / Torch	No	40		74	25	0

Results

Equipment	Calculated (dBA)		Noise Limits (dBA)						Noise Limit Exceedance (dBA)					
	*Lmax	Leq	Day		Evening		Night	Leq	Day	Leq	Evening		Night	Leq
			Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq					Lmax	Leq		
Crane	86.6	78.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Front End Loader	85.1	81.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Front End Loader	85.1	81.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Front End Loader	85.1	81.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Generator	86.7	83.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tractor	90	86	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tractor	90	86	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tractor	90	86	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Welder / Torch	80	76	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	90	92.9	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

*Calculated Lmax is the Loudest value.

Roadway Construction Noise Model (RCNM), Version 1.1

Report date: 4/14/2025

Case Desc: Bubbling Well Elementary - Paving

---- Receptor #1 ----

		Baselines (dBA)					
Description	Land Use	Daytime	Evening	Night			
Residential	Residential	80	80	80			
		Equipment					
		Impact	Spec	Actual	Receptor	Estimated	
Description	Device	Usage(%)	Lmax (dBA)	Lmax (dBA)	Distance (feet)	Shielding (dBA)	
Paver	No	50		77.2	80	0	
Paver	No	50		77.2	80	0	
Paver	No	50		77.2	80	0	
Paver	No	50		77.2	80	0	
Roller	No	20		80	80	0	
Roller	No	20		80	80	0	

Results

		Calculated (dBA)		Noise Limits (dBA)				Noise Limit Exceedance (dBA)							
				Day		Evening		Night		Day		Evening		Night	
Equipment		*Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq
Paver		85.5	78.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Paver		76.6	72.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Paver		76.6	72.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Paver		76.6	72.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Roller		77.6	73.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Roller		77.6	73.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total		85.5	82.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
*Calculated Lmax is the Loudest value.															

---- Receptor #2 ----

		Baselines (dBA)					
Description	Land Use	Daytime	Evening	Night			
Residential	Residential	80	80	80			
		Equipment					
			Spec	Actual	Receptor	Estimated	
		Impact	Lmax	Lmax	Distance	Shielding	
Description	Device	Usage(%)	(dBA)	(dBA)	(feet)	(dBA)	
Paver	No		50	77.2	25	0	
Paver	No		50	77.2	25	0	
Paver	No		50	77.2	25	0	
Paver	No		50	77.2	25	0	
Roller	No		20	80	25	0	
Roller	No		20	80	25	0	

Results

		Calculated (dBA)		Noise Limits (dBA)				Noise Limit Exceedance (dBA)							
				Day		Evening		Night		Day		Evening		Night	
Equipment		*Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq
Paver		83.2	80.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Paver		83.2	80.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Paver		83.2	80.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Paver		83.2	80.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Roller		86	79	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Roller		86	79	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total		86	87.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
*Calculated Lmax is the Loudest value.															

---- Receptor #3 ----

		Baselines (dBA)			
Description	Land Use	Daytime	Evening	Night	
Residential	Residential	80	80	80	
		Equipment			
	Impact	Spec Lmax	Actual Lmax	Receptor Distance	Estimated Shielding

Results														
Calculated (dBA)				Noise Limits (dBA)					Noise Limit Exceedance (dBA)					
		Day		Evening		Night		Day		Evening		Night		
Equipment	*Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq
Paver	95.6	88.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Paver	86.7	82.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Paver	86.7	82.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Paver	86.7	82.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Roller	87.7	83.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Roller	87.7	83.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	95.6	92.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
*Calculated Lmax is the Loudest value.														

Case Desc Bubbling Well Elementary - Architectural Coating

Description	Land Use	Baselines (dBA)		
		Daytime	Evening	Night
Residential	Residential	80	80	80

		Spec	Actual	Receptor	Estimated
	Impact	Lmax	Lmax	Distance	Shielding
Description	Device	Usage(%)	(dBA)	(feet)	(dBA)
Compressor (air)	No	40	77.7	80	0

	Calculated (dBA)			Noise Limits (dBA)					Noise Limit Exceedance (dBA)					
		Day			Evening		Night		Day		Evening		Night	
Equipment	*Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq
Compressor (air)	73.6	69.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	73.6	69.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
*Calculated Lmax is the Loudest value.														

Description	Land Use	Baselines (dBA)		
		Daytime	Evening	Night
Residential	Residential	80	80	80

		Spec	Actual	Receptor	Estimated
	Impact	Lmax	Lmax	Distance	Shielding
Description	Device	Usage(%)	(dBA)	(feet)	(dBA)
Compressor (air)	No	40	77.7	25	0

	Calculated (dBA)			Noise Limits (dBA)					Noise Limit Exceedance (dBA)									
			Day			Evening			Night			Day			Evening			Night
Equipment	*Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq
Compressor (air)	83.7	79.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	83.7	79.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	*Calculated Lmax is the Loudest value.																	

Description	Land Use	Baselines (dBA)		
		Daytime	Evening	Night
Residential	Residential	80	80	80

		Spec	Actual	Receptor	Estimated
	Impact	Lmax	Lmax	Distance	Shielding
Description	Device	Usage(%)	(dBA)	(feet)	(dBA)
Compressor (air)	No	40	77.7	25	0

	Calculated (dBA)			Noise Limits (dBA)					Noise Limit Exceedance (dBA)					
	Day			Evening		Night		Day			Evening		Night	
Equipment	*Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq
Compressor (air)	83.7	79.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	83.7	79.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	*Calculated Lmax is the Loudest value.													



APPENDIX H

Construction Vibration Worksheet

Bubbling Wells School Modernization Project Site 1 - 80 feet Construction Vibration Model						
Equipment	Pieces of Equipment	PPV at 25 feet (in/sec)	Distance from Equipment	PPV at adjusted distance	RMS velocity amplitude in in/sec at adjusted distance	RMS Vibration level in VdB at adjusted distance
Caisson drilling	1	0.089	80.0	0.016	0.0	71.8
Jackhammer	1	0.035	80.0	0.006	0.0	63.7
Large bulldozer	1	0.089	80.0	0.016	0.0	71.8
Loaded trucks	1	0.076	80.0	0.013	0.0	70.4
Pile Drive (impact)	1	0.644	80.0	0.113	0.0	89.0
Vibratory Roller	1	0.210	80.0	0.037	0.0	79.2
Small bulldozer	1	0.003	80.0	0.001	0.0	42.3

Notes:

* Suggested Vibration Thresholds per the Federal Transit Administration, United States Department of Transportation, Transit Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment

Bubbling Wells School Modernization Project Site 2 - 25 feet Construction Vibration Model						
Equipment	Pieces of Equipment	PPV at 25 feet (in/sec)	Distance from Equipment	PPV at adjusted distance	RMS velocity amplitude in in/sec at adjusted distance	RMS Vibration level in VdB at adjusted distance
Caisson drilling	1	0.089	25.0	0.089	0.0	86.9
Jackhammer	1	0.035	25.0	0.035	0.0	78.8
Large bulldozer	1	0.089	25.0	0.089	0.0	86.9
Loaded trucks	1	0.076	25.0	0.076	0.0	85.6
Pile Drive (impact)	1	0.644	25.0	0.644	0.2	104.1
Vibratory Roller	1	0.210	25.0	0.210	0.1	94.4
Small bulldozer	1	0.003	25.0	0.003	0.0	57.5

Notes:

* Suggested Vibration Thresholds per the Federal Transit Administration, United States Department of Transportation, Transit Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment

Bubbling Wells School Modernization Project Site 3 - 25 feet Construction Vibration Model						
Equipment	Pieces of Equipment	PPV at 25 feet (in/sec)	Distance from Equipment	PPV at adjusted distance	RMS velocity amplitude in in/sec at adjusted distance	RMS Vibration level in VdB at adjusted distance
Caisson drilling	1	0.089	25.0	0.089	0.0	86.9
Jackhammer	1	0.035	25.0	0.035	0.0	78.8
Large bulldozer	1	0.089	25.0	0.089	0.0	86.9
Loaded trucks	1	0.076	25.0	0.076	0.0	85.6
Pile Drive (impact)	1	0.644	25.0	0.644	0.2	104.1
Vibratory Roller	1	0.210	25.0	0.210	0.1	94.4
Small bulldozer	1	0.003	25.0	0.003	0.0	57.5

Notes:

* Suggested Vibration Thresholds per the Federal Transit Administration, United States Department of Transportation, Transit Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment



APPENDIX I

AB 52 Notification Letters



August 21, 2025

Ms. Lucy Padilla
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
5401 Dinah Shore Drive
Palm Springs, CA 92264-5970

SUBJECT: Bubbling Wells Elementary School Modernization Project

The Palm Springs Unified School District (PSUSD/District) is the Lead Agency as defined by the California Environmental Quality Act for the Bubbling Wells Elementary School Modernization Project (Project). PSUSD conducted preliminary review of this proposed Project consistent with Section 15060 of the California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines and determined preparation of a Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) is appropriate.

Bubbling Wells Elementary School, located at 67501 Camino Campanero, is a 17.99-acre campus bounded by Camino Campanero to the north, Bubbling Wells Road the east, and Avenida Florencita to the west; and is bordered by existing single-family residences to the south and east, and vacant, undeveloped land to the north and west. Bubbling Wells Elementary School was originally developed in 1992. The proposed Project includes the phased removal and demolition of existing structures, the construction of permanent replacement classroom facilities, and the modernization of existing buildings. An aerial photograph of the existing campus and the proposed site plan are attached for your information.

The District is providing notification of the opportunity to consult on this proposed Project under AB 52 to ensure that any potential Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs) defined in PRC Section 21074 (a) (1-2) that may be affected are appropriately addressed. Pursuant to PRC Section 21080.3.1 (b), the Tribe has 30 days from receipt of this letter to request consultation, in writing, with the District on this proposed Project.

Thank you for your participation in the District's review of this proposed Project. Please contact me with any questions regarding this Project.

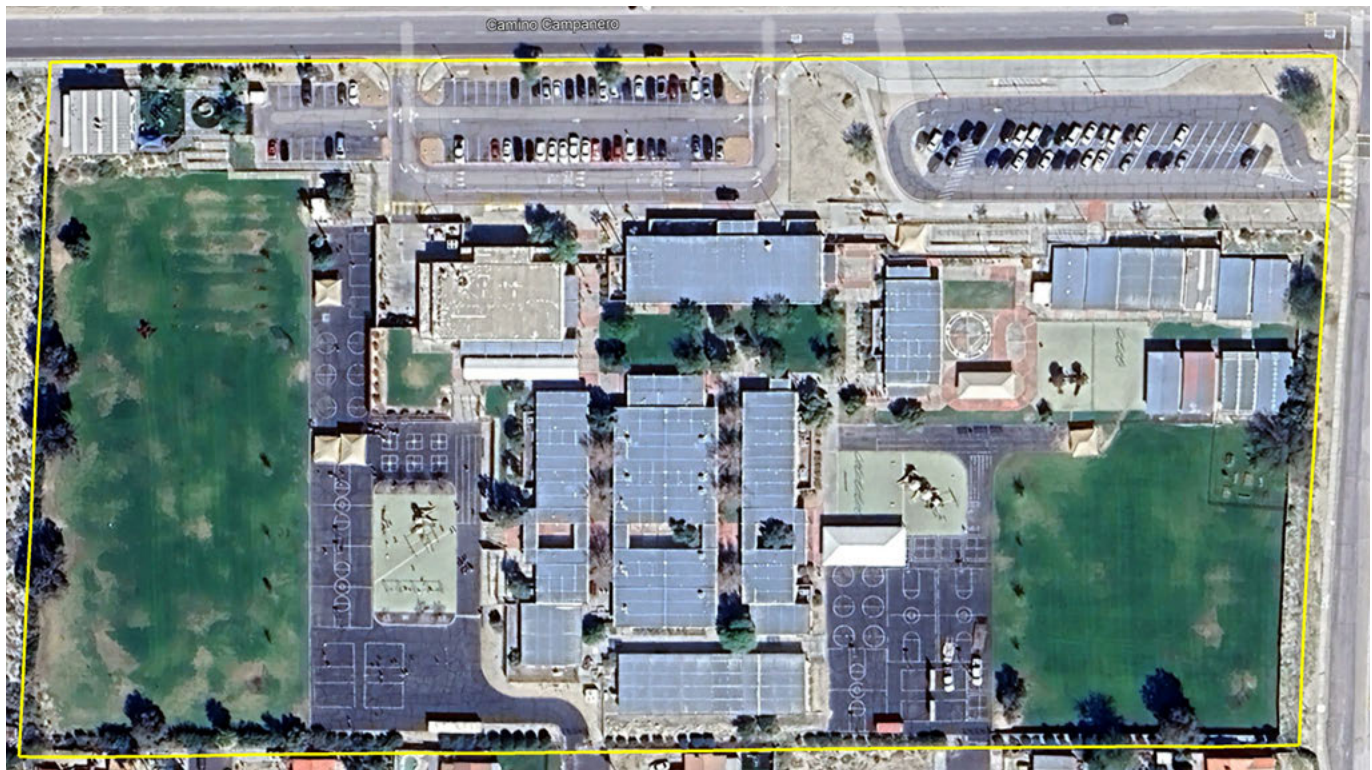
Sincerely,

Julie Arthur
Executive Director of Facilities Planning & Development
Palm Springs Unified School District
jarthur@psusd.us
(760)883-2710

BUBBLING WELLS ELEMENTARY

PALM SPRINGS UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

Existing Campus



Proposed Site Plan





August 21, 2025

Mr. Thomas Torte, Jr.
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians
6725 Martinez Road
Thermal, CA 92273

SUBJECT: Bubbling Wells Elementary School Modernization Project

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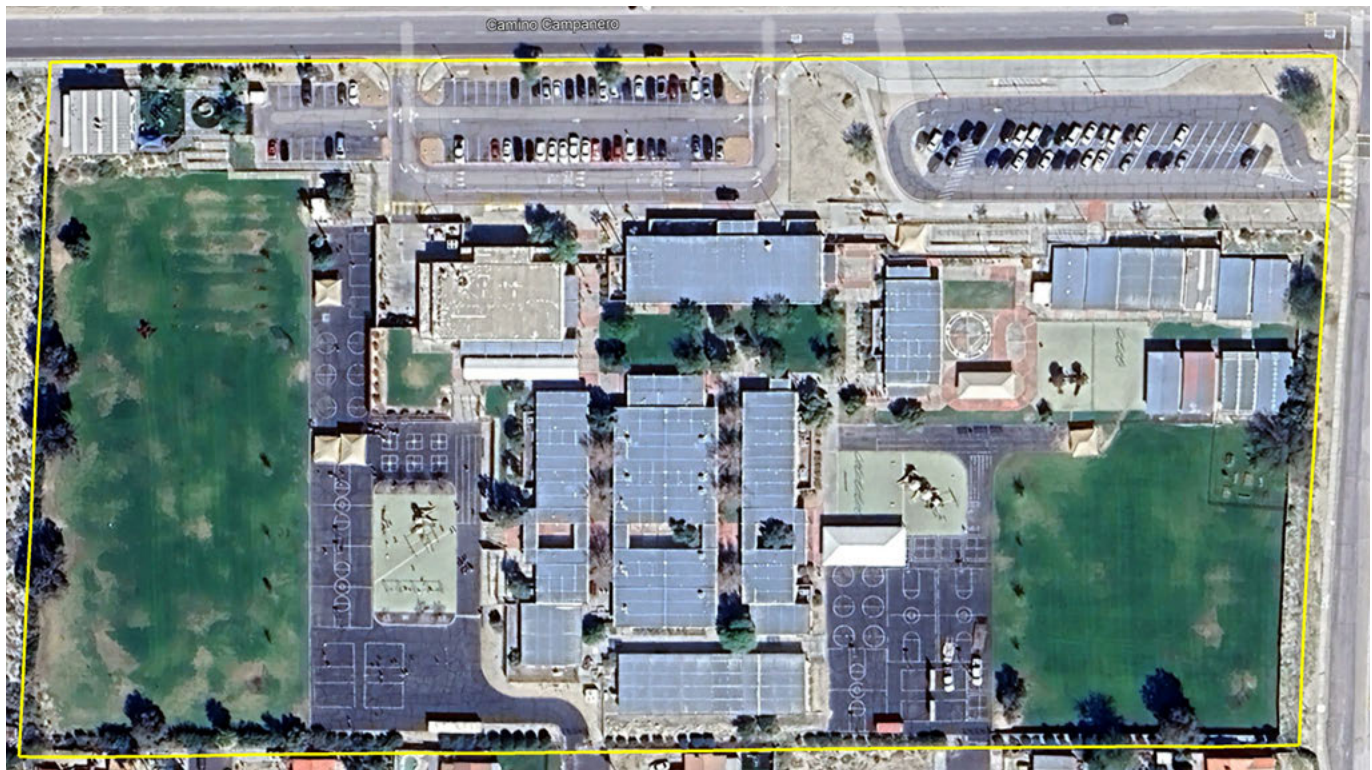
Sincerely,

Julie Arthur
Executive Director of Facilities Planning & Development
Palm Springs Unified School District
jarthur@psusd.us
(760)883-2710

BUBBLING WELLS ELEMENTARY

PALM SPRINGS UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

Existing Campus



Proposed Site Plan





03-052-2025-001

September 23, 2025

[VIA EMAIL TO: jarthur@psusd.us]
Palm Springs Unified School District (PSUSD)
Ms. Julie Arthur
980 E Tahquitz Canyon Way, Suite 202
Rancho Mirage, CA 92262

Re: Bubbling Wells Elementary School Modernization

Dear Ms. Julie Arthur,

The Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (ACBCI) appreciates your efforts to include the Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) in the Bubbling Wells Elementary School Modernization project. The project area is not located within the boundaries of the ACBCI Reservation. However, it is within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area. For this reason, the ACBCI THPO requests the following:

- *Formal government to government consultation under California Assembly Bill No. 52 (AB-52).
- *Copies of any cultural resource documentation (report and site records) generated in connection with this project.
- *A copy of the records search with associated survey reports and site records from the information center.

Again, the Agua Caliente appreciates your interest in our cultural heritage. If you have questions or require additional information, please call me at (760) 883-1134. You may also email me at ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net.

Cordially,

Claritsa Duarte
Cultural Resources Analyst
Tribal Historic Preservation Office
AGUA CALIENTE BAND
OF CAHUILLA INDIANS