Lorelei H. Oviatt, AICP, Director

2700 "M" Street, Suite 100
Bakersfield, CA 93301-2323
Phone: (661) 862-8600
Fax: (661) 862-8601 **TTY Relay 1-800-735-2929**
Email: planning@co.kern.ca.us
Web Address: http://pcd.kerndsa.com/

PLANNING AND NATURAL RESOURCES DEPARTMENT

Planning
Community Development
Administrative Operations

NOTICE OF PREPARATION

DATE: June 22, 2020

TO: See Attached Mailing List

FROM: Kern County Planning and Natural Resources Department
Attn: Janice Mayes, Planner
2700 "M" Street, Suite 100
Bakersfield, CA 93301
(661) 862-8793; mayesj@kerncounty.com

SUBJECT: NOTICE OF PREPARATION OF A DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

The Kern County Planning and Natural Resources Department as the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Lead Agency (pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15052) has determined that the preparation of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is necessary for the Clean Harbors Buttonwillow Solid Waste Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facility: 1) construction and operation of non-hazardous waste landfill expansion; and 2) existing hazardous waste facility permit renewal by Clean Harbors Buttonwillow (project proponent). A new EIR will be prepared to comply with CEQA (CEQA Guidelines Section 15161) due to the expansion of the non-hazardous waste portion of the project and its affects upon the project site and surrounding areas. Kern County is also incorporating into the EIR analysis Clean Harbors' existing hazardous waste operations, with requested modifications described in the Hazardous Waste Facility Permit renewal application which is under review by the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), a Responsible Agency for this project.

The Planning and Natural Resources Department solicits the views of your agency as to the scope and content of the environmental information which is germane to the agency's statutory responsibilities in connection with the proposed project. The Planning and natural Resources Department also solicits views from the public which may be of assistance in possible mitigation suggestions, in connection with the proposed project. Agencies will need to use the EIR prepared by our Kern County agency when considering permits or other approvals of the project.

Due to the limits mandated by State law, your response must be received by **July 21, 2020 at 5:00 p.m.** In addition, comments can be submitted at a virtual scoping meeting on **July 10, 2020, at 1:30 p.m.** In compliance with the Governor's Executive Order, the California Department of Public health's guidelines on gatherings regarding COVID-19, and Kern County Local emergency Declaration, the scoping meeting required by the CEQA Guidelines will be conducted online. Closed captioning in Spanish will be available to attendees. Instructions for accessing the virtual scoping meeting will be available three (3) days before the virtual scoping meeting on the Kern County Planning and Natural Resources website at https://kernplanning.com.

Comments on the scope and content of the Draft EIR should be sent to mayesj@kerncounty.com.

PROJECT TITLE: Clean Harbors WMU; by Clean Harbors Buttonwillow, LLC: GPA No. 7, Map No. 97; ZCC No. 2, Map No. 97; CUP No. 4 Mod, Map No. 97; and Application for exclusion from Agricultural Preserve (PP17117).

PROJECT LOCATION: The project site is located in central Kern County at 2500 West Lokern Road, Buttonwillow, CA, approximately 8 miles west of Buttonwillow, on the northern side of Lokern Road, on Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 099-290-17 and 099-261-32. The project site is located in Sections 15 and Section 16 of Township 29 South, Range 22 East, of the Mount Diablo Base and Meridian (MDB&M).

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The Clean Harbors Buttonwillow Facility is an existing commercial waste management facility that accepts solid, semi-solid, and liquid, hazardous and non-hazardous wastes for treatment, storage, or disposal.

The proposed project includes Kern County's modification of existing land use authorizations to include an expanded permitted disposal area to facilitate the construction and operation of additional non-hazardous waste landfill units and an expanded permitted facility area to accommodate a soil stockpiles area; increases to non-hazardous waste truck traffic; increases to non-hazardous waste permitted disposal capacity; and construction and operation of a latex paint recycling building. In addition, the project proponent has submitted a renewal application to the Department of Toxic Substance Control (DTSC) for renewal of the existing Hazardous Waste Facility Permit with modifications. The proposed modifications to the existing hazard waste facility permit include administrative and operational changes to existing hazardous waste units, new hazardous waste treatment buildings, a new container storage pad area, and addition of environmental monitoring programs.

Land use authorizations for the facility were originally approved by the Kern County Board of Supervisors in 1982. Modifications to Conditional Use Permit (CUP) 4 were approved on December 12, 1994, November 30, 2004, July 13, 2010, and December 16, 2014 by both the Kern County Planning Commission and Kern County Board of Supervisors.

Kern County's proposed authorization specifically includes:

1. Amendment to the Kern County General Plan of approximately 320-acres (on parcel 099-251-32) from the existing 8.3 (Extensive Agriculture, 20 min acres) land use designation to a 3.4 (Solid Waste Disposal Facility) designation;
2. Amendment to the Kern County General Plan Appendix E Map, "Petroleum Waste Management" to show the current "Clean Harbors" name and revised permitted facility boundary, with designated buffer property area;
3. Zone change of 640 acres (parcels 099-290-17 and 099-251-32) from A (Exclusive Agriculture) to M-3 (Heavy Industrial);
4. Application for removal of both parcels from Agricultural Preserve No. 2; and
5. Modification of the existing CUP No.4, Map No. 97 to include:
    a. an increase in the permitted facility boundary from 320 acres to 640 acres to include the expansion parcel for a soil stockpile area;
    b. an increase in permitted disposal area from 160 acres to 193.3 acres for the addition of non-hazardous waste landfill units (WMU 36, 37, 38) within existing facility boundary;
    c. an increase in permitted disposal capacity from 13,250,000 cubic yards to 16,674,000 for the addition of non-hazardous waste landfill units (WMUs 36, 37, 38) within existing facility boundary;
    d. construction of four new hazardous waste treatment buildings (tank treatment buildings) to support modifications proposed in a Hazardous Waste Facility Permit renewal application; and
    e. construction of one latex paint recycling building.

The facility was granted a Hazardous Waste Facility Permit by DTSC and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in May 1983 and October 1984, respectively. The Hazardous Waste Facility Permit was renewed in 1996. On April 6, 2006, the DTSC Hazardous Waste Facility Permit expired but is continued in accordance with regulatory requirements. Clean Harbors Buttonwillow, LLC has submitted a Hazardous Waste Facility Permit renewal application to DTSC. DTSC is currently performing a technical review of the permit renewal application. The facility continues to operate in accordance with the existing Hazardous Waste Facility Permit.

While the Hazardous Waste Facility permit renewal application does not include an increase in the hazardous waste capacity, the scope of the proposed permit includes renewed authorization for existing facilities and operations, with the following modifications:

1. Reclassification of four existing tank units to miscellaneous units;
2. Construction and operation of four new buildings where treatment is conducted (tank treatment buildings) within the existing facility and reorganizing operations to use the new tank treatment buildings, including the construction of a new bulk container storage pad area for waste that is pending verifications; and
3. Addition of environmental monitoring programs consistent with current regulatory standards.

Document can be viewed online at: https://kernplanning.com/planning/notices-of-preparation/

Signature: Janice Mayes

Name: Janice Mayes, Planner III

DISTRIBUTION LIST

GPA #7; CUP #4, Map #97/Clean Harbor
WO #PP17117 (EIR 04-17)
I:\Planning\WORKGRPS\WP\LABELS\eir04-17.jkm(clean harbors).nop.doc
Sc 05/805/20

City of Arvin
P.O. Box 548
Arvin, CA 93203

Bakersfield City Planning Dept
1715 Chester Avenue
Bakersfield, CA 93301

Bakersfield City Public Works Dept
1501 Truxtun Avenue
Bakersfield, CA 93301

California City Planning Dept
21000 Hacienda Blvd.
California City, CA 93515

Delano City Planning Dept
P.O. Box 3010
Delano, CA 93216

City of Maricopa
P.O. Box 548
Maricopa, CA 93252

City of McFarland
401 West Kern Avenue
McFarland, CA 93250

City of Ridgecrest
100 West California Avenue
Ridgecrest, CA 93555

City of Shafter
336 Pacific Avenue
Shafter, CA 93263

City of Taft
Planning & Building
209 East Kern Street
Taft, CA 93268

City of Tehachapi
Attn: John Schlosser
115 South Robinson Street
Tehachapi, CA 93561-1722

City of Wasco
764 E Street
Wasco, CA 93280

Inyo County Planning Dept
P.O. Drawer "L"
Independence, CA 93526

Kings County Planning Agency
1400 West Lacey Blvd, Bldg 6
Hanford, CA 93230

Los Angeles Co Reg Planning Dept
320 West Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

San Bernardino Co Planning Dept
385 North Arrowhead Avenue, 1st Floor
San Bernardino, CA 92415-0182

San Luis Obispo Co Planning Dept
Planning and Building
976 Osos Street
San Luis Obispo, CA 93408

Santa Barbara Co Resource Mgt Dept
123 East Anapamu Street
Santa Barbara, CA 93101

Tulare County Planning & Dev Dept
5961 South Mooney Boulevard
Visalia, CA 93291

Ventura County RMA Planning Div
800 South Victoria Avenue, L1740
Ventura, CA 93009-1740

U.S. Bureau of Land Management
Caliente/Bakersfield
3801 Pegasus Drive
Bakersfield, CA 93308-6837

U. S. Fish & Wildlife Service
Division of Ecological Services
2800 Cottage Way #W-2605
Sacramento, CA 95825-1846

North West Kern Resource Cons Dist
5080 California Avenue, Suite 150
Bakersfield, CA 93309

Environmental Protection Agency
Region IX Office
75 Hawthorn Street
San Francisco, CA 94105

U.S. Dept of Agriculture/NRCS
5080 California Avenue, Ste 150
Bakersfield, CA 93309-0711

U.S. Postal Service
Address Management Systems
28201 Franklin Parkway
Santa Clarita, CA 91383-9321

State Air Resources Board
Stationary Resource Division
P.O. Box 2815
Sacramento, CA 95812

So. San Joaquin Valley Arch Info Ctr
California State University of Bkfd
9001 Stockdale Highway
Bakersfield, CA 93311

Caltrans/Dist 6
Planning/Land Bank Bldg.
P.O. Box 12616
Fresno, CA 93778

State Clearinghouse
Office of Planning and Research
1400 - 10th Street, Room 222
Sacramento, CA 95814

State Dept of Conservation
Director's Office
801 "K" Street, MS 24-01
Sacramento, CA 95814-3528

State Dept of Conservation
Geologic Energy Management Division
4800 Stockdale Highway, Ste 108
Bakersfield, CA 93309

California State University
Bakersfield - Library
9001 Stockdale Highway
Bakersfield, CA 93309

California Fish & Wildlife
1234 East Shaw Avenue
Fresno, CA 93710

State Dept of Food & Agriculture
1220 "N" Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

California Highway Patrol
Planning & Analysis Division
P.O. Box 942898
Sacramento, CA 94298-0001

State Office of Historical Pres
Attention Susan Stratton
P.O. Box 942896
Sacramento, CA 95296-0001

Integrated Waste Management
P.O. Box 4025, MS #15
Sacramento, CA 95812-4025

State Water Resources Control Board
Division of Drinking Water
Attn: Jesse Dhaliwal, Sr. Sanitary Eng
4925 Commerce Drive, Suite 120
Bakersfield, CA 93309

Public Utilities Comm Energy Div
505 Van Ness Avenue
San Francisco, CA 94102

California Regional Water Quality Control Board/Central Valley Region
1685 E Street
Fresno, CA 93706-2020

State Lands Commission
100 Howe Avenue, Ste 100-South
Sacramento, CA 95825-8202

State Dept of Toxic Substance Control
Environmental Protection Agency
1515 Tollhouse Road
Clovis, CA 93612

State Department of Toxic Substances Control
8800 Cal Center Drive
Sacramento, CA 95826

State Dept of Water Resources
San Joaquin Dist.
3374 East Shields Avenue, Room A-7
Fresno, CA 93726

State Dept of Water Resources
Div. Land & Right-of-Way
P.O. Box 942836
Sacramento, CA 94236

Kern County
Agriculture Department

Kern County Administrative Officer

Kern County Public Works Department/
Building & Development/Floodplain

Kern County Public Works Department/
Building & Development/Survey

Kern County Public Works Department/
Building & Development/Survey

Kern County
Env Health Services Department

Kern County Fire Dept
Cary Wright, Fire Marshall

Kern County Library/Beale
Local History Room

Kern County Library/Beale
Andie Sullivan

Kern County Library
Buttonwillow Branch
116 Buttonwillow Avenue
Buttonwillow, CA 93206

Kern County Museum
3801 Chester Avenue
Bakersfield, CA 93301

Kern County Sheriff's Dept
Administration

Kern County Public Works Department/
Building &
Development/Development Review

Kern County Public Works Department/Operations &
Maintenance/Regulatory Monitoring & Reporting

Kern County Public Works Department/
Building & Development/Code Compliance

Buttonwillow Union School Dist
42600 Highway 58
Buttonwillow, CA 93206

Kern High School Dist
5801 Sundale Avenue
Bakersfield, CA 93309

Kern County Superintendent of Schools
Attention Mary Baker
1300 17th Street
Bakersfield, CA 93301

KernCOG
1401 19th Street - Suite 300
Bakersfield, CA 93301

Local Agency Formation Comm/LAFCO
5300 Lennox Avenue, Suite 303
Bakersfield, CA 93309

Kern County Water Agency
P.O. Box 58
Bakersfield, CA 93302-0058

Buttonwillow Rec & Parks Dist
P.O. Box 434
Buttonwillow, CA 93206-9320

San Joaquin Valley
Air Pollution Control District
1990 East Gettysburg Avenue
Fresno, CA 93726

Kern Mosquito Abatement Dist
4705 Allen Road
Bakersfield, CA 93314

Belridge Water Storage Dist
21908 Seventh Standard Road
McKittrick, CA 93251

Rosedale-Rio Bravo Water Dist
P.O. Box 20820
Bakersfield, CA 93390-0820

Adams, Broadwell, Joseph & Cardozo
Attention: Janet M. Laurain
601 Gateway Boulevard, Suite 1000
South San Francisco, CA 94080

Kern Audubon Society
Attn: Harry Love, President
13500 Powder River Avenue
Bakersfield, CA 93314

Los Angeles Audubon
926 Citrus Avenue
Los Angeles, CA 90036-4929

Center on Race, Poverty
& the Environment
Attn: Marissa Alexander
1999 Harrison Street – Suite 650
San Francisco, CA 94612

Center on Race, Poverty
& the Environmental/
CA Rural Legal Assistance Foundation
1012 Jefferson Street
Delano, CA 93215

Defenders of Wildlife/
Kim Delfino, California Dir
980 - 9th Street, Suite 1730
Sacramento, CA 95814

California Farm Bureau
2300 River Plaza Drive, NRED
Sacramento, CA 95833

Native American Heritage Council
of Kern County
Attn: Gene Albitre
3401 Aslin Street
Bakersfield, CA 93312

Pacific Gas & Electric Co
Land Projects
650 "O" Street, First Floor
Fresno, CA 93760-0001

Sierra Club/Kern Kaweah Chapter
P.O. Box 3357
Bakersfield, CA 93385

Southern California Gas Co
35118 McMurtrey Avenue
Bakersfield, CA 93308-9477

Southern California Gas Co
Transportation Dept
9400 Oakdale Avenue
Chatsworth, CA 91313-6511

Verizon California, Inc.
Attention Engineering Department
520 South China Lake Boulevard
Ridgecrest, CA 93555

Chumash Council of Bakersfield
2421 "O" Street
Bakersfield, CA 93301-2441

David Laughing Horse Robinson
P.O. Box 20849
Bakersfield, CA 93390

Kern Valley Indian Council
Attn: Robert Robinson, Chairperson
P.O. Box 401
Weldon, CA 93283

Kern Valley Indian Council
Historic Preservation Office
P.O. Box 401
Weldon, CA 93283

Santa Rosa Rancheria
Ruben Barrios, Chairperson
P.O. Box 8
Lemoore, CA 93245

Tejon Indian Tribe
Kathy Morgan, Chairperson
1731 Hasti-acres Drive, Suite 108
Bakersfield, CA 93309

Kitanemuk & Yowlumne Tejon Indians
Chairperson
115 Radio Street
Bakersfield, CA 93305

Tubatulabals of Kern County
Attn: Robert Gomez, Chairperson
P.O. Box 226
Lake Isabella, CA 93240

Tule River Indian Tribe
Neal Peyron, Chairperson
P.O. Box 589
Porterville, CA 93258

Joyce LoBasso
P.O. Box 6003
Bakersfield, CA 93386

LIUNA
Attn: Danny Zaragoza
2201 "H" Street
Bakersfield, CA 93301

Mojave Foundation
Attn: Todd Quelet
16922 Airport Boulevard
Mojave, CA 93501

Lozeau Drury LLP
1939 Harrison Street, Suite 150
Oakland, CA 94612

Sarah K. Friedman
Beyond Coal Campaign/Sierra Club
1417 Calumet Avenue
Los Angeles, CA 90026

GPA #7; CUP #4, Map #97
WO # (EIR - Clean Harbor)
I:\Planning\WORKGRPS\WP\LABELS\EIR04-17jmk(Clean Harbor).ec.docx
Sc 04/30/20

099 160 10 00 6
ANA PROPERTIES LLC
P O BOX 1510
LA MIRADA CA 90637

099 180 21 00 4 **DUP**
ANDRES ROBERT CARDONA
ADDRESS UNKNOWN

099 160 11 00 9
BIGGS EDWARD ALAN
PO BOX 77816
SEATTLE WA 98177-0816

099 160 05 00 2
BOLTON IVY & JAMES H
510-A CENTRAL AV
ALAMEDA CA 94501

099 180 35 00 5
BOYDSTUN JOHN E &
MARGARET A REV TRUST
326 CHESTER AV
BAKERSFIELD CA 93301-5447

099 160 09 00 4
BRANDT HELENE M
2414 REDWOOD RD
NAPA CA 94558-3104

099 261 18 00 6
CENTER FOR NATURAL LANDS MANAGEMENT INC
464 NE IRVING AV
BEND OR 97701-4733

099 160 20 00 5
CLEAN HARBORS BUTTONWILLOW LLC
P O BOX 92108
AUSTIN TX 78709

099 160 18 00 0
HAND MICHAEL ET AL
P O BOX 749
RAMAH NM 87321

099 180 20 00 1
NIGG FAMILY TR
472 SE 17TH ST
LE MARS IA 51031-2867

099 160 04 00 9
SCHUSTER LAUREL L REV LIV TRUST
4616 SIERRA DR
HONOLULU HI 96816

099 160 01 01 9
STATE OF CALIFORNIA
1807 13TH ST STE 103
SACRAMENTO CA 95814-7117

099 160 15 01 0
YEKUYEKU PROP INC
714 EASTER ST
BAKERSFIELD CA 93307

099 160 14 00 8
CABRAL ANNETTE MARIE
13060 VALLEY SPRINGS RD
RENO NV 89511

099 261 18 00 6
CENTER FOR NATURAL LANDS MANAGEMENT INC
60738 GOLF VILLAGE LP
BEND OR 97702-9131

099 160 17 00 7
COZZENS PROPERTIES LLC
14096 RESERVATION RD
SALINAS CA 93908-9208

099 160 13 00 5
MARQUEZ MA AURORA S
611 ST FRANCIS BL
DALY CITY CA 94015

099 180 19 00 9
PERFECTION FOODS FOR HUNGY INC
P O BOX 25608
PHOENIX AZ 85002-5608

099 160 06 00 5
SIMON WASFY & FAEZA
1038 W 167TH ST
GARDENA CA 90247-5138

099 180 36 00 8
STATE OF CALIFORNIA
PO BOX 944209
SACRAMENTO CA 94244-2090

099 160 21 00 8
AERA ENERGY LLC
P O BOX 11164
BAKERSFIELD CA 93389-1164

099 261 18 00 6
CENTER FOR NATURAL LANDS MANAGEMENT INC
27258 VIA INDUSTRIA # B
TEMECULA CA 92590-3751

099 261 20 00 1
CHEVRON USA INC
P O BOX 1392
BAKERSFIELD CA 93302-1392

099 160 03 00 6
FABIAN MICHAEL H & LUCINDA S
4706 DOVERCOURT CI
CARMICHAEL CA 95608

099 230 35 00 9
NAHABEDIAN EXPLORATION GROUP LLC (THE)
420 BRYANT CI STE D
OJAI CA 93023-4209

099 160 07 02 6
REHBOCK ELNA & JOHNSON LEONARD
3205 ADELAIDE WY
BELMONT CA 94002

099 230 09 00 4
STARRH & STARRH COTTON GROWERS LP
PO BOX 1537
SHAFTER CA 93263-1537

099 160 07 01 7
WEBER JEANNE E
5320 SILVER STRAND WY
SACRAMENTO CA 95841

Buttonwillow Community Foundation
PO BOX 874,
Buttonwillow, CA 93206-0874

Congressman Jim Costa
United States Congress, 16th District
United States House of Representatives
855 M Street, Suite 940
Fresno CA 93721

Senator Dianne Feinstein
United States Senate, State Office
2500 Tulare Street, Suite 4290
Fresno CA 93721

Senator Kamala Harris
United States Senate
501 I Street, Suite 7-600
Sacramento CA 95814

Congressman Kevin McCarthy
United States Congress, 23rd District
United States House of Representatives
4100 Empire Drive, Suite 150
Bakersfield CA 93309

Senator Shannon Grove
CA. State Senator, 16th District
California State Senate
5701 Truxtun Ave. Suite 150
Bakersfield CA 93309

Assembly Member, Devon Mathis
CA State Assembly, 26th District
California State Assembly
100 West Willow Street Suite 405
Visalia CA 93291

Manuel Lopez
Public Participation Specialist DTSC
9211 Oakdale Avenue
Chatsworth CA 91311

Parampreet Bhatti
Interim Project Manager DTSC
8800 Cal Center Drive
Sacramento CA 95826

Dennis Palla
Concerned Farmer and Involved
Community Member
12217 Aprilann Avenue
Bakersfield CA 93206

Gloria Selvidge
Involved Community Member
19400 WILDWOOD RD
Buttonwillow CA 93206

Christina Ortega,
Nurse Practitioner
Buttonwillow Health Center
860 CORN CAMP RD
Buttonwillow CA 93206

Alvaro Nunez, Businessman
Buttonwillow Tire Services
228 Highway 58
Buttonwillow CA 93206

Dianna Parson, Involved Community
Member
Buttonwillow Foundation
605 Berkeley Road
Buttonwillow CA 93206

Regina Houchin, President
Buttonwillow Foundation
289 Main Street
Buttonwillow CA 93206

David Hampton, Engineer
Buena Vista Water Storage District
P.O. Box 756
Buttonwillow CA 93206

Father David Greswowiak
St. Mary's Catholic Church
440 N. Main Street
Buttonwillow CA 93206

Bill Quinn
CA Council for Environmental &
Economic Balance
101 Mission Street, Suite 1440
San Francisco CA 94105

Jane Williams
California Communities Against
Toxics
PO Box 845
Rosamond CA 93560

Dr. Joseph K. Lyou
Coalition for Clean Air
660 South Figueroa, Suite 1140
Los Angeles CA 90017

Robina Suwol
California Safe Schools
PO Box 2756
Toluca Lake CA 91610

Mark Lopez
East Yard Communities for
Environmental Justice
2317 Atlantic Blvd.
Commerce CA 90040

Gideon Kracov, Esq.
801 S. Grand Ave., 11th Floor
Los Angeles CA 90017

Kelly Moran
TDC Environmental, LLC
462 East 28th Ave.
San Mateo CA 94403

Buttonwillow Chamber of Commerce
104 W 2nd St,
Buttonwillow, CA 93206

Notice of Completion & Environmental Document Transmittal

Mail to: State Clearinghouse, P. O. Box 3044, Sacramento, CA 95812-3044 (916) 445-0613
For Hand Delivery/Street Address: 1400 Tenth Street, Sacramento, CA 95814

SCH # _____

Project Title: Clean Harbors WMU Solid Waste Disposal Facility by Clean Harbors Buttonwillow, LLC

Lead Agency: Kern County Planning and Natural Resources Department Contact Person: Janice Mayes

Mailing Address: 2700 "M" Street Suite 100 Phone: (661) 862-8793

City: Bakersfield Zip: 93301-2323 County: Kern

Project Location: County: Kern City/Nearest Community: McKittrick; Buttonwillow; and South Belridge

Cross Streets _____ Zip Code: 93206

Lat. / Long.: 35° 24′ 20″ N / 119° 36’ 25″ W Total Acres: 320 + 320 = 640 acres

Assessor's Parcel No.: 099-290-17 and 099-261-32 Sections: 15 & 16 Twp.: 29S Range: 22E Base: MDB&M

Within 2 Miles: State Hwy #: I5; 33, 46, and 58 Waterways: California Aqueduct

Airports: Elk Hills/Buttonwillow Railways: Union Pacific Railroad Co. Schools: _____

Document Type:

CEQA: ☒ NOP ☐ Early Cons ☐ Mit Neg Dec (Prior SCH No.) _____ ☐ Draft EIR ☐ Supplement/Subsequent EIR Other _____

NEPA: ☐ NOI ☐ EA ☐ Draft EIS ☐ FONSI

Other: ☐ Joint Document ☐ Final Document ☐ Neg Dec ☐ Other _____

Local Action Type:

☐ General Plan Update	☐ Specific Plan	☒ Rezone	☐ Annexation
☒ General Plan Amendment	☐ Master Plan	☐ Prezone	☐ Redevelopment
☐ General Plan Element	☐ Planned Unit Development	☒ Use Permit ***Modification***	☐ Coastal Permit
☐ Community Plan	☐ Site Plan	☐ Land Division (Subdivision, etc.)	☒ Other DTSC Renewal

---

Development Type:

☐ Residential: Units _____ Acres _____
☐ Office: Sq.ft. _____ Acres _____ Employees _____
☐ Commercial: Sq.ft. _____ Acres _____ Employees _____
☐ Industrial: Sq.ft. _____ Acres _____ Employees _____
☐ Educational _____
☐ Recreational _____

☐ Water Facilities: Type _____ MGD _____
☐ Transportation: Type _____
☐ Mining: Mineral _____
☐ Power: Type _____ MW _____
☒ Waste Treatment: Type Solid Waste MGD _____
☒ Hazardous Waste: Type DTSC Renewal
☒ Other: Non-Haz Facility Exp & Haz Waste Permit Renewal

Project Issues Discussed in Document:

☒ Aesthetic/Visual	☐ Fiscal	☐ Recreation/Parks	☒ Vegetation
☒ Agricultural Land	☒ Flood Plain/Flooding	☐ Schools/Universities	☒ Water Quality
☒ Air Quality	☒ Forest Land/Fire Hazard	☐ Septic Systems	☒ Water Supply/Groundwater
☒ Archeological/Historical	☒ Geologic/Seismic	☐ Sewer Capacity	☒ Wetland/Riparian
☒ Biological Resources	☒ Minerals	☒ Soil Erosion/Compaction/Grading	☒ Wildlife
☐ Coastal Zone	☒ Noise	☒ Solid Waste	☐ Growth Inducing
☒ Drainage/Absorption	☐ Population/Housing Balance	☒ Toxic/Hazardous	☒ Land Use
☐ Economic/Jobs	☒ Public Services/Facilities	☒ Traffic/Circulation	☒ Cumulative Effects

☐ Other _____

Present Land Use/Zoning/General Plan Designation:

Present Land Use: Solid Waste Disposal Facility/Undeveloped Land;
Present Zoning: A (Exclusive Agriculture);
Present *Kern County General Plan*: 3.4 (Solid Waste Disposal Facility); 8.3 (Extensive Agriculture, 20 acre min).

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The Clean Harbors Buttonwillow Facility is an existing commercial waste management facility that accepts solid, semi-solid, and liquid, hazardous and non-hazardous wastes for treatment, storage, or disposal.

The proposed project includes Kern County’s modification of existing land use authorizations to include an expanded permitted disposal area to facilitate the construction and operation of additional non-hazardous waste landfill units and an expanded permitted facility area to accommodate a soil stockpiles area; an increase in non-hazardous waste truck traffic; an increase to permitted disposal capacity for

additional non-hazardous waste; the construction and operation of four new waste tank treatment buildings; and construction and operation of a latex paint recycling building. In addition, the project proponent has submitted a renewal application to the Department of Toxic Substance Control (DTSC) for the existing Hazardous Waste Facility Permit.

Land use authorizations for the facility were originally approved by the Kern County Board of Supervisors in 1982. Modifications to Conditional Use Permit (CUP) 4 were approved on December 12, 1994, November 30, 2004, July 13, 2010, and December 16, 2014 by both the Kern County Planning Commission and Kern County Board of Supervisors.

Kern County's authorization specifically includes:

1. Amendment to the Kern County General Plan of approximately 320-acres (on parcel 099-251-32) from the existing 8.3 (Extensive Agriculture, 20 min acres) land use designation to a 3.4 (Solid Waste Disposal Facility) designation;
2. Amendment to the Kern County General Plan Appendix E Map, "Petroleum Waste Management" to show the current "Clean Harbors" name and revised permitted facility boundary, with designated buffer property areas;
3. Zone change of 640 acres (parcels 099-290-17 and 099-251-32) from A (Exclusive Agriculture) to M-3 (Heavy Industrial);
4. Application for removal of both parcels (640 acres) from Agricultural Preserve No. 2; and
5. Modification of the existing CUP No.4, Map No. 97 to include:
    a. an increase in the permitted facility boundary from 320 acres to 640 acres to include the expansion parcel for a soil stockpile area;
    b. an increase in permitted disposal area from 160 disposal acres to 193.3 acres for the addition of non-hazardous waste landfill units (WMU 36, 37, 38) within existing facility boundary;
    c. an increase in permitted disposal capacity from 13,250,000 cubic yards to 16,674,000 for the addition of non-hazardous waste landfill units (WMUs 36, 37, 38) within the existing facility boundary;
    d. construction of four new hazardous waste treatment buildings (tank treatment buildings) to support modifications proposed in a Hazardous Waste Facility Permit renewal application; and
    e. construction of one latex paint recycling building.

The facility was granted a Hazardous Waste Facility Permit by the DTSC and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in May 1983 and October 1984. The hazardous Waste Facility Permit was renewed in 1996. On April 6, 2006, the DTSC Hazardous Waste Facility Permit expired but is continued in accordance with regulatory requirements. Clean Harbors Buttonwillow, LLC has submitted a permit renewal application to DTSC. DTSC is currently performing a technical review of the permit renewal application. The facility continues to operate in accordance with the existing Hazardous Waste Facility Permit.

While the Hazardous Waste Facility Permit renewal application does not include an increase in the hazardous waste capacity, the scope of the proposed permit includes renewed authorization for existing facilities and operations, with the following modifications:

1. Reclassification of four existing tank units to miscellaneous units;
2. Construction and operation of four new buildings where treatment is conducted (tank treatment buildings) within the existing facility and reorganizing operations to use the new tank treatment buildings, including the construction of a new bulk container storage pad area for waste that is pending verifications; and
3. Addition of environmental monitoring programs consistent with current regulatory standards.

Reviewing Agencies Checklist

Lead Agencies may recommend State Clearinghouse distribution by marking agencies below with and "**X**".
If you have already sent your document to the agency please denote that with an "**S**".

X	Air Resources Board		Office of Emergency Services
	Boating & Waterways, Department of		Office of Historic Preservation
X	California Highway Patrol		Office of Public School Construction
	CalFire		Parks & Recreation
X	Caltrans District # 6		Pesticide Regulation, Department of
	Caltrans Division of Aeronautics	X	Public Utilities Commission
	Caltrans Planning (Headquarters)	X	Regional WQCB # 5F Central Valley
	Central Valley Flood Protection Board		Resources Agency
	Coachella Valley Mountains Conservancy		S.F. Bay Conservation & Development Commission
	Coastal Commission		San Gabriel & Lower L.A. Rivers and Mtns Conservancy
	Colorado River Board		San Joaquin River Conservancy
X	Conservation, Department of		Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy
	Corrections, Department of		State Lands Commission
	Delta Protection Commission		SWRCB: Clean Water Grants
	Education, Department of		SWRCB: Water Quality
X	Energy Commission		SWRCB: Water Rights
X	Fish & Game Region # 4		Tahoe Regional Planning Agency
X	Food & Agriculture, Department of	S	Toxic Substances Control, Department of
	General Services, Department of		Water Resources, Department of
X	Health Services, Department of		
	Housing & Community Development		Other
X	Integrated Waste Management Board		Other
X	Native American Heritage Commission		

Local Public Review Period (to be filled in by lead agency)

Starting Date June 22, 2020 Ending Date July 21, 2020

Lead Agency (Complete if applicable):

Consulting Firm: Kern County Planning and Natural Resources
Address: 2700 "M" Street, Suite 100
City/State/Zip: Bakersfield, CA 93301
Contact: Janice Mayes, Planner
Phone: (661) 862-8793

Applicant: Clean Harbors Buttonwillow, LLC
Address: 2500 West Lokern Road
City/State/Zip: Buttonwillow, CA 93206
Phone: (661) 762-6200

Signature of Lead Agency Representative: Janice Mayes **Date:** June 22, 2020

Authority cited: Section 21083, Public Resources Code. Reference: Section 21161, Public Resources Code.

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NOTICE OF PREPARATION/INITIAL STUDY

Clean Harbors WMU
Solid Waste Disposal Facility
by Clean Harbors Buttonwillow, LLC

General Plan Amendment No. 7, Map No. 97
Zone Change No. 2, Map No. 97
Conditional Use Permit No. 4 Modification, Map No. 97
Application for Exclusion from Agricultural Preserve

PLN18-01927
(PP17117)

LEAD AGENCY:

Kern County Planning and Natural Resources Department
2700 M Street, Suite 100
Bakersfield, California 93301-2370

Contact: Ms. Janice Mayes
(661) 862-8793
mayesj@kerncounty.com

June 2020

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1.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed project includes Kern County's modification of existing land use authorizations to include an expanded permitted disposal area to facilitate the construction and operation of additional non-hazardous waste landfill units and an expanded permitted facility area to accommodate a soil stockpiles area; an increase to permitted disposal capacity for additional non-hazardous waste; the construction and operation of four new hazardous waste tank treatment buildings; and construction and operation of a latex paint recycling building. In addition, the project proponent has submitted a renewal application to the Department of Toxic Substance Control (DTSC) for the existing hazardous waste permit.

Land use authorizations for the facility were originally approved by the Kern County Board of Supervisors in 1982. Modifications to Conditional Use Permit (CUP) 4 were approved on December 12, 1994, November 30, 2004, July 13, 2010, and December 16, 2014 by both the Kern County Planning Commission and Kern County Board of Supervisors.

Kern County's authorization specifically includes:

1. Amendment to the Kern County General Plan of approximately 320 acres (on parcel 099-251-32) from the existing 8.3 (Extensive Agriculture, 20 min acres) land use designation to a 3.4 (Solid Waste Disposal Facility) designation;
2. Amendment to the Kern County General Plan Appendix E Map, "Petroleum Waste Management" to show the current "Clean Harbors" name and revised permitted facility boundary, with designated buffer property areas;
3. Zone change of 640 acres (parcels 099-290-17 and 099-251-32) from A (Exclusive Agriculture) to M-3 (Heavy Industrial);
4. Application for removal of both parcels (640 acres) from Agricultural Preserve No. 2; and
5. Modification of the existing CUP No.4, Map No. 97 to include:
    a. an increase in the permitted facility boundary from 320 acres to 640 acres to include the expansion parcel for a soil stockpile area;
    b. an increase in permitted disposal area from 160 disposal acres to 193.3 acres for the addition of non-hazardous waste landfill units (WMU 36, 37, 38) within existing facility boundary;
    c. an increase in permitted disposal capacity from 13,250,000 cubic yards to 16,674,000 for the addition of non-hazardous waste landfill units (WMU 36, 37, 38) within existing facility boundary;
    d. construction of four new hazardous waste treatment buildings (tank treatment buildings) to support proposed modifications to a Hazardous Waste Facility Permit renewal application as required by DTSC; and
    e. construction of one latex paint recycling building.

The facility was granted a Hazardous Waste Facility Permit by DTSC and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in May 1983 and October 1984, respectively and again in 1996. On April 6, 2006, the DTSC Hazardous Waste Facility Permit, expired but was continued in accordance with regulatory requirements. Clean Harbors Buttonwillow, LLC has submitted a permit renewal application to DTSC. DTSC is currently performing a technical review of the permit renewal application. The facility continues to operate in accordance with the existing Hazardous Waste Facility Permit.

While the Hazardous Waste Facility Permit renewal application does not include an increase in the hazardous waste capacity, the scope of the proposed permit includes renewed authorization for existing facilities and operations, with the following modifications:

1. Reclassification of existing tank units to miscellaneous units;
2. Construction and operation of four new buildings where treatment is conducted (tank treatment buildings (tank treatment buildings) within the existing facility and reorganizing operations to use the new tank treatment buildings, including the construction of a new bulk container storage pad area for waste that is pending verification; and
3. Addition of environmental monitoring programs consistent with current regulatory standards.

Kern County will prepare an Environmental Impact Report, pursuant to section 15161 of the State CEQA Guidelines due to possible new significant impacts.

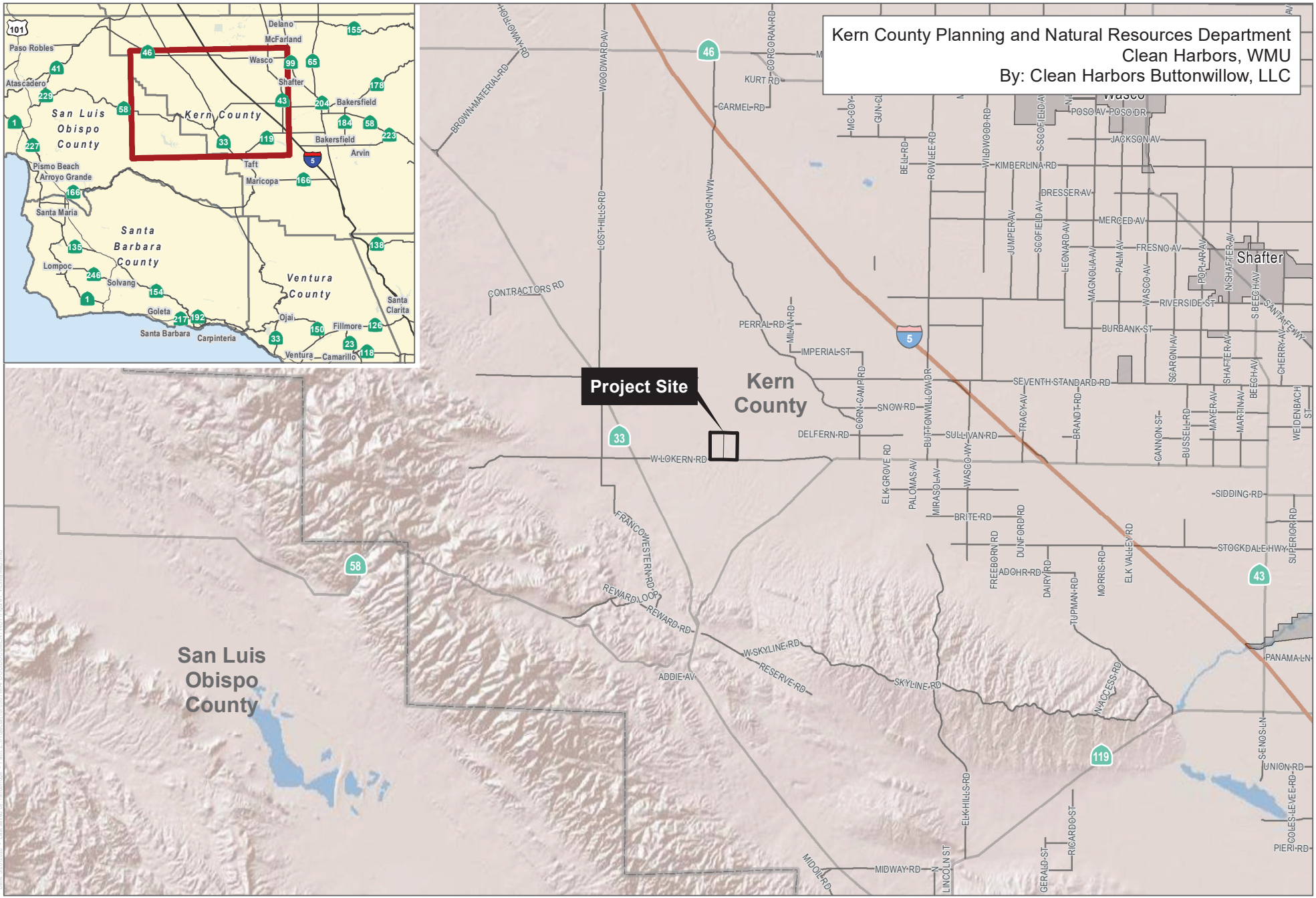
The document includes inter-agency collaboration protocols regarding environmental review and preparation of the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) in support of modification of the County Conditional Use Permit CUP No. 4, Map No. 97 and DTSC's hazardous waste permit renewal process.

1.1 PROJECT LOCATION

The Clean Harbors Buttonwillow Facility (facility) is an existing Class I hazardous and Class II non-hazardous commercial waste management facility that accepts solid, semi-solid, and liquid, hazardous and non-hazardous wastes for treatment, storage, or disposal.

The facility is located at 2500 West Lokern Road, approximately 8 miles west of Buttonwillow in the unincorporated area of central Kern County, California (**Figure 1**, *Project Vicinity Map*). The existing facility is located on the north side of Lokern Road and encompasses 320 acres in the eastern half of Section 16, Township 29S, Range 22E, of the Mount Diablo Base and Meridian in the southwestern portion of the San Joaquin Valley (**Figure 2**, *Project Site Boundary*). Major transportation routes in the regional area surrounding the Clean Harbors facility include Interstate 5, approximately 12 miles to the east; State Route (SR) 33, approximately 3 miles to the west; SR 46, approximately 22 miles (via SR 33) to the north; and SR 58, approximately 4 miles to the east. Primary access to the facility is via Lokern Road accessed from the east by SR 58 or from the west from SR 33 (see **Figure 3**, *Hazardous and Non-Hazardous Truck Haul Routes*) for waste delivery.

The project property encompasses two adjacent parcels owned by Clean Harbors, LLC. The first is the main facility site consisting of 320 acres in the eastern half of Section 16, Township 29S, Range 22E, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian. The assessor's parcel number for the facility is 099-290-17. The second parcel is utilized as a buffer zone for operations on the main facility property and encompasses 320 acres in the western half of Section 15, Township 29S, Range 22E, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian. The assessor's parcel number for this property is 099-261-32.



SOURCE: ESRI 2019

2020

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0 2.5 5 Miles

FIGURE 1

Project Vicinity Map

Clean Harbors

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SOURCE: NAIP 2016

2020

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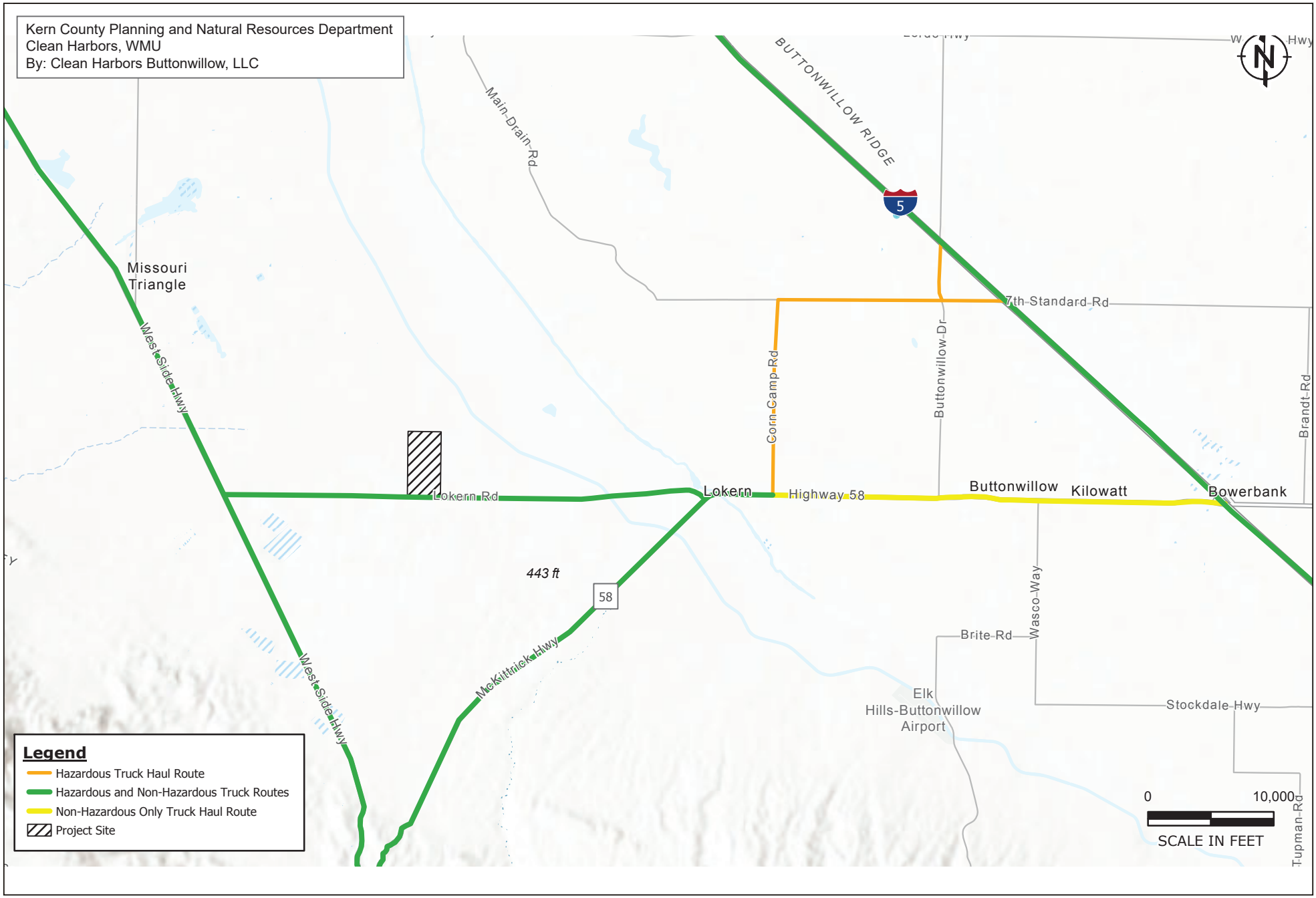
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FIGURE 2

Project Site Boundary Map

Clean Harbors

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SOURCE: Ramboll 2019

2020

DUDEK

FIGURE 3

Existing Truck Haul Routes

Clean Harbors

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1.2 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Land use within the project vicinity is generally characterized as irrigated agriculture and undeveloped land. Two State Highways (SR-33 and SR-58) are located approximately 15 miles to the east and 15 miles to the west of the project site, respectively. Interstate 5 (I-5) is located approximately 12 miles east of the project site.

The project site, as currently permitted, is extensively disturbed and developed with a 320-acre landfill facility that has been in continuous operation since it was permitted by the Kern County Board of Supervisors in 1982. Vegetation throughout the site is primarily ruderal.

The nearest residential area is located approximately 3 miles northeast of the project site. There is an operating pistachio farm directly north of the facility. The unincorporated community of Buttonwillow is approximately 8 miles to the east. The census-designated place of McKittrick is approximately 7 miles to the South. The City of Bakersfield is located approximately 36 miles southeast of the site (**Figure 1**, *Project Vicinity Map*).

The facility property is within an area designated by the California Department of Conservation as Prime Farmland, Farmland of Statewide Importance, or Unique Farmland. However, the original site has been developed as a waste disposal facility since approximately 1983. A 1994 EIR for the original facility cited loss of prime soils as a significant impact and a Statement of Overriding Considerations was prepared and approved by the Board of Supervisors. There are no Williamson Act Contracts affiliated with the facility sites. The project site is located within Agricultural Preserve No. 2.

Topography

The facility lies in the Antelope Plain on the southwestern flank of the San Joaquin Valley, adjacent to the Temblor Mountain Range. Land slopes range from approximately one percent at the facility to over 40 percent in the drainage area headwaters in the Temblor Mountains. The relatively uniform ground slope does not exhibit major drainage courses. However, there is a more closely spaced series of small drainage courses which impact the facility in the vicinity of the western boundary. The overall contour pattern is also concave in this area.

The upland areas that ultimately drain to the facility are located in steep, incised canyons. Water courses are narrow, poorly defined, have an alignment that has numerous twists and turns, and are generally parallel. The water courses do not typically coalesce into a major channel.

Natural land surface elevations on the property ranged from about 335 ft above mean sea level (AMSL) at the northeast corner of the site to approximately 410 ft AMSL at the southwest corner of the facility.

Hydrology

There are no surface water bodies or streams near the facility. The patterns of dry land overland flow show surface flow toward the western and southern boundaries of the facility. These flows are diverted around the facility to the northwest by facility site berms (Western berm, Southern road berm, and Northern berm).

Based on the existing Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM), a portion of the northwest corner of the facility is located within the designated 100-year Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) floodplain. A re-evaluation of the 100-year floodplain using updated topographic information and more detailed hydrologic and hydraulic methods was performed.

The floodplain study estimates the 100-year floodplain extents for Adobe Canyon Creek in the vicinity of the project for existing topographic conditions and proposed grading conditions. The existing floodplain extents are based on the April 2015 topography obtained from Clean Harbors. The proposed floodplain was estimated based on the liner grading plans for WMU 37 and WMU 38 located in the northwest corner of the site near the designated FEMA Zone A. The existing and proposed condition floodplains were delineated using the Army Corps of Engineers Hydrologic Engineering Center's River Analysis System (HEC-RAS) modeling software (HEC-RAS, 2010A, 2010B). Based on this re-evaluation, the new non-hazardous landfills are located outside of the 100-year floodplain.

Snow and winter rains result from North Pacific storms. These storms can last 1 to 5 days and may bring flood-producing rains to Central and Northern California. Much of the moisture contained within these storms is lost as they rise over the Coast Ranges.

The facility is located on the western slope of the San Joaquin Valley. The site is situated on a bajada surface adjacent to the Temblor Mountain range located to the west of the facility. The surface extends from the base of the Temblor Mountains out into the San Joaquin Valley. Upland areas within the mountains are steep and rugged, while natural ground surface contours of the bajada are gentle and near-parallel.

The topographic and climatic characteristics of the bajada environment typically do not result in the formation of a single, well developed drainage channel. Instead, several small drainage channels generally develop. Three drainage basins comprised of ephemeral or intermittent streams (which are normally dry) drain toward the facility.

Three principal channels have been constructed to prevent surface water originating offsite from entering the facility. These channels are located on the western, southern, and northern boundaries of the facility property.

The new floodplain study estimates the 100-year floodplain extents for Adobe Canyon Creek in the vicinity of the project location for existing topographic conditions and proposed grading conditions. Based on the new floodplain study, the new non-hazardous landfills will be located outside of the 100-year floodplain.

Climatology

In general terms, valley summers are relatively cloudless, hot and dry; winters are mild and semidry yet fairly humid. The average monthly temperature in this area ranges from 45°F in January to about 85°F in July. Approximately 90 percent of the annual precipitation of five inches occurs during the six-month period, from November through April, almost always in the form of rain.

Snows are infrequent occurrences on the valley floor. Fog occurs on an average of 30 days per year. Severe freezes seldom occur, and frosts are infrequent. Relative humidity varies from 20 percent to 25 percent during the summer months, to near 100 percent for extended periods during the winter.

The nearest National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) weather reporting station is in Buttonwillow, California. According to NOAA (2006), the mean annual precipitation for the region varies from 5 to 8 inches annually. The long term-mean annual precipitation for the facility is 6.23 inches.

Geology

Three distinct stratigraphic zones comprise the top 600 ft of the sedimentary sequence in the region of the facility and include the following local designations: (i) the Upper Zone, which includes the Silt Unit and the Upper Sand Unit, (ii) the Intermediate zone, which includes the Upper Clay l Layer, the Intermediate Unit, and the Lower Clay Layer, and (iii) the Lower Zone, which includes the Lower Unit and is underlain by the Corcoran Clay.

Seismic Conditions

No active fault exists within or near the facility. The nearest known active fault is the San Andreas Fault located approximately 15 miles southwest of the site. Because the San Andreas Fault zone is the most active and potentially the largest source of seismic activity in the region, it is considered the controlling fault for the facility.

Cultural and Historical

A records and literature search from the South San Joaquin Valley Information Center at California State University, Bakersfield was conducted along with a cultural resources survey of the project area. The Native American group which occupied the area at the time of European contact were the Yokuts. The Yokuts lived in variable sized communities throughout the southern San Joaquin Valley and adjacent foothills. Their subsistence level was based on hunting and gathering, with small groups of people moving throughout the territorial range on a seasonal basis. Various plants were collected, animals were trapped and hunted, and shellfish were collected from the sloughs and marsh areas. Major villages were generally near reliable sources of fresh water, but smaller use areas, seasonal camps or hunting/kill sites could be found throughout their territory. Stone resources for tools would not have been abundant in the general area of the Buttonwillow facility, but there are known sources of chert to the west and the southwest of the Buttonwillow facility. There are no known villages reported to be within or adjacent to the Buttonwillow facility, which is in the eastern half of Section 16.

Biological

The Buttonwillow facility is located in an area inhabited by State and/or Federally threatened or endangered wildlife species. These include the San Joaquin kit fox (Vulpes macrotis mutica), giant kangaroo rat (Dipodomys ingens), San Joaquin antelope ground squirrel (Ammospermophilus nelson), and blunt-nosed leopard lizard (Gambelia silus). Additionally, the short-nosed kangaroo rat (Dipodomys nitratoides brevinasus), a CDFW species of Special Concern, exists in the area.

Most of the 320-acre existing facility is utilized exclusively for waste disposal operations and is devoid of endangered species habitat, except for a small artificial pond located in the northwest corner of the facility. This pond is surrounded by aquatic vegetation and may be attractive to wildlife, including San Joaquin kit fox which may inhabit nearby off-site areas. The artificial pond has recently been excluded from the fenced facility. Liquid surface impoundments on the facility may also attract wildlife; however, these areas are equipped with noise producing equipment (e.g., avian alarms and propane powered “zon” bird deterrent devices) which are designed to keep wildlife (particularly water fowl) from using these ponds by producing noise. The fences surrounding the facility, including the ponds, were specifically designed to exclude San Joaquin kit foxes. A high density polyethylene barrier has been placed along the bottom for the fence to prohibit blunt-nosed leopard lizards from entering the facility.

The buffer area, except for three areas which have been farmed, is known to support San Joaquin kit fox, blunt-nosed leopard lizards, and short-nosed kangaroo rats. It is also likely that San Joaquin antelope ground squirrels inhabit the buffer area. A portion of this undeveloped buffer area, east of the existing facility is proposed to be used for stockpiling soil from the construction activities associated with the proposed project (**Figure 2**, *Project Site Boundary*).

Vegetation on the buffer areas surrounding the facility consists primarily of Saltbush Scrub habitat, except the property north of the existing facility which is being farmed. Much of the buffer zone owned by the applicant has been disturbed by unauthorized sheep grazing.

Traffic

Traffic to and from the facility includes waste-hauling trucks, light service vehicles, privately owned vehicles that have been previously authorized for disposal of waste at the facility by existing contractual agreements, and authorized passenger vehicles. Primary access to the facility is via Highway 33 from the west to the Lokern Road or Highway 58 from the east to the Lokern Road (see **Figure 3**, *Hazardous and Non-hazardous Truck Haul Routes*). Approximately equal volumes of truck traffic access the facility from each highway. The main entrance to the facility is located on the north side of the Lokern Road and consists of a paved driveway widened to 70 feet to allow for deceleration and acceleration of vehicles. Trucks may turn right or left into the facility.

Two types of waste trucks travel to and from the project site: hazardous and non-hazardous waste. Primary access to the facility for non-hazardous waste trucks is either from: Interstate 5 to Highway 58 to Lokern Road and west on Lokern Road to the facility, or; Highway 33 to Lokern Road and east on Lokern Road to the facility. See **Figure 3**, *Hazardous and Non-Hazardous Truck Haul Routes.*

Per the 2014 CUP, alternate routes are required for hazardous waste trucks traveling to and from the facility. Hazardous waste trucks utilize the following routes going to and from the facility:

- Southbound haulers on Interstate 5: Interstate 5 south to Buttonwillow Drive (Rowlee Road), south to Seventh Standard Road, west on Seventh Standard Road to Corn Camp Road, south on Corn Camp Road to Highway 58, west on Highway 58 to Lokern Road, west on Lokern Road to the facility.
- Northbound haulers on Interstate 5: Interstate 5 north to Seventh Standard Road, west on Seventh Standard Road to Corn Camp Road, south on Corn Camp Road to Highway 58, west on Highway 58 to Lokern Road, west on Lokern Road to the facility.

Access to the facility is limited to the south entrance along Lokern Road, located approximately 0.1 mile from the southeast corner of the facility site. Inbound trucks enter the facility via the two-way, all-weather paved road and travel approximately 150 feet to the Security check in office. From the Security check in the trucks then travel 250 feet to the site administration and laboratory area. At this point trucks stop, the truck is weighed, waste verification procedures implemented, samples of the waste are obtained as required, and finger-print analysis is performed. Once the waste verification is completed, a determination is made of the trucks next destination on the site. Trucks then proceed to the designated treatment, storage, or disposal unit. **Figure 4,** *Existing Traffic Patterns,* shows the existing onsite traffic flow patterns at the facility. Speed limits and stop signs control traffic on the facility roads.

Current operations of the facility include approximately 150 to 300 truck trips per day. The non-hazardous waste expansion portion of the project includes a request to increase the maximum truck tonnage limits to allow an increase from 300 to 600 daily truck trips per day to accommodate additional processing of non-hazardous waste materials once the new waste landfills are completed.

In addition to truck traffic, employees drive to the facility in their private vehicles. These vehicles enter the facility via the main access gate and park in one of two parking areas. The parking areas can accommodate 58 vehicles, providing sufficient capacity for facility personnel, visiting contractors, and regulatory personnel. The majority of the visitor parking is to the east of the main access entrance, in a visitor lot extending 300 feet east inside a fence north of the Lokern Road. All facility employees park in the designated employee parking lot. On average, approximately 25 personal vehicles enter the facility per day. Personal vehicles include cars, pickups, and vans driven by contractor personnel.

The access road and the roads in the vicinity of the main gate, laboratory, and administration building are surfaced with asphalt concrete with a base material of compacted soil. The remaining on-site access roads are surfaced with macadam, gravel or asphalt concrete.

Airports

The project is not within the boundaries of any airport as identified in the Kern County Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan (ALUCP). The nearest public airport is the Elk Hills-Buttonwillow airport, located approximately 8 miles southeast of the facility property. The nearest private airstrip is Belridge Strip, located approximately 8 miles northwest of the facility property.

1.2.1 Surrounding Land Uses

The area surrounding the facility is zoned exclusively for agriculture and falls within an Agricultural Preserve number 2. Land use immediately adjacent to the facility consists of irrigated agricultural to the north, a solar energy plant to the northeast, and completely undeveloped land to the south and west. Irrigated agriculture and oil production activities are the predominant land uses surrounding the facility for several miles. Four private water wells are located off site northeast of the facility. The California Aqueduct is located off site approximately ½ mile northeast of the facility's northern property line.

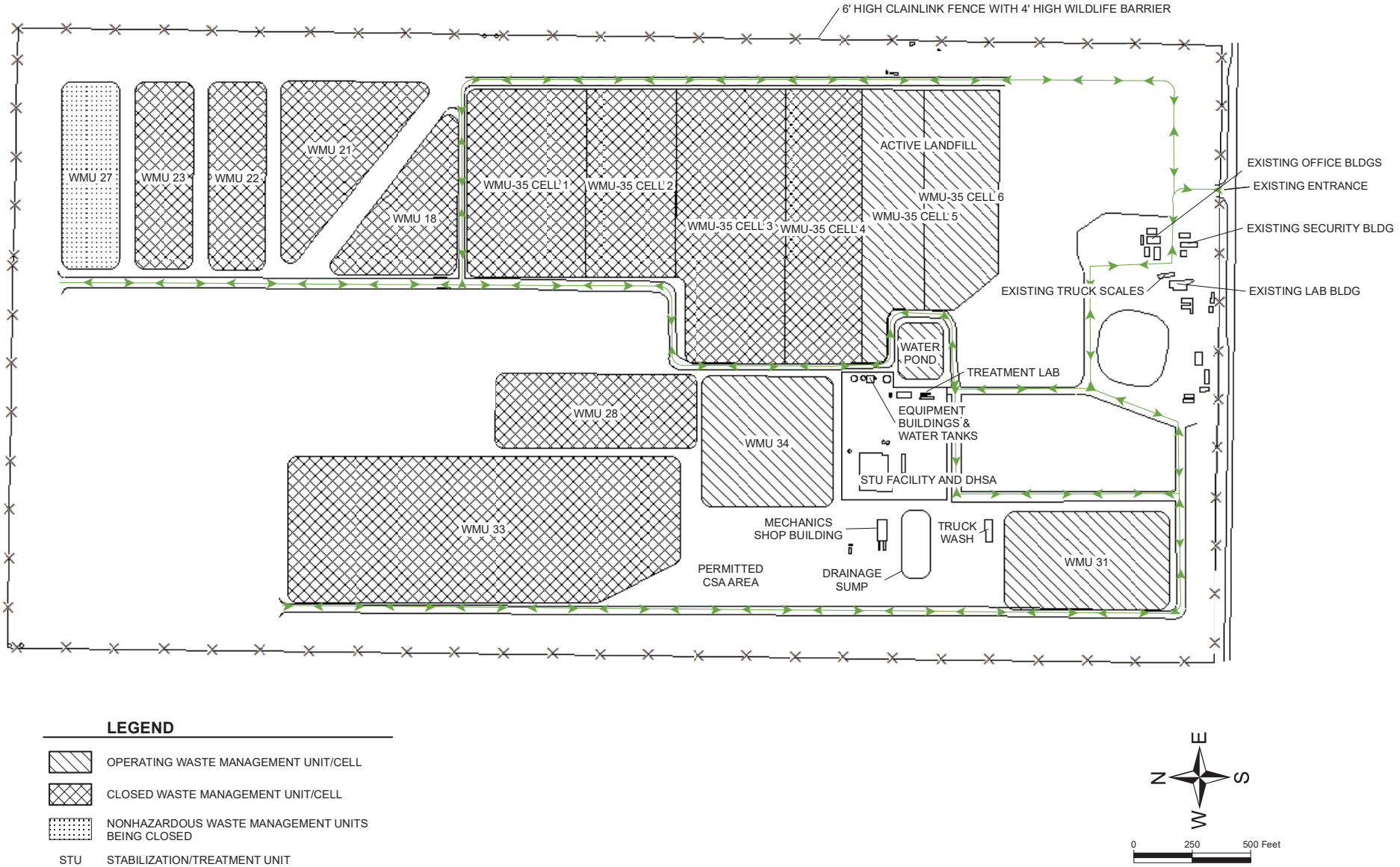
The project lies within the boundaries of the Kern County General Plan (KCGP) (**Figure 5**, *Existing General Plan Designations Map)*. The facility falls within three land use designations of the Kern County General Plan: the majority of the area is designated as 3.4 (Solid Waste Facility), while the northwestern portion of the property is designated as 3.4 /2.5 (Solid Waste Facility– Flood Hazard). The buffer parcel is currently zoned 8.3 (Extensive Agriculture).

The project is also subject to the provisions of the Kern County Zoning Ordinance (**Figure 6**, *Existing Zoning Classifications Map*). The facility property is within a Kern County Zoning A District (Exclusive Agriculture). Hazardous waste facilities are permitted in the A District with a Conditional Use Permit.

The KCGP existing general plan designations and zoning classifications for the site and surrounding land uses are listed below in **Table** 1, *Project Site and Surrounding Land Uses*.

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Kern County Planning and Natural Resources Department
Clean Harbors, WMU
By: Clean Harbors Buttonwillow, LLC



SOURCE: Ramboll 2019

2020

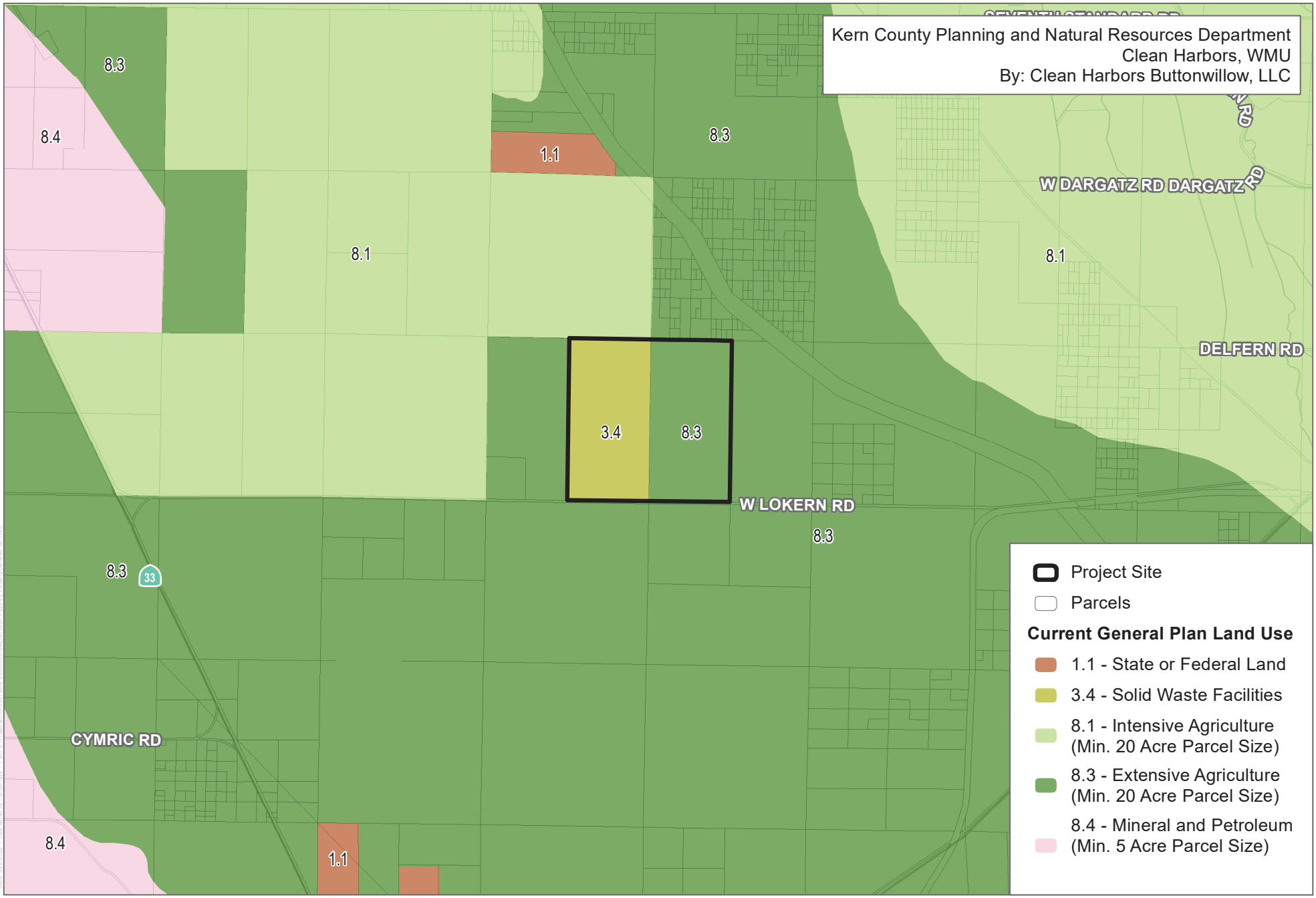
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FIGURE 4

Existing On-Site Traffic Patterns

Clean Harbors

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SOURCE: NAIP 2018, Kern County 2018

2020

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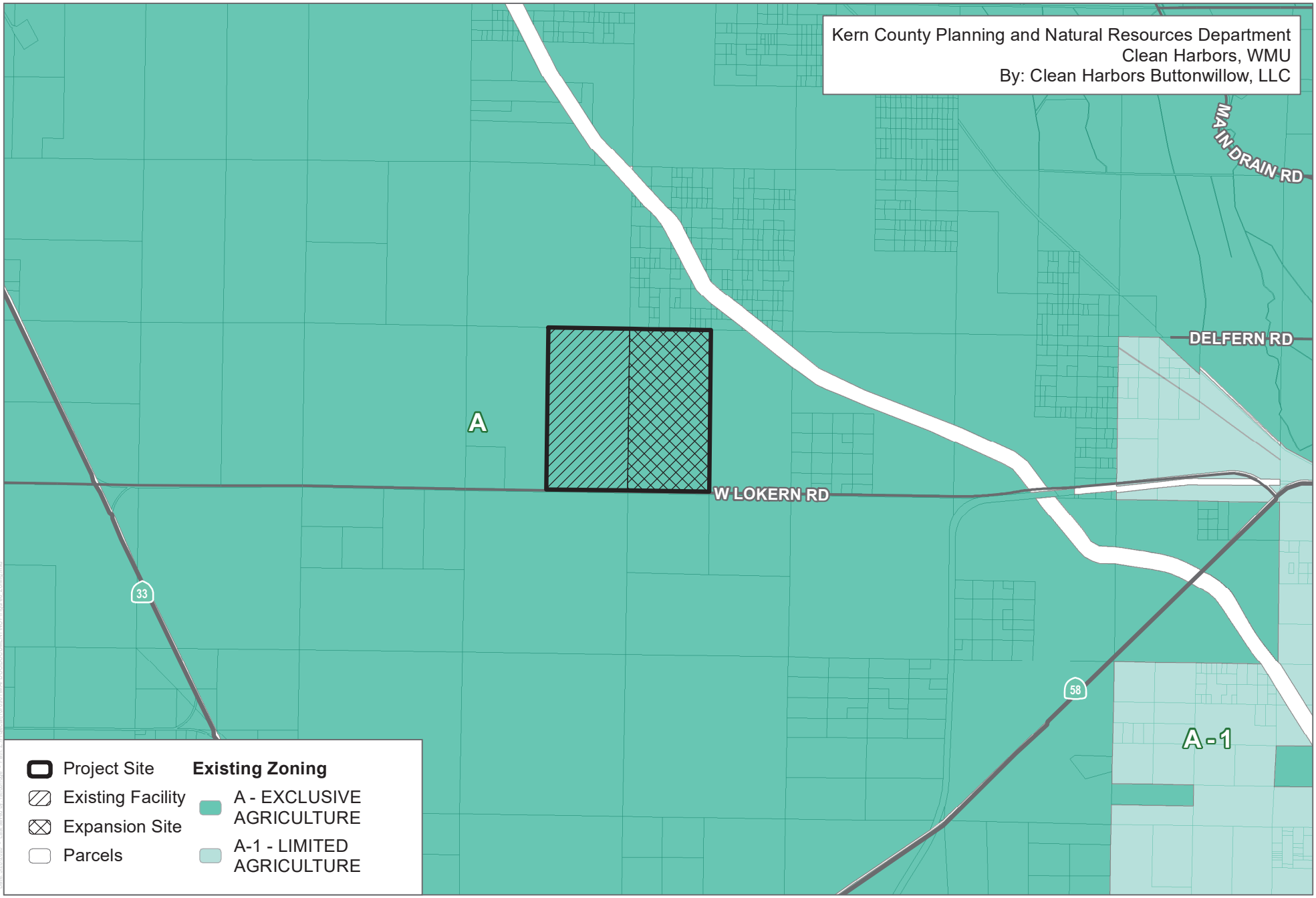
0 2,000 4,000 Feet

FIGURE 5

Existing General Plan Designations

Clean Harbors

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SOURCE: NAIP 2019, Kern County 2019

2020

DUDEK

0 2,000 4,000 Feet

FIGURE 6

Existing Zoning Classification

Clean Harbors

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Table 1. Project Site and Surrounding Land Uses

	Existing Land Use	Existing Map Code Designation	Existing Zoning Classifications
Project Site Existing	Developed with Landfill Facility; and vacant land	3.4 (Solid Waste Disposal Facility) 8.3 (Extensive Agriculture)	A (Exclusive Agriculture)
Project Site As proposed	Developed with Landfill Facility; landfill buffer	3.4 (Solid Waste Disposal Facility) 3.4 (Solid Waste Disposal Facility)	A (Exclusive Agriculture)
North	Farming Crops (Pistachios, alfalfa) and high desert vegetation	8.1 (Intensive Agriculture , 20 acre min); 8.3/2.5 (Extensive Agriculture, 20 acre min, Flood Hazard); 8.3 (Extensive Agriculture, 20 acre min);	A (Exclusive Agriculture)
South	Oil and Gas Production	8.1/2.5(Intensive Agriculture , 20 acre min, Flood Hazard) 8.3 (Extensive Ag, 20 acre min)	A (Exclusive Agriculture)
East	Oil and Gas Production	8.1 (Intensive Agriculture , 20 acre min); 8.3/2.5 (Extensive Agriculture, 20 acre min, Flood Hazard); 8.3 (Extensive Agriculture, 20 acre min);	A (Exclusive Agriculture)
West	Oil and Gas Production	8.1 (Intensive Agriculture , 20 acre min) 8.3 (Extensive Ag, 20 acre min); 8.3/2.5 (Extensive Agriculture, 20 acre min, Flood Hazard);	A (Exclusive Agriculture)

1.3 PROJECT SITE HISTORY AND EXISTING OPERATIONS

1.3.1 Clean Harbors Buttonwillow, LLC Site History and Previous Operational Approvals

Clean Harbors Buttonwillow, LLC (Clean Harbors) is a fully permitted Class I Hazardous and Class II Non-hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal facility (TSDF) that serves a wide variety of industrial customers throughout California. The facility currently consists of two closed hazardous waste management units (WMUs), two operating hazardous WMUs, four closed non-

hazardous WMUs, two operating non-hazardous WMUs, a stabilization treatment unit (STU), a Drum Handling and Storage Area (DHSA), a Dirty Water Tank System (DWTS), and a non-hazardous waste surface impoundment. In addition, a Container Storage Area (CSA) has been previously permitted and is now preparing for final design and construction.

The facility was developed by Petroleum Waste, Inc., a subsidiary of McKittrick Mud Company, on land owned by McKittrick Mud. The Kern County Board of Supervisors certified an EIR prepared for the facility, issued a Conditional Use Permit (CUP), and approved the development of the facility in 1982.

The facility was granted Hazardous Waste Facility Permits by the Department of Health Services (the predecessor agency to DTSC) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in May 1983 and October 1984, respectively. The Hazardous Waste Facility Permit was renewed in 1996. These permits allowed the facility to construct and operate a number of California hazardous waste and Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) hazardous waste surface impoundments and landfills. Beginning in 1987, modifications were proposed to allow the conversion from a liquid hazardous waste disposal facility to a solid hazardous waste disposal facility. A Supplemental Environmental Impact Report (SEIR) was prepared in 1989 with the Department of Health Services as lead agency under CEQA. The modifications were approved in 1990.

In 1989, the ownership of the facility was transferred to GSX Services, which changed its name to Laidlaw Environmental Services (Lokern), Inc. (Laidlaw). In 1991, Laidlaw submitted a new RCRA Part B permit application to DTSC and requested a modified Kern County CUP as well as modified Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) issued by the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB). The application sought approval for the construction of landfill WMU 35 in lieu of 8 smaller landfills (WMUs 101 through 108), closure of WMU 28 and 33, removal of the petroleum exclusion contained in the hazardous waste facility permits (allowed for the acceptance of most hazardous waste), removal of all references to the Modular Inorganic Treatment System (MITS) and Waste Stabilization Unit (WSU), and inclusion of a new groundwater monitoring program to comply with regulatory changes that occurred in 1991.

During the permit application review process, another SEIR was prepared. The SEIR is titled "*Laidlaw Environmental Services (Lokern), Inc., Lokern Facility Modifications, Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Report,*" State Clearinghouse No. 92042028, prepared by Ogden Environmental and Energy Services Co, Inc. dated January 1994. In November 1994, the SEIR was certified by the Kern County Board of Supervisors and a modified CUP was issued.

In 1994, when CUP 4, Map 97 was approved, findings were included that this facility is located on an existing waste landfill site that was recognized in the Kern County and Incorporated Cities Hazardous Waste Management Plan and that the facility expansion was consistent with the siting criteria and hazardous waste management policies of the Plan.

In 1996, the facility submitted a modification design plan for the proposed closure of WMUs 18, 21, 22, 23, and 27. In April 1996, DTSC issued an updated/renewed Hazardous Waste Facility Permit.

Following the issuance of a modified CUP, the WDRs for the hazardous and non-hazardous WMUs at the facility were amended and adopted by RWQCB Order No. 96-094 in May 1996 to incorporate changes in the facility design/operations, to include proposed acceptance of new waste types, to modify the existing monitoring program, and to address closure. In 1998, Special Order 98-165 amended Order 96-094 to reclassify the former non-hazardous surface impoundments (WMUs 18, 21, 22, 23, and 27) as non-hazardous solid waste landfills and to regulate closure of these landfills.

In 2002, Clean Harbors acquired the facility.

On April 6, 2006, the DTSC Hazardous Waste Facility Permit expired but was continued in accordance with 22 CCR §66270.51(a). A permit renewal application was submitted in October 2005 as required by 22 CCR §66270.10(h). The application was deemed administratively complete by DTSC on December 27, 2005. DTSC is currently performing a technical review of the permit application. The proposed project objectives for this EIR also include analyses to support the proposed renewal application of the Hazardous Waste Facility Permit. The facility continues to operate in accordance with its existing Hazardous Waste Facility Permits until such time DTSC issues or denies a renewed permit (22 CCR §66270.51(a)).

In November of 2011, the RWQCB adopted Order No. R5-2012-0111 amending Order No. 98-165 for closure of non-hazardous WMUs 18, 21, 22, 23, and 27. WMUs 18, 21, 22, and 23 have been closed in accordance with the requirements of these WDRs. WMU 27 has reached capacity and is in the process of closure. WMU opening and closure years, as applicable, are shown in **Table 2**, *Facility Types and Statuses,* below.

Minor modifications to the CUP were approved by the Kern County Board of Supervisors in 2004, 2010 and 2014. References to the "2014 CUP" refer to the most recently modified CUP as approved in 2014.

Table 2. Facility Types and Statuses

Feature	CEQA Document	Hazardous / Non-Hazardous	Year Opened	Year Closed
WMU 18	1982 EIR	Non-Hazardous	1985	2015
WMU 21	1982 EIR	Non-Hazardous	1985	2014
WMU 22	1982 EIR	Non-Hazardous	1986	2016
WMU 23	1982 EIR	Non-Hazardous	1986	2017
WMU 27	1982 EIR	Non-Hazardous	1986	N/A
WMU 28	1989 SEIR	Hazardous	1987	2001
WMU 31	1982 EIR	Non-Hazardous	1988	N/A
WMU 33	1989 SEIR	Hazardous	1990	2001
WMU 34	1989 SEIR	Hazardous	1995	N/A
WMU 35	1994 SEIR	Hazardous	2002	N/A
STU	1989 SEIR	Hazardous	1992	N/A
DHSA	1989 SEIR	Hazardous	1992	N/A
CSA	1994 SEIR	Hazardous	Not Built	N/A

1.3.2 Clean Harbors Buttonwillow, LLC Existing Operations

The facility is permitted, by CUP No. 4, Map 97 to accept, treat, store, transfer, and dispose both non-hazardous and hazardous wastes that are not land-banned. As such, the facility will continue

to accept non-hazardous, RCRA, and non-RCRA hazardous, solid, liquid, and sludge wastes in both bulk and containers. In addition, the facility will continue to treat (e.g. stabilize and solidify) liquid, sludge, and solid non-hazardous (when required) and hazardous waste for final disposal. The facility can also accept Naturally Occurring Radioactive Material (NORM) and Technologically Enhanced Naturally Occurring Radioactive Materials (TENORM) wastes. Waste streams are separated into assigned landfill pits by material.

Currently permitted non-hazardous, non-Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) Class II designated waste streams are noted below in Table 3 (Non-Hazardous Solid Wastes Accepted).

Table 3. Non-Hazardous Solid Wastes Accepted
Non-putrescible Waste
Solid Wastes
Semi-Solid Wastes Including Ashes
Industrial Wastes
Demolition Wastes
Construction Wastes
Wastes from Fire and Natural Disaster Cleanup
Current Total Tonnage: 4,050 Tons Per Day

The facility currently does not accept class A explosives, compressed gases, biological agents, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) greater than 50 parts per million, infectious wastes, municipal garbage or refuse, or radioactive materials that exceed 2,000 picocuries per gram or are defined as Nuclear Regulatory Commission regulated source materials.

The facility's normal hours of operation are 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM, Monday through Friday, closed Saturday and Sunday; however, special arrangements can be made for off-hour acceptance. The facility is staffed by approximately 30 employees.

Permitted landfill capacity is 13.25 million cubic yards with approximately 5.5 million cubic yards previously utilized, approximately 1.0 million cubic yards currently available and 6.75 million cubic yards permitted for future construction.

The facility provides treatment, storage, transfer, and disposal services for a variety of hazardous and nonhazardous wastes such as petroleum-based wastes, halogenated solvents, nonhalogenated solvents, organic liquids, pesticides, halogenated organic sludge and solids; dye and paint sludge and resins; metal-containing liquids, metal-containing sludge; cyanide and metal liquids, non-metallic inorganic liquids and non-metallic inorganic sludge. Current permits allow the facility to accept hazardous and non-hazardous wastes associated with various industries for storage and treatment prior to placement in on-site landfills.

The facility currently operates a permitted Drum Handling and Storage Area (DHSA), which can store and/or transfer up to 1,670 drums of hazardous and/or nonhazardous wastes. This area is for the storage and handling of drums and containers. It is under a roof and is adjacent to the Stabilization Treatment Unit. The capacity for this unit is 91,850 gallons. A new boundary has been

proposed in the permit application. The facility is built and operating and no change in the size of the facility is occurring. It will remain permitted as a container storage unit.

Truckloads of incoming waste are temporarily staged for waste verification on the south side of the facility. After approval of the waste, the trucks are directed to the Stabilization Treatment Unit, hazardous WMU 35, non-hazardous surface impoundment WMU 31, or the non-hazardous disposal units located at the facility according to type and classification of waste. The staging area will be relocated when Cells 7 through 9 are constructed (see Section 1.4.2 below).

Waste handling options available at the facility include the following for both hazardous and nonhazardous activities:

- Direct Transfer Offsite - Consists of receipt of waste and subsequent direct shipment of waste to an off-site Treatment, Storage, or Disposal, Facility (TSDF) without on-site treatment, storage, or disposal. Transfer takes place within 15 days of receipt of the waste at the facility.
- Storage - Consists of receipt of waste in containers (drums only) and placement in the on-site DHSA adjacent to the STU. The CSA will receive bulk containers, such as roll-off bins. Containers are placed into storage prior to on-site stabilization and treatment. Containers may also be placed in storage to accommodate off-site transfer scheduling and for additional evaluation to ensure proper management either on-site or at an off-site TSDF.
- Unpackaging, Repackaging, and Off-Site Transfer - Consists of opening containers and removing the contents in the DHSA. The contents are then repackaged into different containers for transfer to an off-site facility.
- Unpackaging and Consolidation - Consists of opening the containers and removing the contents. Solid or semi-solid wastes may be placed into dump trucks, roll-offs or other suitable transportable units. These wastes may be moved to the on-site stabilization and treatment process or to an off-site TSDF. Solids that pass the paint filter test and meet all applicable treatment standards may go directly to the on-site landfill.
- Stabilization and Treatment - Bulk and containers loads received at the facility may go directly to the STU. Containers and Packaged Laboratory Chemicals (PLCs) that have been unpackaged and consolidated into bulk loads may go to the STU.
- Bin Top Solidification - Bulk solid loads destined for direct landfill disposal, which have free liquids due primarily to settlement during transport and/or adverse weather conditions, are solidified prior to being sent to the landfill.
- Landfill Disposal - Only waste solids passing the paint filter test and the Land Disposal Restriction (LDR) Verification tests will be disposed of in the landfill. Bulk solid loads, unpackaged and consolidated PLCs and container wastes that are solid may go directly to the landfill. Additionally, wastes that have been treated in the stabilization and treatment process and passed the LDR Verification tests may go to the landfill.

Water Use

Water for drinking, sanitary showers, laboratory use, and domestic use at the facility are provided by the facility water supply system. This system currently consists of a 10,000-gallon tank located east of the laboratory. Potable water is brought to the facility from Buttonwillow Truck Stop and placed in the tank. Bottled water is supplied to the facility for drinking. An on-site water well is used to draw water from the lower water table zone for non-potable water use such as on-site dust control, construction,

truck washout needs and for fire-related emergencies. No waste handling activities occur within 250 feet of this well. The facility uses approximately 64 acre-feet per year (afy) of water per year. Alternative potable water systems may be developed, as facility needs change.

Dust Control

Non-potable water is obtained from an on-site well for dust control.

Vector Control

The new non-hazardous landfills will not accept Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) or other putrescible wastes (except small quantities of dead animals and vegetable waste) that provide a food source for vectors. Facility personnel may use the services of a pest control company if problems with vectors are identified during daily inspections.

Noise Control

The closest residence is located more than 3 miles from the facility. No complaints have been received to date by the existing facility. The operator complies with local, State, and Federal requirements and regulations regarding noise control.

Security and Surveillance

The facility is served by the Kern County Sheriff's Department for law enforcement and public safety. The closest Sheriff substation is located at 181 East First, Buttonwillow, CA, approximately 10 miles east of the site.

Physical barriers and gates have been installed to control entry to the facility. Facility personnel, vendors, contractors, waste haulers, and visitors are logged in and out of the facility during normal business hours. Visitors and non-Clean Harbors employees are allowed entry only with approval from Clean Harbors' personnel at the facility. Visitors are issued a visitor badge that is scanned to log in and out of the facility.

Other security equipment includes normal and emergency lighting, two-way radios, cell phones and the internal phone system. The truck receiving area and main access gate are lighted for nighttime operations. In addition, the truck-receiving operators working in the truck receiving area are equipped with two-way radios to immediately report potential problems.

The security equipment and procedures developed for the facility are designed to minimize the potential for unauthorized entry, including people and livestock, to the active areas of the facility and include security programs, barriers to control entry, and warning signs. The facility is secured along the facility boundary by fencing. A security guard is present at the facility entrance during normal business hours.

Warning signs are posted at the active and inactive entrances to the facility and on the perimeter fence. The signs are written in English and Spanish. The signs are visible from every approach to the facility and are legible at a distance of 25 ft.

Light poles are strategically placed around the existing landfill facilities to provide illumination after daylight hours. Temporary portable lighting is also available on-site for night-time operations, as needed.

A fence and gates are used to control access to areas of the facility where wastes are managed. The perimeter of the 320-acre facility is surrounded by a nominal 6 ft high chain link fence, with gates as the only means of entrance and exit. Entry into the facility is through the Main gate located on

the north side of Lokern Road. The other perimeter gates are kept locked and are used only in emergencies or for temporary access to and from the facility by Clean Harbors' personnel or personnel approved by Clean Harbors.

Fire Control

Any fire that occurs at the new non-hazardous landfills will be extinguished by landfill personnel using operations equipment and/or the on-site water truck, as detailed in the Contingency Plans located in both the Hazardous Waste Permit and the renewal application. Fire extinguishers are available in each Clean Harbors vehicle used at the facility. The Fire Department is contacted if a fire occurs that cannot be controlled by on-site personnel and equipment. In general, the working area is well separated from adjacent undeveloped and agricultural areas by at least a 30 ft wide clear zone, which includes the perimeter roads, which have relatively sparse to no vegetation. Site equipment assigned to or entering the landfill is equipped with approved spark arrestors. Burning of waste is prohibited.

The Kern County Fire Department (KCFD) would provide back-up fire protection and emergency medical and rescue services for the facility. The closest KCFD Fire station is Station #25 at 100 Marisola, Buttonwillow, CA, located also approximately 10 miles east of the project in the community of Buttonwillow, CA.

Emergency Response Plan / Contingency Plan

An Emergency Response Plan (ERP), or contingency plan, has established procedures to be followed at the facility in the event of an emergency. The facility ERP has been designed to minimize hazards to human health and the environment from vandalism, fires, explosions, earthquakes, surface drainage problems, or any unplanned release of waste. The ERP response and procedural activities apply to both hazardous and non-hazardous waste operations, but the reporting and notification requirements would be specific to hazardous or non-hazardous was authorized agencies. A list of the emergency contacts in an emergency situation that threatens human health and/or the environment is maintained at the facility office and security office.

The facility is designed, constructed, maintained, and operated to minimize the potential for fires, explosions, or any unplanned sudden or non-sudden releases of hazardous waste or waste constituents that may affect human health of the environment. An extensive personnel training program, stringent inspection program and comprehensive contingency plan are in place in order to minimize hazards in the future.

Sanitary Facilities

Sanitary facilities are provided at the facility for landfill employees in accordance with 27 CCR, Section 21600(b)(5)(C). Sanitary facilities, including showers, are located near the main administrative building. Additional portable toilets are provided around the site, as needed, to accommodate construction and other activities on-site. Sources of drinking water include bottled water.

Operating Schedule

The landfills accept waste 253 days per year (5 days per week, 52 weeks a year assuming 7 holidays). The facility may make special arrangements to accept waste during off-hours, but this amount will be assumed to be negligible.

1.4 PROPOSED MODIFICATIONS

The proposed project includes a request for land use entitlements to facilitate the continued and expanded use of the non-hazardous solid waste portion of a facility that was originally approved and has been in operation since 1983. The project proponent is also proposing modification to current operations and renewal of the existing hazardous waste disposal permit. The project modifications include: an expanded permitted disposal area to facilitate the construction and operation of additional non-hazardous waste landfill units and an expanded permitted facility area to accommodate a soil stockpiles area; an increase to permitted waste disposal capacity for additional non-hazardous waste; an increase to waste truck traffic; the construction and operation of four new hazardous waste tank treatment buildings; and construction and operation of a latex paint recycling building. In addition to proposed modifications to existing uses the project proponent is also seeking renewal of the existing Hazardous Waste Facility Permit for the hazardous waste management operations including the addition of the four new hazardous waste tank treatment buildings required by DTSC.

The components of each portion of the proposed project are discussed in detail below.

1.4.1 Construction

As previously stated, this project contains two components: Expansion of the non-hazardous waste disposal facility and renewal of the hazardous waste facility permit. This section contains a breakdown of planned construction for both the non-hazardous and hazardous portions of this project.

Non-Hazardous Waste Landfill Design

The gross capacity of WMUs 36, 37, and 38 will be 1,348,000, 1,219,000 and 857,000 CY, respectively, for a total additional increase of 3,424,000 CY. The footprints for WMUs 36, 37, and 38 will be 12.6, 12.3, and 8.4 acres, respectively. Maximum daily tonnage (daily design tonnage) for the new non-hazardous waste units is anticipated to be 4,050 tons per day, with an average of 1,000 tons per day. The estimated lifetime of the new Class II landfills is a combined at 16 years. For the purpose of site life calculations it was assumed an average daily tonnage of 1,000 tons per day (tpd) and that waste will be accepted in WMU 36, Phase 1 in 2020. For calculation of site life with anticipated disposal rates, it was assumed a total disposal of 253,000 tons into WMU 36, Phase 1 for the 2020 calendar year.

Waste trucks typically carry between 12 and 23 tons of waste. On days when the maximum 4,050 tons of waste are delivered to the facility, this would result in the arrival of between approximately 176 and 338 trucks per day. On average days with 1,000 tons of waste delivered, the number of trucks would be between 43 and 88 trucks per day.

The liner, the leachate collection and removal system (LCRS), and closure design for the new Class II non-hazardous waste landfills has been prepared to meet or exceed state and federal regulatory requirements while providing protection of the environment and service to Kern County and the State, see **Figure 7,** *WMUs 36, 37, 38 Liner Plan*.

The new Class II non-hazardous waste landfills have been designed to meet the physical and climatological settings of the landfills including:

- Meeting the minimum 5-ft separation between waste placement and the highest anticipated elevation of underlying groundwater as required by 27 CCR, 20240(c).
- Locating the new Class II landfills in an arid environment.

- Lining the new Class II landfills with a composite liner system composed of a high density Polyethylene (HDPE) liner and a low-permeability layer (GCL) that meets the performance criteria of the state and federal regulations.
- Capping the new Class II landfills with an evapotranspirative (ET) final cover consisting of on-site soils to limit migration of liquids into the landfill.
- Designing on-site drainage structures to handle 1,000-year design storm flows.
- Waste slopes in the landfill will be constructed to approximately 3:1 (horizontal to vertical).

Non-Hazardous Waste Landfill Construction

Non-hazardous WMU 36 will be constructed in two stages and filled sequentially. The liner and LCRS systems of non-hazardous WMUs 37 and 38 will each be constructed in one phase. Construction will include excavation, placement and compaction of engineered fill and prepared subgrade, placement of drainage aggregate and operations layer material, installation of piping, lighting, and installation of temporary erosion control features. Construction is expected to begin within a year of receiving all the necessary permits and approvals for construction and take an estimated seven months. The construction workforce would consist of 8 to 35 workers over the seven months construction period.

A total of approximately 2.01 MCY of cut and approximately 61,000 CY of fill is required to develop the landfill units. The soils excavated from the new non-hazardous landfills will be used for landfill construction and operations, cover soil, or stockpiled. Location of the proposed stockpile areas are within the proposed landfill buffer area as shown on **Figure 8**, *Future Facilities*. The estimated volumes of the proposed stockpiles are shown below in **Table 5**, *Proposed Stockpiles Capacities*. As noted above, stockpiled soils will be used for intermediate cover, if needed during construction, and for final cover for the new non-hazardous landfills at completion of construction. No additional lighting will be installed in the stockpile areas.

Table 5. Proposed Stockpiles Capacities

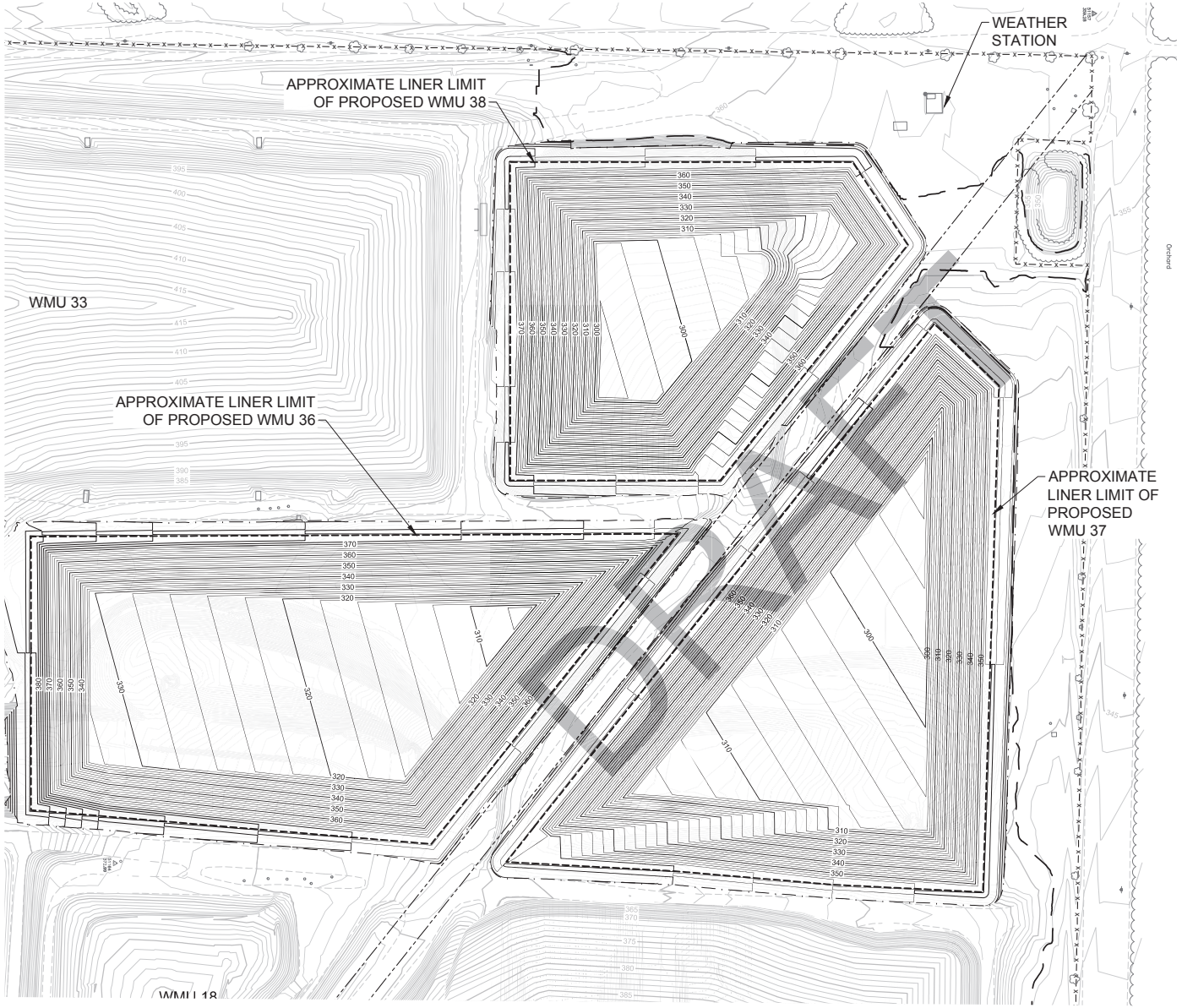
Stockpile No.	Estimated Stockpile Capacity
Stockpile 1	2,754,000 CY
Stockpile 2	455,000 CY
Stockpile 3	915,000 CY
Stockpile 4	639,000 CY

Hazardous Tank Treatment Building Design

The four proposed tank treatment buildings (TTBs) share a common, modular design, and generally differ only in building orientation, or in the respective location of dry reagent storage/handling area and Drum Storage Building for each TTB, which may change by 180 degrees depending on the TTB. Each TTB has building dimensions of 72 feet by 62 feet for an area of 4,464 square feet per building. The TTBs are to be permitted as above-ground tank systems.

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Kern County Planning and Natural Resources Department
Clean Harbors, WMU
By: Clean Harbors Buttonwillow, LLC



LEGEND

- EXISTING GROUND MAJOR CONTOUR (5')
- EXISTING GROUND MINOR CONTOUR (1')
- EXISTING SITE ACCESS ROAD
- FENCE
- 100 YEAR FLOODPLAIN BOUNDARY, SEE NO
- APPROXIMATE CHEVRON PIPELINE EASEM
- APPROXIMATE WMU LINER LIMIT
- APPROXIMATE GRADING LIMITS

0 100' 200'

SOURCE:Geosyntec 2016

2020

DUDEK

FIGURE 7

WMUs 36, 37, 38 Liner Plan

Clean Harbors

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SOURCE: Ramboll 2019

2020

FIGURE 8

Future Facilities

Clean Harbors

DUDEK

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The treatment tanks will be installed in recessed concrete vaults within the TTB process floor, with less than 90 percent of the treatment tank volume below ground level surrounding the TTBs, therefore these treatment tanks do not constitute underground storage tanks (USTs) under the alternate definition of UST at 23 CCR 2621. The treatment tanks are also exempt from the alternate classification as USTs under both California Health & Safety Code 25281(y)(1) and 23 CCR 2621(a)(14).

The TTBs have a split-level process floor: an upper (i.e., higher elevation) process floor for inbound waste receiving, reagent addition, and in-tank waste treatment; and a lower (elevation) process floor for waste loading onto truck-mounted rolloff bins, and waste off haul. The entire waste treatment process will be contained within each enclosed TTB.

Each TTB treatment tank has 179 cubic yards of gross capacity. With administrative controls for overfill protection, each treatment tank has 151 cubic yards of net operating capacity (87 percent of its gross capacity). Four tanks in the four TTBs can treat 1,600 tons per day. The four TTBs can treat 400,000 tons per year. The capacity of each individual unit is 20,000 gallons totaling 80,000 gallons for the 4 units.

Primary containment for the TTBs is provided by the steel treatment tanks, which have integral secondary containment, and additional tertiary containment via a coated concrete vault, and by the containers in the Drum Storage Buildings. The tank and container will be non-leaking and will be subject to periodic inspections to assure any leakage is detected and fixed. The TTB concrete process floors will serve as secondary containment system to collect liquid waste spillage, fire suppression deluge water, equipment or building wash waters, emergency eye wash or emergency shower discharges, or other liquids. Each TBB process floor perimeter is surrounded by a continuous 7-inch high perimeter berm and is sloped to a sump. Additional containment is provided via a continuous concrete containment curb around the TBB building perimeter.

Each new TTB will have a Drum Storage Building for container storage and handling. Wastes will come into these Drum Storage Buildings from generators offsite or from other operations onsite, generally for storage prior to solidification and/or other treatment in the treatment tank. It is standard protocol for the facility to shred all drums into the treatment tanks. Each TBB will be equipped with drum shredding equipment which will dump shredded drums into the tanks for solidification.

Hazardous Tank Treatment Building Construction

Construction of the four new TTBs is expected to begin within six months of receiving all the necessary permits and approvals for construction and estimated to take one year. The construction workforce would consist of 8 to 65 workers over the one-year construction period.

1.4.2 Operations

As previously stated, this project contains two components: Expansion of the non-hazardous waste disposal facility and renewal of the hazardous waste facility permit. This section contains a breakdown of planned operational changes on both the non-hazardous and hazardous sides of the facility. See **Figure 9**, *Existing and Proposed Facilities*, for the layout of both proposed and existing facilities.

Non-Hazardous Waste Landfill Operation

The waste to be accepted in the new non-hazardous landfills will be restricted to solid, non-hazardous, non-Municipal Solid Waste Class II designated wastes noted in **Table 6,** *Non-Hazardous Solid Wastes Accepted*. The non-hazardous solid waste will consist of non-putrescible,

solid, semi-solid wastes including ashes, industrial wastes, demolition and construction wastes, and wastes from fire and natural disaster cleanup as allowed by law.

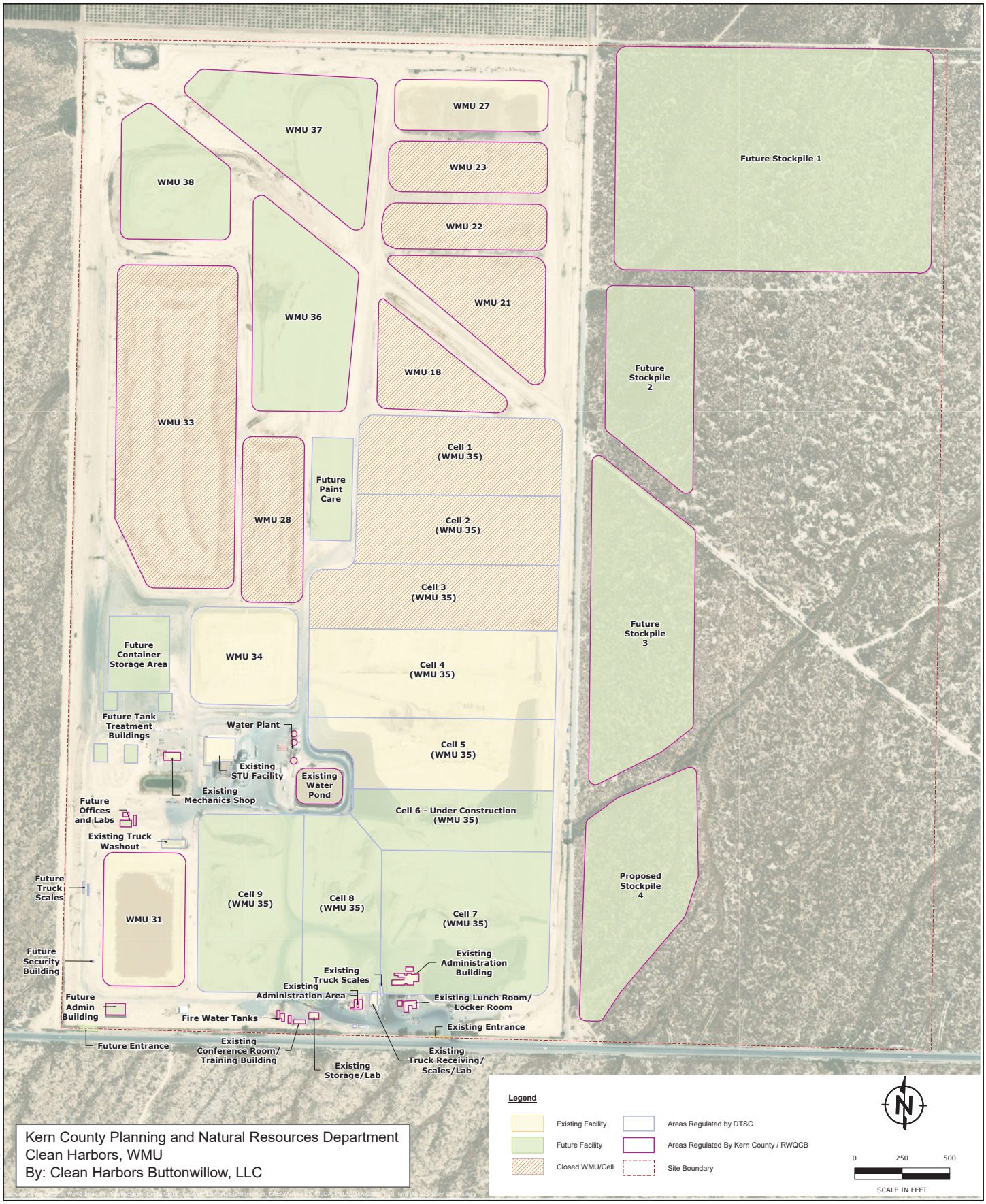
Table 6. Non-Hazardous Solid Wastes Accepted
Non-putrescible Waste
Solid Wastes
Semi-Solid Wastes Including Ashes
Industrial Wastes
Demolition Wastes
Construction Wastes
Wastes from Fire and Natural Disaster Cleanup
Total Tonnage: 4,050 Tons Per Day

The new non-hazardous landfills will be operated using the area fill method. Daily cells are constructed adjacent to the previous daily cells to complete the active lift on the deck of the landfill. Waste materials are unloaded at the base of the landfill and placed in lifts up to 2 feet in thickness. Waste materials are spread by a bulldozer or compactor in layers and subsequently compacted by a landfill compactor. A number of passes are made with the compactor, as needed, to compact the waste to achieve a firm and unyielding surface.

Equipment required to operate the landfills is shown below in **Table 7,** *Landfill Operation Equipment.*

Table 7. Landfill Operation Equipment	
Equipment	**Use**
Bulldozers	Motor Grader Spreading
Compactors	Compacting
Backhoe	Excavator Excavating; assisting with unloading
Font-End Loader	Hauling and spreading
Scrapers	Hauling and spreading
Dump Trucks	Waste transfer; Support
Water Truck	Support
Fuel Trucks	Support
Mechanic Trucks	Support
Grease Trucks	Support

The facility's CUP currently has no limit on truck trips per 24-hour period. However, the tonnage limit typically forces truck trips to top out at approximately 198 trucks per day. Truck trips for waste streams would increase under the proposed project, however waste tonnages will adhere to permitted levels.



Kern County Planning and Natural Resources Department
Clean Harbors, WMU
By: Clean Harbors Buttonwillow, LLC

SOURCE: Ramboll 2019

2020

DUDEK

FIGURE 9

Existing and Future Facilities

Clean Harbors

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The new non-hazardous WMUs are anticipated to accept a maximum of 4,050 tons of non-hazardous waste per day, with an average of approximately 1,000 tons per day, over and above the existing levels of activity. Waste trucks typically carry between 12 and 23 tons of waste. Therefore, on days when the maximum 4,050 tons of waste are delivered to the project site, this would result in between approximately 176 and 338 new trucks per day traveling to and from the project site. On average days with 1,000 tons of waste delivered, the number of new trucks would be substantially fewer, between 43 and 83 trucks per day. On average the tonnage per month of hazardous waste is approximately 22,758 tons and non-hazardous waste is approximately 17,894 tons. Therefore, waste would generate approximately 1035 trucks per month containing hazardous waste and approximately 813 trucks per month containing non-hazardous waste delivered to the facility. The potential change in trick trips by waste hazardous and non-hazardous is shown in Table 8.

Table 8. Truck Trips

Types	Current	Proposed	Change
Hazardous	Not Differentiated	No Change	None
Non- Hazardous	Not Differentiated	Based on tonnage received	Up to 300

Truck traffic for non-hazardous waste is expected to increase by 100% once the new WMUs are complete and additional non-hazardous materials can be accepted. Hazardous waste disposal and associated trucks are expected to stay at the same level.

The soils excavated and stockpiled during the construction of the new Class II landfills will be used for intermediate cover, if needed, and final cover for the new Class II landfills. A 12-inch intermediate cover will be applied on areas where waste fill operations or additional cells are not to be constructed for periods greater than 180 days. The final cover will consist of three feet of soils.

The new Class II non-hazardous landfills will require two full-time personnel for site operations, maintenance, environmental controls, records, emergency, and health and safety.

Existing personnel will operate and maintain the new PaintCare recycling facility and the TTBs as part of the on-going operations.

As with current conditions, existing office staff and scale clerks will be shared between hazardous and non-hazardous materials operations.

As development of cells within WMU 35 progresses southward, the facility entrance will be relocated to the southwestern end of the facility. Modifications to the facility will also result in changes to truck traffic routes on-site. **Figure 4**, *Existing Traffic Pattern*s shows the proposed site wide traffic flow patterns at the facility.

The facility will follow procedures for on-site routing of waste-hauling trucks to allow for orderly and safe waste routing procedures. In general, these procedures include:

- Truck drivers will log-in at the main gate or truck receiving/scales area. Immediately after this log-in, drivers will be required to stop and submit a shipping document (e.g., non-hazardous manifest, bill-of-lading, etc.) to truck receiving. A waste sample may be taken

from the load as required by the waste analysis plan to verify that the load satisfies the acceptance requirements.

- Upon approval of waste, vehicles will be directed to the disposal area on an assigned, consistent route determined by the facility's General Manager.
- Once a truck arrives at the appropriate landfill, the driver will then be allowed to unload the waste.

Paint Recycling Building Operation

The paint recycling building will be used for consolidating and recycling leftover paint as part of the PaintCare program. Paint, stains, and other acceptable program products are accepted if the lids are secured tightly, no containers are leaking, and they have original labels and in their original containers. No oil-based paints will be recycled. The products that are accepted will be packed into larger containers (boxes or drums). These containers will be sent to a PaintCare facility for sorting by type to consolidate into larger containers to be reused and/or recycled.

Paint Recycling Building Design

The paint recycling building will consist of a pre-engineered steel building with loading dock(s).

Hazardous Waste Tank Treatment Buildings Operation

The project involves the development of four Tank Treatment Buildings (TTB)s as part of the proposed Hazardous Waste Facility permit renewal. California land disposal restriction regulations in 22 CCR 66268 require certain regulated hazardous wastes to undergo treatment prior to land disposal. Treatment in the TTBs will modify the wastes to be either less hazardous or nonhazardous as defined by California hazardous waste management laws and regulations. Different treatment standards have been established for certain California regulated wastes. A waste must be treated to meet the applicable land disposal regulations prior to being disposed in a landfill.

The TTBs will include one bulk sludge or solid waste unloading bay per TTB building, which will include truck ramp, overhead rollup door, and treatment tank. TTBs will also include container storage space for receiving, storing and transferring containerized wastes in drum type containers, and related waste processing and treated waste handling equipment. Waste will be treated in a double-walled steel tank installed within a concrete vault in the TTB process floor. Following treatment, treated wastes will be transferred via excavator bucket to rolloff bins. Treated wastes needing Land Disposal Restriction (LDR) verification will be staged (in rolloff bins) at the Container Storage Area (CSA) while the treated wastes cure, and are later tested prior to disposal.

The stabilization/solidification reaction will take place in the TTBs when additives such as cement, kiln dust, ash, clay, lime or other pozzolans (silicate-based materials) are added to treat the waste and reduce the leachability of toxic metals and organic chemicals. The TTBs' liquid and sludge/solid treatment system uses reaction with pozzolanic, cementitious, and clay-based materials as the primary process for elimination of free liquids. The actual blend of additives used for specific wastes will depend on waste characteristics, additive availability, bench scale treatability results, and historical processing experience. The stabilization/solidification reaction may generate heat through the hydration process. Mixing of different wastes will be based on treatability testing to prevent uncontrolled reactions from occurring. Additional chemical reactions may be used to stabilize specific wastes, as determined by procedures in the facility's Waste Analysis Plan.

Table 9. Disposal Limits			
Type	**Current Tons Per day**	**Proposed Tons Per day**	**Change Tons Per day**
Hazardous Waste Tons Per Day (tpd)	No Differentiation Between Hazardous or Non-hazardous	No change	None
Non-Hazardous Waste Tons Per day (tpd)	No Differentiation Between Hazardous or Non-hazardous	4050	+ 4050
Total	**4050**	**8100**	**+ 4050**

Ancillary Operations/Facility Operating Hours

As allowed by CUP 4, Map 97 The landfill accept waste 253 days per year (5 days per week, 52 weeks a year assuming 7 holidays). The facility's normal hours of operation are 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday and closed on Saturday and Sunday for waste receiving activities while the facility processing activities are typically conducted from 6:00 a.m. to 11:00 p.m. These are the normal hours during which waste shipments are received at the facility; the facility will make special arrangements for off-hour waste acceptance based on customer needs. After-hours activities may occur to accommodate unanticipated maintenance and repair, waste disposal, and construction activities. The facility is usually closed on New Year's Day, Christmas, Thanksgiving, the day after Thanksgiving, Labor Day, Memorial Day, and the Fourth of July. However, the facility may operate on these holidays if a request or a need arises.

1.5 LAND USE MODIFICATIONS

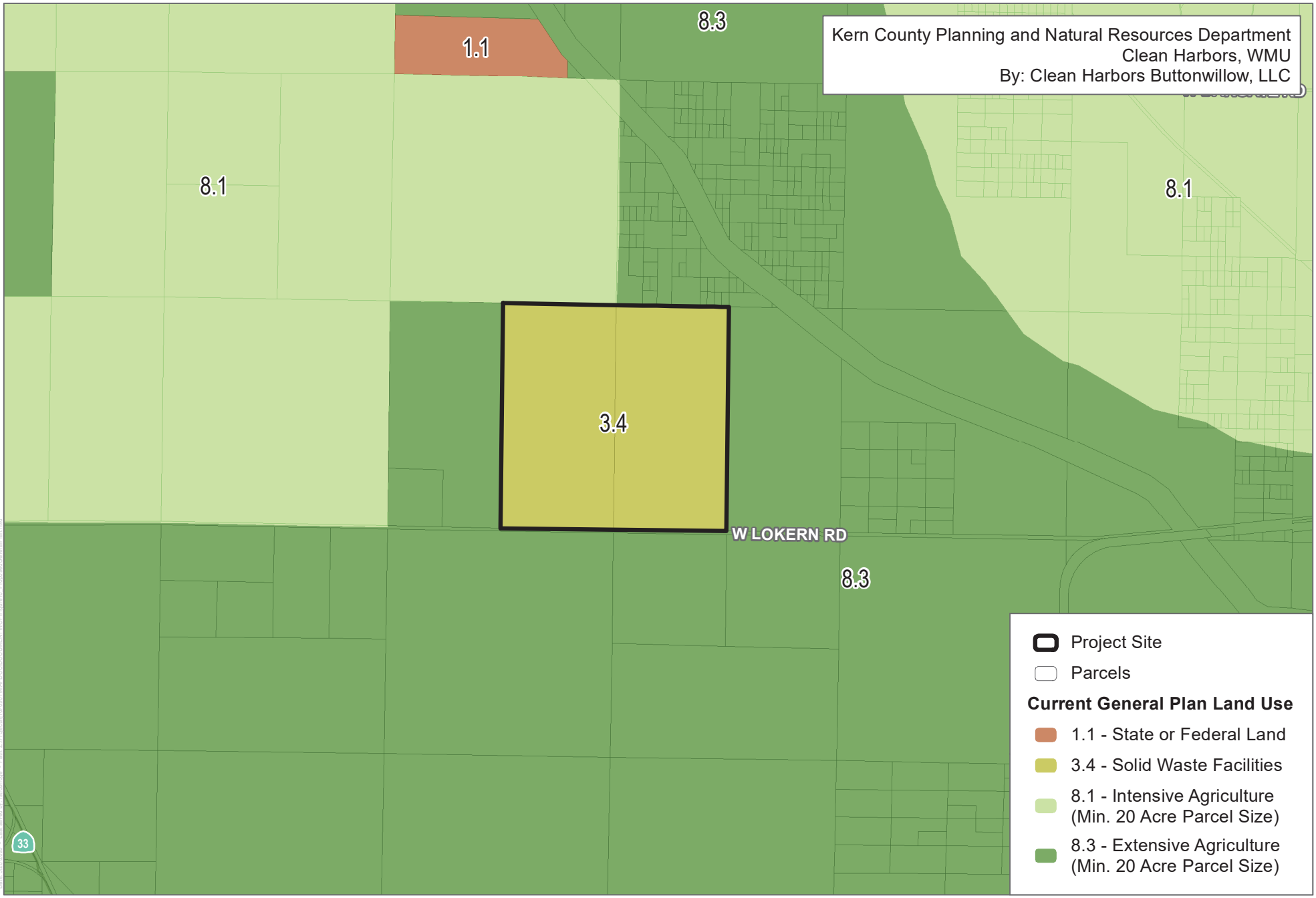
Implementation of the proposed changes to the facility will require modifications to the existing land use classifications. An amendment to the Kern County General Plan is necessary to change the approximately 320-acre parcel (parcel # 099-251-32) from the existing 8.3 (Extensive Agriculture, 20 min acres) land use designation to a 3.4 (Solid Waste Disposal Facility) designation. The proposed change is shown on **Figure 10,** *Proposed General Plan Designations*.

Associated changes include an amendment to the Kern County General Plan Appendix E Map, "Clean Harbors Buttonwillow, LLC w/2,000 ft Buffer" to show the current "Clean Harbors" name and revised permitted facility boundary, with designated buffer property area; and removal of both parcels from Agricultural Preserve No. 2.

In order to be consistent with the proposed general plan amendment, a zone change of 640 acres (parcels 099-290-17 and 099-251-32) from A (Exclusive Agriculture) to M-3 (Heavy Industrial) will also be considered. See **Figure 11,** *Proposed Zoning Classification*.

Additional general plan map changes will be required, including the landfill buffer map (see **Figure 12**, *Clean Harbors Existing General Plan with Buffer*, and **Figure 13**, *Clean Harbors Proposed General Plan with Buffer*). The existing landfill site and expansion parcel would also be removed from Agricultural Preserve 2 (see **Figure 14**, *Clean Harbors Existing Agricultural Preserve Map*, and **Figure 15**, *Clean Harbors Proposed Agricultural Preserve Map*).

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SOURCE: NAIP 2018, Kern County 2018

2020

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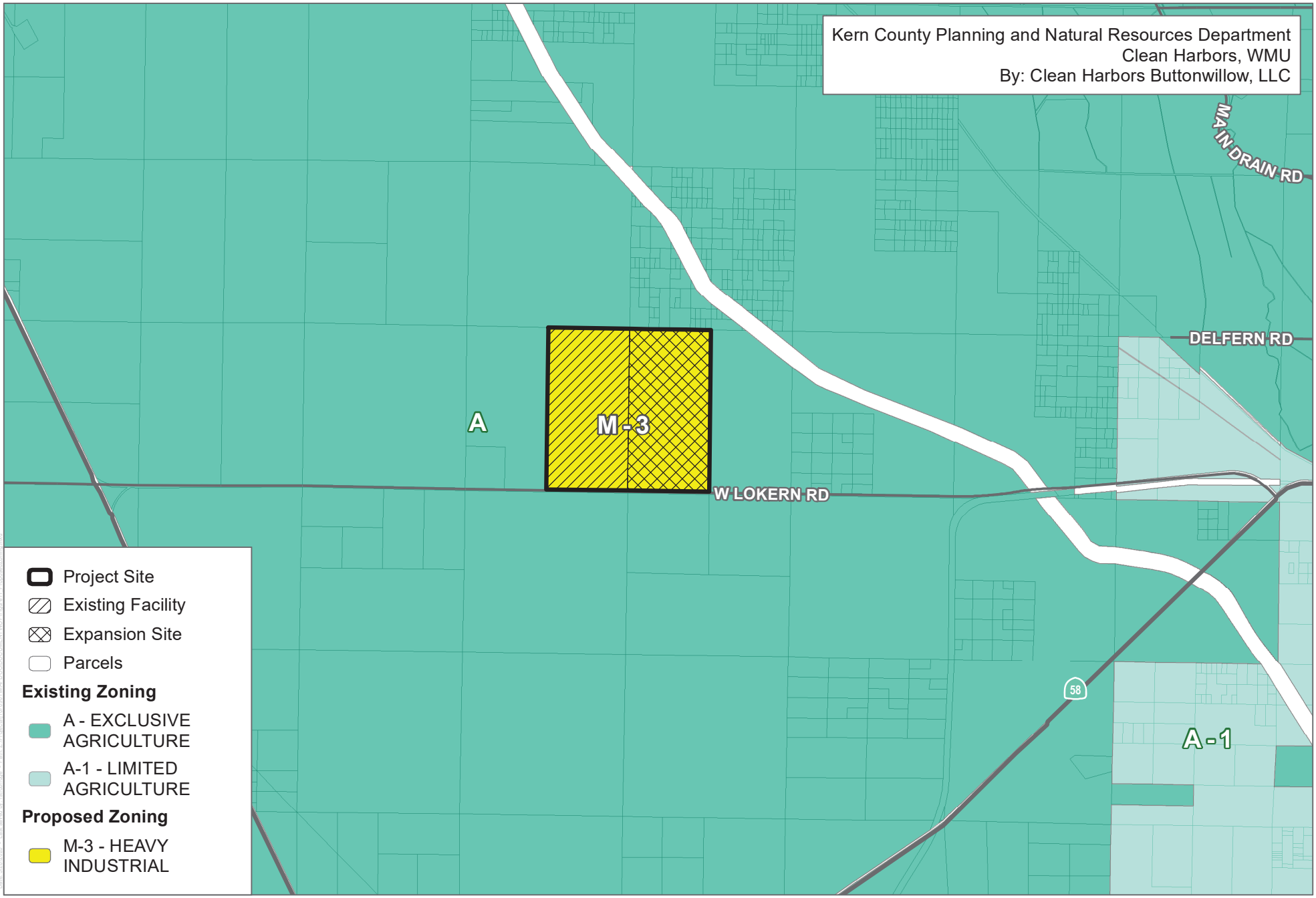
0 1,500 3,000 Feet

FIGURE 10

Proposed General Plan Designations

Clean Harbors

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SOURCE: NAIP 2019, Kern County 2019

2020

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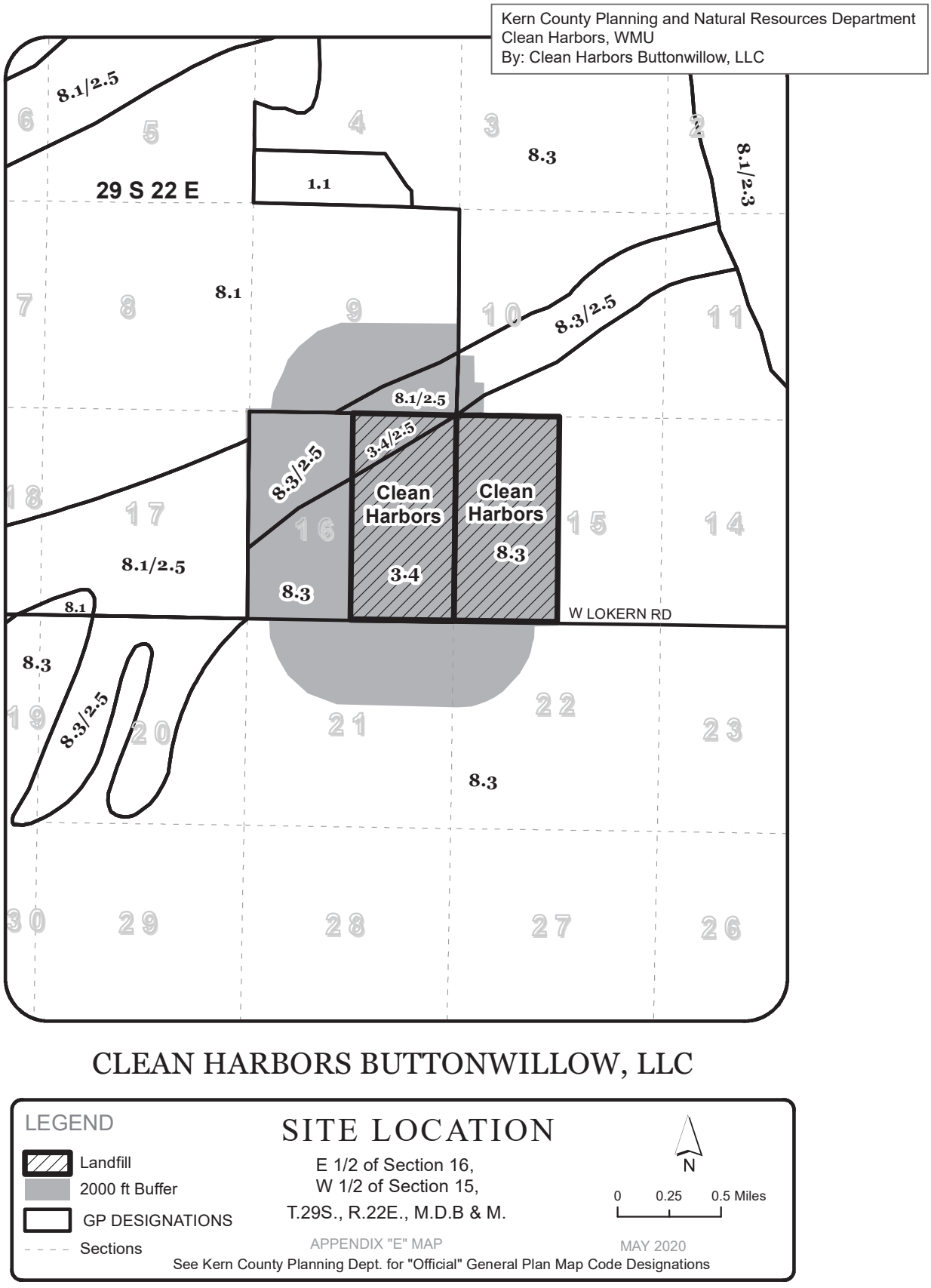
0 2,000 4,000 Feet

FIGURE 11

Proposed Zoning Classification

Clean Harbors

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SOURCE: Kern County 2020

2020

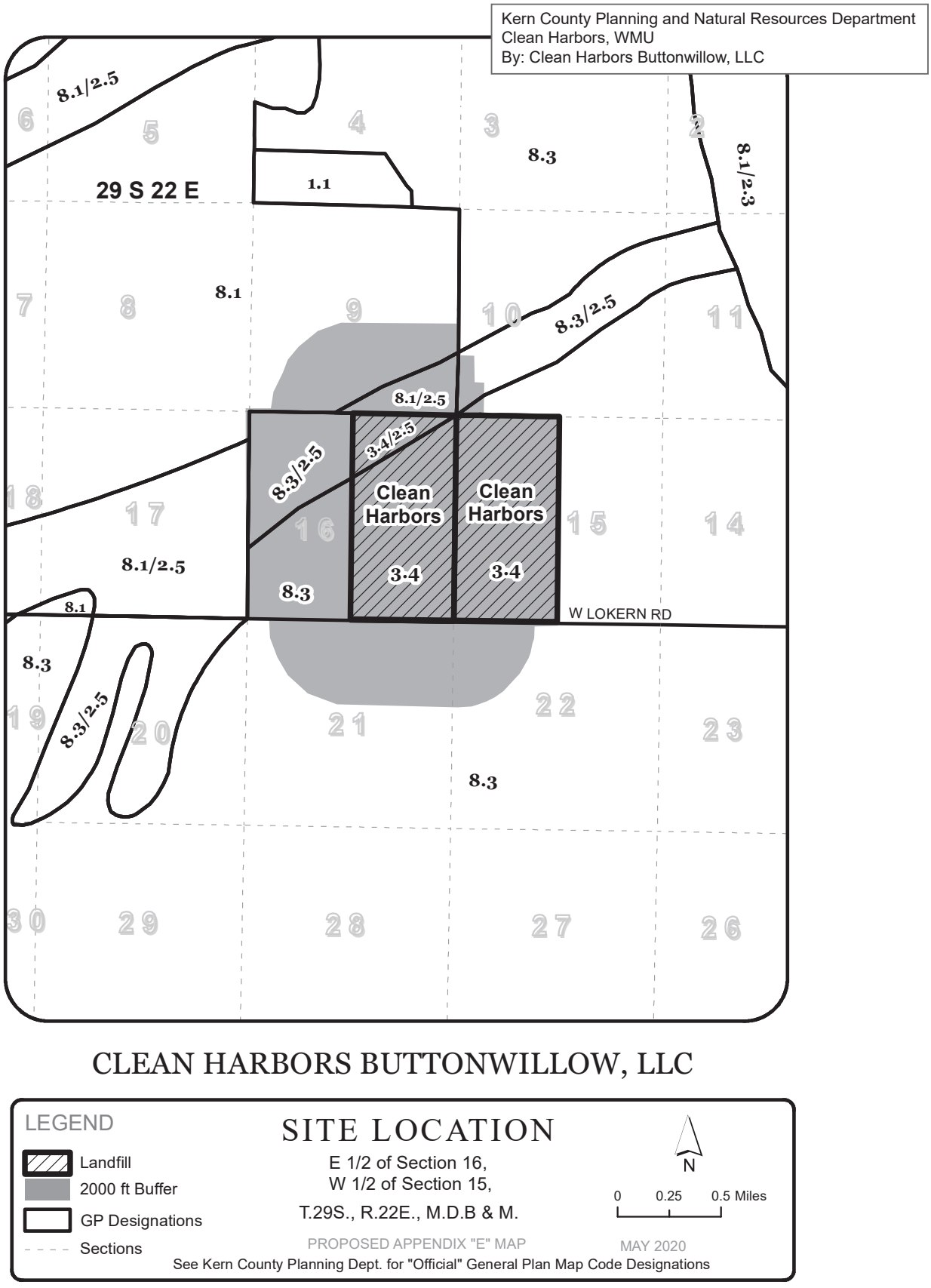
FIGURE 12

Kern County General Plan and Clean Harbors Existing General Plan with Buffer

Clean Harbors

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SOURCE: Kern County 2020

2020

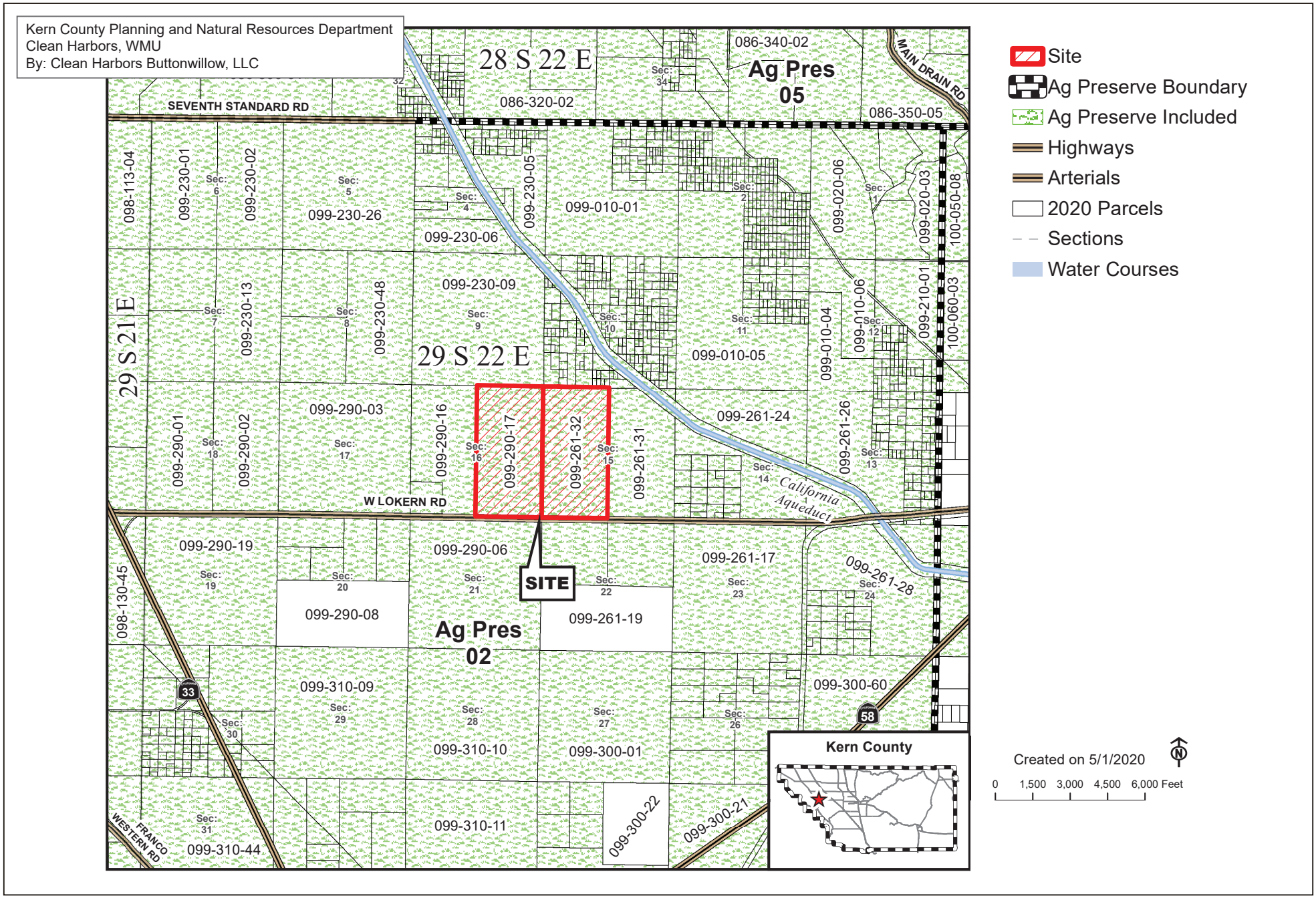
FIGURE 13

Kern County General Plan and Clean Harbors Proposed General Plan with Buffer

Clean Harbors

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SOURCE: Kern County 2020

2020

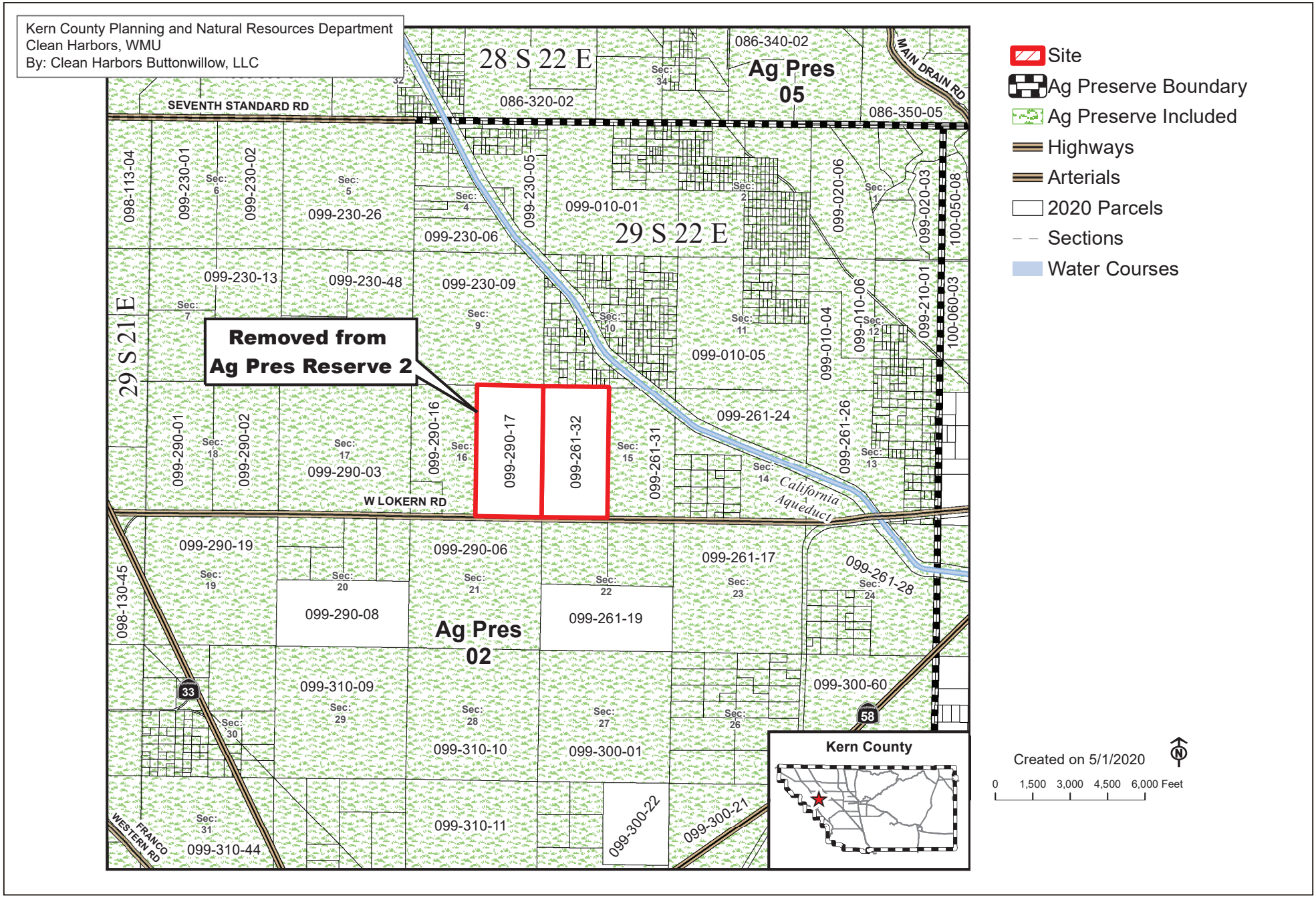
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FIGURE 14

Clean Harbors Existing Agricultural Preserve Map

Clean Harbors

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SOURCE: Kern County 2020

2020

DUDEK

FIGURE 15

Clean Harbors Proposed Agricultural Preserve Map

Clean Harbors

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1.6 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The project proponent has defined the following objectives for the project:

Non-Hazardous Waste Objectives

1. Modify existing CUP to include new non-hazardous solid waste landfills and stock piles of borrow dirt within modified permitted facility boundary, to decrease the placement of non-hazardous materials into hazardous material landfills, thus preserving the life of the hazardous waste landfills;
2. Construct one new paint recycling building at the original facility;
3. To provide clarity of definitions and expanded activities allowed under the CUP;
4. To expand the daily vehicle tonnage limit to support current and future operations;
5. To continue to provide economic benefits to Kern County through employment of local residents, via expansion of operational activities and construction of new processing equipment, which has the potential to create new job opportunities;
6. To continue to comply with San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District's rules and regulation and changes with those regulations in the future;
7. Change zoning of proposed project site to facilitate construction of a paint recycling facility;
8. To increase non-hazardous waste tonnage for processing through the addition of three new non-hazardous waste landfill units.

Hazardous Waste Objectives

1. To extend the term of the previously-approved hazardous waste facility permit issued by the California Department of Toxic Substance Control;
2. Construct four new treatment buildings at the hazardous waste facility.

1.7 PROPOSED DISCRETIONARY ACTIONS/REQUIRED APPROVALS

The project may require certain discretionary actions and approvals including, but not limited to, the following:

1.7.1 State

- California Department of Toxic Substances Control
  - Renewal with changes of Hazardous Waste Facility Permit
- Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB)
  - Waste Discharge Requirements
- California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle)
  - Odor Impact Minimization Plan
  - Solid Waste Facility Permit
- California Department of Industrial Relations, Division of Occupational Safety and Health (Cal/OSHA)
  - Safety Management Procedures

1.7.2 Local

- County of Kern
    - Certification of Final Environmental Impact Report
    - Adoption of 15091 Findings of Fact and 15093 Statement of Overriding Consideration
    - Adoption of Mitigation Monitoring Program
    - Approval of General Plan Amendment 7, Map 97
    - Approval of Kern County Zone Change Case (Zone Change Case No. 2, Map 97)
    - Approval of Modification of Conditional Use Permit (Conditional Use Permit No. 4, Map 97)
    - Approval of Removal of Project Site from Agricultural Preserve No. 2
    - Solid Waste Facilities Permit
    - Odor Impact Minimization Plan
    - Hazardous Materials Business Plan
    - Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan
    - Safety Management Procedures
    - Plan for the Disposal of Drainage Waters
    - Grading and Building Permits
    - Access Road Design and Encroachment Permit
    - Approval of Fire Safety Plan
- San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District (SJVAPCD)
    - Fugitive Dust Control Plan
    - Authority to Construct
    - Permit to Operate

Other additional permits or approvals from responsible agencies may be required for the proposed project.

2.0 KERN COUNTY ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST FORM

2.1 ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED

The environmental factors checked below would be potentially affected by this project, involving at least one impact that is a Potentially Significant Impact, as indicated by the checklist on the following pages.

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

2.2 DETERMINATION

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

☐ I find that the proposed project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.

☐ I find that although the proposed 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 proposed project MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required.

☐ I find that the proposed project MAY have a "potentially significant impact" or "potentially significant unless mitigated" impact on the environment, but at least one effect (a) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and (b) has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis as described on attached sheets. An ENVIRONMENT IMPACT REPORT is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.

☐ I find that although the proposed 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 proposed project, nothing further is required.

Janice Mayes — June 22, 2020

Signature — Date

Janice Mayes — Clean Harbors WMU, Solid Waste Disposal Facility

Printed Name — For

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3.0 EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

(1) A brief explanation is required for all answers except "No Impact" answers that are adequately supported by the information sources a lead agency cites in the parentheses following each question. A "No Impact" answer is adequately supported if the referenced information sources show that the impact simply does not apply to projects like the one involved (e.g., the project falls outside a fault rupture zone). A "No Impact" answer should be explained where it is based on 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).

(2) All answers must take account of the whole action involved, including offsite as well as onsite, cumulative as well as project-level, indirect as well as direct, and construction as well as operational impacts.

(3) Once the lead agency has determined that a particular physical impact may occur, then the checklist answers must 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. If there are one or more "Potentially Significant Impact" entries when the determination is made, an EIR is required.

(4) 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 measure and briefly explain how they reduce the effect to a less than significant level (mitigation measures from Section XVII, "Earlier Analyses," may be cross-referenced).

(5) Earlier analyses may be used where, pursuant to the tiering, program EIR, or other CEQA process, an effect has been adequately analyzed in an earlier EIR or negative declaration, Section 15063(c)(3)(D). In this case, a brief discussion should identify the following:

   (a) Earlier Analysis Used. Identify and state where they are available for review.

   (b) Impacts Adequately Addressed. Identify which effects from the above checklist where within the scope of and adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and state whether such effects were addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis.

   (c) Mitigation Measures. For effects that are "Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated," describe the mitigation measures that were incorporated or refined from the earlier document and the extent to which they address site-specific conditions for the project.

(6) Lead agencies are encouraged to incorporate into the checklist references to information sources for potential impacts (e.g., general plans, zoning ordinances). Reference to a previously prepared or outside document should, where appropriate, include a reference to the page or pages where the statement is substantiated.

(7) Supporting Information Sources: A source list should be attached, and other sources used or individuals contacted should be cited in the discussion.

(8) This is only a suggested form, and lead agencies are free to use different formats; however, lead agencies should normally address the questions from this checklist that are relevant to a project's environmental effects in whatever format is selected.

(9) The explanation of each issue should identify:

   (a) The significance criteria or threshold, if any, used to evaluate each question; and

   (b) The mitigation measure identified, if any, to reduce the impact to a less-than–significant level.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
I. 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 nonurbanized 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 publicly accessible vantage points) 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 daytime or nighttime views in the area?	☒	☐	☐	☐

RESPONSES:

a. The project site is substantially developed with an existing facility, including hazardous and non-hazardous waste landfills, internal roads, scales, sample collection areas, a truck receiving/sample receiving office, an equipment maintenance and storage area, water management facilities, laboratory operations, a truck wash station and office, and equipment storage. Three additional non-hazardous waste landfill areas and construction and operation of four new tank treatment buildings on the existing site, and four future borrow/stockpile sites on an additional 320-acre parcel to the east are proposed for the project. The project site is not designated as a scenic vista, as defined by the County of Kern or any other local governing body, the incorporation of the additional waste landfills and construction of additional buildings to the facility will not result in significant alteration to an existing scenic vista. It is anticipated that the project would result in less than significant impacts. However, further analysis will be included in the EIR.

b. There are no officially designated State or County scenic highways as defined by Caltrans, the County of Kern, or any other local governing body adjacent to or within the vicinity of the project site. Additionally, there are no rock outcroppings or known historic buildings in the vicinity of the project. The addition of three nonhazardous waste landfills and four new tank treatment buildings to the existing

facility, and four new stockpiles on the additional parcel, will not result in substantial damage to scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a State scenic highway. It is anticipated that the project would result in less than significant impacts. However, further analysis will be included in the EIR.

c. The project site has been developed as a hazardous waste disposal facility since approximately 1982. Further, the areas surrounding the facility are characterized by relatively open land used for agricultural or oil production purposes. The facility will continue to operate in the same location, however, expansion of the facility boundaries would occur, doubling the size of the Facility by using the additional 320-acre parcel for soil stockpiling, which may substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings, thus new possibly significant impacts would occur and will require further assessment in the EIR.

d. The new parcel that will be used for stockpiling borrow/soils from the existing site and will not have any additional permanent lighting. However, continuous operation and expansion of the facility could create additional light and glare impacts, creating a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area and thus this impact will require further assessment in the EIR.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
II. AGRICULTURE AND FOREST 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 non-agricultural use?	☒	☐	☐	☐
b. Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or Williamson Act contract?	☒	☐	☐	☐
c. Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)) or timberland (as defined in Public Resources Code section 4526) or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code Section 51104 (g))?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d. Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest 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 forest land to non-forest use?	☒	☐	☐	☐
f. Result in the cancellation of an open space contract made pursuant to the California Land Conservation Act of 1965 or Farmland Security Zone Contract for any parcel of 100 or more acres (Section 15206(b)(3) Public Resources Code?	☐	☐	☐	☒

RESPONSES:

a. The project site was defined as prime farmland, farmland of statewide importance, or unique farmland, however, in the 1994 SEIR for the project a Statement of Overriding considerations was prepared and approved by the Board of Supervisors After evaluation using the Board of Supervisors "Pathway for

Processing" developed for determining the mitigation required for farmland conversion, the existing and expansion parcel project sites are not designated Prime, Statewide Important, or Unique by the California Department of Conservation, as they have been farmed less than four years of the past ten. As such, the existing project site and the expansion parcel are no longer considered to be conserved farmland. However, both project parcels are proposed to be converted to Heavy Industrial from vacant agricultural land, thus removing an additional 640 acres of agricultural land from possible use in the area. Thus, creating a potentially significant impact. Further analysis will be included in the EIR.

b. The project is not part of a Williamson Act Contract and but will conflict with Agricultural zoning, creating potentially significant impacts. The existing and new parcel are both proposed to be re-zoned from A (Exclusive Agriculture) to M-3 (Heavy Industrial) creating a potentially significant impact. Further analysis will be included in the EIR.

c. The project site does not contain any forest land or timberland and would not conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land or timberland zoned Timberland Productions. It is anticipated that expansion of the facility will cause no impacts to forest or timber land. Further analysis will not be included in the EIR.

d. The project site does not contain any forest land and is anticipated to create no impact. Further analysis will not be included in the EIR.

e. The project would not involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of forest land to non-forest use, however, the project will change Farmland to non-agricultural use. The expansion of the facility will cause a potentially significant impact due to conversion of A (Exclusive Agricultural) zoned lands to non-agricultural use and will be evaluated further in the EIR.

f. A Farmland Security Zone contract is not related to either of the parcels for the project site and therefore expansion of the project would not result in the cancellation of an open space contract made pursuant to the California Land Conservation Act of 1965 or Farmland Security Zone Contract for any parcel of 100 or more acres. The expansion of the facility is not anticipated to cause impacts to a Farmland Security Zone contract. Further, analysis will not be included in the EIR.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
III. AIR QUALITY				
The significance criteria established by the applicable Air pollution control district shall 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? Specifically, would implementation of the project (in a specific location) exceed any of the following adopted thresholds:				
i. San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District:	☒	☐	☐	☐
Operational and Area Sources Reactive organic gases (ROG) 10 tons per year	☒	☐	☐	☐
Oxides of nitrogen (NO_X) 10 tons per year	☒	☐	☐	☐
Particulate matter (PM_{10}) 15 tons per year	☒	☐	☐	☐
Stationary Sources as Determined by District Rules Severe nonattainment 25 tons per year	☒	☐	☐	☐
Extreme nonattainment 10 tons per year	☒	☐	☐	☐
ii. Eastern Kern Air Pollution Control District:				
Operational and Area Sources Reactive organic gases (ROG) 25 tons per year	☐	☐	☒	☐

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
III. AIR QUALITY				
Oxides of nitrogen (NO_X) 25 tons per year	☐	☐	☒	☐
Particulate matter (PM_{10}) 15 tons per year	☐	☐	☒	☐
Stationary Sources – as Determined by District Rules 25 tons per year	☐	☐	☒	☐
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.	☒	☐	☐	☐

RESPONSES:

a,b. Expansion of the waste disposal activities in the three new waste landfills and additional truck traffic would generate emissions of criteria pollutants such as PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$, Nitrogen Oxide (NOx), ROGs, carbon monoxide (CO), and sulfur oxides (SOx) that could result in exceedance of significance thresholds established by the SJVAPCD, Kern County, the California Air Resources Board (CARB), and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and result in significant impacts to air quality in the area and violations of adopted air quality standards. This impact is potentially significant. Further analysis of air quality impacts is warranted to determine whether the project would conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable plans for attainment and, if so, to determine the reasonable and feasible mitigation measures that could be imposed. The San Joaquin Valley (SJV) is a nonattainment area for the State and Federal ozone standards and the State PM_{10} standard and the SJV rules and regulations apply to all project activities. As this project is located within the SJVAPC, it is anticipated that the East Kern Air Pollution Control District (EKAPCD) will not be significantly impacted by the project, however, impacts may be present from vehicles and waste transiting through EKAPCD. It is expected that impacts for SJVAPC would be potentially significant and impacts for EKAPCD would be less than significant. An Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Analysis is being prepared for the project and impacts will be evaluated in the EIR.

c. Land uses determined to be "sensitive" to air quality include residential areas, schools, convalescent and acute care hospitals, parks and recreational areas, and churches. The nearest sensitive receptors are residential uses located approximately 3 miles northeast of the project site. Facility operation activities may result in additional exhaust emissions due to an increase in truck traffic at the facility adversely affecting air quality for the workers at the facility and the nearest sensitive receptors. Potential impacts will be evaluated in the Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Analysis in the EIR.

d. The SJVAPCD has screening odor thresholds based on the distance of the odor source within the facility to nearby sensitive receptors, and recommends a "case-by-case" analysis of odor impacts, including an evaluation of complaint records for a particular facility as compared to similar facilities. The potentially significant impacts of odors associated with facility operations and/or maintenance activities will be evaluated in the Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Analysis in the EIR.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
IV. 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 or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	☒	☐	☐	☐
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?	☐	☐	☒	☐

RESPONSES:

a. The project area is located within the geographic range of several federal- and/or state-listed threatened and/or endangered wildlife taxa including: San Joaquin antelope squirrel (*Ammospermophilus nelsoni*, SJAS), Swainson's hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*, BUSW), western snowy plover (*Charadrius alexandrines nivosus*), Giant kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys ingens*; GKR), Tipton kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys nitratoides*, TKR), blunt-nosed leopard lizard (*Gambelia sila*; BNLL), Buena Vista Lake ornate shrew (*Sorex ornatus relictus*), and San Joaquin kit fox (*Vulpes macrotis mutica*; SJKF). In addition, the site is in the range of special status plant taxa, including California jewelflower (*Caulanthus californicus*), Kern mallow (*Eremalche parryi* ssp. *kernensis*), and San Joaquin woolly-threads (*Monolopia congdonii*). All of the potentially occurring listed plant species are annuals. The project area does not include any streams or wetlands but does have the potential to result in impacts to special-status species. Although impacts to candidate, sensitive, or special status species is unlikely given the highly disturbed nature of the project site, impacts from project implementation are potentially significant and will be further evaluated in the EIR.

b. Riparian habitats are found along rivers, creeks, streams, and lakes and generally consist of plant communities of woody vegetation. The project and surrounding areas do not have rivers, creeks, streams, and lakes; therefore, riparian habitat will not be impacted due to project implementation. The project would not conflict with existing local or regional conservation plans, or local ordinances protection biological resources. Impacts from project implementation are anticipated to be less than significant but will be further evaluated in the EIR.

c. The National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) provided by USFWS does not identify any wetlands within the project site. The project area is entirely disturbed and does not propose the direct removal, filling, or hydrological interruption of a federally protected wetland. Impacts from project implementation are anticipated to be less than significant. Impacts will not be further evaluated in the EIR.

d. The project is not anticipated to interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species. The project area is entirely disturbed and no established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors or nursery sites exist onsite. However, as stated in Response (a), the project site is located within the geographic range of several federal- and/or state-listed threatened and/or endangered wildlife taxa that may forage or transverse the site. Impacts from project implementation are potentially significant and will be further evaluated in the EIR.

e. The project would not conflict with local policies or ordinances that protect biological resources. The Kern County General Plan incorporates an Oak Tree Conservation component; however, no oak trees are present at the project site. As proposed, the project is not anticipated to conflict with any local policies or ordinances projecting biological resources and it is anticipated that impacts will be less than significant. Impacts will not be further evaluated in the EIR.

f. The proposed project is not situated within the boundaries of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan including the locally adopted Metropolitan Bakersfield Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP). Therefore, impacts are anticipated to be less than significant; however, further analysis will be presented in the EIR.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
V. CULTURAL RESOURCES				
Would the project:				
a. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to CEQA Guidelines § 15064.5?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c. Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries?	☐	☐	☒	☐

RESPONSES:

a. In general, CEQA considers a historical resource as any resource that: (1) is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage; (2) is associated with lives of persons important in our past; (3) embodies the distinctive characteristic of a type, period, region, or method of construction or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic value; or (4) has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

The project does not involve the demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of historical resources as defined under CEQA. The existing landfill facility has been in operation on the site since 1982 and was historically used for agricultural purposes prior to being a landfill facility. The entire project area is extensively disturbed and considered mostly developed. It is unlikely that any previously recorded cultural or archeological resources will be identified at the site. Impacts are expected to be less than significant, however, impacts will be discussed further in the EIR.

b. No National Register of Historic Places or National Landmark sites exist within, or in proximity to, the project area. No California Register of Historical Resources Sites, California State Historical Landmarks, or Points of Historic Interest exist within, or adjacent to, the project area.

An archaeological artifact, object, or site is considered a unique archaeological resource if "it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria: 1) contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and there is a demonstrable public interest in that information; 2) has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type; or 3) is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person."

A review of historical maps and the files of the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center did not indicate the presence of any historical resources within the project area. A survey of the project was conducted in 2019 by Discovery Works, Inc. The existing facility and a portion of the area to the east had been previously surveyed in 1987. The portion of Lokern Road adjacent to the project site was surveyed in 1982, and a survey for the fiberoptic line which crosses the project site was conducted in 1999. The most recent survey identified the site as highly disturbed due to existing development impacts which include dirt and asphalt roads, buildings, fences, ponds, and pits. Most of the site has been excavated, graded or impacted by fill dirt. The survey did not identify any cultural resources within the facility.

Due to the history of disturbance and previous activities at the project site, it is unlikely that intact archaeological resources are present at the existing site. However, archaeological resources may be present at the additional parcel to be used for borrow/soil storage. Impacts are most likely less than significant, but will be further evaluated in the EIR .

c. As stated above, due to the history of disturbance and previous agricultural activities at the project sites, it is unlikely that human remains would be present. However, unknown human remains may be present at the additional parcel to be used for borrow/soil storage. Impacts are most likely less than significant, but impacts will be further evaluated in the EIR.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
VI. 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?	☐	☐	☒	☐

RESPONSES:

a. An Energy Study will be prepared for the proposed project to analyze the consumption of energy related to electricity, fuel, and other related energy sources during construction and operation of the facility. Impacts related to energy use are potentially significant and will be further analyzed and evaluated in the EIR.

b. It is not anticipated that implementation of the project would conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for energy efficiency. Impacts are considered less than significant; however, further analysis is warranted, and this topic will be discussed and analyzed in the EIR.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
VII. GEOLOGY AND SOILS				
Would the project:				
a. 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.	☐	☐	☒	☐
ii. Strong seismic ground shaking?	☐	☐	☒	☐
iii. Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	☒	☐	☐	☐
iv. 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 (19914), creating substantial risks to life or property?	☒	☐	☐	☐

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
VII. GEOLOGY AND SOILS				
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 or unique geologic feature.	☐	☐	☒	☐

RESPONSES:

a.i. The project site is not located within any earthquake fault zone or seismic hazard zone as established pursuant to the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act. The nearest active fault is the San Andreas Fault, which is located approximately 15 miles southwest of the proposed project site.

Construction of the project would be subject to all applicable ordinances of the Kern County Building Code (Chapter 17.08). Kern County has adopted the California Building Code (CBC) 2016 Edition (CCR Title 24) effective January 1, 2017, which imposes substantially the same requirements as the International Building Code (IBC), 2015 Edition, with some modifications and amendments. Adherence to all applicable regulations would reduce any potential impacts associated with the project. Impacts from project implementation are expected to be less than significant; however, further analysis in the EIR is warranted.

a.ii. Due to the location of active faults in the general region, strong seismic ground shaking could occur at the project site, resulting in damage to structures that are not properly designed to withstand strong ground shaking. The project would include the construction of a solid waste landfill; tank buildings; and a paint recycling building; Should strong seismic ground shaking occur at the project site, damage to the solid waste landfills and borrow/soils stockpiling could result. However, construction of the project would be subject to all applicable ordinances of the Kern County Building Code (Chapter 17.08), and IBC and CBC earthquake construction standards, including those relating to soil characteristics. Impacts from project implementation are anticipated to be less than significant; however, further analysis in the EIR is warranted.

a.iii. Liquefaction potential occurs when there is a combination of unconsolidated soil type and high groundwater combined with high potential seismic activity. The potential for substantial adverse effects from the project due to seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction is determined to be potentially significant and will be examined further in the EIR.

a.iv. The project site is not considered to be a high-risk area for landslides, as it is relatively flat and is not subject to movement of rock, debris, or soil and it is not anticipated that the project would contribute

to an increase in risk. However, the potential for substantial adverse effects to the project due to landslides will be examined in the EIR.

b-c. The project is located within an area that has been historically used as agricultural land and the original parcel is currently developed with established landfill operations. The additional parcel was historically agricultural but has not been recently farmed. Soil disturbances will occur with the project as movement of vehicles and equipment necessary to conduct project activities could potentially result in the erosion and loss of topsoil. Impacts would be considered potentially significant. The EIR will examine the composition and baseline stability of the soils that underlie the project site.

d. Expansive soils are fine-grained soils (generally high plasticity clays) that can undergo a significant increase in volume with an increase in water content and a significant decrease in volume with a decrease in water content. Changes in the water content of a highly expansive soil can result in severe distress to structures constructed on or against the soil. Impacts would be considered less than significant. The EIR will confirm the presence or absence of expansive soils within the project area and discuss risks to life and property that may result from the presence of expansive soils.

e. The facility is served by an existing septic system. There are four septic tanks, each with an associated leach field, located in the southern portion of the site near the administration building. No expansion of this system is proposed, and impacts would therefore be less than significant.

f. Kern County is rich in paleontological resources. A search of paleontological records conducted for the project site did not identify any known resources. Nevertheless, if paleontologically sensitive formations are located under the project, ground disturbance could result in potentially significant impacts to paleontological resources. While the existing landfill site has been completely disturbed, minor ground disturbance will occur during the construction of the new tank buildings, paint recycling buildings and creation of the borrow/soils stockpiles on the additional parcel. While impacts are anticipated to be less than significant, further evaluation in the EIR is warranted.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
VIII. 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 any applicable plan, policy or regulation of an agency adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	☒	☐	☐	☐

RESPONSES:

a. Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions emitted by human activity are implicated in global climate change or global warming. The principal GHGs are CO2, methane (CH4), nitrogen oxides (NOx), ozone, water vapor, and fluorinated gases. The construction and operation of the, new tank treatment buildings; paint recycling building; and borrow/soils stockpiles, which would involve use of heavy off-road equipment (for construction and operations), on-road trucks (for deliveries and hauling), and construction worker commute trips, would generate GHGs. The impacts are anticipated to be potentially significant when associated with GHG emissions generated during construction and operation of the project. The impacts will be further evaluated in the EIR.

b. California has passed several bills and the governor has signed executive orders regarding GHGs. Assembly Bill (AB) 32 (the Global Warming Solutions Act) was passed by the California legislature on August 31, 2006 that require the State's global warming emissions to be reduced to 1990 levels by 2020. The reduction will be accomplished through an enforceable statewide cap on GHG emissions that was phased in starting in 2012.

   It is anticipated that the impacts would be potentially significant and the project's potential to conflict with any applicable GHG plan, policy, or regulation will be further evaluated in the EIR.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
IX. 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 1/4 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 the adopted Kern County Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan, 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?	☐	☐	☒	☐

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
IX. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS				
h. Would implementation of the project generate vectors (flies, mosquitoes, rodents, etc.) or have a component that includes agricultural waste? Specifically, would the project exceed the following qualitative threshold: The presence of domestic flies, mosquitoes, cockroaches, rodents, and/or any other vectors associated with the project is significant when the applicable enforcement agency determines that any of the vectors:				
i. Occur as immature stages and adults in numbers considerably in excess of those found in the surrounding environment; and	☒	☐	☐	☐
ii. Are associated with design, layout, and management of project operations; and	☒	☐	☐	☐
iii. Disseminate widely from the property; and	☒	☐	☐	☐
iv. Cause detrimental effects on the public health or well-being of the majority of the surrounding population.	☒	☐	☐	☐

RESPONSES:

a. Modification of the existing conditional use permit is not expected to create increasing significant impacts in relation to hazardous materials as defined by the Hazardous Materials Transportation Uniform Safety Act. The addition of three new non-hazardous waste landfills and renewal of hazardous waste landfills DTSC permits would continue the existing impacts while creating more area for non-hazardous waste to be properly stored in the non-hazardous waste landfills rather than prematurely filling hazardous waste landfills with non-hazardous waste. Transportation, storage, and disposal/recycling of such products is extensively regulated at the Federal, state, and local levels. Current and future construction activities associated with the project would be required to be in compliance with these regulations. Impacts from project implementation are anticipated to be less than significant, however, this impact will be further evaluated in the EIR.

b. Transport of hazardous waste on public roads conforms to all legal requirements, including those of the Department of Transportation, California Highway Patrol, and the guidelines of the Department of Toxic Substance Control (DTSC). During project construction and operations, proper management and control measures would be implemented to prevent threats to human health and the environment. The existing landfill operates under the site's Report of Disposal Site Information and Emergency Preparedness Plan, which would be revised to include additional non-hazardous waste streams. A separate Emergency Preparedness Plan, as well as a Hazardous Materials Business Plan, if deemed necessary, would be prepared or updated for the facility. Impacts from project implementation are anticipated to be potentially significant. Impacts will be further evaluated in the EIR.

c. The project is not located within ¼ mile of an existing or proposed school. No new schools are planned to be constructed within a ¼ mile of the project site. The project would not emit hazardous materials or involve acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school; however, this impact will be further evaluated in the EIR.

d. A review of the California EPA's latest list of sites relating to hazardous wastes pursuant to Section 65962.5 of the California Government Code has been conducted and has determined the project site is not listed. This topic will not be further discussed in the EIR.

e. The nearest public airport identified by the Kern County Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan (ALUCP) is the Elk Hills-Buttonwillow Airport located approximately eight miles from the proposed project site.

   The project site is not within the sphere of influence (SOI) of any airport identified by the Kern County ALUCP. It is anticipated that impacts would be less than significant. Impacts will not be further discussed in the EIR.

f. The project would not interfere with any known existing emergency response plans, emergency vehicle access, or personnel access to the project site. The project site is located in a remote area with two access roads available to access the property in the event of an emergency. Therefore, no impacts related to impairment of the implementation of, or physical interference with, an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan are anticipated. Impacts are anticipated to be less than significant. Nevertheless, impacts will be further evaluated in the EIR.

g. Construction and operation of the proposed project would not result in increased risk of wildfires in the area. The proposed project would comply with all applicable wildland fire management plans and policies established by CalFire and the KCFD. Accordingly, the proposed project is not expected to expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires. Impacts are expected to be less than significant; however, further analysis of this issue will be discussed in the EIR.

h. The facility has been in operation since 1982 and currently accepts waste streams that have the potential to generate vectors; such as flies, mosquitoes, and rodents. The presence of domestic flies, mosquitoes, cockroaches, rodents, and/or any other vectors associated with the project would be considered significant if immature stages and adults in numbers considerably in excess of those found in the surrounding environment are present; are associated with design, layout, and management of project operations; disseminate widely from the property; and cause detrimental effects on the public health or well-being of the majority of the surrounding population. It is anticipated that vectors would increase at the site, due to additional truckloads of waste and impacts would be considered potentially significant. This impact will be analyzed further in the EIR.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
X. 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 a substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site	☐	☐	☒	☐
ii. substantially increase the rate of amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on-or offsite;	☐	☐	☒	☐
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. impeded or redirect flood flows?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d. In flood hazard, tsunami, seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?	☐	☐	☒	☐

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
X. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY				
e. Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?	☒	☐	☐	☐

RESPONSES:

a. The existing landfill operations are conducted in compliance with the requirements of Titles 14, 22, and 27 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR). Current landfill operations comply with existing Waste Discharge Requirements (WDR Order No. R5-2012-0111) adopted and enforced by the State Water Resources Control Board, Central Valley Region in addition to complying with DTSC regulations and design requirements. Requirements of the WDRs include implementing best management practices and facility design features to minimize the impacts to groundwater degradation.

The project's compliance with the above referenced regulations, implementation of facility design features, and impacts on water quality associated with the proposed project are anticipated to be less than significant, but will be further analyzed in the EIR.

b. The project will not substantially alter the site from its present condition. The existing facility utilizes trucked in water for the potable uses. Increased construction and operations related to non-hazardous waste may result in increased groundwater use, which is a potentially significant impact. A Water Supply Assessment is being prepared to assess the potential of increased water use and the potential depletion of a water supply. These findings will be evaluated in the EIR.

c. The facility is designed and constructed to comply with Title 27 CCR drainage control requirements. The construction and operation of new non-hazardous waste landfill units would be in compliance with Titles 14 and 27 CCR and the Water Board WDRs to minimize drainage impacts and control erosion and surface run-off. The construction and operation of the new TTBs would be in compliance with Titles 22 and 27 CCR and the Water Board WDRs to minimize drainage impacts and control erosion and surface run-off. The existing project site is almost entirely disturbed and no surface streams are on, or near, the site. There are no river tributaries or natural wetlands near the facility. Implementation of the project would not impede or redirect flood flows. Therefore, implementation of the project on existing drainage patterns is less than significant; however, further analysis will be included in the EIR.

d. Based on the existing Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM), a portion of the northwest corner of the facility is located within the designated 100-year Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) floodplain. A re-evaluation of the 100-year floodplain using updated topographic information and more detailed hydrologic and hydraulic methods was performed.

The floodplain study estimates the 100-year floodplain extents for Adobe Canyon Creek in the vicinity of the project location for existing topographic conditions and proposed grading conditions. The existing floodplain extents are based on the April 2015 topography obtained from Clean Harbors. The proposed changes to the floodplain were estimated based on the liner grading plans for WMU 37 and WMU 38 located in the northwest corner of the site near the designated FEMA Zone A. The existing

and proposed-condition floodplains were delineated using the HEC-RAS modeling software (HEC-RAS, 2010A, 2010B). Based on this re-evaluation, the proposed non-hazardous WMUs and TTBs are located outside of the 100-year floodplain. Additionally, the proposed project site is not located within a seiche or tsunami zone.

Therefore, impacts from project implementation are anticipated to be less than significant, but will be further analyzed in the EIR.

e. The project will not substantially alter the site from its present condition. The existing facility utilizes trucked in water for landfill operation. There are no Water Quality Control Board Plans or Sustainable Groundwater Management Plans which would be applicable to this project. It is anticipated that impacts will be potentially significant. Under SB-610 a Water Supply Assessment is being prepared to assess the potential of increased water use and the potential depletion of a water supply. These findings will be evaluated in the EIR.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
XI. LAND USE AND PLANNING				
Would the project:				
a. Physically divide an established community?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b. Cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	☒	☐	☐	☐

RESPONSES:

a. The Kern County General Plan (KCGP) land use designation for the project site is 8.3 (Extensive Agriculture). The surrounding land uses are designated by the KCGP as predominately agriculture. The closest residential community is located approximately 3 miles from the project facility. The facility has been in continuous operations since 1982 and, although physical expansion of the facility to the east is part of the proposed project, the project is not anticipated to physically divide an established community and is expected to have impacts that are less than significant. The project location is not within an established community and will not create any new barriers to the movement of people within the area. As such implementation of the proposed project would not physically divide an established community and no impacts are anticipated to occur. Further analysis will not be conducted in the EIR.

b. Continued operation of the facility would not create new or substantially more severe adverse significant impacts related to conflicts with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation or an agency with the jurisdiction over the project adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect. However, expansion of the facility may be expected to result in new or potentially significant impacts related to conflicts with applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation. The project is subject to the policies and provisions of the KCGP and the Kern County Zoning Ordinance, as described above in Table 1. The project proponent is requesting zone and general plan designation changes from A (Exclusive Agriculture) to M-3 (Heavy Industrial) and 8.3 (Agriculture) to 3.4 (Solid Waste Facility) to the existing and additional parcel for the project. These changes will remove 640 acres of property from agricultural zoning to industrial, which is potentially significant. This impact will be evaluated further in the EIR.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
XII. MINERAL RESOURCES				
Would the project:				
a. Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of 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?	☐	☐	☒	☐

RESPONSES:

a. According to the California Geologic Energy Management Division (Cal-GEM), the existing facility is located outside the boundaries of a designated oil or gas field. According to Cal-GEM, no known oil, gas, or injection wells are located within the boundaries of the existing facility. There are no known mineral resources of value to the region or the state on the existing project site, however, the additional parcel will need consultation with Cal-GEM to determine whether mineral resources are present. The project does not propose structures that would impair the recovery of any mineral resources if they are discovered. It is anticipated that impacts would be less than significant, however, further analysis is warranted in the EIR.

b. The project is within the boundaries of the Kern County General Plan and the Kern County Zoning Ordinance but is not located within the administrative boundaries of the Bakersfield Production Consumption Region as classified by the State Geologist from "Special Report 210 – Update of Land and Mineral Classification: Aggregate Mineral in the Bakersfield Production-Consumption Region. It is anticipated that impacts would be less than significant, however, further analysis is warranted in the EIR.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
XIII. NOISE				
Would the project result in:				
a. Generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in the 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. Generation of, excessive ground borne vibration or ground borne noise levels?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c. A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d. For a project located within the Kern County Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	☐	☐	☒	☐

RESPONSES:

a. Land uses determined to be "sensitive" to noise as defined by the Kern County General Plan include residential areas, schools, convalescent and acute care hospitals, parks and recreation areas, and churches. The project is sited in a rural area and the landfill has the required designated landfill buffer to prevent encroachment of residential or sensitive receptor development. The nearest residences are located approximately three miles north of the proposed project site.

The project site is an operational landfill and surrounded by other agricultural-type land uses. The existing permitted operation utilizes heavy construction equipment to push and compact wastes and to move and maintain soils (bulldozers, scrapers, water trucks). Heavy truck traffic is a normal part of the permitted activities. There is no record of noise complaints from the surrounding landowners. As required by the Kern County General Plan, the project site is surrounded by designated landfill buffer, which prevents the encroachment of land uses that would be adversely affected by construction and operation noise. The project's potential noise impacts would result from the operation of heavy equipment (for operation of the new non-hazardous waste management units and from additional truck traffic proposed at the facility. Temporary noise impacts are anticipated during the construction of the paint recycling and tank treatment buildings; however, construction activities would be consistent with the Kern County Noise Element and would not generate construction noise between the hours of 9:00

p.m. and 6:00 a.m. on weekdays. Construction activity associated with the operation of heavy equipment, has the highest potential for creating noise. A Noise Technical Report is currently being prepared to assess the potential for excessive noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of the general plan; noise ordinances; or other applicable standards of other agencies; and these findings will be evaluated in the EIR. Therefore, the project is not anticipated to create substantial temporary or permanent increase in noise levels due to the fact the existing project site is an operating landfill, surrounded by industrial uses, where heavy equipment operations and truck traffic is already in use. However, further analysis will be included in the EIR.

b. Ground borne vibration and ground borne noise would originate from earth movement during the construction phases of the new construction of the paint recycling building, four new tank treatment buildings and three new non-hazardous landfills, as well as from operation and maintenance of the various facilities. As mentioned in section a, above, existing landfill operations utilize heavy equipment and in-bound and out-bound trucks, which create some ground borne vibration. The project proposes to increase the truck traffic coming to the facility once the new non-hazardous waste landfills are built. The project would be expected to comply with all applicable requirements for long-term operations, as well as measures to reduce excessive ground borne vibration and noise to ensure that the project would not expose persons or structures to excessive ground borne vibration. The project site is surrounded by designated landfill buffer, which prevents the encroachment of land uses that would be adversely affected by vibrations and ground borne noise caused by construction and operation of the project. Therefore, impacts are anticipated to be less than significant, but will be further analyzed in the EIR.

c. Existing noise levels at the project site (as identified in sections a and b, above) are a result of heavy equipment associated with landfill operations, construction, and heavy-duty trucks bringing material to the landfill for disposal. However, due to existing landfill operations and surrounding resource extraction and industrial uses, it is not anticipated that the continued operation of the existing landfill, construction and operation of the additional non-hazardous waste landfills, the new paint recycling building, and the new TTBs will result in a substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels than what is already existing, and therefore the impacts would be considered less than significant. Further analysis will be included in the EIR.

d. The proposed project does not fall within any specific airport sphere of influence identified in the Kern County Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan. The closest public airport is the Elk Hills-Buttonwillow Airport, located approximately eight miles to the east. Therefore, impacts are anticipated to be less than significant as a result of the proposed project. Further analysis will not be conducted in the EIR.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
XIV. POPULATION AND HOUSING				
Would the project:				
a. Induce substantial unplanned 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 people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	☐	☐	☒	☐

RESPONSES:

a. The project comprises a solid waste-related industry, currently located on agricultural land. The project may result in a slight increase in employment opportunities in the area, however, these opportunities would not induce substantial population growth beyond County projections, alter the location, distribution, density or growth rate of the population beyond that projected in the KCGP Housing Element, result in a substantial increase in demand for additional housing, or create a development that significantly reduces the ability of the County to meet housing objectives set forth in the KCGP Housing Element.

Typical established local thresholds of significance for housing and population growth pursuant to the *CEQA Guidelines*, Section 15064.7, include effects that would induce substantial growth or concentration of a population beyond County projections, alter the location, distribution, density, or growth rate of the population beyond that projected in the General Plan Housing Element, result in a substantial increase in demand for additional housing, or create a development that significantly reduces the ability of the County to meet housing objectives set forth in the General Plan Housing Element. The effects of the project in relation to these local thresholds are minimal. Therefore, impacts regarding substantial population growth are anticipated to be less than significant. Further analysis will not be conducted in the EIR.

b. The proposed project is located on a landfill adjacent to agricultural uses. As such, the proposed project would not displace any existing housing such that it would necessitate the construction of replacement housing elsewhere. Therefore, displacement of existing housing impacts are anticipated to be less than significant. Further evaluation will not be conducted in the EIR.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
XV. PUBLIC SERVICES				
Would the project:				
a. 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 to other performance objectives for any of the public services:				
Fire protection?	☒	☐	☐	☐
Police protection?	☐	☐	☒	☐
Schools?	☐	☐	☒	☐
Parks?	☐	☐	☒	☐
Other public facilities?	☐	☐	☒	☐

RESPONSES:

a. Since the opening of landfill in 1982, no significant impact has been documented on the available public services for this area. Implementation of the proposed project is not anticipated to require additional public services beyond that which already exists in the area. Existing services are adequate to serve the proposed project and would not result in altering and creating new governmental and public services.

The Kern County Fire Department (KCFD) provides fire suppression and medical emergency services currently to the project. The nearest fire station to the project site is Station 25 located at 100 Mirasol Avenue, approximately 8 miles east of the site. The KCFD will review the proposed non-hazardous waste landfill expansion plans and determine if the facility layout and design provides adequate emergency access and availability of fire water to support the extinguishment of a fire. Implementation of the project's construction and operational activities may result in an increased risk of fire, which could impact firefighting capacity in the area. Therefore, anticipated impacts are potentially significant and will be further evaluated in the EIR.

The Kern County Sheriff Department provides police protection services in the area. Although the potential is low, the project may attract vandals and the project would result in increased traffic volumes in the project area that could increase demand on law enforcement services. Impacts to sheriff services are considered to be less than significant but will be further evaluated in the EIR.

The project is not located within ¼ mile of an existing or proposed school. Implementation of the project is expected to have less than significant impacts on parks and other public facilities such as post office and/or library services. However, due to the increase in temporary construction workers and new full-time employees as part of the project, potential impacts will be further evaluated in the EIR.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
XVI. RECREATION				
Would the project:				
a. Would the project 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. Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	☐	☐	☐	☒

RESPONSES:

a-b. The project would not result in direct or indirect population growth. It is anticipated that the project would not increase the need, or use of, or lead to the substantial physical deterioration of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities, where construction or expansion of those facilities might be required. No impacts are anticipated and no further analysis is warranted in the EIR.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
XVII. TRANSPORTATION AND 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. Conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines § 15064.3 (b)	☒	☐	☐	☐
c. Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d. Result in inadequate emergency access?	☐	☐	☒	☐

RESPONSES:

a. The project site can be accessed from various routes. Due to the rural nature of the project site, no bus stops or designated bicycle lanes exist on the roadways likely to be used during construction and operation of the project. No changes to the previously approved hazardous waste shipment routes are proposed. Impacts are potentially significant. A traffic impact study will be prepared and the EIR will analyze the project for consistency with state and local guidance.

b. The project is located in unincorporated Kern County. Construction and operation of the project would result in an increase in truck traffic on the existing roadway network. The project proposes an increase in traffic and would result in an increase of vehicle miles traveled. As such, impacts are considered potentially significant. This impact will be discussed and analyzed in the EIR.

c. The project does not propose alterations to any public roadways, nor does it propose any changes in traffic patterns, but would increase traffic volumes. The project would not increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or conflict with existing and compatible uses (farm equipment and service vehicles). Impacts are anticipated to be less than significant; however, impacts will be further analyzed in the EIR.

d. The project would not alter or block any existing emergency access routes, nor change existing patterns of emergency access. No changes in traffic patterns are proposed. The project would not result in inadequate emergency access. Therefore, impacts from project implementation are less than significant; however, impacts will be further discussed in the EIR.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
XVIII. 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 §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 defined in Public Resources Code §5020.1 (k) or	☒	☐	☐	☐
ii. A recourse 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 §5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resource Code §5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native America tribe.	☒	☐	☐	☐

RESPONSES:

a. The proposed project could have a potentially significant impact on tribal cultural resources, particularly on the new parcel designated for borrow/soils stockpiling because identification and evaluation efforts are not yet completed. All tribes with possible cultural affiliation and that have expressed, in writing, their interest in project located within the project area will be notified, per Assembly Bill 52. Further evaluation in the EIR is warranted to identify potential impacts to tribal cultural resources, if any are present, and to formulate avoidance and mitigation measures, if applicable.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
XIX. 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 reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?	☒	☐	☐	☐
c. Result in a determination by the waste water 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	☐	☐	☒	☐

RESPONSES:

a. It is not anticipated that the project would require the relocation or construction of new or expanded wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities. Water is trucked in and used at the facility. Expansion of public utilities is not anticipated and is considered to be a less than significant effect. A Hydrology Report and Water Supply Assessment are being prepared and impacts related to wastewater treatment requirements will be evaluated in the EIR. This increase is potentially significant, and impacts will be further evaluated in the EIR.

b. The facility currently uses water that is trucked into the facility, however, the Hydrology Report and Water Supply Assessment currently being prepared for the project will evaluate the potential of the project to require new water sources. Current water sources are considered less than significant with mitigation. Continued use of off-site water sources should provide needed water in normal, dry, and multiple dry years with less than significant impact. All applicable local, State, and Federal requirements would be incorporated into construction of the project. The EIR will further evaluate proposed measures and their overall effectiveness. The project will be evaluated in the Hydrology Report and the Water Supply Assessment to determine if sufficient water supplies from existing entitlements and resources are available or if new or expanded entitlements are needed to support the project. The potential impacts will be presented in the EIR.

c. The project will be evaluated for the potential to require new storm water drainage facilities or require the expansion of existing facilities, which may create additional sources of polluted runoff. The Hydrology Report and Water Supply Assessment being prepared for the project will assess the potential for project-related runoff to determine the need for any appropriate storm water mitigation/design measures. Impacts from project implementation are anticipated to be less than significant; however, further analysis will be completed in the EIR.

d. The project will be evaluated to assess if the amount of solid waste generated by the proposed activities would exceed the capacity of the existing facility. Although solid waste generation is anticipated to be less than significant and is not anticipated to exceed existing landfill capacity, this issue will be further analyzed in the EIR.

e. The existing landfill is in compliance with applicable Federal, State, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to non-hazardous and hazardous waste. The facility is a Class II non-hazardous and Class III hazardous waste landfill permitted to operate under the provision of CCR Title 27 and Title 22, and will continue to comply with Federal, State, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste. Impacts are expected to be less than significant as a result of the proposed project; however, further analysis will be included in the EIR.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
XX. WILDFIRE				
If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project:				
a. Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b. Due to slope, prevailing winds, or other factors, exacerbate wildfire 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?	☐	☐	☒	☐

RESPONSES:

a. The project is not classified as a high fire severity zone and is not anticipated to physically impede the existing emergency response plans, emergency vehicle access, or personnel access to the site. The site is located in a rural, sparsely developed area with limited population. The project site is not located along an identified emergency evacuation route and is not identified in any adopted emergency evaluation plan. Therefore, less-than-significant impacts related to impairment of the implementation of, or physical interference with, an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan are anticipated. Nevertheless, further analysis will be conducted in the EIR.

b. Given the topography of the project site, it is not anticipated the project would expose project occupants to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or uncontrolled spread of a wildfire due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors and impacts would be considered less than significant. Nevertheless, further analysis will be conducted in the EIR.

c. The project would require the installation of the additional infrastructure that may have the potential to exacerbate the fire risk or cause temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment. Impacts are considered less than significant; however, further analysis will be included in the EIR.

d. The project site is not considered to be a high-risk area for landslides as it is relatively flat and is not subject to post-fire slope instability or drainage changes that would expose people or structures to significant risks. Impacts are considered to be less than significant. Nevertheless, further analysis will be conducted in the EIR.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
XXI. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE				
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, substantially 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?	☒	☐	☐	☐
b. Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are significant when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects.)	☒	☐	☐	☐
c. Does the project have environmental effects that would cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	☒	☐	☐	☐

RESPONSES:

a. Impacts to biological resources are currently unknown. Biota studies for the project are currently being conducted. The EIR's biological resources section will discuss specific project impacts on plants and wildlife, including avian species. The EIR will also discuss impacts to any important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory, if present.

b. The project has the potential to cumulatively contribute to air quality, greenhouse gas emissions, hazards and hazardous materials, and traffic impacts. The proposed project may have the potential to affect air quality in the San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District air basin, which is currently designated as "non-attainment" for ozone, PM10, and PM2.5 according to Federal and State standards. An air quality analysis will be presented in the EIR to evaluate the impacts. Additionally, the proposed project has the potential to a generate greenhouse gas and VOC emissions that may have a significant impact on the environment, either directly or indirectly. Impacts are currently anticipated to be

potentially significant. The EIR will evaluate the project's contribution to cumulative impacts in these and other resource areas.

c. The project may result in potentially significant impacts on the environment that may have a substantial adverse effect on human beings. The EIR will include a comprehensive review of existing conditions and potential project impacts related specifically to air quality, greenhouse gas emissions, and hazards and hazardous materials. The EIR will include recommendations for mitigation measures to reduce the level of significance of any substantial adverse environmental effects on human beings identified, either directly or indirectly.

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