

4.7 HUMAN HEALTH/HAZARDS

This section discusses safety hazards in the City of Rocklin. The section defines hazardous materials, identifies existing hazardous materials sites, and examines the potential for both natural and man-made hazards to occur within the Planning Area. Key issues include wildland fire hazards, airport hazards, transportation, use and disposal of hazardous materials, and emergency response and evacuation plans. General Plan policies and mitigation measures that would serve to reduce impacts are also identified. This section is based on a review of published information and reports regarding natural hazards, airport hazards, and toxic materials. Relevant federal, state, and local regulatory agencies, plans, and codes relating to hazardous materials and fire hazards are identified. Abbreviated citations for each information source are provided in the text, with full references provided at the end of this section.

Impacts associated with air quality hazards, noise hazards, geologic and seismic hazards, flooding and floodplain management, and water quality issues are addressed further in Sections 4.2 (Air Quality), 4.5 (Noise), 4.6 (Geology and Soils), and 4.9 (Hydrology and Water Quality).

4.7.1 EXISTING SETTING

HAZARDS AND CONTAMINATED SITES

Hazardous Materials Defined

A material is considered hazardous if it appears on a list of hazardous materials prepared by a federal, state, or local agency, or if it has characteristics defined as hazardous by such an agency. A hazardous material is defined in Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR) as:

...A substance or combination of substances which, because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical or infectious characteristics, may either (1) cause, or significantly contribute to, an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible, or incapacitating reversible, illness; or (2) pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or environment when improperly treated, stored, transported or disposed of or otherwise managed. (California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Section 66260.10)

Chemical and physical properties that cause a substance to be considered hazardous, including the properties of toxicity, ignitability, corrosivity, and reactivity, are defined in the CCR, Title 22, Sections 66261.20–66261.24. Factors that influence the health effects of exposure to hazardous material include the dose to which the person is exposed, the frequency of exposure, the exposure pathway, and individual susceptibility.

Hazardous Materials Sites Within the Planning Area

The State of California Hazardous Waste and Substances Site List (also known as the Cortese List) is a planning document used by state and local agencies and developers to comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requirements in providing information about the location of hazardous materials sites. Government Code Section 65962.5 requires the California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal-EPA) to annually update the Cortese List. The Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) is responsible for preparing a portion of the information that constitutes the Cortese List. Other state and local government agencies are required to provide additional hazardous material release information that is part of the complete list. The CAL-SITES (ASPIS) database is compiled by Cal-EPA to identify and track potential hazardous waste sites. Searches of the above resources and records identified 36

4.7 HUMAN HEALTH/HAZARDS

hazardous material sites in the vicinity of the Planning Area known to handle and store hazardous materials and sites associated with a hazardous material-related release or occurrence. The terms “release” or “occurrence” include any means by which a substance could harm the environment by spilling, leaking, discharging, dumping, injecting, or escaping. **Table 4.7-1** displays all of the known hazardous material sites within the Planning Area.

**TABLE 4.7-1
KNOWN HAZARDOUS MATERIAL RELEASE SITES IN THE VICINITY OF THE PLANNING AREA**

Facility Name	Street Number and Name	City	Case Type	Status Active? Open/Closed/N/A
1) Arco (Case #1)	4500 Rocklin Road	Rocklin	LUST	Closed
2) Arco (Case #2)	4500 Rocklin Road	Rocklin	LUST	Closed
3) Beacon Station #1	4505 Pacific Street	Rocklin	LUST	Open
4) Chevron Station 20-1164	6555 Fairway Drive	Rocklin	LUST	Open
5) Collegewood, Inc.	4315 Dominguez Road	Rocklin	SLIC	Open
6) Dawson Oil Company	4325 Pacific Street	Rocklin	LUST	Open
7) Dawson Rocklin Cardlock	4325 Pacific Street	Rocklin	SLIC	Closed
8) Exxon #54	2801 Sunset Boulevard	Rocklin	LUST	Closed
9) Exxon 7-0247	4450 Rocklin Road	Rocklin	LUST	Closed
10) Food & Liquor #91	3800 Rocklin Road	Rocklin	LUST	Closed
11) Formica Corporation ¹	3500 Cincinnati Way	Rocklin	LUST	Closed
12) Forest Products Manufacturing, Parcel 5	Anthony Court	Rocklin	SLIC	Closed
13) Hunt Property	5476 Pacific Drive	Rocklin	LUFT	Closed
14) JE Higgins Lumber Co.	4243 Dominguez Road	Rocklin	LUST	Closed
15) Jerry's Auto	4850 Pacific Street	Rocklin	LUST	Closed
16) Ken's Brake	5110 Pacific Street	Rocklin	LUST	Closed
17) Kinder Morgan Energy Partners (formerly Santa Fe Pacific Pipeline Partners)	Marlee Way & Stanford Ranch Road	Rocklin	SLIC	Open
18) LP Corporation, Rocklin	4385 Pacific Street	Rocklin	LUST	Closed
19) Nippert Painting	5220 Front Street	Rocklin	SLIC	Open
20) Pacific Street Property: US Rentals Parcel	Pacific Street	Rocklin	SLIC	Open
21) Palmer Property	5250 Pacific Street	Rocklin	LUST	Open
22) Qualls Residence	6303 Emerald Drive	Rocklin	SLIC	Closed
23) Quick Stop Market #103	2850 Sunset Boulevard	Rocklin	LUST	Closed
24) Redwood Oil – Rocklin	4690 Pacific Street	Rocklin	SLIC	Open
25) Rocklin Asphalt Products	1800 Sunset Boulevard	Rocklin	LUST	Closed
26) Rocklin City Corporation Yard ²	2555 Corporation Yard Road	Rocklin	LUST	Closed

Facility Name	Street Number and Name	City	Case Type	Status Active? Open/Closed/N/A
27) Rocklin Market Site	4855 Pacific Street	Rocklin	LUST	Open
28) Rocklin Mill/Sierra Pine Ltd.	4300 Dominguez Road	Rocklin	LUST	Closed
29) Rocklin Service Station	4975 Pacific Road	Rocklin	LUST	Open
30) Sunset Whitney Country Club	4201 Midas Avenue	Rocklin	LUST	Closed
31) Sierra Pine Limited	4300 Dominguez Road	Rocklin	SLIC	Open
32) Sunset Molding Company	4770 Pacific Street	Rocklin	SLIC	Closed
33) Tom's Sierra #23	4395 Rocklin Road	Rocklin	LUST	Open
34) United Parcel Service	2275 Sierra Meadows Drive	Rocklin	LUST	Closed
35) US Rental Service #29	4755 Pacific Street	Rocklin	LUST	Closed
36) West Coast Cabinets ¹	3740 Cincinnati Way	Rocklin	LUST	Closed

Source: DTSC 2008a; California State Water Resources Control Board 2008

Note: ¹ Establishments located in Placer County with Rocklin addresses.

² This location is now the Rocklin Unified School District's bus yard.

Case Type Glossary:

LUST – Leaking Underground Fuel Tank – buried tanks used to store fuel products such as gasoline, diesel fuel, and heating oil

SLIC – Spills, Leaks, Investigation and Cleanup

LUST – Leaking Underground Storage Tank – buried tanks used to store liquids including fuel products, industrial products or waste

Hazardous material sites within the Planning Area are typically associated with past automobile-related activities, such as service stations and automobile repair shops, and tend to be located in proximity to Interstate 80 and State Route 65, including sites on Pacific Street, Sunset Boulevard, and Rocklin Road. The primary risk the sites pose is leaking gasoline and diesel fuel hydrocarbons and related compounds into the soil and groundwater. Open files are those that have not been properly remediated or where contaminant levels and threats are unknown. Closed files are those that have been determined to be remediated to the satisfaction of the lead public agency. Satisfactory remediation usually involves removal of the underground tanks and any contaminated soil.

Petroleum Bulk Storage Facility and Pipelines

A petroleum bulk storage facility known as the Roseville Station began operations in 1957 at the northwest corner of Pacific Street and Sunset Boulevard. The facility operates 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The facility receives incoming petroleum product via a 12-inch line from Concord. The product is then pumped north to Chico via an 8-inch diameter line and east to Sparks, Nevada, through 6-inch, 8-inch, and 12-inch diameter lines. There is also a 4-inch line supplying the Roseville rail yards (see **Figure 4.7-1**). The types of products passing through the facility include gasoline, diesel, commercial jet fuel, and military jet fuel. The total capacity of all storage tanks on the site is approximately 455,000 barrels or 19 million gallons.

The Southern Pacific Transportation Company originally owned the facility. Pipelines to the northeast of the facility are located primarily within railroad rights-of-way and pipelines to the northwest are generally located on private properties. The Kinder-Morgan Energy Company now owns the pipelines and bulk storage facility.

4.7 HUMAN HEALTH/HAZARDS

fenced area. Entry to the facility is through either locked gates off Sunset Boulevard or a checkpoint off Pacific Street. Kinder-Morgan has developed local response teams, should a product release occur, and has also upgraded the containment system surrounding the tanks. The dike area is designed to hold full release from the largest tank should failure occur (City of Rocklin 2008a).

TRANSPORTATION OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

The transportation of hazardous materials within the Planning Area is subject to various federal, state, and local regulations. The City of Rocklin is traversed by Interstate 80, a major east-west freeway, and by railroad tracks that carry both freight and passenger traffic. In addition, State Route 65 is adjacent to the majority of the city's western boundary. Each of these routes regularly carries hazardous materials or hazardous wastes that could create significant harm to residents if released. Because such materials are traveling in interstate shipment, the ability of the City to control the manner or time of shipment is substantially limited.

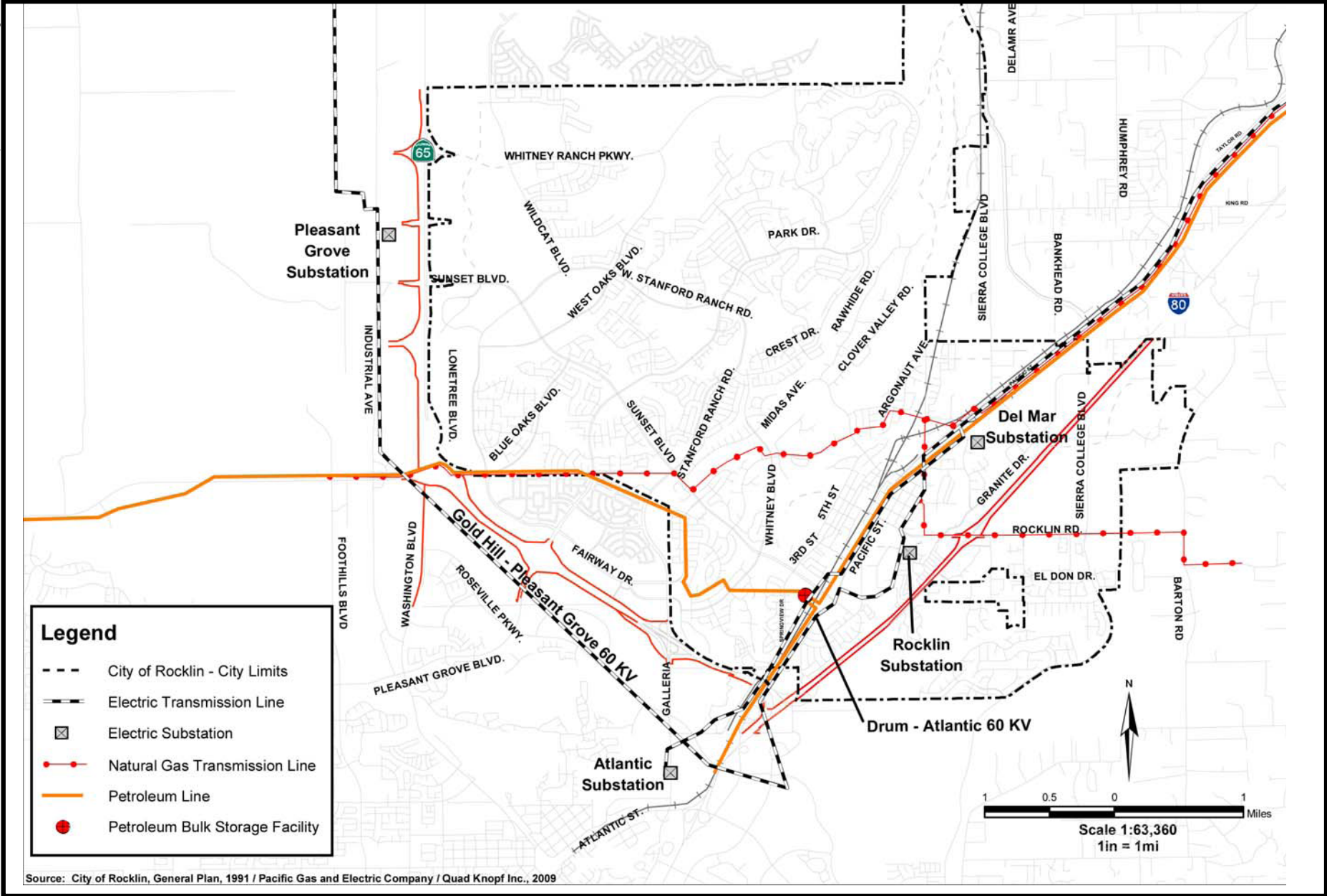


Figure 4.7-1
Pipeline Locations within the Planning Area

The facility grounds are controlled with security fencing, and guard dogs patrol the interior

KNOWN AND UNKNOWN HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IN THE CITY OF ROCKLIN

Asbestos-Containing Building Materials

Structures constructed or remodeled between 1930 and 1981 have the potential to contain asbestos-containing building materials (ACBM). These materials may include, but are not limited to, floor coverings, drywall joint compounds, acoustic-ceiling tiles, piping insulation, electrical insulation, and fireproofing materials. Asbestos is a general name for a group of naturally occurring minerals composed of small fibers. It was common in many building materials used in the past. Various diseases have been associated with exposure to asbestos fibers, and the extensive use of asbestos in building materials has raised some concern about exposure in non-industrial settings. Health hazards associated with ACBMs include increased risks of cancer and respiratory-related illnesses and diseases. The presence of asbestos in a building does not mean that the health of building occupants is endangered. As long as asbestos-containing materials remain in good condition and are not disturbed or damaged, exposure is unlikely. On the other hand, damaged, deteriorated, or disturbed asbestos-containing materials can lead to fiber release (exposure), and unauthorized removal or disturbance of asbestos materials could result in adverse health effects. The potential safety hazards resulting from ACBMs are greatest during demolition activities. There are numerous buildings and structures within the city that were constructed between 1930 and 1981.

Lead-Based Materials

Exposure to lead from older vintage paint is possible when the paint is in poor condition or during paint removal. In construction settings, workers can be exposed to airborne lead during renovation, maintenance, or removal work. Lead-based paints were phased out of production in the early 1970s. Lead is a highly toxic metal that was used for many years in products found in and around homes. Lead may cause a range of health effects, from behavioral problems and learning disabilities to seizures and death. Children six years old and under are most at risk. Research suggests that the primary sources of lead exposure for most children are deteriorating lead-based paint, lead-contaminated dust, and lead-contaminated residential soil. Some of the buildings and structures within the city were constructed prior to the ban on lead-based paints, and therefore it is likely that these materials are present throughout the city. Proper handling and disposal of lead-based materials significantly reduces potential environmental-related impacts. In addition to lead associated with household uses, it is likely that aerially deposited lead is present along some of the roadways in the city. This is primarily a concern along Interstate 80, and to a lesser degree along State Route 65, where there are substantial volumes of traffic. Aerially deposited lead is lead deposited within unpaved areas or formerly unpaved areas, primarily due to vehicle emissions. Aerially deposited lead could possibly be found within the top 2 feet of material in unpaved areas within heavily traveled roadway rights-of-way.

Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB) Transformers

In 1976, the United States Congress enacted the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), which gave the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) the ability to track all industrial chemicals imported into and used in the United States. The EPA repeatedly screens these chemicals and can require reporting or testing of those chemicals that may pose an environmental or human health hazard. The EPA can ban the manufacture and import of those chemicals that pose an unreasonable risk. The TSCA directed the EPA to ban the manufacture of PCBs and regulate their use and disposal. The EPA accomplished this through the issuance of

4.7 HUMAN HEALTH/HAZARDS

regulations in 1978. Generally, sources of PCBs include fluorescent light ballast and electric transformers. Both of these potential PCB-containing sources are located within the existing city limits. Pacific Gas & Electric Company (PG&E) provides electric service to the entire city and is responsible for the operation, maintenance, and repair of transformers and electrical facilities. The EPA maintains the PCB Activity Database (PADS) that identifies generators, transporters, commercial storers, and brokers and disposers of PCBs. PG&E is subject to EPA regulations regarding PCB transformers and is required to notify the EPA of any PCB-related activities or incidents. It is PG&E's practice to routinely identify and replace all leaking and PCB-containing transformers within its service area boundaries (PG&E 2008).

NATURALLY OCCURRING HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Ultramafic Rock

Ultramafic rocks are dark, heavy, and rich in iron and magnesium minerals. They begin as igneous rocks starting in high temperature environments well below the earth's surface. Ultramafic rocks may be partially to completely altered to serpentinite (a type of metamorphic rock) by the time they are exposed at the surface by uplift and erosion.

Naturally occurring asbestos fibers, including chrysotile asbestos and tremolite-actinolite asbestos, are more likely to be encountered in and immediately adjacent to areas of ultramafic rock due to the metamorphic processes of formation. Historically, asbestos has been used in manufactured goods due to its fibrous and heat-resistant characteristics. Serpentine rock, which often contains asbestos, has also been used extensively as base material in the construction of new roads. Exposure and disturbance of rock and soil that contains asbestos can result in the release of fibers to the air and consequent exposure to the public. All types of asbestos are now considered hazardous and pose public health risks. The California Air Resources Board (CARB) regulates the use of asbestos-containing materials.

The potential occurrence and distribution of naturally occurring asbestos fibers in Placer County is documented by the California Department of Conservation, Division of Mines and Geology (DOC, also known as the California Division of Mines and Geology). According to the General Location Guide for Ultramafic Rocks in California, the City of Rocklin is not located near any areas that are likely to contain ultramafic rock (DOC 2000).

In addition to association with ultramafic rock and serpentinite, asbestos minerals are also known to occur in association with certain geologic faults, non-ultramafic-related metamorphic rock types, and magnesium-rich carbonate rocks such as dolomite. These asbestos occurrences are much less common and their locations less well known than for ultramafic rocks. A site-specific investigation is needed to accurately determine if bedrock or soil contains asbestos fibers at a given location where construction or other disturbance is proposed.

Radon Potential

Radon isotope-222 is a colorless, odorless, tasteless radioactive gas that is a natural decay product of uranium. Uranium and radon are present in varying amounts in rocks and soil, and radon is present in background concentrations in the atmosphere. Current evidence indicates that increased lung cancer risk is directly related to radon-decay products. The EPA has recommended an "action" level for indoor radon concentrations at, or exceeding, 4 pico-curies per liter of air (pCi/l). California ranks as the third lowest for percentage of homes exceeding 4 pCi/l. The EPA uses three zone designations in order to reflect the average short-term radon measurement that can be expected in a building without the implementation of radon control

methods. The radon zone designation of the highest potential is Zone 1. According to the EPA (2008b) Map of Radon Zones, Placer County is in Zone 2, which indicates a level between 2 and 4 pCi/L, which is considered a moderate potential for radon.

AIRPORT OPERATIONS HAZARDS

There are no air-related facilities in the existing city limits; however, there are two airports within approximately 14 miles of Rocklin in the cities of Lincoln and Auburn. The nearest general aviation airport is Lincoln Regional Airport/Karl Harder Field located at 1480 Flightline Drive in the City of Lincoln, approximately 7 miles from Rocklin. The airport-related hazards are generally associated with aircraft accidents, particularly during takeoffs and landings. Airport operation hazards include incompatible land uses, power transmission lines, wildlife hazards (e.g., bird strikes), and tall structures that penetrate the imaginary surfaces surrounding an airport. The Auburn Airport is located at 13626 New Airport Road #101 in North Auburn, approximately 14 miles from Rocklin. The Planning Area is not within the safety zones (or Comprehensive Land Use Plan area) of either airport.

WILDLAND FIRES

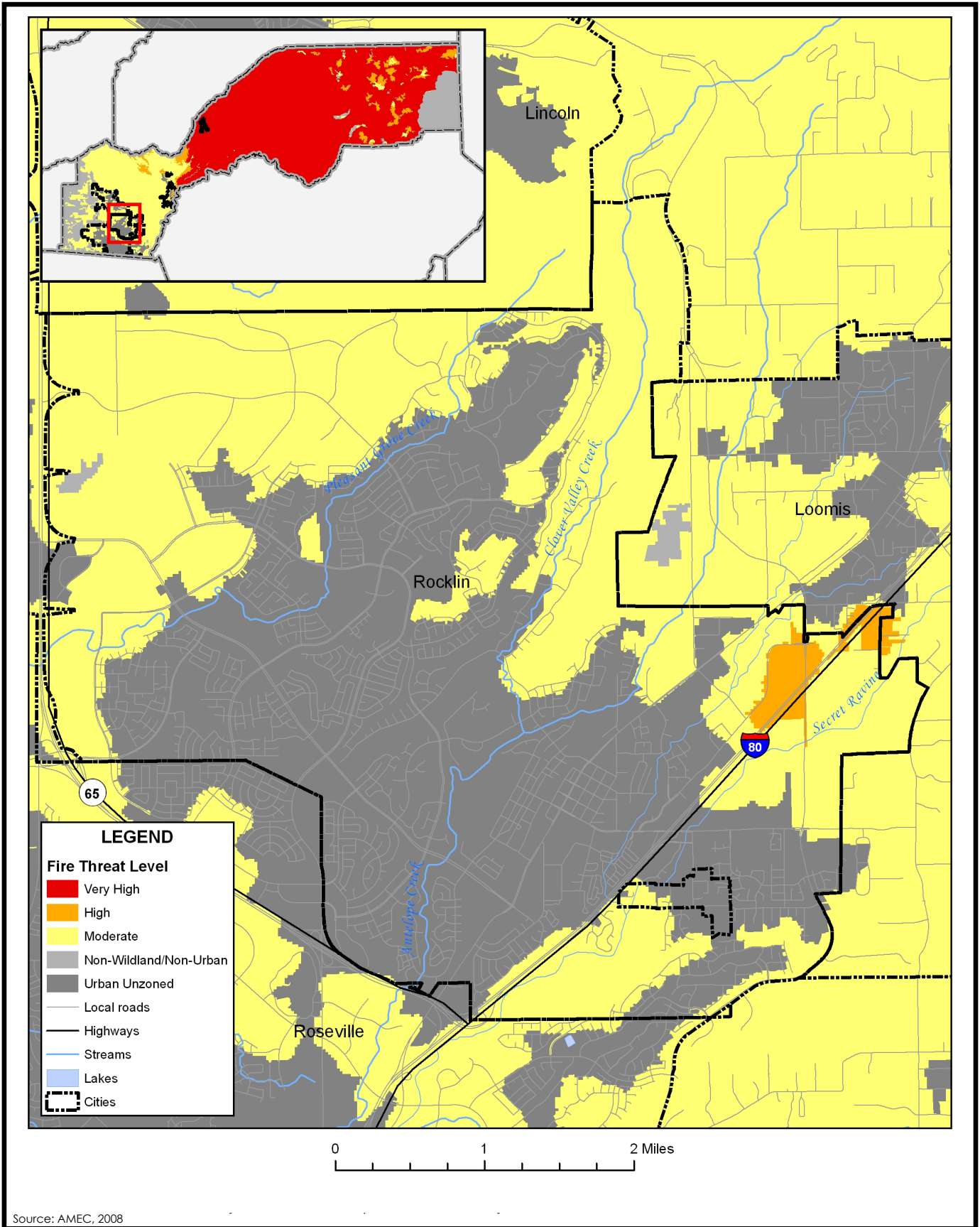
Although not large in area, the Rocklin Planning Area is characterized by slopes and open space areas that are subject to the threat of brush and wildland fires. If severe weather conditions occur involving high temperatures and winds, sparks from even distant fires can pose a threat to lives and structures. There is little that can be done to control such risks themselves, other than clearing vegetation in appropriate areas, maintaining vigilance, and requiring adequate access and fire-safe construction materials. In some cases, residential and other urban uses are located in the foothills adjacent to unimproved property. The fire risk for such development is significantly greater than for other urbanized uses in the community, due to the proximity of high fuel areas.

Fire risk potential is based on a variety of factors including the amount of surrounding fuel loads, slope, climate, and the direction a home is facing in terms of the wind direction. Landscape characteristics such as steep slopes also contribute to fire hazard by intensifying the effects of wind and making fire suppression difficult. Vegetation type influences wildfire hazard levels as well. For example, landscapes dominated by chaparral are more flammable than other vegetation types. Additionally, climate and weather characteristics such as wind, temperature, humidity, and fuel moisture content affect the potential for fire. Of these four, wind is the dominant factor in spreading fire since burning embers can easily be carried with the wind to adjacent exposed areas, starting additional fires. Large costly fires are frequently associated with severe fire weather conditions including high temperatures, low humidity, and strong surface winds.

While the major fire threat in the city is related to urban development, annexations have brought lands into the city that contain large areas of grassland and are subject to a threat of wildfire. Areas of concern include Clover Valley, areas at the southern end of China Garden Road, portions of Whitney Oaks, the Croftwood/Dias Lane area, Whitney Ranch, open space easements, and recreational properties. The city encompasses areas having high, moderate, and urban unzoned fire threat as determined by Placer County and the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (Cal-Fire) (**Figure 4.7-2**) (AMEC 2008).

4.7 HUMAN HEALTH/HAZARDS

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Source: AMEC, 2008

Figure 4.7-2
Rocklin Wildfire Threat Map

4.7.2 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

FEDERAL

Environmental Protection Agency

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) provides leadership in the nation’s environmental science, research, education, and assessment efforts. The EPA works closely with other federal agencies, state and local governments, and Native American tribes to develop and enforce regulations under existing environmental laws. The EPA is responsible for researching and setting national standards for a variety of environmental programs and delegates to states and tribes responsibility for issuing permits and monitoring and enforcing compliance. The EPA regulates hazardous substances under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). CERCLA established prohibitions and requirements concerning closed and abandoned hazardous waste sites, provided for liability of persons responsible for releases of hazardous waste at these sites, and established a trust fund to provide for cleanup when no responsible party could be identified.

CERCLA authorizes two kinds of response actions: short-term removals and long-term remedial response actions. Short-term removals address releases or threatened releases requiring an immediate response. Long-term remedial response actions involve permanent actions to address threats of releases of hazardous substances that are serious, but not immediately life threatening. These actions can be conducted only at sites listed on the EPA’s National Priorities List (NPL) (2010).

Other Federal Agencies

Other federal agencies, in addition to the EPA, that regulate hazardous materials include the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), the Department of Transportation (DOT), and the National Institute of Health (NIH). The following federal laws and guidelines govern hazardous materials. **Table 4.7-2** lists federal regulatory agencies that oversee hazardous materials handling and hazardous waste management, and the statutes and regulations they administer.

**TABLE 4.7-2
SUMMARY OF FEDERAL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS REGULATORY AUTHORITY**

Regulatory Agency	Authority
Department of Transportation (DOT)	Hazardous Materials Transport Act – Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 49
Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	Federal Water Pollution Control Act Clean Air Act Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act Toxic Substances Control Act
National Institute of Health (NIH)	Guidelines for Carcinogens and Biohazards
Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)	Occupational Safety and Health Act and CFR 29

4.7 HUMAN HEALTH/HAZARDS

Prior to August 1992, the principal agency at the federal level regulating the generation, transport, and disposal of hazardous waste was the EPA under the authority of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). As of August 1, 1992, however, the California Department of Toxic Substance Control was authorized to implement the state's hazardous waste management program for the EPA. The EPA continues to regulate hazardous substances under the Comprehensive Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA).

National Fire Plan

The National Fire Plan, finalized in August 2001 by the Department of the Interior and Department of Agriculture, outlines a coordinated national 10-year comprehensive strategy for the management of wildland fire, hazardous fuels, and ecosystem restoration and rehabilitation on federal and adjacent state, tribal, and private forest and range lands in the United States. This approach recognizes fire as part of the ecosystem; focuses on hazardous fuels reduction, integrated vegetation management, and firefighting strategies; and allocates and utilizes resources in a cost-effective manner over a long-term basis. An implementation plan of the National Fire Plan, completed in May 2002, designates general responsibilities for federal, state, and local agencies.

STATE

California Environmental Protection Agency

The California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal-EPA) and several other agencies establish rules governing the use of hazardous materials and the management of hazardous waste. **Table 4.7-3** lists state regulatory agencies that oversee hazardous materials handling and hazardous waste management, and the statutes and regulations they administer.

**TABLE 4.7-3
SUMMARY OF STATE HAZARDOUS MATERIALS REGULATORY AUTHORITY**

Regulatory Agency	Authority
Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC)	California Code of Regulations Hazardous Waste Control Law
Department of Industrial Relations (CAL-OSHA)	California Occupational Safety and Health Act, CCR Title 8
State Water Resources Control Board and Regional Water Quality Control Board	Porter-Cologne Water Quality Act Underground Storage Tank Law
Health and Welfare Agency	Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act
Air Resources Board and Air Pollution Control District	Air Resources Act Air Toxics "Hot Spots" Information and Assessment Act
California Emergency Management Agency	Hazardous Materials Release Response Plans/Inventory Law
Department of Food and Agriculture	Food and Agriculture Code
State Fire Marshall	Uniform Fire Code, CR Title 19 Public Safety/Fire Regulations/Building Codes

Within Cal-EPA, the Department of Toxic Substances Control has primary regulatory responsibility, with delegation of enforcement to local jurisdictions that enter into agreements with the state agency, for the management of hazardous materials and the generation, transport, and disposal of hazardous waste under the authority of the Hazardous Waste Control Law.

Certified Unified Program Agency

The Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA) is the consolidation of six state environmental programs into one program under the authority of a CUPA. These can be a county, city, or JPA (Joint Powers Authority). This program was established under the amendments to the California Health and Safety Code made by Senate Bill 1082 in 1994. The Certified Unified Program Agency is a local agency that has been certified by Cal-EPA to implement the six state environmental programs within the local agency's jurisdiction.

California Vehicle Code

The following provisions are included in the California Vehicle Code (CVC) and pertain to the transportation of hazardous-related materials:

- The California Highway Patrol (CHP) designates the routes in California which are to be used for the transportation of explosives (Section 31616).
- The CVC applies when the explosives are transported as a delivery service for hire or in quantities in excess of 1,000 pounds. The transportation of explosives in quantities of 1,000 pounds or less, or other than on a public highway, is subject to the California Health and Safety Code (Section 31601(a)).
- It is illegal to transport explosives or inhalation hazards on any public highway not designated for that purpose, unless the use of the highway is required to permit delivery of, or the loading of, such materials (Section 31602(b) and Section 32104(a)).
- When transporting explosives through or into a city for which a route has not been designated by the CHP, drivers must follow routes as may be prescribed or established by local authorities (Section 31614(a)).
- Inhalation hazards and poison gases are subject to additional safeguards. These materials are highly toxic, spread rapidly, and require rapid and widespread evacuation if there is loss of containment or a fire. The CHP designates through routes to be used for the transportation of inhalation hazards. It may also designate separate through routes for the transportation of inhalation hazards composed of any chemical rocket propellant (Section 32100 and Section 32102(b)).

Other Applicable State and Local Hazardous Materials Laws and Policies

Other applicable state and local hazardous materials laws and policies are provided in **Table 4.7-4**.

4.7 HUMAN HEALTH/HAZARDS

**TABLE 4.7-4
OTHER APPLICABLE HAZARDOUS MATERIAL REGULATIONS**

Regulation	Authority
Hazardous Substance Account Act of 1981	The Carpenter-Presley-Tanner Hazardous Substances Act or Hazardous Substance Account Act, also known as the California Superfund, establishes a program to provide for response authority and funding for accidental releases of hazardous substances and hazardous waste disposal sites that pose a threat to public health or the environment.
Toxic Injection Well Control Act of 1985	The Toxic Injection Well Control Act prohibits any injection of hazardous waste into the ground that would endanger the use of the particular groundwater that is designated as drinking water.
Business Plan Act (1985)	<p>The California Hazardous Materials Release Response Plans and Inventory Law, also known as the Business Plan Act, requires preparation of Hazardous Materials Business Plans and disclosure of hazardous material inventories. A Business Plan includes information such as an inventory of hazardous materials handled, storage location of hazardous materials, an emergency response plan, and provisions for employee training in safety and emergency response procedures. The California Emergency Management Agency has primary regulatory responsibility with delegation of authority to local jurisdictions. Local agencies include the various local fire protection districts and the Solid Waste & Hazardous Materials Division of Emergency Management Division (EMD).</p> <p>Under certain circumstances, a business must prepare a Risk Management and Prevention Plan to minimize off-site risks associated with acutely hazardous materials. This plan provides additional planning information that covers equipment and system safety, operating procedures, preventive maintenance, upset risk assessments, and safety auditing. Statewide, the Department of Toxic Substance Control has primary regulatory responsibility for management of hazardous materials, with delegation of authority to the local agencies mentioned above.</p>
California Hazardous Waste Control Act of 1986	The California Hazardous Waste Control Act, also known as the Tanner Act (AB 2948), requires the preparation of a County Hazardous Waste Management Plan and the identification of potential areas for the siting of needed future hazardous waste facilities.
Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986	The Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act, also known as Proposition 65, prohibits the contamination of drinking water with chemicals known to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity. Many hazardous materials are included in this category. This law also requires the publication and annual updates of a list of these chemicals. The California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) last updated the list in March 4, 2005, and more than 600 chemicals have so far been listed.

4.7 HUMAN HEALTH/HAZARDS

Regulation	Authority
Assembly Bill 1809 (1986)	Assembly Bill (AB) 1809 addresses hazardous waste generated by households. AB 1809 requires counties to identify a program for the safe management of household hazardous wastes, which should be separated from the solid waste stream. The law authorizes cities and counties to approve an increase in solid waste collection fees to offset the cost of establishing, publicizing, and maintaining a household hazardous waste inspection program. AB 1809 also requires the California Integrated Waste Management Board to develop a public information program.
Assembly Bill 2185 (1987)	AB 2185, also known as the Waters Bill, incorporated the provisions of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act into a state program. This law delegated implementation of emergency planning and community-right-to-know programs to the California Emergency Management Agency, which has in turn authorized local government agencies to implement the program. Local administering agencies are required to prepare Area Plans for environmental emergency planning purposes and to identify and maintain resources for disasters and accidental releases.
Aboveground Petroleum Storage Act of 1990	The Aboveground Petroleum Storage Act establishes an inspection program for aboveground storage tanks. In general, the act requires owners or operators of aboveground petroleum storage tanks to file a storage statement and implement measures to prevent spills.
Medical Waste Management Act of 1991	Within the regulatory framework of the Medical Waste Management Act, the Medical Waste Management Program of the California Department of Public Health (DPH) ensures the proper handling and disposal of medical waste throughout California. DPH permits and inspects medical off-site treatment facilities, transfer stations, and medical waste transporters throughout the state. Locally, EMD enforces the provisions of this act.
Assembly Bill 2707 (1991)	AB 2707 requires cities and counties to prepare a Household Hazardous Waste Element, which would be included in their County Hazardous Waste Management Plan.
Senate Bill 1082 (1993)	Senate Bill (SB) 1082 required the establishment of a unified hazardous waste and hazardous materials management program. The result was the California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal-EPA) Unified Program, which consolidates, coordinates, and makes consistent the administration, permitting, inspections, enforcement, and fee functions of Department of Toxic Substances Control, the State Water Resource Control Board, the Regional Water Quality Control Board, California Emergency Management Agency, and the State Fire Marshal. The Unified Program is implemented at the local government level by the CUPA.
Assembly Bill 2886 of 2000	The bill authorizes the State Water Resource Control Board to establish electronic formats for reporting soil and water analysis compliance data to a statewide geographic information system (GeoTracker).

4.7 HUMAN HEALTH/HAZARDS

Fire Hazard Severity

California has enacted statewide laws aimed at reducing wildfire hazards in wildland-urban interface areas. These regulations cover topics such as fire prevention, vegetation management, notification and penalties, fire hazard severity zones, defensible space, setbacks, and exemptions. Once fire hazards have been classified, zoning allows local planners to implement land use standards that agree with the state legislature's mandates. These standards can apply to various aspects of land use, including but not limited to (1) structural components such as roofing, (2) defensible space standards such as vegetative clearance and structures, (3) infrastructure such as fire apparatus access and water supplies, and (4) preventive land use planning such as greenbelts and fuel breaks. Fire hazard zoning is also an effective tool for public education and awareness.

LOCAL

Placer County Office of Emergency Services

The Office of Emergency Services (OES) provides emergency management for the Director of Emergency Services who is the County Executive Officer. Per the California Emergency Services Act, the OES coordinates emergency support of incidents by cities, special districts, and state, federal, and nonprofit agencies and organizations. Placer County OES is the emergency management agency for Placer County. The office provides service countywide in cooperation with local cities and special districts, such as fire and law agencies. The OES oversees the County Emergency Management Program which directs the County's overall response to natural and human-caused disasters (Placer County 2005). Additionally, OES implements the Hazard Mitigation and Biomass Programs and coordinates preparation of the Hazard Mitigation Plan and manages the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant program for the County. The Fire Protection and Hazardous Materials Response program administered by Placer County OES contracts fire protection with Cal-Fire. Additionally, the OES provides public outreach and emergency public preparedness information to citizens and community groups, as well as information to the public during emergencies, and coordinates training of the Public Information Team, through a Joint Information System.

City of Rocklin Emergency Operations Plan

Emergency procedures in the city are guided by the Emergency Operations Plan (City of Rocklin 2009). The Emergency Operations Plan provides a framework to guide the City's efforts to mitigate and prepare for, respond to, and recover from major emergencies or disasters. The City has established a Disaster Council, which is responsible for reviewing and recommending emergency operations plans for adoption by the City Council. The Disaster Council plans for the protection of persons and property in the event of fires, floods, storms, epidemics, riots, earthquakes, and other disasters.

City of Rocklin Municipal Code

The City Municipal Code has a Building and Construction Fire Code for all development and construction activities within Rocklin. The Fire Code requires compliance with the California Fire Code and International Fire Code and was adopted for the purpose of prescribing regulations governing conditions hazardous to life and property from fire or explosion. The Fire Code includes requirements for the storage of petroleum gases and storage of explosives (Title 15, Chapter 15.04 Fire Code). Likewise, Chapter 8.20, Section 8.20.010, authorizes the fire department to clean up or abate the effects of any hazardous substance or waste deposited

on property or within facilities in the city. In addition, the code states that any person who intentionally or negligently causes such a deposit will be liable for the payment of all costs incurred by the City as a result of such cleanup or abatement activity.

4.7.3 IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

STANDARDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

This analysis evaluates the project's impacts from hazards and hazardous materials based on the standards identified in State CEQA Guidelines Appendix G. The City has determined that a hazards and hazardous materials impact is considered significant if implementation of the project would:

1. Expose people or structures to significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands.
2. For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within 2 miles of a public airport or public use airport, result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area.
3. For a project in the vicinity of a private airstrip, result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area.
4. Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials.
5. 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.
6. Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school.
7. Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled by Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, create a significant hazard to the public or the environment.
8. Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan.

METHODOLOGY

This analysis of hazards, human health, and risk of upset included the review of existing documentation such as the Placer County Emergency Operation Plan and the Department of Toxic Substances Control database for hazardous sites within the city, field review of the Planning Area, and consultation with applicable local, state, and federal agencies including the City of Rocklin.

4.7 HUMAN HEALTH/HAZARDS

IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Wildland Fire Hazards

Impact 4.7.1 Implementation of the proposed project could expose people or structures to significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires associated with residential development in the wildland-urban interface. However, existing development standards in the Municipal Code and the proposed General Plan Update's mitigating policies and their associated action steps ensure the impact will be less than significant. Therefore, this is considered to be a **less than significant** impact.

The risk of wildland fires is high in some areas of the Planning Area, specifically in Clover Valley, areas at the southern end of China Garden Road, portions of Whitney Oaks, the Croftwood/Dias Lane area, Whitney Ranch, open space easements, and recreational properties throughout the city. Construction of residential units in any of these areas has the potential to expose people or structures to significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires.

The Rocklin Municipal Code (Chapter 15.04) would be implemented for any subsequent development or activities under the proposed General Plan Update. The Municipal Code requires compliance with the California Fire Code and International Fire Code and was adopted for the purpose of prescribing regulations governing conditions hazardous to life and property from fire or explosion. The California Fire Code provides development standards and restrictions regarding structure design, fuel modification zone design, adequacy of emergency access, water for firefighting, and other associated standards.

Proposed General Plan Update Policies That Provide Mitigation

The following proposed General Plan policies would assist in avoiding or minimizing wildland fire hazards:

- Policy S-2* *Maintain a City Emergency Operations Plan, to include the National Incident Management System (N.I.M.S.).*

- Policy S-3* *Coordinate with local and State Emergency Management agencies utilizing the State Emergency Management System (S.E.M.S.) and the National Incident Management System (S.I.M.S.) in order to facilitate multi-agency emergency response.*

- Policy S-4* *Identify in the Emergency Operations Plan evacuation routes and shelter locations for use in case of disasters or emergencies.*

- Policy S-5* *Maintain appropriate standards for minimum road widths and turnarounds.*

- Policy S-16* *Require new development and projects proposing land use changes to annex into existing or new Community Facilities Districts for fire prevention/suppression and medical response, or to create other financing mechanisms as necessary.*

- Policy S-17* *Require substantially vacant newly annexed areas containing wildland fire potential to bear additional costs associated with contracting to CalFire*

for fire suppression, or provide other means of mitigation approved by the Fire Department, until such time as urban services become available.

- Policy S-18 Incorporate fuel modification/fire hazard reduction planning (e.g., weed abatement, open space management plans, firebreaks, planting restrictions) on lands (both public and private) that contain terrain and vegetative features such as grass, woodlands and severe slopes.*
- Policy S-19 Maintain inter-jurisdictional cooperation and coordination, including automatic aid agreements with fire protection/suppression agencies in Placer County.*

The implementation of the proposed General Plan Update policies would greatly enhance the ability to protect the people and property of the city against fire-related loss and damage by continuing to enforce local, state, and federal fire and safety codes, and coordinating with Cal-Fire in the effort to provide fire protection services, fire prevention programs, and fire evacuation routes. Policy S-18, coupled with the existing Rocklin Municipal Code (Chapter 15.04), requires new development to incorporate fire prevention measures including design of sites to provide a fuel reduction area between proposed uses and the wildland-urban interface, inclusion of sprinkler systems, and use of fire-safe planting materials.

Implementation of the above policies as well as the Rocklin Municipal Code would reduce potential impacts related to the exposure of people or structures to significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires to **less than significant**.

As part of the proposed project, the City plans to amend the Redevelopment Plan to increase tax increment limitations, increase the limit on the principal amount of bonded indebtedness secured by tax increment revenue, and extend the time limit for the commencement of eminent domain proceedings to acquire non-residential property. These amendments are intended to provide the City's Redevelopment Agency with the financial and administrative resources necessary to continue assisting projects that implement its program of blight elimination within the Redevelopment Project Area. While the extended time and financial limits authorized by the Sixth Amendment may foster and encourage new development that might not occur without the Sixth Amendment, or may occur faster than had the Sixth Amendment not been adopted, all development would be consistent with the City's General Plan and with the development assumptions analyzed throughout this DEIR. Any future development resulting from amending the Redevelopment Plan would occur in areas designated for such development by the General Plan as the land uses permitted by the Redevelopment Plan are the allowable uses under the City's General Plan. Therefore, the proposed Sixth Amendment to the Redevelopment Plan would not result in the exposure of people or structures to significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires beyond what is analyzed for the General Plan Update above. Impacts would be **less than significant**.

In addition to the activities identified above, the project includes a Climate Action Plan (CAP) to address climate change and identify greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reduction measures. The City of Rocklin CAP augments the objectives, goals, policies, and actions of the City of Rocklin General Plan Update related to the reduction of GHG emissions; however, the CAP is intended to be updated on a more frequent basis than the General Plan, ensuring that implementation of City efforts to reduce GHG emissions is in compliance with current regulation. The CAP determines whether implementation of the proposed General Plan Update would be consistent with the state's ability to attain the goals identified in Assembly Bill (AB) 32, identifies GHG emission reduction measures, and provides monitoring of the effectiveness of GHG emission

4.7 HUMAN HEALTH/HAZARDS

reduction measures. The CAP would not result in impacts associated with wildland fires beyond what is analyzed for the General Plan Update above. Impacts would be **less than significant**.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

Public Airport and Private Airstrip Hazards

Impact 4.7.2 Implementation of the proposed project could result in safety hazards associated with operations at public airports and private airstrips adjacent to areas proposed for development. The Rocklin Planning Area is not located within the boundaries of an airport land use plan, nor is it located within 2 miles of a public airport, public use airport, or private airport or airstrip. Therefore, this impact is considered **less than significant**.

As previously described, there are no air-related facilities in the existing city limits; two airports are located within approximately 14 miles of Rocklin in the cities of Lincoln and Auburn. The nearest general aviation airport is Lincoln Regional Airport/Karl Harder Field located at 1480 Flightline Drive in the City of Lincoln approximately 7 miles from Rocklin. The Auburn Airport is located at 13626 New Airport Road #101 in North Auburn, approximately 14 miles from Rocklin. The airport-related hazards are generally associated with aircraft accidents, particularly during takeoffs and landings. Airport operation hazards include incompatible land uses, power transmission lines, wildlife hazards (e.g., bird strikes), and tall structures that penetrate the imaginary surfaces surrounding an airport. The Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP) of each of these airports establishes their planning area boundaries and provides the land use guidelines on which compatible uses are determined. The Planning Area is not within the safety zones (or Comprehensive Land Use Plan area) of either airport. As the Rocklin Planning Area is not located within the Comprehensive Land Use Plan area of any public or private airport due to distance from these facilities, safety impacts resulting from public airport and private airstrip hazards are considered to be **less than significant**.

In addition, as discussed in Section 3.0, Project Description, and under Impact 4.7.1 above, the project includes the Sixth Amendment to the Redevelopment Plan and the CAP, both of which would be consistent with the proposed General Plan Update and with the development assumptions analyzed throughout this DEIR. As these project components would not result in land use activities or population growth beyond what is identified in the General Plan Update, they would not result in impacts associated with public airport or private airport hazards beyond what is analyzed for the General Plan Update above. Impacts would be **less than significant**.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

Transportation, Use, Disposal, and Potential Exposure of Hazardous Materials

Impact 4.7.3 Development permitted under the proposed project could create a significant hazard to the public or environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials, or through the reasonably foreseeable upset or accidental conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment. Further, development under the proposed project could also lead to the handling or emission of hazardous materials,

substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school, and development under the proposed General Plan Update could occur on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled by Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, create a significant hazard to the public or environment. However, current local, state, and federal standards and the proposed Rocklin General Plan Update's mitigating policies and their associated action steps ensure the impact will be less than significant. Therefore, this impact is considered **less than significant**.

Implementation of the General Plan Update and its associated project components would allow for land uses that routinely store, use, and transport hazardous materials, including industrial uses and certain commercial uses (such as swimming pool facilities, gas stations, and dry cleaners). Subsequent development would also involve construction activities that could result in the transport, use, and disposal of hazardous materials such as gasoline fuels, demolition materials, asphalt, lubricants, toxic solvents, pesticides, and herbicides. The transport, use, and disposal of these materials could pose a potential hazard to the public and the environment, including through reasonably foreseeable upset or accidental conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment.

The use and storage of hazardous materials by any development associated with the proposed project would be required to comply with all applicable local, state, and federal regulations during construction and operation as discussed under the Regulatory Framework subsection above. Facilities that use hazardous materials are required to obtain permits and comply with appropriate regulatory agency standards designed to avoid hazards to the public or environment from hazardous materials.

The transportation of hazardous materials within the Planning Area is subject to various federal, state, and local regulations. It is illegal to transport explosives or inhalation hazards on any public highway not designated for that purpose, unless the use of the highway is required to permit delivery, or the loading of such materials (California Vehicle Code Sections 31602(b), 32104(a)). State Route 65 is adjacent to the majority of the western boundary of the city. In addition, the City of Rocklin is traversed by Interstate 80, a major east-west freeway, and by railroad operations that carry both freight and passenger traffic. Traffic on Interstate 80 and State Route 65 regularly carries hazardous materials or hazardous wastes that could create significant harm to residents if released. Both highways have been approved for the transportation of radioactive materials, as well as explosives and poisonous inhalation hazards.

The transport of hazardous materials on public highways is controlled by the California Highway Patrol and the California Department of Toxic Substances Control through the issuance of permits for such use. The use and handling of hazardous materials on private property is controlled by the Placer County Environmental Health Department through the issuance of a Hazardous Materials Business Plan. The Placer County Environmental Health Department is the designated Certified Unified Program Agency for the City of Rocklin, which means the department is responsible for consolidating, coordinating, and making consistent the administrative requirements, permits, inspections, and enforcement activities of state standards regarding the transportation, use, and disposal of hazardous materials. Chapter 8.18 of the City of Rocklin Municipal Code requires that all businesses disclose the presence of such hazardous material to the fire chief so that the City may quickly respond to any fire or other emergency created by the handling, storage, use, processing, and disposal of hazardous material.

In addition to the handling and use of hazardous materials, subsequent development could be exposed to accidental release of hazardous materials or contamination from previous land use

4.7 HUMAN HEALTH/HAZARDS

activities. **Table 4.7-1** identifies known hazardous materials sites in the city. Any future schools that may be constructed in Rocklin would be subject to rigorous siting standards. To site and construct a state-funded school, a public school district must complete an extensive and independent statutory review process per the siting requirements of the California Department of Education. In addition to CEQA review and in order to ensure that each new school site is safe from toxic hazards, new school sites may be subject to review from the following agencies: the Department of Toxic Substances Control; the State Allocation Board, which administers and allocates funding requests; and the Division of the State Architect, which reviews the design, plans, and construction of public-funded schools. These review processes are most typically done on a site-specific basis. The selection of new public school sites must comply with the California Education Code (including Section 17521, requiring the governing board of the school district to adopt a resolution in connection with consideration of proposal for occupancy of a building to be constructed on its property and to conduct a public meeting), and the California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 5, Sections 14001 through 14012, which outlines the powers and duties and establishes standards with which the California Department of Education, and all public school districts, must comply in the selection of new school sites. Because any future siting of schools within the Planning Area will have to comply with state statutory and regulatory requirements addressing public and environmental health as well as safety from hazards, including hazardous substances, impacts from siting schools in the vicinity of such hazards would be considered **less than significant**.

Proposed General Plan Update Policies That Provide Mitigation

The following proposed General Plan policies would assist in avoiding or minimizing impacts associated with the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials, as well as reasonably foreseeable upset or accidental conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment:

Policy OCR-59 Continue to consult with the Placer County Air Pollution Control District in the development of stationary and mobile source control measures affecting the City of Rocklin.

Policy S-13 Require existing and new commercial and industrial uses involving the use, handling, transport or disposal of hazardous materials within the City to disclose their activities in accordance with Placer County guidelines and the requirements of State law.

Policy S-14 Require that construction activities cease if contamination is discovered on construction projects until the contamination is reported, and its extent is assessed, delineated, and isolated, as appropriate. Remediation shall occur to the satisfaction of the appropriate responsible agency (such as the Placer County Environmental Health Services, the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board, the Department of Toxic Substances Control, or the City of Rocklin, depending on the type of contamination).

Policy S-15 Require site-specific hazard investigations to be conducted, if determined to be necessary by the City, to confirm potentially contaminated soils prior to approval of new discretionary development projects.

Policy S-22 Require a risk analysis, as appropriate, when reviewing new projects located in close proximity to bulk hazardous material facilities, bulk

petroleum transmission pipelines, and railroad travel routes.

Policy S-23 Require quarry safety protection measures prior to the development of any property containing or bordering on an existing quarry. The quarry safety protection measures shall identify public safety hazards associated with quarries and shall specify the protection methods that will be implemented to ensure public safety.

Implementation of City of Rocklin Municipal Code Chapter 8.18, Placer County, state and federal standards, and the above General Plan Update policies and their associated action steps will reduce the potential for creation of a significant hazard to the public or environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials. Likewise, impacts associated with the reasonably foreseeable upset or accidental conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment, including the handling or emission of hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school would be addressed and mitigated through compliance with the code, standards, and policies as well as state school siting requirements. Lastly, impacts associated with development that could occur on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled by Government Code Section 65962.5 would also be mitigated through compliance with applicable codes, standards, and policies. Thus, this impact would be **less than significant**.

In addition, as discussed in Section 3.0, Project Description, and under Impact 4.7.1 above, the project includes the Sixth Amendment to the Redevelopment Plan and the CAP, both of which would be consistent with the proposed General Plan Update and with the development assumptions analyzed throughout this DEIR. As these project components would not result in land use activities or population growth beyond what is identified in the General Plan Update, they would not result in impacts associated with transportation, use, disposal, and potential exposure of hazardous materials beyond what is analyzed for the General Plan Update above. Impacts would be **less than significant**.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

Emergency Response and Evacuation Plans

Impact 4.7.4 Implementation of the proposed project could impair implementation of or physically interfere with adopted emergency response and evacuation plans in the Planning Area. However, the proposed General Plan Update's mitigating policies and their associated action steps ensure the impact will be less than significant. Therefore, this impact is considered **less than significant**.

Emergency procedures in the City of Rocklin are guided by the Emergency Operations Plan (Rocklin Municipal Code Chapter 2.32). The Emergency Operations Plan provides a framework to guide the City's efforts to mitigate and prepare for, respond to, and recover from major emergencies or disasters. The City has established a Disaster Council, which is responsible for reviewing and recommending emergency operations plans for adoption by the City Council. The Disaster Council plans for the protection of persons and property in the event of fires, floods, storms, epidemics, riots, earthquakes, and other disasters. The Disaster Council is also responsible for the review and potential amendment of the City Emergency Operations Plan. This plan provides for the effective mobilization of all of the resources of the City, both public and private, to meet any condition constituting a local emergency, state of emergency or state of war

4.7 HUMAN HEALTH/HAZARDS

emergency, and provides for the organization, powers and duties, services, and staff of the emergency organization.

The proposed General Plan Update would not alter the city's overall land use patterns or land use designations to such an extent that they would conflict with the City Emergency Operations Plan. Similarly, the land uses permitted by the Redevelopment Plan are the allowable uses under the City's General Plan; therefore, land use patterns under the Redevelopment Plan as amended by the proposed project do not conflict with the City Emergency Operations Plan. The CAP is intended to augment the objectives, goals, policies, and actions of the General Plan Update related to the reduction of GHG emissions and would not result in conflicts with the City Emergency Operations Plan.

Proposed General Plan Update Policies That Provide Mitigation

The following proposed General Plan policies would assist in avoiding or minimizing conflicts with emergency response and evacuation plans:

- Policy S-2 Maintain a City Emergency Operations Plan, to include the National Incident Management System (N.I.M.S.).*

- Policy S-3 Coordinate with local and State Emergency Management agencies utilizing the State Emergency Management System (S.E.M.S.) and the National Incident Management System (S.I.M.S.) in order to facilitate multi-agency emergency response.*

- Policy S-4 Identify in the Emergency Operations Plan evacuation routes and shelter locations for use in case of disasters or emergencies.*

- Policy S-5 Maintain appropriate standards for minimum road widths and turnarounds.*

- Policy S-6 Coordinate with State and Federal agencies regarding homeland security, recognizing the City's role as first responder to local incidents.*

The National Incident Management System, referred to in Policies S-2 and S-3, was developed with the assumption that there are instances in which successful incident management operations depend on the involvement of multiple jurisdictions, levels of government, functional agencies, and/or emergency responder disciplines. These instances require effective and efficient coordination across this broad spectrum of organizations and activities. NIMS uses a systematic approach to integrate the best existing processes and methods into a unified national framework for incident management. This framework will enable a diverse set of public and private organizations to conduct well-integrated and effective emergency management and incident response operations. It does this through a core set of concepts, principles, procedures, organizational processes, terminology, and standard requirements applicable to a broad community of NIMS users. Implementation of General Plan Update Policy S-5 would require the City to maintain standards for road widths and turnarounds to minimize impacts on emergency vehicle response.

Implementation of the proposed General Plan policies listed above as well as adherence to Rocklin Municipal Code Chapter 2.32 would reduce impacts associated with impairing the implementation of or physically interfering with adopted emergency response and evacuation plans within the Planning Area to a level that is considered **less than significant**.

In addition, as discussed in Section 3.0, Project Description, and under Impact 4.7.1 above, the project includes the Sixth Amendment to the Redevelopment Plan and the CAP, both of which would be consistent with the proposed General Plan Update and with the development assumptions analyzed throughout this DEIR. As these project components would not result in land use activities or population growth beyond what is identified in the General Plan Update, they would not result in impacts associated with impairing the implementation of or physically interfering with adopted emergency response and evacuation plans within the Planning Area beyond what is analyzed for the General Plan Update above. Impacts would be **less than significant**.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

4.7.4 CUMULATIVE SETTING, IMPACTS, AND MITIGATION MEASURES

CUMULATIVE SETTING

The cumulative setting for hazards and human health risks associated with the proposed General Plan Update includes the City of Rocklin as well as the unincorporated portions of the Planning Area. Hazardous material, human health, and safety impacts as described in CEQA Appendix G are generally site-specific and not cumulative by nature. However, the cumulative setting for wildland fires would consist of wildland hazard areas adjacent to the city boundaries, which include large areas of the City of Lincoln, the City of Roseville, the Town of Loomis, and unincorporated areas of Placer County. The potential cumulative impacts due to the increased use of hazardous materials resulting from proposed development under the General Plan include, but are not limited to, air quality, noise, water quality, flooding, and fire, as well as exposure to multiple contaminants. The cumulative impacts associated with affected resources, such as air and water, are analyzed in the applicable technical sections of this DEIR.

CUMULATIVE IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Cumulative Hazard Impacts

Impact 4.7.5 Potential development under the proposed project could result in cumulative hazardous materials and human health risk impacts. However, the proposed General Plan Update's mitigating policies and their associated action steps ensure the impact will be less than significant. Therefore, this impact would be **less than cumulatively considerable**.

With the exception of wildland fire hazards, potential exposure to or generation of hazardous conditions in the city is site-specific rather than associated with the combination of other hazards in the region to result in a significant effect. Implementation of proposed General Plan Update policies, along with federal, state, and local regulations regarding hazardous materials as identified under Impacts 4.7.1, 4.7.3, and 4.7.4, would address site-specific hazards and emergency access and operation.

The cumulative development within the City of Rocklin and in the neighboring City of Lincoln, City of Roseville, unincorporated Placer County, and Town of Loomis could contribute to increased exposure of people and structures to the risk associated with wildland fire hazards. However, with the exception of Clover Valley, areas at the southern end of China Garden Road, portions of Whitney Oaks, the Croftwood/Dias Lane area, Whitney Ranch, open space

4.7 HUMAN HEALTH/HAZARDS

easements, and recreational properties throughout the city, the Planning Area is not located in areas with high wildland fire hazards. Therefore, much of the subsequent development under the proposed project and its associated project components would not be located in areas with high wildland fire hazards. Furthermore, policies are included in the proposed General Plan Update to reduce the risk of fire hazards to both existing and planned development in wildland-urban interface areas.

Proposed General Plan Update Policies That Provide Mitigation

The proposed General Plan Update policies listed under Impacts 4.7.1, 4.7.3, and 4.7.4, along with current federal, state, and local regulations regarding hazardous materials, would address hazards, including wildland fires, and emergency access and operation. This impact is considered **less than cumulatively considerable**.

As previously discussed, neither the Sixth Amendment to the Redevelopment Plan nor the CAP would result in impacts associated with hazardous materials and human health risks beyond what is analyzed for the General Plan Update above.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

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