



Skylonda Fire Station No. 58 Replacement Project
INITIAL STUDY
MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

December 2015



SAN MATEO COUNTY
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS



Skylonda Fire Station No. 58 Replacement Project Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration

December 2015



Prepared for:

San Mateo County
Department of Public Works
555 County Center, Fifth Floor
Redwood City, CA 94063
(650) 363-4100

Prepared by:

MIG | TRA Environmental Sciences, Inc.
2635 N. First Street, Suite 149
San Jose, CA 95134
(650) 327-0429
www.traenviro.com

MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

Project: Skylonda Fire Station No. 58 Replacement Project

Lead Agency: County of San Mateo, Department of Public Works

Availability of Documents: The Initial Study (IS) for this Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) is available for review at:

- San Mateo County
Department of Public Works
555 County Center, Fifth Floor
Redwood City, CA 94063
(650) 363-4100
Contact – Theresa Yee

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

San Mateo County proposes constructing facility upgrades at Skylonda Fire Station No. 58. The fire station is located at 17290 Skyline Boulevard (State Route 35) north of its intersection with La Honda Road (State Route 84). The site is located in unincorporated San Mateo County adjacent to the Town of Woodside city limits. The proposed upgrades include replacing the two existing office and barracks buildings with one new building to include a drive-through apparatus bay; constructing new driveway access to Skyline Boulevard; widening the driveway entrance at Linwood Way; replacing the existing apparatus building, septic system, and the backup emergency power generator; and planting replacement landscaping. As an Essential Services Facility, the Skylonda Fire Station shall remain operational at all times during the construction of the improvements.

PROPOSED FINDING

The County of San Mateo has reviewed the IS and determined that the IS identifies potentially significant project effects, but:

1. Revisions to the project plans incorporated herein would avoid the effects or mitigate the effects to a point where clearly no significant effects would occur, and
2. There is no substantial evidence, in light of the whole record before the agency, that the project may have a significant effect on the environment. Pursuant to California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines sections 15064(f)(3) and 15070(b), a Mitigated Negative Declaration has been prepared for consideration as the appropriate CEQA document for the project.

BASIS OF FINDING

Based on the environmental evaluation presented in the attached Initial Study, the project would not cause significant adverse effects related to aesthetics, agricultural and forestry resources, air quality, biological resources, cultural resources, geology, greenhouse gas emissions, hydrology/water quality, land use/planning, mineral resources, noise, population/housing, public services, recreation, and utilities/service systems.

The project would not 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, or substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal. The project does not affect any important examples of the major periods of California prehistory or history. The project does not have impacts that are individually limited,

but cumulatively considerable. The project would not cause substantial adverse effects on humans, either directly or indirectly.

The project has the potential to degrade the quality of the environment by causing significant adverse effects to biological resources, exposure to hazardous materials during building demolition, and transportation/traffic during site construction. However, the project has been revised to include the following measures, which reduce these impacts to a less-than-significant level.

Impact BIO-1: Construction activities have the potential to entrap or crush California red-legged frog that move out of nearby aquatic habitat.

Mitigation Measure BIO-1a: An employee education program shall be conducted, consisting of a brief presentation to explain special-status species concerns to contractors, their employees, and any other personnel involved in construction of the project. The program will include the following: a description of relevant special-status species and their habitat needs as they pertain to the project; a report of the occurrence of these species in the project vicinity, as applicable; an explanation of the status of these species and their protection under the federal and state regulations; a list of measures being taken to reduce potential impacts to natural resources during project construction and implementation; and instructions if a special-status species is found onsite. A fact sheet conveying this information shall be prepared for distribution to the above-mentioned people and anyone else who may enter the project site. Upon completion of training, employees will sign a form stating that they attended the training and agree to all of the conservation and protection measures.

Mitigation Measure BIO-1b: All excavations left open overnight shall either be covered to prevent wildlife from becoming entrapped or will include escape ramps. In addition, excavations shall be inspected for California red-legged frog at the start of each workday and prior to back filling. The USFWS and/or CDFW shall be contacted prior to removing or relocating any special-status wildlife within the excavation.

Mitigation Measure BIO-1c: The day construction starts, prior to the initial onset of project activity, a qualified biologist shall conduct a pre-construction survey within the project site for the presence of California red-legged frog. The survey shall be conducted immediately prior to the initial onset of project activity. If California red-legged frogs are found, work shall not commence until the USFWS is contacted and avoidance measures are in place.

Impact BIO-2: Project construction activities during the nesting season could result in nest abandonment that would have an adverse impact on bird species and violate state and federal laws.

Measure BIO-2: Nesting Bird Survey. If project construction occurs during the nesting season of raptors and migratory birds, a focused survey for active nests shall be completed by a biologist approved by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife within 15 days before the start of any construction activities that could disturb nesting birds. Surveys shall be conducted in all suitable habitat located at the project work site(s), and in staging and storage areas. The minimum survey radius is 250 feet for passerines, 500 feet for small raptors such as accipiters, and 1,000 feet for larger raptors such as buteos. The bird survey methodology and the results of the survey shall be submitted to the California Department of Fish and Wildlife prior to the start of construction, and the radius may be modified in consultation with the Department if the project is in an urban area.

The nesting season is defined as March 15 to August 30 for smaller birds (passerines) and February 15 to September 15 for raptors.

Nest Buffer and Monitoring: If active nests are found, the wildlife agency approved biologist shall consult with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife

Service migratory bird program regarding appropriate actions to comply with state and federal law. Active nest sites shall be designated as an environmentally sensitive area and protected while occupied during project activities. The protective buffer may be 250 feet for passerines, 500 feet for small raptors, and 1,000 feet for large raptors. A wildlife agency approved biologist shall monitor the behavior of the birds at the nest site to ensure that they are not disturbed by project-related construction work until the young have fully fledged, are no longer being fed by the parents and have left the nest site, as determined by the approved biologist.

No vegetation shall be disturbed, trimmed or pruned that contains active bird nests until all eggs have hatched, and young have fully fledged (no longer being fed, have completely left the nest). No habitat modification shall occur within the designated environmentally sensitive area even if the next continues to be active beyond the typical nesting season for the species.

Impact BIO-3: Tree removal and/or demolition of the existing buildings could result in the removal or disturbance of bat roost habitat and may result in significant impacts to bat populations if an occupied or perennial (but unoccupied) maternity or colony roost is disturbed or removed.

Mitigation Measure BIO-3: A preconstruction survey for maternity (March 1 to August 1) or colony bat roosts (year-round) shall be conducted by a qualified biologist within 14 days prior to activities that remove vegetation or structures. If an occupied maternity or colony roost is detected, CDFW shall be contacted about how to proceed. Typically, a buffer exclusion zone would be established around each occupied roost until bat activities have ceased. The size of the buffer would take into account:

- Proximity and noise level of project activities;
- Distance and amount of vegetation or screening between the roost and construction activities;
- Species-specific needs, if known, such as sensitivity to disturbance.

If a special-status bat species is found, construction work shall not start until authorized by the appropriate wildlife agencies.

Due to restrictions of the California Health Department, direct contact by workers with any bat is not allowed. The qualified bat biologist shall be contacted immediately if a bat roost is discovered during project construction.

Impact BIO-4: Construction of the firehouse building, driveway access to Skyline Boulevard, retaining walls, and visitor parking area would remove 10 mature trees, five of which are defined as significant in the San Mateo County Significant Tree Ordinance. Construction activity is also likely to cause root damage to several additional trees adjacent to the project work area.

Mitigation Measure BIO-4a: Tree protection measures shall be included in the approved project Landscape Plan to avoid damage to significant trees during project construction. If removal of significant trees cannot be avoided, significant trees shall be replaced at a 1:1 ratio on the project site consistent with San Mateo County Significant Tree Ordinance. Replacement trees shall be in good health and should be from local stock if feasible. Minimum size for replacement trees shall be a 15-gallon container. Irrigation shall be installed to ensure newly planted trees receive appropriate watering for the species. Newly planted trees shall also be protected from deer browse. Replacement trees shall be monitored for at least five years and shall be re-planted if they die.

Mitigation Measure BIO-4b: The proposed project shall implement all Tree Protection Guidelines detailed in the Preliminary Arborist Report prepared for the project (Appendix B) including the design recommendations, pre-construction treatments and recommendations, recommendations for tree protection during construction, and maintenance of impacted trees. Key guidelines include the establishment of the Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) around trees to be

retained, regular consultations with the Arborist throughout all project phases, protection of root structures, and supplemental irrigation and monitoring of damaged trees following construction.

Impact HAZ-1: Demolition, removal, and transport of building materials containing lead-based paint or asbestos containing materials, and any project soils containing elevated levels of soluble lead could result in airborne emissions of lead resulting in exposure of workers or the environment to a hazardous material.

Mitigation Measure HAZ-1: The County or its Contractor shall develop and implement a demolition debris management and disposal plan for the non-RCRA hazardous materials that are to be removed from the project site. The plan shall be designed to prevent releases of hazardous materials in quantities that could pose a risk to human health and the environment, as determined using appropriate BAAQMD, RWQCB, DTSC, and/or other appropriate agency screening thresholds.

The plan shall identify the receiving qualified landfill and present proof of waste acceptance. The plan shall specify measures to minimize airborne dust during building deconstruction and soil movement to protect construction workers and neighboring residents from exposure to hazardous material emissions. The plan shall address protection of worker exposure to airborne lead paint particulates through use of personal protective gear, clear identification of the location of hazardous materials, and removal by properly trained/certified workers, and proper cover and transport of hazardous materials, etc.

Impact TRANS-1: The construction of a new driveway within the Skyline Boulevard (State Route 35) right-of-way would require partial road closure during the construction period disrupting traffic flow.

Measure TRANS-1: The Project Contractor shall submit a traffic control plan to the County Department of Public Works and Caltrans for review and approval. The traffic plan shall:

- 1) Identify hours of construction work. All construction traffic and activity within the Skyline Boulevard right-of-way shall be scheduled to avoid peak commute hours (weekdays 7:00 a.m. to 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m.).
- 2) Identify lane closure requirements and safety control measures to be implemented such as signage, speed limits, and use of flagmen for work affecting Skyline Boulevard.
- 3) Prohibit on-street construction worker parking and identify on- and/or off-site parking areas with sufficient capacity for the number of construction workers involved in the project.
- 4) Prohibit on-street equipment staging and identify on- and/or off-site construction staging areas with sufficient capacity to store equipment and materials, including soil stockpiles.
- 5) Identify the final construction truck haul route for project soil import and export activities, potential conflicts from the use of this route, such as turning radii, noise and dust issues, or pedestrian conflicts, and means to reduce potential conflicts, such as flagmen or limiting deliveries and hauling activity times.

RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS AND CUSTODIAN OF DOCUMENTS

The record, upon which all findings and determinations related to the approval of the Project are based, includes the following:

1. The Negative Declaration and all documents referenced in or relied upon by the Negative Declaration.
2. All information (including written evidence and testimony) provided by San Mateo County staff to the decision maker(s) relating to the Negative Declaration, the approvals, and the Project.

3. All information (including written evidence and testimony) presented to the County by the environmental consultant who prepared the Negative Declaration or incorporated into reports presented to the County.
4. All information (including written evidence and testimony) presented to the County from other public agencies and members of the public related to the Project or the Negative Declaration.
5. All applications, letters, testimony, and presentations relating to the Project.
6. All other documents composing the record pursuant to Public Resources Code (PRC) section 21167.6(e).

The County is the custodian of the documents and other materials that constitute the record of the proceedings upon which the County's decisions are based. The contact for this material is:

Theresa Yee, Capital Projects Manager
San Mateo County
Department of Public Works
555 County Center, Fifth Floor
Redwood City, CA 94063
(650) 363-4100

Pursuant to CEQA section 21082.1, the County has independently reviewed and analyzed the IS/MND for the proposed project and finds these documents reflect the independent judgment of the County.

This page left intentionally blank.

**SKYLONDA FIRE STATION NO. 58 REPLACEMENT PROJECT
INITIAL STUDY**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION 1

 1.1 Introduction..... 1

 1.2 Regulatory Guidance 1

 1.3 Lead Agency Contact Information..... 1

 1.4 Document Purpose and Organization 1

CHAPTER 2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION..... 3

 2.1 Project Location and Site Description 3

 2.2 Background 3

 2.3 Project Objectives..... 5

 2.4 Project Characteristics..... 5

 2.5 Construction Activity 11

 2.6 Best Management Practices incorporated into Project..... 14

 2.7 Required Approvals 16

CHAPTER 3. ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST AND RESPONSES 17

 3.1 Aesthetics..... 21

 3.2 Agricultural And Forest Resources 31

 3.3 Air Quality..... 33

 3.4 Biological Resources 40

 3.5 Cultural Resources 55

 3.6 Geology And Soils 57

 3.7 Climate Change..... 65

 3.8 Hazards And Hazardous Materials 70

 3.9 Hydrology And Water Quality..... 76

 3.10 Land Use And Planning 84

 3.11 Mineral Resources..... 87

 3.12 Noise 88

 3.13 Population And Housing 95

 3.14 Public Services 96

 3.15 Recreation 97

 3.16 Transportation/Traffic..... 98

 3.17 Utilities And Service Systems 103

 3.18 Mandatory Findings Of Significance 107

CHAPTER 4. REPORT PREPARATION 109

TABLES

Table 1. Skylonda Fire Station No. 58, Building Space Requirements 6

Table 2. Construction Activity and Phasing13

Table 3. Best Management Practices Incorporated into the Skylonda Fire Station Replacement Project14

Table 4. San Mateo County General Plan Visual Policies23

Table 5. Project Consistency with BAAQMD Screening Criteria36

Table 6. Emissions Standards for New Stationary Emergency Standby Diesel-Fueled CI Engines37

Table 7. Expected Emissions for 168 hp (125 kilowatt) Generator37

Table 8. San Mateo County Heritage Trees46

Table 9. Trees to be Removed from Project Site51

Table 10. Approximate Distances and Magnitudes of the Nearest Known Faults59

Table 11. GHG Global Warming Potentials66

Table 12. Typical Outdoor and Indoor Noise Levels89

Table 15. Typical Construction Equipment Noise Levels91

Table 16. Groundborne Vibration Threshold Criteria93

Table 17. Groundborne Vibration Estimates93

FIGURES

Figure 1. Regional Location111

Figure 2. Project Location112

Figure 3. Parcel Map113

Figure 4. Photographs of Site114

Figure 5. Woodside Land Use Map124

APPENDICES

Appendix A. Project Drawing Sheets

Appendix B. Arborist Report

Appendix C. Special-Status Species Lists

Appendix D. Geotechnical and Geologic Report

Appendix E. Geotechnical Investigation

Appendix F. Energy Efficiency Climate Action Plan (EECAP) Development Checklist

Appendix G. Hazardous Building Materials Reports

Appendix H. Phase 1 Environmental Site Assessment

Chapter 1. Introduction

1.1 INTRODUCTION

This Initial Study has been prepared for the County of San Mateo, Public Works Department to evaluate the potential environmental effects of replacing existing buildings at Skylonda Fire Station No. 58 with new facilities. The fire station is located on Skyline Boulevard in unincorporated San Mateo County near Woodside.

1.2 REGULATORY GUIDANCE

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; Public Resources Code (PRC) §21000 et seq.) and the CEQA Guidelines (14 CCR §15000 et seq.) establish the County as the lead agency for the project. The lead agency is defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15367 as “the public agency which has the principal responsibility for carrying out or approving a project.” The lead agency is responsible for preparing the appropriate environmental review document under CEQA. According to CEQA Guidelines section 15070, a public agency shall prepare a proposed Negative Declaration or a Mitigated Negative Declaration when:

1. The Initial Study shows that there is no substantial evidence, in light of the whole record before the agency, that the project may have a significant effect on the environment, or
2. The Initial Study identifies potentially significant effects, but:
 - Revisions in the project plans made before a proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration and Initial Study are released for public review would avoid the effects or mitigate the effects to a point where clearly no significant effects would occur, and
 - There is no substantial evidence, in light of the whole record before the agency, that the project as revised may have a significant effect on the environment.

Pursuant to Section 15070, the County has determined a Mitigated Negative Declaration is the appropriate environmental review document for the Skylonda Fire Station No. 58 Replacement Project.

1.3 LEAD AGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION

The lead agency for the proposed project is San Mateo County, Department of Public Works. The contact person for the lead agency is:

Theresa Yee, Capital Projects Manager
San Mateo County
Department of Public Works
555 County Center, Fifth Floor
Redwood City, CA 94063
(650) 363-4100
tyee@smcgov.org

1.4 DOCUMENT PURPOSE AND ORGANIZATION

The purpose of this document is to evaluate the potential environmental effects of the Skylonda Fire Station Improvement Project. This document is organized as follows:

- Chapter 1 – Introduction. This chapter provides an introduction to the project and describes the purpose and organization of this document.
- Chapter 2 – Project Description. This chapter describes the project location, area, site, objectives, and characteristics.

- Chapter 3 – Environmental Checklist and Responses. This chapter contains the Environmental Checklist that identifies the significance of potential environmental impacts (by environmental issue). It includes a brief discussion of each impact resulting from implementation of the proposed project and the information sources used in the analysis. This chapter also contains the Mandatory Findings of Significance.
- Chapter 4 – Report Preparation. This chapter provides a list of those involved in the preparation of this document.

Chapter 2. Project Description

2.1 PROJECT LOCATION AND SITE DESCRIPTION

San Mateo County proposes constructing facility upgrades at Skylonda Fire Station No. 58. The fire station is located at 17290 Skyline Boulevard (State Route 35) north of its intersection with La Honda Road (State Route 84) in unincorporated San Mateo County adjacent to the Town of Woodside city limits (Figure 1, Regional Location). Fire protection services are provided by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (Cal Fire) under contract to the County. Access to the site is off of Linwood Way and Skyline Boulevard. The Skyline Boulevard access is adjacent to a commercial property (Alice's Restaurant) (Figure 2, Project Vicinity).

The project site comprises two parcels: Assessor's Parcel No. 075-094-010, 1.49 acre; and 075-101-010, 0.8 acres (Figure 3, Parcel Map). Total property size is approximately 2.29 acres. Site facilities comprise three separate buildings, including an apparatus building for emergency vehicles, a barracks, and an office building. A portion of the site is paved to provide a vehicle wash area, access to site, and parking (Figure 4, Site Photographs). Power and telephone lines run along the portion of the property fronting Skyline Boulevard. A 250-gallon, above ground propane tank is located on the south side of the apparatus building and a 500-gallon propane tank is located between the office and barracks buildings. Mature redwood, fir, pine, and oak trees occur on the property mostly along the perimeter. Developed portions of the property are roughly 10 feet lower in elevation than Skyline Boulevard. The property slopes steeply downward toward the west along Linwood Way.

Skylonda Fire Station is located in the wildland urban interface at the southwestern edge of Woodside. The property is zoned Residential (R-1) with Combining District (S-10) and designated by the County General Plan as Low Density Residential Rural. The surrounding land use is primarily residential (Figure 5, Woodside Land Use Map). A small domestic water reservoir serving area homes is located adjacent to the project parcels off Blakewood Way (Figure 3) and surrounded by a chain link fence. A commercial district is located at the intersection of Skyline Boulevard and La Honda Road in the Town of Woodside. Both Skyline Boulevard and La Honda Road are scenic corridors passing through San Mateo County. The stretch of Skyline Boulevard fronting the Skylonda Fire Station is popular with both cyclists and motorists; the commercial businesses next to the fire station are a popular rest stop for weekend travelers.

2.2 BACKGROUND

2.2.1 Fire Station Operations

The Skylonda Fire Station houses one of three engine companies which provide initial attack capability on wildfires occurring in the State Responsibility Areas of San Mateo County. The Skylonda Fire Station provides initial attack protection to over 60,000 acres of State Responsibility Area, including direct protection to the San Francisco Watershed which contains Crystal Springs and San Andreas Reservoirs.

The existing fire station was built in the mid 1930s as a county fire department station. The County owns the property and buildings. Since 1962, Cal Fire has provided the fire protection services from this fire station under a service contract with the County; Cal Fire provides both personnel and fire fighting apparatus. The Skylonda station services Kings Mountain, La Honda, Upper Woodside, and Skyline Boulevard areas. Under current agreement with San Mateo County, Cal Fire leases the fire station on a yearly basis.

The Skylonda Fire Station houses an average of eight staff per shift with each shift on rotation for 72 hours. The station currently houses all of its firefighting equipment within a single apparatus building. Current equipment consists of four medium class vehicles (two county

engines, one state engine, and one water tender) and two small class vehicles (one battalion vehicle and one state vehicle).

The station responds to an average of 50 calls per month. Roughly 80% of the emergency calls leaving the fire station go south on Skyline Boulevard; 20% of calls go north on Skyline Boulevard. Southbound vehicles exit and return via the station driveway at Alice's Restaurant. Northbound vehicles exit the station driveway turning right onto Linwood Way and left (north) onto Skyline Boulevard; they return via Linwood Way turning left into the fire station.

2.2.2 Facility Needs Assessment

Numerous problems exist with the current Skylonda Fire Station facilities. The aged buildings are undersized and deteriorating. The buildings no longer meet current building and seismic safety code. Response times are hindered by the distance and path conditions that staff take from the barracks to the apparatus building and emergency vehicle egress is often blocked by customers of the adjoining commercial property. In recognition of the problems associated with outdated facilities, San Mateo County prepared a Facility Needs Assessment (MWA Architects 2014). It was determined that the existing barracks, office, and apparatus buildings are nearing the end of their useful life. The following deficiencies were identified as representing the primary challenges to meeting the emergency response time goals, performance levels, and service objectives for the fire station:

- **Space Allocation:** The current space allocation given the age of the buildings and the subsequent increase in personnel over the years does not meet current "best-practices" for fire station planning.
- **Structural Integrity:** A structural assessment determined that the site buildings are at risk of being rendered uninhabitable following a seismic event; thereby creating the potential for the disruption of the ability to provide essential services to the community.
- **Vehicular Access:** Vehicular access to and from the site currently presents safety and response time challenges. Access from Skyline Boulevard at the west end of the site is via Linwood Way; a narrow single-lane road which serves as shared access to the adjoining residential area. The alignment of the intersection of Linwood Way and Skyline Boulevard does not allow for safe entry and/or egress from/to eastbound Skyline Boulevard. Egress to Skyline Boulevard at the east end of the site is frequently blocked by parked vehicles at the adjoining commercial development (Alice's Restaurant). This is a very popular weekend destination, and limited on-site parking availability frequently results in vehicles parking in a manner which blocks egress, thereby increasing response times to calls.
- **Circulation:** The existing configuration of three separate buildings requires the station personnel to run up hill from the barracks to the office to respond to the emergency call and to then continue uphill to the apparatus building. The need to traverse over two hundred feet creates a challenge to meeting the targeted performance level response time from receipt of alarm to departing the facility, and presents a safety hazard to the fire station personnel who are frequently required to navigate the path of travel during nighttime hours or inclement weather conditions with poor visibility.
- **Security:** The fire station site is not secured from the adjoining residential and commercial developments, resulting in periodic instances of unauthorized pedestrian traffic occurring on the site. Due to the configuration of the existing buildings, visual surveillance of the apparatus building is not possible on a continuous basis.
- **On-Site Wastewater Treatment:** The site is not served by a public sanitary sewer system. On-site sewage treatment is provided via an existing septic system and leach field. The existing leach field is in compliance with the County's ordinance requiring a minimum 200-foot separation from a water reservoir; however, the existing leach field has been paved over to accommodate the fire vehicle access to the apparatus building, and is in violation of the County's ordinance which prohibits the installation of impervious paving over leach fields.

The existing apparatus building has also been identified as needing future replacement. The apparatus building is assumed to have been constructed in 1950, and as with the other buildings at the fire station, it no longer meets space requirements for housing the larger, current-day equipment. The County has included the replacement of the apparatus building as part of the currently proposed project.

2.3 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The purpose of the Skylonda Fire Station No. 58 Replacement Project is to enhance San Mateo County's and Cal Fire's ability to meet the emergency response time goals, performance levels, and service objectives established for the Skylonda Fire Station, while providing for the continuity of operations necessary to insure the provision of emergency services following extreme environmental events such as fires, earthquakes, flooding, wind, and storms.

The County has the following specific objectives in proposing this project:

- Replace deteriorating buildings with new structures that meet current building code standards.
- Provide adequate office and barracks space for station personnel.
- Provide station access driveway to improve sight-line distances.
- Replace septic drain lines and leach field to meet county health and safety code.
- Enhance critical systems to meet Essential Services Facility requirements.

2.4 PROJECT CHARACTERISTICS

San Mateo County proposes upgrading the Skylonda Fire Station facility by replacing the three existing office, barracks, and apparatus buildings with two new buildings, constructing a new emergency egress driveway to Skyline Boulevard, widening the existing driveway entrance from Linwood Way, and replacing the septic system. No change is proposed to the vehicle fueling area or the existing site access from Skyline Boulevard at Alice's Restaurant. The County is pursuing construction of the Skylonda Fire Station No. 58 Replacement Project through a design-build entity (DBE). The selected DBE contractor is responsible for both designing and building the proposed fire station facilities consistent with the Bridging Documents. The proposed project features are discussed below. The design plans proposed by the DBE on behalf of the County are described below. Project site drawings are presented in Appendix A.

2.4.1 Site Development

New Buildings

Building Space Use. Two new buildings are proposed to replace the existing fire station structures: the firehouse, which is a combined apparatus/barracks/office building, and a separate reserve apparatus building. The existing site structures are shown in Appendix A, Existing Conditions Sheets C-2 and C-3. The proposed new development is shown in the Grading Plan (Appendix A, Sheets C-4 and C-5) and the Site Plan (Appendix A, Sheet A1.1).

The firehouse building would create roughly 15,115 square feet of net buildable area. The building would provide two drive-through apparatus bays for the front line engines, two back-in apparatus bays for staff vehicles, four offices for use by station staff, a training room, storage space, kitchen and dining space, dorm rooms with 13 beds, separate gender neutral shower/restroom facilities, and a day room. The building would support an average of eight station personnel per shift. The allocation of new building space is presented in Table 1. See Floor Plans in Appendix A, Sheets A2.1 and A2.2.

The reserve apparatus building would be constructed to house the two reserve fire apparatus along with storage and support functions. The reserve apparatus building would be roughly 1,600 square feet with dimensions of 39 feet by 40 feet (Appendix A, Sheet A2.3).

As a public safety facility, the building involves 24/7 operations. The fire station personnel are typically on duty for a period of 72 hours before being relieved by the next shift. During this period the apparatus/barracks/office building becomes their home; supporting all administrative operations as well as the preparation of meals, active and passive recreational activities, sleeping, and general personal hygiene. The building design would provide occupants with a streamline and comfortable work environment to allow them to focus on their tasks and, when needed, provide relief from the demands of their work.

The firehouse is designed as a two-story building to segregate the dorm rooms and associated living and restroom/shower functions from the administrative offices and conference/training area. To facilitate accessibility for the public to meet with fire station personnel or to utilize the conference/training facility, these functions are proposed to be located on the ground floor level. Personnel living space is proposed on the second floor separated from the more active fire station functions.

Table 1. Skylonda Fire Station No. 58, Building Space Requirements				
	Notes	Quantity	Unit Size (Sq. ft.)	Total Area (Sq. ft.)
LEVEL 1 - ADMINISTRATIVE				
Administration Copy Room	(1)	1	114	114
Fire Captain's Office		1	153	153
Battalion Chief's Office		1	144	144
Engineer's Office		1	144	144
Medical Office	(2)	1	144	144
Conference Room	(3)		674	674
Hall		1	506	506
Janitors Closet		1	48	48
Lobby		1	172	172
Mechanical Room		1	13	13
Data/IT Room		1	122	122
Elevator		1	68	68
Elevator Equipment			43	43
Public Restroom		1	67	67
Administrative Subtotal				2,411
LEVEL 1 - APPARATUS				
Apparatus Bay		1	2096	2,096
Electrical Room		1	114	114
EMT Storage		1	106	106
Extractor/Laundry		1	218	218
Fitness Room		1	511	511
FR		1	14	14
Hall		1	624	624
Hose		1	124	124
Print		1	7	7
Storage		1	102	102
Storage		1	44	44
Turnouts		1	261	261
Wash/Hazmat		1	162	162
Workshop		1	185	185
Apparatus Subtotal				4,569

LEVEL 2 - RESIDENTIAL & LIVING				
Day Room	(4)	1	559	559
Dorm Room w/ Two Beds	(5)	4	194	776
Dorm Room w/ Two Beds	(5)	1	224	224
Dorm Room w/One Bed	(5)	2	124	248
Dorm Room w/One Bed	(5)	1	122	122
Electrical Room		1	21	21
Hallway		1	659	659
Kitchen/Dining	(6)	1	568	568
Pantry	(7)	1	110	110
Laundry/Janitorial		1	152	152
Mechanical Room	(8)	1	9	9
Mezzanine		1	2256	2,256
Storage		1	53	53
Storage		1	58	58
Stairs		1	160	160
Stairs		1	195	195
Restroom/Shower/Changing Room		4	93	372
Residential & Living Subtotal				6,542
RESERVE APPARATUS				
Reserve Apparatus Bay		1	1305	1305
SCBA		1	103	103
SCBA Compressor		1	53	53
Storage		1	65	65
Storage		1	67	67
Reserve Apparatus Subtotal				1,593
TOTALS				
Projected Total Area				15,115
NOTES				
(1) Accommodate general administrative storage for office supplies, including a photocopier and networked printers.				
(2) Accommodate lockable storage for medical supplies.				
(3) Accommodate 15 personnel for meetings & training.				
(4) Station operations are based on 72 hour shifts. Average on-site personnel per shift is 8.				
(5) Dorm Room to accommodate 3 lockers per bed for personnel storage.				
(6) Dining to be co-located with Kitchen and sized for 8 personnel.				
(7) Pantry to be co-located with Kitchen. Accommodate shelving for storage of canned & packaged food items, including provision of storage for 72 hours worth of emergency food & water rations.				
(8) Space requirement dependent upon HVAC System selection & equipment requirements.				

Source: JKA Architecture, Area Schedule, December 1, 2015

Essential Services Facility. The firehouse building would be built to an Essential Services Facility standard per the California Building Code, and designed to continue to operate after extreme environmental events such as earthquakes, flooding, wind, and severe storms. The apparatus/barracks/office building will be an important public safety facility allowing the County to provide daily emergency services to the citizens of San Mateo County. The facility's ability to be self-sufficient is targeted at three days before generator fuel, food, and facility water (potable and graywater) supplies would need to be replenished.

In addition to structural code requirements, the firehouse building would contain a number of non-structural systems that would be defined as 'Critical' to the continued operation of the facility. These Critical non-structural systems cover building systems such as telecommunication, IT, electrical power, plumbing, and building conditioning (HVAC). Many of these systems are designed with measures that increase their redundancy, strength, and self-

sufficiency so they would meet Essential Services Facility requirements. Such Critical systems typically require seismic anchoring, bracing, special seismic certification, and special inspections. Redundant systems and connections, on-site resources, backup energy systems, and other strategies would be utilized to maximize the continued operation of this facility after natural emergency events.

Architectural Design. The firehouse building is design as a two-story structure located primarily on the existing level pad at the westernmost portion of the site which currently houses the existing apparatus building. This location was selected to minimize the grading disturbance to the existing slopes. The maximum building height would be 33 feet and designed for compliance with the County R-1/S-10 zoning district which permits a maximum building height of 36 feet. See Exterior Rendering and Grading Plan (Appendix A, Sheets A3.4 and C-4).

The reserve apparatus building height would be 18 feet with a maximum roofline height of 23 feet. This building would be constructed of insulated metal wall panel (Appendix A, Sheet A3.3) in an earth tone color.

The firehouse building would have cement treated fiberboard siding in various patterns and split face concrete block (Appendix A, Sheet A3.4). The concrete block in the apparatus room is proposed for durability and ease of maintenance. Earthtone colors would be used with precision block accent bands provided. The exterior building materials provide for a durable, low-maintenance, energy conserving building envelope meeting the requirements for "Moderate Fire Hazard Severity Zones" per the current edition of the California Building Code (CBC). Roofing would be a standing seam metal roof with a complimentary color. The exterior materials and finishes are selected to compliment the adjacent residential development.

Sustainable Design. The proposed building would be designed to meet the County of San Mateo Sustainable Building Policy and is proposed to be Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Silver certification. Passive sustainable and reuse strategies would be evaluated to further enhance the self-sufficiency of the site. The general strategy would be to reduce building energy requirements while maximizing system efficiency. On-site storm water infiltration would be integrated into the design to meet Cal Green and LEED requirements.

Station Access and Parking

The proposed project includes construction of a new emergency vehicle access connection from the fire station to Skyline Boulevard approximately 300 feet northwest of the current station driveway adjacent to Alice's Restaurant. The new Skyline Boulevard driveway would improve traffic sightlines and vehicle turning radiuses and separate the emergency vehicle travel route from the public parking area (see Site Plan in Appendix A, Sheet A1.1). The new driveway would provide the primary egress route for all responding emergency vehicles exiting the fire station whether headed north or south on Skyline Boulevard. The driveway would range in width from roughly 20 to 50 feet wide and would provide the required turning radius onto Skyline Boulevard for emergency vehicles. The new access connection would incorporate a traffic warning signal (flashing yellow) capable of being operated from the fire fighting apparatus vehicles to improve safety during vehicle movements onto Skyline Boulevard. The new driveway on Skyline would be used by responding vehicles exiting the station, not for returning vehicles; command vehicles could enter or exit the new driveway. The driveway is not intended for visitor use and would be marked and signed accordingly.

The existing station driveway on the north side of the property at Linwood Way would be widened to allow emergency vehicles returning from the south to access the station from Blakewood Way. Fire apparatus returning to the station via northbound on Skyline Boulevard would no longer enter the station driveway at Alice's Restaurant but would instead use Blakewood Way and turn right into the station driveway on Linwood Way. Fire apparatus returning to the station via southbound on Skyline Boulevard would continue to use Linwood Way as currently done.

The existing driveway adjacent to Alice's Restaurant would be resurfaced and appropriately striped. This driveway would continue to be used by staff and visitors as the station entry and egress. No emergency responses would occur out this drive and no return of emergency vehicles would occur via this driveway.

No change in the call volume or direction of calls would occur as a result of the project.

New site parking for staff and visitors would be located primarily on the north side of the existing access road, in the area of the current barracks building (Appendix A, Sheet A1.1). Accessible parking would be located on the south side of the access drive adjacent to the building entrance. Approximately fourteen spaces including one accessible space would be provided. The proposed firehouse building would be constructed across from the existing apparatus building. In order to achieve American Disability Act (ADA) access and avoid steep slopes, the finished ground floor would be at approximately the same elevation as the apparatus building.

Utility Improvements

Septic System

The fire station uses a septic tank and leach field for wastewater treatment and disposal. The existing septic tank is located adjacent to the existing barracks building and the septic drain lines are located in front of the apparatus building under asphalt pavement (Figure 3). There are five leach lines located in front of the existing apparatus building. Two old lines are reportedly about 10 feet deep and located parallel to and roughly 10 and 26 feet from the building. Three newer lines, about seven to eight years old, are spaced at 10 feet and are about four and one-half feet deep (BAGG 2013).

The proposed project would remove the existing septic system completely and install a new system west of the new firehouse building (see Site Plan in Appendix A, Sheet A1.1). The new system will include a new 3,000 gallon septic tank and leach field sized as required to accommodate the new firehouse building loads. Sewer lines from the new building would gravity flow to the septic tank and leach field lines. The new leach field would be designed to conform to all requirements of the County Department of Environmental Health and all applicable ordinances and regulations. Wastewater generation rates are dependent upon water use demand. Project water use and, therefore, wastewater generation rates are expected to remain similar to current levels.

Water

The Skylonda Mutual Water Company water supply reservoir, treatment, and distribution pumps are located immediately downhill of the site. Potable water to the fire station is provided by Skylonda Mutual Water Company through a 5/8-inch meter off Blakewood Way. A new water line would be installed to serve the new building. The new firehouse building would have increased number of water fixtures (faucets, toilets/urinals, showers) than the existing buildings which are undersized. The newly installed water fixtures and appliances would be efficient low flow units conforming to county building requirements. The new water service line would be sized based on water demand calculations determined by the engineer. There would be no change in station staffing levels and the water demand for the project would be 1,500 gallons per day, similar to current water use levels.

The project would provide two fire hydrants on site, as well as fire service to building sprinklers. The fire protection water would be supplied by a new lateral to the water main. The existing water meter connection providing domestic water service to the property would continue to be utilized; however, the meter will be upsized.

Power

Existing power and communication lines front the project property along Skyline Boulevard as shown in Figure 3. There is a 10-foot public utility easement that runs along the northeasterly property line and then cuts through the site. Power pole locations are noted on the Site Plan

(Appendix A, Sheet A1.1) and would not be affected by the proposed access driveway. No changes are proposed to the poles. The existing power lines are located at the top of the existing poles and no modifications are proposed to the power lines. The cable television and phone lines are located lower down on the existing poles. When the new access to Skyline Boulevard is installed, these lines would be too low to provide vertical clearance for the fire apparatus to pass beneath. The television and phone cables are proposed to be run underground beneath the new driveway, between the two existing poles.

There is no direct supply for gas to the site. Domestic water heating, cooking, drying, and space heating is currently provided by the two propane fuel tanks on site. The new facility would require approximately 27 gallons per day of propane based on the facility usage. The existing propane fuel tank would be replaced with a newer tank of larger capacity.

The Skylonda Fire Station is currently supported by an enclosed emergency diesel generator in located between the barracks and office buildings. The emergency generator is rated at 80 kilowatt (kw), 120/240 volt, 1 phase, 3 wire, with a 175 gallon sub-base fuel storage tank. Based on the size of the fuel tank, the generator can provide approximately 24 hours runtime at 100% full load.

The project would replace the existing generator with a new generator with a 125 kw, 120/208 volt, 3-phase, 4-wire system to match the incoming electrical service. An additional sub-base diesel fuel tank (500 gallon) would be added to provide a total of three days of emergency fuel supply. The existing generator would be re-purposed once normal service to the new firehouse building is online and the building is operational.

The current generator is tested once per month for a period of 30 minutes. The new generator would also be subjected to the same testing requirements.

Exterior Lighting

The existing exterior lighting system consists of incandescent floodlights and high intensity discharge (HID) wallpacks that are mounted to the building facade. There are some incandescent pole luminaires and high pressure sodium street pole luminaires serving pedestrian walkways. As part of the new construction, pole-mounted LEDs (light emitting diodes) would be provided to illuminate the parking areas and pedestrian walkways. LED building-mounted lighting would be provided at entry areas. All exterior lighting would be shielded to direct light in a downward direction and to prevent off-site light spill. All exterior lighting would be controlled via photocell and lighting control panel.

Landscaping

Oak, madrone, fir, and redwood trees would be removed from the site to accommodate the new firehouse building, driveway access from Skyline Boulevard, retaining walls, and parking areas. The proposed site plan requires removal of ten trees as shown on the Planting Plan (Appendix A, Sheet L1.0). Five of these are significant trees as defined by the County's Significant Tree Ordinance (see Biology, Section 3.4.2). The number of trees removed could vary slightly dependent upon the final configuration of the site plan. Replacement trees and additional vegetation would be installed as shown in the Planting Plan.

2.4.2 Grading and Drainage

Earthwork

The apparatus building is situated roughly 15 feet below the Skyline Boulevard road elevation (see Existing Site Conditions in Appendix A, Sheet C-2). The new driveway would be constructed on engineered imported fill at a maximum 15 percent slope ramping up to Skyline Boulevard. Because Skyline is at a much higher elevation than the rest of the site, the new vehicular access road will require significant grading with retaining walls. A retaining wall of variable height would be constructed along the eastern side of the new Skyline Boulevard

access driveway (see Grading Plan in Appendix A, Sheets C-4, C-5). A retaining wall up to eight feet high would be needed along the southern top of slope adjacent to the existing driveway.

Cut and fill requirements would be determined once the grading plans are finalized. For conceptual analysis purposes, the DBE estimates roughly 2,600 cubic yards of fill would be imported for the new driveway access, parking areas, miscellaneous fill adjacent to the building, the storm water treatment planter, and some conform slopes.

Storm Water Drainage

Storm water drainage from the developed areas of the site would be collected and detained on site per the County's LEED C.3 requirements. Storm water treatment (bioretention) basins would be utilized as indicated in the Erosion Control Plan (Appendix A, Sheet C-6).

The construction activities would disturb roughly 52,000 square feet (36,000 square feet impervious surface and 16,000 square feet pervious surface). This includes the new building and parking areas, new driveway, re-constructed existing access road, and demolition the existing office and barracks buildings. Roughly 41,500 square feet of the project disturbance zone occurs with the footprint of existing facilities. The remaining 10,500 square feet is the undisturbed area likely to be developed with the new driveway and firehouse building, leach system, slopes, basin, and swales.

Project construction would result in the net removal of 3,500 square feet of old impervious surfaces to the fire station property. These surfaces would be replaced by naturalized landscaping.

2.4.3 Building Demolition

The existing barracks building would remain in use by fire station personnel until the new replacement building is completed and available for occupancy. A temporary structure to house the fire apparatus, as well as a temporary office trailer would be provided during construction to support existing fire station operations as described in Section 2.5 below. Once staff has moved into the new building, the old barracks would be demolished. Building materials containing hazardous substances would be removed by qualified contractors. See Hazardous Materials (Section 3.8) for further discussion.

2.5 CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

2.5.1 Site Logistics and Project Phasing

The County anticipates project construction would occur during a twelve month period commencing in Spring 2016 with completion estimated in May 2017. Construction activities would typically occur Monday to Friday, from 7:00 AM to 4:00 PM. Off-hours and weekend work would be avoided unless prior accommodations have been submitted and approved.

As an Essential Services Facility, the Skylonda Fire Station shall remain operational at all times during the construction of the improvements. Based on this requirement a phased construction implementation is required. The phasing plan is presented in the Equipment and Site Phasing Plan (Appendix A, Sheet A3.5). The two phases are described below and summarized in Table 2. Prior to start of construction, the Design Build team would finalize the site logistics plan in consultation with all the stakeholders on this project. The goal will be to maintain facility operations during the construction period in the least disruptive manner as possible.

Phase 1

Phase 1 represents 90% of all the project improvements for the new fire station facility. As depicted in the Phase 1 Equipment and Site Staging Plan (Appendix A, Sheet A3.5), temporary fencing would be used to isolate the entire working area (Appendix A, Sheet A3.5, Note 6). The Phase 1 area includes the new firehouse building, reserve apparatus building, new entryway off of Skyline Boulevard, and 75% of all site access and paving requirements within the site.

The current office building would be vacated and this function would be temporarily hosted in a trailer equipped to provide all the needs that the current office offers (Appendix A, Sheet A3.5, Note 8). Site access from Linwood Way would be limited to fueling operations from the existing fuel tank to remain. Facility access would remain available from the AC paved road that runs from Alice's Restaurant up to the edge of the construction fence. The current barracks building would remain in use and fully operational during the Phase 1 construction.

The apparatus building would be demolished in Phase 1. A temporary apparatus structure would be located off Blakewood Way (Appendix A, Sheet A3.5) near the water reservoir on property owned by Skylonda Mutual Water Company. This temporary apparatus location is a flat gravel site and grading or demolition would not be needed. A base material pad may be provided if deemed necessary.

The temporary apparatus structure would be approximately 16 feet wide and the length would be approximately 70 feet long, with a minimum clear opening of 12 feet high. The structure would be either a canopy tent like structure that is pre-engineered and consist of aluminum frame and weather proof fabric skin, or a custom built metal roof structure with chain link side walls that are covered with heavy duty weather proof fabric. Both options would create a fully enclosed and secure environment. The structure would have swing or fold gates at both ends that would have pad locks for security. The area would be appropriately lighted at each end. Power and necessary utilities would be provided accordingly. Secure storage containers would be placed next to the current barracks building to help off-set storage needs in lieu of not having the existing apparatus structure useable.

Fire personnel would access the temporary apparatus structure via the current access stairs directly adjacent to their barracks building and follow on the dirt path that currently exists which leads to Blakewood.

The vehicle re-fueling area would remain in the same location and be accessible during construction (Appendix A, Sheet A3.5, Note 4), and as such, access off Linwood Way would be maintained at all times. A gravel pad (Appendix A, Sheet A3.5, Note 13) would be constructed to provide a vehicle wash area which captures and treats excess wash water. Access would be maintained by creative traffic control and utilizing trench plates, portable gas tanks, and drivable water trucks to facilitate washing needs.

Utilities would be closely coordinated for new point of connections and/or temporary accommodations. All outages would be coordinated as to not hamper the daily operations of the existing facility. If needed, temporary utility sources would be secured such as, water trucks for domestic water use, towable septic tanks and pumping systems, temporary propane tanks for gas use, and portable generators to supplement any electrical switch-overs and outages. Throughout the entire Phase 1, the construction superintendent would communicate daily with the County and fire station contacts on site, and receive advance clearance of any and all interruptions in site utilities. Additionally, the construction superintendent would communicate a daily, weekly and three-week look ahead schedule to keep the County and fire station staff informed at all times.

At the completion of Phase 1, the firehouse and reserve apparatus buildings would be ready for occupancy. Fire station personnel and equipment would be moved in from the current barracks, temporary office trailer, and temporary apparatus structure.

Phase 2

Once Phase 1 is completed, the DBE would demobilize the Phase 1 temporary facilities and stage the temporary facilities for Phase 2. All Phase 1 site fencing and temporary building facilities would be removed. All temporary utilities would be drawn off the permanent new infrastructures. The new facility would house and perform 100% of its desired operational needs. The new ingress and egress for the facility apparatuses and employees would be via newly constructed entry aprons at both Linwood Way and Skyline Blvd. During Phase 2, no site

access would be available from the current AC road entry adjacent to Alice's Restaurant. Temporary site access for fire station visitors would be relocated to Linwood Way. The DBE would create an access area across from the vehicle wash station on the property. Pedestrian control would be managed with temporary signage navigating visitors to the fire station office.

Phase 2 construction would consist of demolishing the remaining existing facilities, constructing the staff and visitor parking areas, repaving a portion of the AC roadway, and minimal landscape improvements in that direct area. The Phase 2 work area would be delineated with temporary site fencing so as to not disrupt any of the daily functions of the new facility. All areas used for temporary facilities or areas that have been demolished and are not proposed for hardscape improvements would be returned back to a desired state consistent with previous conditions and the Planting Plan (Appendix A, Sheet L1.0).

Table 2. Construction Activity and Phasing	
Phase 1	
Construction Activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demo, Clearing & Grubbing: removal of pre-selected trees and asphalt and existing building not associated with phase 1 temporary facilities • Grading and Underground Utilities: minimal export with a balanced earthwork quantity, installing major septic system components and points of connection for major utilities • Foundation and Site Wall Structures: partial pier foundation, conventional foundation and CMU wall structures • Framing Systems, Structural Steel Elements: wood frame main building with minimal structural steel, pre-engineered building for reserve apparatus building • Roofing and Siding: standing seam metal roofing for both buildings, hardy board and CMU siding elements and standing seam insulated wall panels at reserve building • Utility Rough in/Site Work: plumbing, mechanical and electrical rough-in throughout, all site paving and hardscape components • Building Finishes & Landscape: all interior wall finishes and utility finishes, appliances and floor finishes and all outdoor landscape and finishes • Punch List and FFE: site walk/punch list items, commissioning, training and installation of all furnishings
Equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average main daily equipment on site will be ½ ton trucks, 1 ton trucks, skip loader, forklifts, and water trucks for dust control. Site delivery trucks that will be accompanied by flagmen. • Heavy daily equipment on site will be semi-dump trucks for grading and excavation needs, concrete trucks on concrete placement days, cranes and semi-truck flat beds on framing and heavy material delivery days.
Personnel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average daily workers on site will range from 15-20. • Heavy work force days on site will range from 20-35.
Phase 2	
Construction Activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temporary Structures: removal of Phase 1 site fencing and temporary building facilities • Temporary Access Road: relocate temporary visitor access to site off Linwood Way across from the vehicle wash, establish temporary pedestrian signage navigating them to the office. • Existing Structures: demolishing the remaining existing facilities, • Parking and Access: constructing the staff and visitor parking areas, repaving a portion of the AC roadway • Minimal landscape improvements

Equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mid-size Excavator/dozer for demolition of the buildings and hardscape • Backhoe for CMU wall footings excavation and backfill and continuation of any wet or dry utilities • Skip loader for site hardscape sub grade • Several 10-wheel end dumps for demo and new material hauling-Small asphalt paving apparatus • Several 1-ton work trucks to supplement individual subcontractors tools and equipment needs • 2-ton water truck needed intermittently for dust and moisture control
Personnel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average daily workers on site will range from 5-10. • Heavy work force days on site will range from 10-15.

2.5.2 Construction Equipment and Staging

Construction activity and equipment requirements are shown in Table 2. Typical on-site equipment would include trucks, skip loader, forklifts, and water truck. Additional equipment would be brought in when needed such as concrete trucks, semi-truck flat beds, cranes, excavator, and backhoe. Work force on the project site would range from 15 to 35 during Phase 1 and 5-15 during Phase 2. The project could result in the import of 2,600 cubic yards of fill soil. Assuming 20 cubic yards per truck, importing 2,600 cubic yards of soil would generate 130 haul truck trips. An additional 20 trucks for deliveries are estimated to occur to and from the site for equipment mobilization and material deliveries.

2.6 BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES INCORPORATED INTO PROJECT

The County incorporates Best Management Practices (BMPs) into the planning, design, construction, operation and maintenance of its projects to minimize the potential adverse effects of the project on the surrounding community and the environment. The BMPs identified in Table 3 would be included in all Skylonda Fire Station construction documents, and are considered part of the project and not mitigation measures.

Table 3. Best Management Practices Incorporated into the Skylonda Fire Station Replacement Project	
Air Quality	<p>The County and/or its contractor shall implement the following BAAQMD Basic Construction Mitigation Measures during project construction:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) All exposed surfaces (e.g., parking areas, staging areas, soil piles, graded areas, and unpaved access roads) shall be watered two times per day. 2) All haul trucks transporting soil, sand, or other loose material off-site shall be covered. 3) All visible mud or dirt track-out onto adjacent public roads shall be removed using wet power vacuum street sweepers at least once per day. The use of dry power sweeping is prohibited. 4) All vehicle speeds on unpaved roads shall be limited to 15 mph. 5) All roadways, driveways, and sidewalks to be paved shall be completed as soon as possible. Building pads shall be laid as soon as possible after grading unless seeding or soil binders are used. 6) Idling times shall be minimized either by shutting equipment off when not in use or reducing the maximum idling time to 5 minutes (as required by the California airborne toxics control measure Title 13, Section 2485 of California Code of Regulations [CCR]). Clear signage shall be provided for construction workers at all access points. 7) All construction equipment shall be maintained and properly tuned in accordance with manufacturer’s specification. All equipment shall be checked by a certified visible emissions evaluator.

Table 3. Best Management Practices Incorporated into the Skylonda Fire Station Replacement Project	
	<p>8) Post a publicly visible sign with the telephone number and person to contact at the County Department of Public Works regarding dust complaints. The Department of Public Works shall respond and take corrective action within 48 hours. The publicly visible sign shall also include the contact phone number for the Bay Area Air Quality Management District to ensure compliance with applicable regulations.</p>
Cultural Resources	<p>The County and/or its contractor shall implement the following Best Management Practices during project construction to avoid potential impacts on unanticipated and previously unknown cultural resources:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) In the event that any archaeological or paleontological resources are encountered at any time during construction, it will be the responsibility of the construction/project manager to stop work within 50 feet of any discovery and contact a qualified archaeologist. Work in the area shall be suspended until the archaeologist prepares a plan for the evaluation of the resource and the plan is submitted to the County for approval. 2) Pursuant to Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code and Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code of the State of California, in the event of the discovery of human remains during construction, the construction manager shall stop work and notify the San Mateo County Coroner. If the Coroner determines that the remains are not subject to his/her authority, he/she shall notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) who shall attempt to identify descendants of the deceased.
Storm Water and Drainage Control	<p>The County and/or its contractor shall prepare and implement a storm water and drainage control plan in compliance with the San Mateo Countywide Water Pollution Prevention Program, Provision C.3 of the County's Municipal Regional Stormwater NPDES Permit. The plan shall specify best management practices for the control and prevention of storm water pollution. The plan shall address both construction-phase and post-construction pollutant impacts from development.</p> <p>Construction-phase measures shall include: erosion control measures such as installing fiber rolls, silt fences, gravel bags, or other erosion control devices around and/or downslope of work areas and around storm drains prior to earthwork and before the onset of any anticipated storm events; monitoring and maintaining all erosion and sediment control devices; designating a location away from storm drains when refueling or maintaining equipment; scheduling grading and excavation during dry weather; and removing vegetation only when absolutely necessary.</p> <p>Post-construction drainage controls shall be specified to capture and treat storm water onsite.</p>
Noise	<p>The construction contractor shall implement measures to reduce the noise levels generated by construction equipment operating at the project site during project grading and construction phases. The construction contractor shall include in construction contracts the following requirements or measures shown in the sole discretion of the Community Development Director to be equally effective:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Hours of construction activity shall be limited to Monday to Friday, from 7:00 AM to 6:00 PM, and Saturdays 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM in accordance with the County of San Mateo Ordinance Code. 2) All construction equipment shall be equipped with improved noise muffling, and maintain the manufacturers' recommended noise abatement measures, such as mufflers, engine covers, and engine isolators in good working condition.

Table 3. Best Management Practices Incorporated into the Skylonda Fire Station Replacement Project

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3) Stationary construction equipment that generates noise levels in excess of 65 dBA Leq shall be located as far away from existing residential areas as possible. 4) Heavy-duty vehicle storage and start-up areas shall be located as far away from occupied residences where feasible. 5) All equipment shall be turned off if not in use for more than five minutes. 6) Drilled piles or the use of sonic or vibratory pile drivers shall be used instead of impact pile drivers. 7) Prior to the commencement of grading or construction at the project site, an information sign shall be posted at the entrance to each construction site that identifies the permitted construction hours and provides a telephone number to call and receive information about the construction project or to report complaints regarding excessive noise levels. The County shall rectify all received complaints within 24 hours of their receipt.
--	---

2.7 REQUIRED APPROVALS

2.7.1 San Mateo County

The following approvals are required by the County of San Mateo:

- 1) Mitigated Negative Declaration, pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Approval by County Planning Commission.
- 2) Grading Permit to perform earthwork operations in a State Highway Scenic Corridor. Includes site improvements of tree removal and septic system. Approval by County Planning Commission.
- 3) Individual Onsite Wastewater Treatment and Disposal System Permit for the installation of a new septic tank along with new drain lines. Approval by County Environmental Health Division. Also approval by the County Planning Commission as part of site improvements under the Grading Permit.
- 4) Aboveground Fuel Storage Tank Permits for the new diesel fuel storage tanks supporting the emergency generator. Approval by the County Environmental Health Division. Also approval by the County Planning Commission as part of site improvements under the Grading Permit.

2.7.2 Responsible Agencies

The following agencies have approval authority over the Skylonda Fire Station Replacement Project and are considered responsible agencies under CEQA.

Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD): Installation of a new diesel generator requires a Permit to Operate.

California Department of Transportation (Caltrans): Construction of the new fire station driveway connection to Skyline Boulevard (State Route 35) requires an Encroachment Permit.

California Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB): Site disturbance of greater than one requires approval of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) per the State's Construction General Permit.

Chapter 3. Environmental Checklist and Responses

1. **Project Title:** Skylonda Fire Station No. 58 Replacement Project
2. **Lead Agency Name and Address:** San Mateo County
Department of Public Works
555 County Center, Fifth Floor
Redwood City, CA 94063
3. **Contact Person and Phone Number:** Theresa Yee, Capital Projects Manager
(650) 363-4100
4. **Project Location:** 17290 Skyline Boulevard, Woodside, CA 94062
5. **Assessor’s Parcel No.:** 075-094-010 and 075-101-010
6. **Project Sponsor’s Name and Address:** San Mateo County
Department of Public Works
555 County Center, Fifth Floor
Redwood City, CA 94063
7. **General Plan Designation:** Low Density Residential Rural
8. **Zoning:** Residential (R-1)/Combining District (S-10)
9. **Description of the Project:** Project involves construction of a barracks/office building, demolition of existing barracks and office buildings, construction of new station access to Skyline Boulevard, and improvements to the existing septic drain lines. See Chapter 2 for full project description.
10. **Surrounding Land Uses and Setting:** The project site is located at the urban rural interface in unincorporated Woodside. The area is primarily residential with some commercial. The project site fronts Skyline Boulevard which is a designated state scenic highway.
11. **Other Public Agencies Whose Approval is Required:** Caltrans Encroachment Permit is required for construction of the new station access from Skyline Boulevard (State Route 35).

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.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Aesthetics	<input type="checkbox"/>	Greenhouse Gas Emissions	<input type="checkbox"/>	Population/Housing
<input type="checkbox"/>	Agricultural and Forestry Resources	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Hazards and Hazardous Materials	<input type="checkbox"/>	Public Services
<input type="checkbox"/>	Air Quality	<input type="checkbox"/>	Hydrology/Water Quality	<input type="checkbox"/>	Recreation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Biological Resources	<input type="checkbox"/>	Land Use/Planning	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Transportation/Traffic
<input type="checkbox"/>	Cultural Resources	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mineral Resources	<input type="checkbox"/>	Utilities/Service Systems
<input type="checkbox"/>	Geology/Soils	<input type="checkbox"/>	Noise	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Mandatory Findings of Significance

DETERMINATION: (To be completed by the Lead Agency)

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 would be prepared.
- I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there would 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 would 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 impacts or potentially significant unless mitigated@ impact on the environment, but at least one effect 1) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and 2) has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis as described on attached sheets. An ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.
- I find that although the 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.

 Signature December 22, 2015

 Date

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 off-site as well as on-site, cumulative as well as project-level, indirect as well as direct, and construction as well as operational impacts.
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.

- 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 measures, and briefly explain how they reduce the effect to a less than significant level (mitigation measures from “Earlier Analyses,” as described in 5. below, 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 were 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 Measures Incorporated,” describe the mitigation measures which 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.

This page left intentionally blank.

3.1 AESTHETICS

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
<i>Would the project:</i>				
a) Have a significant adverse effect on a scenic vista, views from existing residential areas, public lands, water bodies, or roads?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Significantly damage or destroy scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Significantly degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings, including significant change in topography or ground surface relief features, and/or development on a ridgeline?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Create a new source of significant light or glare that would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area/	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Be adjacent to a designated Scenic Highway or within a State or County Scenic Corridor?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f) If within a Design Review District, conflict with applicable General Plan or Zoning Ordinance provisions?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g) Visually intrude into an area having natural scenic qualities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

3.1.1 Environmental Setting

Visual Character of Site Vicinity

The Skylonda Fire Station No. 58 is located at 17290 Skyline Boulevard (State Route 35), just north of the Skyline Boulevard and La Honda Road (State Route 84) intersection. Surrounding land uses consist of rural residential properties, a small water reservoir located below the project site, and a small commercial development at the Skyline Boulevard and La Honda Road intersection. Alice’s Restaurant, located on the southwest corner of the intersection is a popular destination restaurant for local residents and visitors. A small gas station, deli and several other small businesses are located on the northeast corner of this intersection.

The community of Skylonda is in a heavily wooded area just off Skyline Boulevard and is developed with residential structures not readily visible from Skyline Boulevard. Architecturally diverse, these structures are generally one-story, small, cottage-type dwellings randomly situated on sloped terrain amidst dense vegetation. Building exteriors are generally of materials and colors which blend well with the landscape, such as natural wood or shingled walls, along with pitched roofs and earth tones. Vehicular access routes are narrow, winding, dirt roads. There are no sidewalks, curbs or gutters and heavy foliage provides some camouflage for utility wiring located overhead.

Visual Character of Site

The project site is approximately 2.29 acres and has been used as a fire station since the original wooden structures were built in the 1930’s. The site slopes steeply down from Skyline

Bldv., south towards Blakewood Way and the Skylonda Mutual Water Company reservoir. Much of the site has been disturbed with past grading to create level roadways and building areas. Site development features are located in the portion of the site closest to Skyline Blvd. The lower portions of the site appear to be a natural slope with annual grasses and trees.

Figure 4 shows photographs of the site and immediate vicinity. The photos clearly show how past grading of the site has created a terraced layout with a natural slope running down a short distance from Skyline Blvd. to a retaining wall that starts at the right-of-way by Alice's Restaurant and travels parallel to Skyline Blvd. to the office building. The height of the wall varies from just a few feet by Alice's Restaurant to well over six feet high by the office building (Figure 4, Photographs 2-4).

The existing facilities include the original office and barracks structures which were constructed in 1939, and an apparatus building which is assumed to have been constructed around 1950. The office and barracks are wood-framed buildings, tucked up close to the graded slope and retaining wall. These relatively small red and white buildings are unobtrusive from Skyline Boulevard because of the elevation difference, the small footprint the buildings occupy, and intervening vegetation. These buildings do not intrude visually into the State Scenic Highway scenic corridor (Figure 4, Photographs 13-16). The apparatus building is a pre-engineered metal building painted a tan color. It is clearly visible within the scenic corridor of Skyline Boulevard (Figure 4, Photographs 4, 13-14).

Pavement on the site consists of the two driveway entrances, and a road running past the existing office and barracks buildings and a large paved area in front of the apparatus building. Power and telephone lines run along the portion of the property fronting Skyline Boulevard. There is a 250-gallon propane tank south of the apparatus building and a 500-gallon propane tank between the office and barracks buildings.

Vegetation on site consists mostly of trees and shrubs growing in a natural manner (not formally landscaped). The vegetation is generally consistent with vegetation types found throughout the Coast Range Mountains and is comparable with vegetation growing in the immediate Skylonda area. Vegetation consists of mature redwood, cedar, fir, pine, and oak trees growing throughout the property. Figure 4 shows the wooded nature of the site and the surrounding vicinity. Because the canopy of the mature trees is above eye level, the vegetation on site does not provide dense screening of the site from Skyline Boulevard.

Scenic Roads

Skylonda Fire Station No. 58 is located in the scenic Coast Range Mountain area of San Mateo County. The Coast Range Mountains area is known for densely forested hillsides and valleys, sweeping views west to the coastline, and low density rural development. Skyline Boulevard is a designated State Scenic Highway and County Scenic Corridor between State Route 92 to the north and the Santa Clara County line to the south. The San Mateo County General Plan Scenic Corridors Map shows the designated Scenic Corridor extending on either side of the highway (page 4.12 of the General Plan). Skyline Boulevard is a popular destination for motorists, motorcyclists and bicyclists seeking a scenic experience and the opportunity to stop at popular rest stops, vista points and food and beverage establishments. On weekends, traffic volumes on Skyline Boulevard and Woodside/La Honda Road swell dramatically with people seeking a rural setting and a scenic experience.

La Honda Road (State Route 84) between Woodside Road in Woodside and Cabrillo Highway (State Route 1) at San Gregorio is a County Scenic Roadway. The road climbs the eastern flank of the Santa Cruz Mountains from Woodside, La Honda Road provides a major access route to Skyline Boulevard and the Pacific Ocean. It is a winding mountain road until it turns westward past the community of La Honda, where it passes alongside Sam McDonald County Park and enters the broad San Gregorio Valley on its way to the ocean. Interesting views of open and wooded areas can be seen from the roadway.

The San Mateo County General Plan defines “public view” as the range of vision from a public road or other public facility. The project site is part of the public view from Skyline Boulevard. The site is below the elevation of Skyline Boulevard and is not part of a ridgeline. Site features do not intrude on the view of the skyline.

Sensitive Receptors

The project site is located in the scenic corridor of Skyline Boulevard, a designated State Scenic Highway and County Scenic Corridor. Motorists traveling along Skyline Boulevard adjacent to the project site view the existing buildings below the elevation of Skyline Boulevard and under the tree canopy. The existing site buildings are only visible to motorists when they are close to or immediately adjacent to the property; when viewed from a distance, existing site features are not visible.

Other sensitive visual receptors to development within the project site are the adjacent residences on Linwood and Blakewood Ways. These residences are north and northwest of the project site and mostly do not have open views into the site because of fences and vegetation. While most of these homes appear to have limited views of the project site, they would be sensitive to the visual changes that would occur under the proposed project.

The site is not visible from public lands, particularly park lands, or water bodies. The Skylonda Mutual Water Company reservoir located west and below the project site is not used for public recreation and there are no receptors on or around the reservoir.

3.1.2 Regulatory Setting

San Mateo County General Plan

The San Mateo County General Plan, adopted by the County Board of Supervisors in 1986, contains policies that manage and protect sensitive visual resources and regulate development. Table 4 lists policies of the San Mateo County General Plan Visual Resources Element pertaining to visual quality.

Table 4. San Mateo County General Plan Visual Policies
GOALS AND OBJECTIVES
<p><u>4.1 Protection of Visual Quality</u></p> <p>a. Protect and enhance the natural visual quality of San Mateo County.</p> <p>b. Encourage positive visual quality for all development and minimize adverse visual impacts</p> <p><u>4.3 Protection of Vegetation.</u> Minimize the removal of visually significant trees and vegetation to accommodate structural development.</p> <p><u>4.4 Appearance of Rural and Urban Development.</u> Promote aesthetically pleasing development in rural and urban areas.</p> <p><u>4.15 Appearance of New Development.</u></p> <p>a. Regulate development to promote and enhance good design, site relationships and other aesthetic considerations</p> <p><u>4.21 Utility Structures.</u> Minimize the adverse visual quality of utility structures, including roads, roadway and building signs, overhead wires, utility poles, T.V. antennae, distributed energy resources, solar water heaters, and satellite dishes.</p> <p><u>4.22 Scenic Corridors.</u> Protect and enhance the visual quality of scenic corridors by managing the location and appearance of structural development.</p> <p><u>4.25 Location of Structures</u></p> <p>a. Locate, site and design all structures and paved areas to carefully conform with the natural vegetation, landforms and topography of the site so that their presence is compatible with the pre-existing character of the site.</p>

- b. Locate and design future structures to minimize the impacts of noise, light, glare and odors on adjacent properties and roads.
- c. Locate structures adjacent to or in forested areas rather than in open grasslands, wherever possible and make compatible with timber harvesting activities and use of solar energy.

4.26 Earthwork Operations

- a. Keep grading or earth-moving operations to a minimum.
- b. Where grading is necessary, make graded areas blend with adjacent landforms through the use of contour grading rather than harsh cutting or terracing of the site.

4.28 Ridgelines and Skyline

- a. Discourage structures on open ridgelines and skylines, when seen as part of a public view in order to preserve visual integrity.
- b. Allow structures on open ridgelines and skylines as part of a public view when no alternative building site exists.
- c. Require structures on ridgelines in forested areas, which are part of a public view to: (1) blend with the existing silhouette; (2) not break or cause gaps within the ridgeline silhouette by removing tree masses; and (3) relate to the ridgeline form.
- d. Define public view as a range of vision from a public road or other public facility.

4.29 Trees and Vegetation

- a. Preserve trees and natural vegetation except where removal is required for approved development or safety.
- b. Replace vegetation and trees removed during construction wherever possible. Use native plant materials or vegetation compatible with the surrounding vegetation, climate, soil, ecological characteristics of the region and acceptable to the California Department of Forestry.
- c. Provide special protection to large and native trees.

4.30 Landscaping and Screening

- a. Provide a smooth transition between development and adjacent forested or open space areas through the use of landscaping.
- b. Limit landscaping in open grasslands to areas immediately surrounding structures.
- c. Where it is appropriate to screen uses from view, use natural vegetation rather than solid fencing.

SCENIC ROADS AND CORRIDORS

4.44 Road Design and Construction

- a. Require the design and construction of new roads and road improvements to be sensitive to the visual qualities and character of the scenic corridor. This includes width, alignment, grade, slope, grading, and drainage facilities.

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN STANDARDS FOR RURAL SCENIC CORRIDORS

4.48 Topography and Vegetation. Design structures which conform to the natural topography and blend rather than conflict with the natural vegetation.

4.49 Scale. Design structures which are compatible in size and scale with their building site and surrounding environment, including adjacent man-made or natural features.

4.50 Lot Coverage. Limit lot coverage for parcels five acres or less in size in rural areas.

4.51 Stack, Vents and Antennae. Group stacks, vents, antennae, satellite dishes and other equipment together, to the extent feasible, and place them in the least viewable location. Where appropriate, screen antennae and satellite dishes from view.

4.52 Colors and Materials. Depending on the design problems of the site, use colors and materials which: (1) blend with or complement the surrounding natural environment, (2) do not dominate or overpower the site, (3) are compatible with the size, scale, and architectural style of the structure, and (4) with the exception of greenhouses, are not highly reflective.

4.53 Height

a. Limit the height of structures or appurtenances in forested areas so as not to exceed the height of the forest canopy.

4.54 Accessory Structures. Design accessory structures to be:

- a. Architecturally compatible with main structures; and
- b. Where feasible, located in the immediate vicinity of main structures.

SITE PLANNING FOR RURAL SCENIC CORRIDORS

4.56 Building Setbacks

- a. Prevent the obstruction of important views by setting buildings in rural scenic corridors back from the road right-of-way, unless topographic features or the size of the site makes it infeasible or unnecessary.
- b. Consider a variety of setbacks; however, establish minimum distance.

4.58 Tree and Vegetation Removal

- a. Allow the removal of trees and natural vegetation when done in accordance with existing regulations.
- b. Prohibit the removal of more than 50% of the tree coverage except as allowed by permit.

4.59 Views. To the extent practicable, locate development in scenic corridors so it does not obstruct views from scenic roads or disrupt the visual harmony of the natural landscape.

4.60 Outdoor Lighting. Minimize exterior lighting in scenic corridors and, where used, employ warm colors rather than cool tones and shield the scenic corridor from glare.

4.61 Roads and Driveways

- a. Design and construct new roads, road improvements and driveways to be sensitive to the visual qualities and character of the scenic corridor, including such factors as width, alignment, grade, slope, grading and drainage facilities.
- b. Limit number of access roads connecting to a scenic road to the greatest extent possible.
- c. Share driveways where possible to reduce the number of entries onto scenic roads.

4.62 Parking and Paved Areas. Integrate paved areas with their site, encourage the use of alternative paving technologies that minimize hardscape, and landscape and/or screen them to reduce visual impact from the scenic corridor.

4.63 Storage Areas. Screen areas used for the storage of equipment, supplies or debris by fencing, landscaping or other means so they are not visible from scenic roadways, trails, parks, and neighborhoods.

4.64 Utilities in State Scenic Corridors

- a. Install new distribution lines underground.
- b. Install existing overhead distribution lines underground where they are required to be relocated in conjunction with street improvements, new utility construction, etc.
- c. Consider exceptions where it is not physically practical due to topographic features; however, utilities should not be substantially visible from any public road or developed public trail.

General Plan – Skyline Area Plan

In 1985 San Mateo County adopted a plan to address and resolve the local issues and unique physical and land use situations found in the Skyline Boulevard area. The Skyline Area Plan serves to guide decisions about the physical development of the community and allows for specific, local application of the more broad based policies contained in the County General Plan.

The Skyline Area Plan specifies the following land use policy relevant to the aesthetic quality of the project area.

Land Use Policies:

Open Space Character: Preserve the open space character of the Skyline-Santa Cruz Mountain area by:

- A) Preserving and protecting the visual, timber and watershed resources which give the area its unique resources.

San Mateo County Design Review Standards for Architectural and Site Control, Skyline Scenic Corridor

Projects located in a scenic corridor of a designated State Scenic Highway are subject to an architectural review process requiring County planning staff review of proposed project plans and approval by the Planning Commission. The County has published Standards for Architectural and Site Control specific to the Skyline Design Review District. These standards, implemented as policy direction, are designed to protect the rural character of the Skyline area by controlling the design and appearance of structures and equipment located within the scenic corridor.

The purpose of architectural and site review is to promote the preservation of the visual character of the Skyline Scenic Corridor in accordance with the requirements of the State Scenic Highways System. The County action to protect the aesthetic appearance of the scenic corridor, the band of land generally adjacent to the highway right-of-way, may include, but not be limited to (1) regulation of land use and intensity (density) of development; (2) detailed land and site planning; (3) control of outdoor advertising; (4) careful attention to and control of earth moving and landscaping; and (4) the design and appearance of structures and equipment.

Preventing the erection of structures, additions or alterations which do not properly relate to their-sites or to the rural character of the Skyline area is a prime consideration in these guidelines. It is not the purpose of architectural and site review to stifle individual initiative in the design of any particular building; rather, it is the intent to achieve the overall objective of preserving the natural character of Skyline Boulevard, a State Scenic Highway, and the Skyline area.

The Skylonda Fire Station is located within a state highway scenic corridor. The fire station is a County facility and the project is a continuation of an existing use. County planning staff has determined that the project is exempt from County zoning requirements and therefore exempt from an Architectural Review Permit which is implemented through the county zoning code. Exemption from an Architectural Review Permit exempts the project from the Skyline Architectural Standards & Site Control requirements, since enforcement of the Standards are through the issuance of an Architectural Review Permit. The Skylonda Fire Station Replacement Project must still comply with County General Plan policies governing protection of visual quality and scenic corridors as shown in Table 4.

Town of Woodside Skylonda Area Center Plan

The Skylonda Center Area Plan governs the commercial area in the Town of Woodside immediately adjacent to the Skylonda Fire Station. The Town has prepared the Skylonda Center Area Plan to address the unique planning needs of the Skylonda area. The Skylonda Center Area Plan covers the intersection of Woodside/La Honda Road (State Route 84) and Skyline Boulevard (State Route 35) and the commercial areas surrounding that intersection including Alice's Restaurant and the collection of small businesses.

The Skylonda Center Area Plan is intended to amplify, augment and further the policies and proposals set forth in the General Plan. The Plan is to be used as a guide to expansion and replacement of existing structures and facilities and the establishment of new structures and facilities. It provides a framework for gradual changes in the area which will take place over a period of time. It is desired that the Skylonda Center maintain the existing physical scale and

visual informality and that all commercial activities be physically quiet, and have low visual impact.

The Skylonda Center Area Plan contains policies and guidelines that relate to the aesthetic character of the area including policies addressing architectural character of buildings, the scale of new development, building materials, landscaping, and the placement of signs and lighting. While the Town policies do not apply to the project, the Town is interested in protecting and preserving the visual character of the broader Skylonda area and the intent of the Plan's policies are similar to those in San Mateo County's Standards for Architectural and Site Control.

3.1.3 Discussion

Would the proposed project:

- a) **Have a significant adverse effect on a scenic vista, views from existing residential areas, public lands, water bodies, or roads?**

Less Than Significant Impact. The Skylonda Fire Station site is located within the scenic corridor of a state highway (Skyline Boulevard). Views into the site from the scenic highway are limited due to vegetation and the lower site elevations (see Figure 4, Photographs 13-16) and Site Section in Appendix A, Sheet A3.6). Because the fire station property is located 15 feet below the elevation of Skyline Boulevard it occupies a small part of the public view from the roadway. The two residences on Linwood Way adjacent to the project property have direct views of the existing apparatus building and associated pavement (Figure 4, Photographs 18 and 19). Blakewood Way residences do not have existing views of the fire station buildings. The apparatus building is partially visible on Blakewood Way near its intersection with Linwood Way.

The proposed firehouse structure would be designed as a two-story building constructed at grade level across from the existing apparatus building. The building pad would be situated at the top of the existing slope which descends to Blakewood Way (see Grading Plan in Appendix A, Sheet C-4). The proposed building height of 33 feet would comply with the County R-1/S-10 zoning district which permits a maximum building height of 36 feet. A second building for reserve apparatus would be constructed in the current location of the existing apparatus building. The architectural design of both building structures is shown in Exterior Renderings (Appendix A, Sheet A3.4). The new apparatus structure would be roughly half the size of the current apparatus building and approximately the same height of 18 feet with a maximum roof height of 23 feet. Both the firehouse and apparatus buildings would be constructed at grade level, thus requiring minimal grading.

The firehouse building has been designed with multiple rooflines and both vertical and horizontal exterior material detail to provide architectural detail and break up the building mass appearance as shown in Exterior Elevations (Appendix A, Sheets A3.1, A3.2, and A3.3). The selection of building materials would be natural, rustic, and harmonious with the wooded surroundings to minimize visual impacts. The colors of the building materials would be subdued, natural earth tones as shown in the Building Rendering (Appendix A, Sheet A3.4). Proposed building materials are not bright, reflective, or contrasting to the natural setting and do not result in a high visibility of the site development features. The final building designs have been reviewed by County Planning Staff and determined to be fully consistent with General Plan policies protecting visual quality. Both the siting of the proposed firehouse and reserve apparatus buildings on the property, the architectural design, and the selection of materials and colors result in a minimal impact of building construction upon views from the Skyline Boulevard scenic corridor. The new building would be visible but not a prominent feature in the scenic corridor of Skyline Boulevard.

Construction of the new access driveway with Skyline Boulevard would require substantial grading and fill placement to obtain the correct grade for emergency vehicles. This new driveway connection would create a brief visual disruption along an otherwise tree-lined linear travel corridor. The driveway would not be visible from long distances; the affected area of the

scenic corridor would be limited to the immediate vicinity of the driveway. The proposed planting of 36-inch box trees near the driveway as shown in the Planting Plan (Appendix A, Sheet L1.0) would soften the view and mitigate the effect to a less-than-significant level.

Driveway and parking area construction would remove ten mature trees, five of which are considered significant trees under the San Mateo County Significant Tree Ordinance (Biological Resources, Section 3.4). Removal of this many trees could likely alter the wooded nature of the site and noticeably reduce the existing tree canopy. Proposed tree replacement and protection of remaining trees would avoid a permanent loss in tree canopy and provide screening of the new building and pavement areas. This would reduce the visibility of site development and the overall change in visual character to a less-than-significant level.

Residential views on Linwood Way are more directly impacted by the new building construction than the Skyline Boulevard corridor due to the direct open views into the project site (Figure 4, Photographs 18 and 19). The view would change from an apparatus building and expansive pavement to a smaller apparatus building and a two-story firehouse. A cross-section of the site from the Linwood Way view is shown in Site Section (Appendix A, Sheet A3.6). Landscaping proposed along Linwood Way (see Planting Plan in Appendix A, Sheet L1.0) would improve site screening and soften views. The new firehouse and apparatus buildings would remain visible but would be architecturally attractive with colors that blend with the surrounding setting. As a result, the overall aesthetic impact of the view change along Linwood Way is considered less than significant.

b) Significantly damage or destroy scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?

Less Than Significant Impact. As described above under Response a), the project site is located in the scenic corridor of Skyline Boulevard, a designated State Scenic Highway and County Scenic Corridor. Due to intervening vegetation, the existing site buildings are only visible to Skyline Boulevard motorists when they are close to or immediately adjacent to the site. The site landform is obscured by trees and not visible from distant views along the scenic corridor. The project would result in the loss of ten mature trees which contribute to the wooded appearance of the site and are considered a scenic resource within the State Scenic Highway view corridor. The loss of trees is described in Response a) and replacement trees are prescribed in the Planting Plan (Appendix A, Sheet L1.0). With tree replacement, the loss of the scenic resource is mitigated and the resulting impact is less than significant.

c) Significantly degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings, including significant change in topography or ground surface relief features, and/or development on a ridgeline?

Less Than Significant Impact. The proposed project would modify the visual character of the site by constructing a two-story firehouse building, apparatus building, driveway access to Skyline Boulevard, and retaining walls. Proposed site development would also remove ten mature trees and expand views into the property and increase development visibility from Skyline Boulevard. Impacts to views are discussed in Response a) above.

The project has been designed to minimize impact on visual character through avoidance of natural slopes and site design, architectural design, selected building material and colors, and replacement tree planting and landscaping. The visual character of the site is wooded rustic. This character is reflected in the architectural design of the building and the exterior building materials and colors (Exterior Rendering in Appendix A, Sheet A3.4). Trees removed for project construction would be replaced by tree plantings in locations designed to increase screening of site development from Skyline Boulevard views and Blakewood Way as shown in the Planting Plan (Appendix A, Sheet L1.0). The project would not significantly change site topography, ground relief features or propose development on a ridgeline.

d) Create a new source of significant light or glare that would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?

Less Than Significant Impact. The project site contains existing night lighting associated with current use of the site. The existing exterior lighting system consists of incandescent floodlights and lights mounted to the building facade. There are some incandescent pole lights and high pressure sodium street pole luminaires serving pedestrian walkways. Some night lighting is on all night for security reasons and is controlled by a light sensor. Floodlights are used to light the area in front of the apparatus building if activities need to occur in that area after dark.

As part of the new construction, pole-mounted LEDs would be installed to illuminate vehicular driveways and pedestrian walkways. Building-mounted LEDs would be provided at entry areas. All exterior lighting will be controlled via photocell and a lighting control panel. The proposed project would not change the need for or pattern of night lighting. The change in the firehouse building location on the project site would move building lighting from the current structures screened from Skyline Boulevard views by trees and slope, out into the open area of the property. The new firehouse building would be larger and taller than existing buildings and would create more light from windows and around the exterior of the building than under existing conditions. Building windows are oriented toward Blakewood Way and away from Skyline Boulevard (see Exterior Elevations in Appendix A, Sheets A3.1 and A3.2). Interior illumination from the firehouse building is unlikely to impact Skyline Boulevard or adjacent properties.

Exterior night lighting would be designed to be energy efficient and would be required to have features that constrain the light within the site as much as possible. The lighting system would be consistent with San Mateo County lighting standards, which incorporate requirements to reduce the impacts of light pollution, light trespass, and glare to the surrounding area. The standards regulate lighting characteristics, such as maximum power and brightness, shielding, and sensor controls to turn lighting on and off. Any overhead lighting (wall mounted) would be full cutoff lights which direct light downward and adhere to glare requirements limiting the intensity of the light. The security lighting would only be installed around the developed portions of the site. The lower, undeveloped areas of the site would not need security lighting.

General Plan Visual Policy 4.60 Outdoor Lighting, states that exterior lighting in scenic corridors should be minimized and, where used, it should employ warm colors rather than cool tones and shield the scenic corridor from glare. The proposed lighting plan would be reviewed by County planning staff prior to being permitted to ensure that the project does not create new light and glare impacts in the scenic corridor or to adjacent residences. With conformance to this General Plan policy, the impact of exterior lighting would be less than significant.

e) Be adjacent to a designated Scenic Highway or within a State or County Scenic Corridor?

Less Than Significant Impact. See response b) above.

f). If within a Design Review District, conflict with applicable General Plan or Zoning Ordinance provisions?

No Impact. The project site is not located in a Design Review District. However, because the site is located within a scenic corridor of a designated State Scenic Highway, the project would be reviewed for compliance with the Architectural Design Standards and Site Planning for Rural Scenic Corridors policies of the General Plan.

g) Visually intrude into an area having natural scenic qualities?

Less Than Significant Impact. As described in Environmental Setting, the project site is located within a highly valued scenic area of San Mateo County and is located in the scenic corridor of a designated State Scenic Highway (Skyline Boulevard). The site is located in an area valued for its natural scenic qualities. The potential visual impacts the project may create

are described under Response a) above. The project has been designed to minimize visual intrusion along Skyline Boulevard and adjacent properties through minimized site grading and slope avoidance, setback distances, architectural relief, tree preservation, and replacement landscaping. These measures reduce the project's visual intrusion into the natural scenic qualities to a less-than-significant level.

Sources:

County of San Mateo. 1986. General Plan. Department of Planning and Building, San Mateo County, California.

County of San Mateo. 2012. Zoning Regulations. Planning and Building Department. December 2012.

County of San Mateo. 2014. Zoning Maps. Planning and Building Department. Public Site. (<http://maps.smcgov.org/planning/>).

County of San Mateo. 1988. Standards for Architectural and Site Controls (Skyline). Planning and Building Department.

Jeff Katz Architecture and T.B. Penick & Sons. 2015. Skylonda Fire Station No. 58 Replacement Project. Project Drawings Planning Submittal. December 4, 2015.

MWA Architects. San Mateo County Fire Station #58 Draft Facility Needs Assessment. January 10, 2014.

Town of Woodside. 2012. General Plan 2012. <http://www.woodsidetown.org/planning/general-plan-2012-american-planning-association-northern-california-chapter-2014-comprehens>

3.2 AGRICULTURAL AND FOREST RESOURCES

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
<i>Would the project*:</i>				
a) For lands outside the Coastal Zone, 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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, an existing Open Space Easement, or a Williamson Act contract?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland to non-agricultural use or conversion of forestland to non-forest use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) For lands within the Coastal Zone, convert or divide lands identified as Class I or Class II Agriculture Soils and Class III Soils rated good or very good for artichokes or Brussels sprouts?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Result in damage to soil capability or loss of agricultural land?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forestland (as defined in Public Resources Code Section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code Section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code Section 51104(g))?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
*In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997) prepared by the California Dept. of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. In determining whether impacts to forest resources, including timberland, are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to information compiled by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection regarding the state's inventory of forest land, including the Forest and Range Assessment Project and the Forest Legacy Assessment project; and forest carbon measurement methodology provided in Forest Protocols adopted by the California Air Resources Board.				

3.2.1 Environmental Setting

The project area is located in unincorporated San Mateo County adjacent to the Town of Woodside city limits. The project area is predominately residential with some commercial. The project site is developed as a county fire station and contains three buildings with supporting infrastructure. No farmland, forest, or timberland exists on the project site or immediate project vicinity.

3.2.2 Discussion

Would the proposed project:

- a) **For lands outside the Coastal Zone, 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?**

No Impact. The project property is located outside of the Coastal Zone along Skyline Boulevard. The property is developed with a public facility and contains no farmland resources. The project would not convert farmland to non-agricultural use.

- b) **Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, an existing Open Space Easement, or a Williamson Act contract?**

No Impact. The project property is zoned for residential use (R-1) and is developed with a public facility. The project site is not subject to and would not conflict with agricultural zoning, open space easement, or Williamson Act contract.

- c) **Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland to non-agricultural use or conversion of forestland to non-forest use?**

No Impact. The project would modify structures on an existing developed site. The project site does not contain farmland or forestland and would not result in conversion of these resources to non-agricultural or non-forest use.

- d) **For lands within the Coastal Zone, convert or divide lands identified as Class I or Class II Agriculture Soils and Class III Soils rated good or very good for artichokes or Brussels sprouts?**

No Impact. The project is not located within the Coastal Zone. The project would not affect land designated with soils suited for agricultural use.

- e) **Result in damage to soil capability or loss of agricultural land?**

No Impact. The project would modify an existing development on the property. The project does not modify soil capability or otherwise impair use or productivity of agricultural land.

- f) **Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forestland (as defined in Public Resources Code Section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code Section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code Section 51104(g))?**

No Impact. The project property is zoned for residential use (R-1) and is developed with a public facility. The project site does not contain timberland resources. The property is not subject to and would not conflict with forestland or timberland zoning.

Sources:

County of San Mateo. San Mateo County Public GIS Viewer. <http://maps.smcgov.org/planning/>. Accessed February 6, 2015.

Town of Woodside. 2012. General Plan Land Use Element, Map LU1: General Plan Land Use Designations. http://www.woodsidetown.org/sites/default/files/fileattachments/2_land_use_element_3.pdf. Accessed February 6, 2015.

3.3 AIR QUALITY

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations. <i>Would the project:</i> :				
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations as defined by BAAQMD?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f) Generate pollutants (hydrocarbon, thermal odor, dust or smoke particulates, radiation, etc.) that will violate existing standards of air quality on-site or in the surrounding area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

3.3.1 Environmental and Regulatory Setting

Air quality is a function of pollutant emissions and topographic and meteorological influences. The physical features and atmospheric conditions of a landscape interact to affect the movement and dispersion of pollutants and determine its air quality.

Federal, state, and local governments control air quality through the implementation of laws, ordinances, regulations, and standards. The federal and state governments have established ambient air quality standards for “criteria” pollutants considered harmful to the environment and public health. The proposed project is located in the San Francisco Bay Area Air Basin (SFBAAB), an area of non-attainment for national and state ozone, state particulate matter (PM₁₀), and national and state fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) air quality standards (U.S. EPA 2014).

The Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD or the District) is responsible for maintaining air quality and regulating emissions of criteria and toxic air pollutants within the SFBAAB. The BAAQMD carries out this responsibility by preparing, adopting, and implementing plans, regulations, and rules that are designed to achieve attainment of state and national air quality standards. On September 15, 2010 the BAAQMD adopted the *Bay Area 2010 Clean Air Plan (CAP)*. This plan updates the District’s *2005 Ozone Strategy* and addresses PM, toxic air contaminants (TAC), and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in a single, integrated document containing 55 control strategies that describe specific measures and actions that the District and its partners will implement to improve air quality, protect public health, and protect our climate. The plan measures focus on stationary and area sources, mobile sources, transportation control measures, land use, and energy and climate measures (BAAQMD 2011).

The BAAQMD has established CEQA significance thresholds for emissions resulting from construction- and operations-related activities (BAAQMD 2011). The District considers projects that exceed the District's CEQA threshold to have a significant air quality effect. The BAAQMD's CEQA Air Quality Guidelines also contain screening criteria to provide lead agencies with a conservative indication of whether a proposed project could result in potentially significant air quality impacts. Consistent with the District's guidance, if a project meets all of the screening criteria then the project would result in a less than significant air quality impact and a detailed air quality assessment is not required for the project (see Table 3.1 of *BAAQMD CEQA Air Quality Guidelines*).

Stationary Diesel Engines – Emission Regulations

In 1998, the California Air Resources Board (CARB) identified diesel particulate matter (DPM) as a TAC. To reduce public exposure to DPM, in 2000, the Board approved the *Risk Reduction Plan to Reduce Particulate Matter Emissions from Diesel-Fueled Engines and Vehicles* (Risk Reduction Plan) (CARB 2000). Integral to this plan is the implementation of control measures to reduce diesel PM such as the Airborne Toxic Control measures (ATCM) for stationary diesel-fueled engines. As such, diesel generators must comply with regulations under the CARB's amendments to *Airborne Toxic Control Measure for Stationary Compression Ignition Engines* (CARB 2011) and be permitted by BAAQMD.

In-Use Off-Road Diesel Vehicle Regulation

On July 26, 2007, CARB adopted a regulation to reduce DPM and NOx emissions from in-use (existing) off-road heavy-duty diesel vehicles in California. Such vehicles are used in construction, mining, and industrial operations. This regulation applies to all self-propelled off-road diesel vehicles over 25 horsepower (hp) used in California and most two-engine vehicles (except on-road two-engine sweepers), which are subject to the *Regulation for In-Use Off-Road Diesel Fueled Fleets (Off-Road regulation)*. Additionally, vehicles that are rented or leased (rental or leased fleets) are included in this regulation.

The Off-Road regulation:

- Imposes limits on idling, requires a written idling policy, and requires a disclosure when selling vehicles;
- Requires all vehicles to be reported to CARB (using the Diesel Off-Road Online Report System DOORs) and labeled;
- Restricts the adding of older vehicles into fleets; and,
- Requires fleets to reduce their emissions by retiring, replacing, or repowering older engines, or installing Verified Diesel Emission Control Strategies, VDDECS (i.e., exhaust retrofits).

Existing Emissions Sources at Project Site

The existing site currently uses a 107 horsepower (80 kilowatt) diesel generator capable of producing rated voltage and output at 0.8 power factor, based upon site conditions. The active fire station includes mobile emissions from diesel-powered heavy duty vehicles, as well as operational emissions that power the building facilities. Additionally, a fire engine generates exhaust when entering or exiting the station. Large amounts of this exhaust are captured to protect worker health by diesel particulate filters.

The active fire station includes mobile emissions from diesel-powered heavy duty vehicles (fire engines), as well as operational emissions from powering the building facilities. A fire engine generates exhaust when entering or exiting the station. Large amounts of this exhaust are captured to protect worker health by diesel particulate filters on the vehicles. Fire engines must comply with California Code of Regulations Title 13 §2025 to reduce emissions of DPM, NOx, and other criteria pollutants from in-use diesel-fueled vehicles.

Sensitive Receptors

A sensitive receptor is generally defined as a location where human populations, especially children, seniors, and sick persons, are found where there is reasonable expectation of continuous human exposure to air pollutants. No sensitive receptors such as hospitals or schools are located near the project site.

Single-family residences are present at low density along Skyline Boulevard (Route 35) and the neighboring streets, including Linwood Way and Blakewood Way. The nearest residential receptors are across Linwood Way (to the northwest) and Blakewood Way (to the southwest) with approximately 30 to 40 feet between property boundaries.

3.3.2 Discussion

Would the proposed project:

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

No Impact. The proposed project would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of the BAAQMD's *2010 Clean Air Plan* (BAAQMD 2010, BAAQMD 2014a). The 2010 *CAP* includes particulate matter and ozone precursor pollutant emissions of ROGs and NOx generated from construction and mobile source activities throughout the BAAQMD in its emissions inventories and plans for achieving attainment of air quality standards (BAAQMD 2014c). The proposed project is considerably below any construction thresholds and consists of minor changes to existing operational emissions, which would ensure it is consistent with the *CAP*.

b) Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?

Less Than Significant Impact. The proposed project would generate short-term construction and long-term operational emissions; as described below, project construction and operation would be consistent with all BAAQMD CEQA Guidelines screening criteria and would therefore not violate air quality standards, contribute to an air quality violation, or result in a significant air quality impact from project construction and operation emissions.

Short-Term Construction Emissions

Project construction would generate short-term emissions from construction activities including building demolition, vegetation removal, site grading, construction of retaining walls, road paving and parking area construction, relocation of septic leach field and utility trenching.

County Code requires all graded surfaces to be wetted or suitably contained to prevent nuisance from dust or spillage on county streets and adjacent properties. Roadways are to be used in a manner or treated so as to prevent excessive dust.

The BAAQMD CEQA Guidelines recommend a series of "basic" and "additional" measures to manage short-term construction emissions. For all projects, the BAAQMD recommends implementation of eight *Basic Construction Mitigation Measures* (BAAQMD 2011) to reduce construction emissions; these basic measures are also used to meet the BAAQMD's best management practices (BMPs) threshold of significance for construction fugitive dust emissions (i.e., the implementation of all basic construction measures renders fugitive dust impacts a less than significant impact) (BAAQMD 2011). BAAQMD Basic Control Measures would be incorporated to further reduce the less than significant construction-related air quality impacts. These measures are identified in Project Description, Section 2.5 (Table 3).

Table 5 compares the proposed project against the BAAQMD's construction screening criteria for the minimum general commercial land use criteria. The BAAQMD *CEQA Air Quality Guidelines* states that projects that are below construction screening criteria and implement the above BMPs would result in a less than significant air quality impact and do not require a construction air quality assessment.

As shown in Table 5, the proposed project is below the BAAQMD's construction screening size for industrial, residential, or commercial land use types, is consistent with all other BAAQMD screening criteria, and includes all eight, BAAQMD-recommended Basic Construction Mitigation Measures to further reduce the project's potential construction emissions. The project, therefore, would result in a less than significant air quality impact from construction emissions.

Table 5. Project Consistency with BAAQMD Screening Criteria^(A)		
Criterion	Requirement	Project Consistency
1) Land Use Type and Size	Project is below all commercial or industrial construction screening size of 259,000 or 277,000 sq. ft. ^(B)	The proposed project construction area ($\leq 52,000$ sq. ft.) ^(C) is less than 259,000 sq ft. (industrial threshold) or 277,000 sq ft. (residential, commercial, or governmental building threshold).
2) Basic Construction Measures	Project design and implementation includes all BAAQMD <i>Basic Construction Mitigation Measures</i>	The County will include all BAAQMD <i>Basic Construction Mitigation Measures</i> and three BAAQMD <i>Additional Construction Mitigation Measures</i> into all project-related bid, contract, engineering, and site plan documents (e.g., construction drawings).
3) Demolition	Demolition activities are consistent with BAAQMD Regulation 11, Rule 2: Asbestos Demolition, Renovation, and Manufacturing	The County is required to comply with this regulation. The County will include compliance with this regulation in all project-related bid, contract, engineering, and site plan documents (e.g., construction drawings).
4) Construction Phases	Construction does not include simultaneous occurrence of more than two construction phases (e.g., grading, paving, and building construction would occur simultaneously)	The project does not include simultaneous occurrence of more than two construction phases. The applicant will include this restriction on all project-related bid, contract, engineering, and site plan documents (e.g., construction drawings).
5) Multiple Land Uses	Construction does not include simultaneous construction of more than one land use type	The project pertains to only one type of land use.
6) Site Preparation	Construction does not require extensive site preparation	Maximum daily grading would not exceed 0.2 acres.
7) Material Transport	Construction does not require extensive material transport and considerable haul truck activity (greater than 10,000 cubic yards).	The project may require up to 2,600 cubic yards of fill. The project would not exceed the threshold of 10,000 cubic yards of material transport.
<p>Source: BAAQMD 2011, modified by MIG/TRA 2015</p> <p>(A) BAAQMD Screening Criteria from pg. 31 of BAAQMD CEQA Guidelines (BAAQMD 2011)</p> <p>(B) Construction screening level size from Table 3-1 of BAAQMD CEQA Guidelines (BAAQMD 2011)</p> <p>(C) Based on calculation of construction area including new firehouse, apparatus building, new and existing driveways, septic tank and leach field, new parking, and existing building demolition.</p>		

Long-Term Operational Emissions

The proposed project consists of upgrading the Skylonda Fire Station facility by replacing the existing buildings with a new firehouse and apparatus building, constructing new driveway access to Skyline Boulevard, widening the driveway entrance at Linwood Way, and relocating the septic system. No change is proposed to the staffing level, vehicle fleet, or the site functions. The existing office and barracks would remain in use by fire station personnel until the new replacement building is completed and available for occupancy.

The current 107 horsepower (80 kilowatt) backup diesel generator would be replaced with a larger, more efficient 168 horsepower (125 kilowatt) backup diesel generator. The generator would meet EPA Tier 4 Nonroad Engine Emissions standards and comply with all CARB regulations as listed in Table 6. Testing for the new generator would be conducted on the same schedule as the current generator.

Table 6. Emissions Standards for New Stationary Emergency Standby Diesel-Fueled CI Engines

100 ≤ HP ≤ 175	Model year(s)	PM g/bhp-hr (g/kW-hr)	NMHC + NOx g/bhp-hr (g/kW-hr)	CO g/bhp-hr (g/kW-hr)
100 ≤ HP ≤ 175 (75 ≤ kW ≤ 130)	2008+	0.15 (0.20)	3.5 (4.7)	3.7 (5.0)

Source: CARB 2011b

Table 7 shows the expected emissions for the generator as compared with BAAQMD CEQA Thresholds. Additionally, the net increase in emissions above baseline conditions would be lower than presented in Table 7 given that emissions already occur from the existing generator that would be replaced. The air emissions from the new equipment are exceptionally minor and result in little change of operational emissions.

Table 7. Expected Emissions for 168 hp (125 kilowatt) Generator

	PM (lbs/day)	NMHC + NOx (lbs/day)	CO (lbs/day)
Expected Project Emissions ^(A)	0.003	0.071	0.076
BAAQMD CEQA Threshold	54 (PM2.5) 82 (PM10)	54	N/A ^(B)
Significant CEQA Impact?	No	No	No

Source: CARB 2011b; modified by MIG/TRA 2015

^(A) Approximate yearly use based on 20 hours of runtime - 30 minutes of testing per month, 12 months per year; plus 8 hours unexpected, emergency runtime.

^(B) Not established.

c) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?

Less Than Significant Impact. As discussed in Responses a) and b) above, the project would not result in construction or operational emissions that exceed BAAQMD thresholds of significance. In developing its CEQA significance thresholds, the BAAQMD considered the emission levels at which a project's individual emissions would be cumulatively considerable. The BAAQMD considers project's that result in emissions that exceed its CEQA significance thresholds to result in individual impacts that are cumulatively considerable and significant. Since the proposed project would not individually exceed any BAAQMD CEQA significance thresholds the proposed project would result in less than significant cumulative air quality impacts.

d) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?

Less Than Significant Impact. PM2.5 would be emitted from project-related construction activities, including diesel particulate matter (DPM) emitted from the exhaust of construction equipment. Equipment with diesel engines would be used during site grading, building

construction, septic tank improvements, final paving and any landscaping activities that would occur intermittently throughout the entire construction timeline. The generation of TAC emissions from construction would be temporary, given the limitation on the hours construction is allowed to occur and the length of the construction period. Although project construction would emit criteria and TAC pollutants, these emissions would be well below the BAAQMD's construction thresholds of significance as presented in Table 7 above. In addition, construction equipment would be subject to CARB's *In-Use Off-Road Diesel Regulation* that limits idling to five minutes and requires that all equipment is running in proper condition prior to construction operations and properly maintained and tuned in accordance with manufacturer's specifications during equipment operations. These measures would reduce pollutant concentrations associated with construction activities to less than significant levels.

There is no incremental change to the existing operational source emissions because sensitive receptors within a close proximity to the fire station are already exposed to the emissions from the fire trucks, including DPM, due to the entering and exiting of fire trucks from the station. The proposed project would replace an old, facility with an upgraded building and generator. The newer facility and equipment would be more energy efficient with cleaner air quality emission technology. As such, operational emissions would not result in significant risks and hazards at sensitive receptor locations.

e) Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?

Less Than Significant Impact. Odors associated with the project would be from vehicle engine idling, paving operations, and testing and potential emergency use of the diesel-powered backup generator. The odors generated by the project would be intermittent and localized in nature and would disperse quickly. Therefore, the project would not create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people.

f) Generate pollutants (hydrocarbon, thermal odor, dust or smoke particulates, radiation, etc.) that will violate existing standards of air quality on-site or in the surrounding area?

Less Than Significant Impact. The proposed project would generate short-term construction and long-term operational emissions; as described in Section b) above, project construction and operation would be consistent with all BAAQMD CEQA Guidelines screening criteria and would therefore not violate air quality standards, contribute to an air quality violation, or result in a significant air quality impact from project construction and operation emissions.

Sources:

Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD). 2010. 2010 Clean Air Plan

_____. 2011. CEQA Air Quality Guidelines. May 2011.

_____. 2014a. Clean Air Plan Update website (<http://www.baaqmd.gov/Divisions/Planning-and-Research/Plans/Clean-Air-Plan-Update.aspx>), accessed on June 6, 2014.

_____. 2014b. Updated CEQA Guidelines website (<http://www.baaqmd.gov/Divisions/Planning-and-Research/CEQA-GUIDELINES/Updated-CEQA-Guidelines.aspx>), accessed on June 5, 2014.

_____. 2014c. Ambient Air Quality Standards and Attainment Status website (http://hank.baaqmd.gov/pln/air_quality/ambient_air_quality.htm), accessed June 4, 2014.

California Air Resources Board (CARB). 2011. Criteria and toxic air contaminant plus risk data. Facility Search Engine website (<http://www.arb.ca.gov/app/emsinv/facinfo/facinfo.php>), accessed June 8, 2014.

_____. 2011b. *Final Regulation Order. Amendments to the Airborn Toxic Control Measure for Stationary Compression Ignition Engines*. Effective May 19, 2011. Accessed 10 Apr 15. <<http://www.arb.ca.gov/diesel/documents/FinalReg2011.pdf>>

_____. 2000. *Risk Reduction Plan to Reduce Particulate Matter Emissions from Diesel-Fueled Engines and Vehicles*. Stationary Source Division Mobile Source Control Division. October 2000.

County of San Mateo Sky Londa Fire Station No. 58. *Engine Generators 263213. CoSM Project No: TBD*. Received by email 07 Apr 2015.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. National Ambient Air Quality Standards website <<http://www.epa.gov/air/criteria.html>>, accessed June 5, 2014.

3.4 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
<i>Would the project:</i>				
a) Have a significant 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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Have a significant 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 US Fish and Wildlife Service?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Have a significant adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Interfere significantly 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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance (including the County Heritage and Significant Tree Ordinances)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g). Be located inside or within 200 feet of a marine or wildlife reserve?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
h) Result in loss of oak woodlands or other non-timber woodlands?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

3.4.1 Environmental Setting

The project site is located in the unincorporated Woodside area of San Mateo County, California. The majority of the project site is characterized by developed land which includes the barracks, office building, apparatus building, above ground fuel tanks, and paved areas.

The existing project site is approximately three acres in size and slopes downhill from Skyline Boulevard to Linwood Way and Blakewood Way. In addition, a water supply reservoir owned by the local water company (Skylonda Mutual Water Company) is located directly south of the project site across Blakewood Way. The reservoir is an open storage unit (not a tank) and is enclosed by a chain link fence. The site is bordered by residential development to the west and

commercial development to the east. La Honda Creek is located approximately 0.1 mile southwest of the project site.

The elevations for the project site range from approximately 1,450 feet to 1,510 feet above mean sea level. Annual average precipitation for the project site is approximately 29 inches per year, with the majority of precipitation falling between October and April. Rainfall between May and October averages less than 0.7-inch per month.

Vegetation and Wildlife

Undeveloped portions of the project site are very disturbed and subject to regular vegetation management. A few of the buildings are surrounded by ornamental vegetation, such as English ivy (*Hedera helix*). Several scattered Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), coast redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*), Monterey pine (*Pinus radiata*), Incense cedar (*Calocedrus decurrens*), madrone (*Arbutus menziesii*), tanoak (*Lithocarpus densiflorus*), and coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) trees are present around the perimeter of the project site and near the buildings. Two small eucalyptus trees (*Eucalyptus* sp.) are also present at the southern portion of the site along Blakewood way. In addition, some non-native plants are present within the undeveloped areas of the project site such as, English ivy, French broom (*Genista monspessulana*), Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus armeniacus*), and wood-sorrel (*Oxalis* sp.).

Wildlife observed or heard within the project area include dark-eyed junco (*Junco hyemalis*), American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), Anna's hummingbird (*Calypte anna*), bushtit (*Psaltriparus minimus*), acorn woodpecker (*Melanerpes formicivorus*), western scrub jay (*Aphelocoma californica*), and Steller's jay (*Cyanocitta stelleri*). In addition, pacific tree frog (*Pseudacris regilla*) was heard within the water supply reservoir to the south of the project site across Blakewood Way.

Sensitive Vegetation Communities

Sensitive vegetation communities include riparian habitat or other sensitive natural communities identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or designated by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). No sensitive natural communities—as defined by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), CDFW, and/or the San Mateo County—exist in the project site.

The project site is located in USFWS designated critical habitat for California red-legged frog (*Rana draytonii*). The primary constituent elements (PCEs) that consist of physical and biological features essential to conservation of the species include aquatic breeding habitat, non-breeding aquatic and riparian habitat, upland habitat, and dispersal habitat.

None of the PCEs for California red-legged frog are present within the project site due to the lack of suitable aquatic and upland habitat and the mostly developed nature of the site, consisting of public roads, barracks, office uses, a leach field, and paved areas. A more detailed discussion of California red-legged frog habitat in the project area is provided below.

Special-Status Species

Special-status species are those plants and animals that are legally protected or otherwise recognized as vulnerable to habitat loss or population decline by federal, state, or local resource conservation agencies and organizations. In this analysis, special-status species include:

- Species that are state and/or federally listed or proposed for listing as threatened or endangered;
- Species considered as candidates for listing as threatened or endangered;
- CDFW Species of Special Concern;
- Fully protected species per California Fish and Game Code; and
- Plants considered by the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) and the CDFW to be rare, threatened, or endangered [California rare plant ranked, (CRPR); e.g. CRPR 1B].

The potential for special-status species to occur within the project area was analyzed by conducting a query of the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) and the California Native Plant Society Inventory to see which species occur within the nine USGS topographical quadrangles (Montara Mountain, San Mateo, Redwood Point, Palo Alto, Mindego Hill, La Honda, San Gregorio, Half Moon Bay, and Woodside quads) surrounding the site. A list of those special-status species that have potential to occur within the project site is presented in Appendix C. Due to the fact that the project activity would occur within a mostly developed/disturbed area and/or no evidence of the species were observed by a qualified biologist during a site visit conducted on February 5, 2015, most of the special-status species have no or low potential to occur within the project site and, therefore not further considered in this analysis. Two special-status species with moderate potential to occur within the project site, California red-legged frog (*Rana draytonii*) and Townsend's big-eared bat (*Corynorhinus townsendii*), are discussed below.

California Red-Legged Frog

California red-legged frog is federally listed as threatened and is designated by the state as a Species of Special Concern. The California red-legged frog occurs in grassland, riparian woodland, oak woodland, and coniferous forest but requires quiet freshwater pools, slow-flowing streams, and freshwater marshes with heavily vegetated shores for breeding. California red-legged frogs disperse through many types of upland vegetation and use a broader range of habitats outside of the breeding season. California red-legged frogs have been observed to make long-distance movements that are straight-line, point to point migrations rather than using corridors for moving in between habitats. Dispersal distances are considered to be dependent on habitat availability and environmental conditions.

Although California red-legged frog is largely absent from urban and suburban settings, the Skylonda Mutual Water Company water supply reservoir is located approximately 75 feet south of the project site and provides potential suitable aquatic habitat. The reservoir contains lacustrine habitat and is surrounded by some vegetation, such as Himalayan blackberry. However, because the reservoir is fairly disturbed, contains equipment to pump water, is adjacent to Blakewood Way and La Honda Road, and surrounded by a chained link fence it is not considered high-quality habitat for California red-legged frogs. In addition, no California red-legged frogs are known to occur within the reservoir. Although dispersal habitat at the project site is limited due the paved roads, parking lot, and buildings, California red-legged frogs could move into the project site while trying to migrate to additional aquatic habitats. Seven occurrences of California red-legged frog have been recorded in the CNDDDB within five miles of the project site. The closest occurrence was documented approximately 2.2 miles northeast of the project site in the San Francisquito Creek. No suitable aquatic or upland habitat for California red-legged frog is present in the project site. However, based on the presence of marginally suitable aquatic habitat directly south of the project site and on recent and nearby CNDDDB occurrences as close as approximately 2.2 miles from the site, California red-legged frog are considered to have a moderate potential to move through the project site.

Townsend's Big-Eared Bat

Townsend's big-eared bat is a candidate for state listing as an endangered species. Townsend's big-eared bat ranges throughout western North America from British Columbia to the central Mexican highlands, with isolated populations reaching east in the U.S. to the Ozarks and Appalachia. It is divided into five subspecies, two found in the western United States (*C. t. townsendii* and *C. t. pallescens*), two in the central and eastern U.S. (*C. t. ingens* and *C. t. virginianus*), and one exclusively in Mexico (*C. t. australis*). Townsend's big-eared bat is found throughout California, but details of its distribution are not well known. This species requires caves, mines, tunnels, buildings, or other human made structures for roosting. Males are solitary in the spring and winter when females form maternity colonies. Townsend's big-eared bat may use separate sites for night, day, or hibernation.

Townsend's big-eared bat is a colonial species that is extremely sensitive to human disturbance. Females aggregate in the spring at nursery sites and give birth to one young in late spring or early summer. Townsend's big-eared bat populations appear to be quite sedentary and are not known to move more than a few kilometers from their natal roost. Movement in the nursery season, either for foraging or shifting to an alternate roost, is likely confined to within 10 miles of the primary roost. This species hibernates singly or in small clusters in sites that are cold, but not below freezing. In the fall, when colonies disband, and the animals move to hibernacula, individuals have never been recorded more than 20 miles from the hibernacula. Bats are at the hibernacula from October to April.

Six CNDDDB occurrences for Townsend's big-eared bat have been documented within five miles of the project site. Trees cavities, loose tree bark and tree leaves, and buildings within the project site provide potential nursery and colony roosting habitat for this species. In addition, bats could forage within the project site. As a result, Townsend's big-eared bat is considered to have a moderate potential to occur at the project site.

Nesting Bird and Bat Species

Trees on the project site provide nesting habitat for migratory raptors (birds of prey). In addition, trees, shrubs, and ornamental vegetation on the project site provide nesting habitat for migratory songbirds. Two old stick nests were observed within the trees on the project site; therefore, migratory raptors or other migratory birds are likely to nest in the project site.

Tree cavities, loose tree bark, tree leaves, and buildings on or near the project site provide potential nursery and nocturnal roosting habitat for bat species, including hoary bat (*Lasiurus cinereus*) and Townsend's big-eared bat. However, no direct evidence of bat species, including droppings or urine staining was observed during the survey of the project site.

Waters of the United States

The project site was examined for features that meet the three parameter standards established by the USACE for evaluating jurisdictional wetlands. These three parameters consist of wetland hydrology, a prevalence of wetland vegetation, and anaerobic soils. None of these parameters were observed in the project site. In the absence of wetlands, no wetland data points were recorded for the site. The project site was also evaluated for other waters of the U.S., such as streams and creeks. No other waters of the U.S. or aquatic features were observed in the project site.

3.4.2 Regulatory Setting

Federal, state and local laws and regulations governing biological resources are discussed below. Violation of these laws and regulations would constitute a significant biological impact. Biological resources in California are protected under federal and state laws. The laws that pertain to the biological resources potentially present on the project site or affected by the project are discussed below.

Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA)

FESA establishes a broad public and federal interest in identifying, protecting, and providing for the recovery of threatened or endangered species. The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Commerce are designated in FESA as responsible for identifying endangered and threatened species and their critical habitat, carrying out programs for the conservation of these species, and rendering opinions regarding the impact of proposed federal actions on listed species. The USFWS and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) are charged with implementing and enforcing the FESA. USFWS has authority over terrestrial and continental aquatic species, and NMFS has authority over species that spend all or part of their life cycle at sea, such as salmonids (salmon and marine mammals).

Section 9 of FESA prohibits the unlawful “take” of any listed fish or wildlife species. Take, as defined by FESA, means “to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such action.” USFWS’s regulations define harm to mean “an act which actually kills or injures wildlife.” Such an act “may include “significant habitat modification or degradation where it actually kills or injures wildlife by significantly impairing essential behavioral patterns, including breeding, feeding or sheltering” (50 CFR § 17.3). Take can be permitted under FESA pursuant to sections 7 and 10. Section 7 provides a process for take permits for federal projects or projects subject to a federal permit, and Section 10 provides a process for incidental take permits for projects without a federal nexus. FESA does not extend the take prohibition to federally listed plants on private land, other than prohibiting the removal, damage, or destruction of such species in violation of state law.

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 (MBTA)

Under the MBTA, it is unlawful to “pursue, hunt, take, capture or kill; attempt to take, capture or kill; possess, offer to or sell, barter, purchase, deliver or cause to be shipped, exported, imported, transported, carried or received any migratory bird, part, nest, egg or product, manufactured or not.” In short, under the MBTA it is illegal to disturb a nest that is in active use, since this could result in killing a bird or destroying an egg. The USFWS oversees implementation of the MBTA.

California Endangered Species Act (CESA)

Provisions of CESA protect state-listed threatened and endangered species. The California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) is charged with establishing a list of endangered and threatened species. CDFW regulates activities that may result in “take” of individuals (i.e., “hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill, or attempt to hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill”). Habitat degradation or modification is not expressly included in the definition of “take” under the California Fish and Game Code, but CDFW has interpreted “take” to include the killing of a member of a species which is the proximate result of habitat modification.

Fish and Game Code

Pursuant to Fish and Game Code section 3503, it is unlawful to “take, possess, or needlessly destroy the nest or eggs of any bird, except as otherwise provided by this code or any regulation made pursuant thereto.” Section 3503.5 provides similar protection specifically to raptors and their nests. Disturbance that causes nest abandonment and/or loss of reproductive effort is considered “taking” by CDFW.

Pursuant to Fish and Game Code section 4150, “[a]ll mammals occurring naturally in California which are not game mammals, fully protected mammals, or fur-bearing mammals, are nongame mammals. Nongame mammals or parts thereof may not be taken or possessed except as provided in this code or in accordance with regulations adopted by the commission.”

California Fully Protected Species and Species of Special Concern

The classification of “fully protected” was the CDFW’s initial effort to identify and provide additional protection to those animals that were rare or faced possible extinction. Lists were created for fish, amphibians and reptiles, birds, and mammals. Most of the species on these lists have subsequently been listed under CESA and/or FESA. The Fish and Game Code sections (fish at §5515, amphibians and reptiles at §5050, birds at §3503 and §3511, and mammals at §4150 and §4700) dealing with “fully protected” species state that these species “...may not be taken or possessed at any time and no provision of this code or any other law shall be construed to authorize the issuance of permits or licenses to take any fully protected species,” although take may be authorized for necessary scientific research. This language makes the “fully protected” designation the strongest and most restrictive regarding the “take” of these species. In 2003, the code sections dealing with “fully protected” species were amended to allow the CDFW to authorize take resulting from recovery activities for state-listed species.

California Species of Special Concern are broadly defined as animals not listed under the FESA or CESA, but which are nonetheless of concern to the CDFW because they are declining at a rate that could result in listing or because they historically occurred in low numbers and known threats to their persistence currently exist. This designation is intended to result in special consideration for these animals by the CDFW, land managers, consulting biologist, and others, and is intended to focus attention on the species to help avert the need for costly listing under FESA and CESA and cumbersome recovery efforts that might ultimately be required. This designation also is intended to stimulate collection of additional information on the biology, distribution, and status of poorly known at-risk species, and focus research and management attention on them. Although these species generally have no special legal status, they are given special consideration under the CEQA during project review.

San Mateo County General Plan

A San Mateo County General Plan update was adopted in 1986 to guide decision-making for the future of unincorporated San Mateo County. The overall goal of the plan was to balance utilization and conservation of all of San Mateo County's resources. The Natural Resources portion of the General Plan provides guidance to promote a balance between the conservation and productive use of San Mateo County's natural resources. A list of natural resources policies relevant to the project follows:

Policy 1.23 Regulate Development to Protect Vegetative, Water, Fish and Wildlife Resources:

- a) Regulate land uses and development activities to prevent, and if infeasible mitigate to the extent possible, significant adverse impacts on vegetative, water, fish, and wildlife resources.
- b) Place a priority on the managed use and protection of vegetative, water, fish and wildlife resources in rural areas of the County.

Policy 1.24 Regulate Location, Density and Design of Development to Protect Vegetative, Water, Fish and Wildlife Resources: Regulate the location, density and design of development to minimize significant adverse impacts and encourage enhancement of vegetative, water, fish and wildlife resources.

Policy 1.25 Protect Vegetative Resources: Ensure that development will: (1) minimize the removal of vegetative resources and/or; (2) protect vegetation which enhances microclimate, stabilizes slopes or reduces surface water runoff, erosion or sedimentation; and/or (3) protect historic and scenic trees.

Policy 1.26 Protect Water Resources: Ensure that development will: (1) minimize the alteration of natural water bodies, (2) maintain adequate stream flows and water quality for vegetative, fish and wildlife habitats; (3) maintain and improve, if possible, the quality of groundwater basins and recharge areas; and (4) prevent to the greatest extent possible the depletion of groundwater resources.

Policy 1.27 Protect Fish and Wildlife Resources: Ensure that development will minimize the disruption of fish and wildlife and their habitats.

San Mateo County Heritage Tree Ordinance

The County of San Mateo Tree Ordinance (Ordinance Number 2427, Chapter 1, Section 11.000) was enacted to regulate the removal of heritage trees in the unincorporated area of San Mateo County. The tree ordinance states that it is unlawful for any person to cut down, destroy, move or trim any heritage tree growing on any public or private property within the unincorporated area of San Mateo County without first obtaining a Heritage Tree Removal/Trimming Permit from the San Mateo County Planning Department. The Planning Director may also require that a permit for trimming of a heritage tree in an area defined by the General Plan as urbanized be carried out only by a licensed tree surgeon.

The permit application must identify the species to be removed/trimmed, contain the number, size and location of the tree or trees involved, contain a brief statement of the reason for the requested action, and describe any other pertinent information the Planning Director may require. In granting a Heritage Tree Removal/Trimming Permit, the Planning Director may attach reasonable conditions to insure compliance with the content and purpose of this ordinance, such as, but not limited to, requiring replacement of trees removed with plantings acceptable to the Planning Director (generally at a 1:1 ratio for the Skyline, La Honda area of San Mateo County).

A heritage tree is defined by the ordinance as follows:

Class 1: Class 1 shall include any tree or grove of trees so designated after Board inspection, advertised public hearing and resolution by the Board of Supervisors. The affected property owners shall be given proper written notice between 14 and 30 days prior to inspection and/or hearing by the Board.

Class 2: Class 2 shall include any of the following trees, healthy and generally free from disease, with a diameter equal to or greater than the sizes listed in Table 8.

Species	Tree Diameter (inches at 4.5 feet height)
Bigleaf maple (<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>)	36 (west of Skyline Boulevard); 28 (east of Skyline Boulevard)
Madrone (<i>Arbutus menziesii</i>)	48 for a single stem or multiple stem touching each other; 20 square feet for clumps visibly connected above the ground
Golden chinquapin (<i>Chrysolepis chrysophylla</i>)	20
Santa Cruz cypress (<i>Cupressus abramsiana</i>)	All
Oregon ash (<i>Fraxinus latifolia</i>)	12
Tan Oak (<i>Lithocarpus densiflorus</i>)	48
Douglas fir (<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>)	60 (east of Skyline Boulevard and north of Hwy 92)
Canyon live oak (<i>Quercus chrysolepis</i>)	40
Coast live oak (<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>)	48
Oregon white oak (<i>Quercus garryana</i>)	All
Valley oak (<i>Quercus lobata</i>)	48
Blue oak (<i>Quercus douglasii</i>)	30
California bay or Laurel (<i>Umbellularia californica</i>)	48 for a single stem or multiple stem touching each other; 20 square feet for clumps visibly connected above the ground
California nutmeg (<i>Torreya californica</i>)	30
Redwood (<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>)	84 (west of Skyline Boulevard); 72 (east of Skyline Boulevard)

San Mateo County Significant Tree Ordinance

The San Mateo County Significant Tree Ordinance (Ordinance Number 3229, Chapter 1, Section 12.000) requires a permit for the cutting down, removing, poisoning, or otherwise killing of destroying or causing to be removed any significant tree or community of trees, whether indigenous or exotic, on any private property. A significant tree is defined as “any live woody plant rising above the ground with a single stem or trunk of a circumference of 38 inches or more measured at 4.5 inches vertically above the ground or immediately below the lowest branch, whichever is lower, and having the inherent capacity of naturally producing one main

axis continuing to grow more vigorously than the lateral axes." Any person desiring to cut down, remove, destroy, or cause to be removed a significant tree is required to apply to the San Mateo County Planning Division for a Tree Cutting Permit.

The Planning Director or any other person or body charged with determining whether to grant, conditionally grant or deny a Tree Cutting or Trimming Permit may approve a permit only if one or more of the following findings are made:

(a) The tree: (1) is diseased; (2) could adversely affect the general health and safety; (3) could cause substantial damage; (4) is a public nuisance; (5) is in danger of falling; (6) is too closely located to existing or proposed structures consistent with LCP Policy 8.9(a); (7) meets standards for tree removal of Chapter 28.1 (Design Review District) of the San Mateo County zoning regulations; (8) substantially detracts from the value of the property; (9) interferes with utility services consistent with San Mateo County Local Coastal Program (LCP) Policy 8.9(a); (10) acts as a host for a plant which is parasitic to another species of tree which is in danger of being infested or exterminated by the parasite; (11) is a substantial fire hazard; or (12) will be replaced by plantings approved by the Planning Director or Design Review Administrator, unless special conditions indicate otherwise.

(b) The required action is necessary (1) to utilize the property in a manner which is of greater public value than any environmental degradation caused by the action; or (2) to allow reasonable economic or other enjoyment of the property. These findings cannot be made for any property in the Coastal Zone.

In granting a Tree Cutting Permit, the Planning Director may attach reasonable conditions to insure compliance with the content and purpose of this ordinance, such as, but not limited to, requiring replacement of trees removed with plantings acceptable to the Planning Director (generally at a 1:1 ratio for the Skyline, La Honda area of San Mateo County).

3.4.3 Discussion

Would the proposed project:

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

Less Than Significant with Mitigation.

Special-Status Species

No special-status plants, fish, or reptiles are anticipated to occur within or in the vicinity of the project site; therefore, no impacts would occur.

The California red-legged frog has been observed 2.2 miles from the project site. If present in the project vicinity, the frog has the potential to move through the project site. Direct impacts to California red-legged frog could occur if individuals move into work areas and become trapped or crushed. With the implementation of avoidance measures identified in Mitigation Measures BIO-1a, BIO-1b, and BIO-1c, the impacts from the project would be less than significant.

Impact BIO-1: Construction activities have the potential to entrap or crush California red-legged frog that move out of nearby aquatic habitat.

Mitigation Measure BIO-1a: An employee education program shall be conducted, consisting of a brief presentation to explain special-status species concerns to contractors, their employees, and any other personnel involved in construction of the project. The program will include the following: a description of relevant special-status species and their habitat needs as they pertain to the project; a report of the occurrence of these species in the project vicinity, as applicable;

an explanation of the status of these species and their protection under the federal and state regulations; a list of measures being taken to reduce potential impacts to natural resources during project construction and implementation; and instructions if a special-status species is found onsite. A fact sheet conveying this information shall be prepared for distribution to the above-mentioned people and anyone else who may enter the project site. Upon completion of training, employees will sign a form stating that they attended the training and agree to all of the conservation and protection measures.

Mitigation Measure BIO-1b: All excavations left open overnight shall either be covered to prevent wildlife from becoming entrapped or will include escape ramps. In addition, excavations shall be inspected for California red-legged frog at the start of each workday and prior to back filling. The USFWS and/or CDFW shall be contacted prior to removing or relocating any special-status wildlife within the excavation.

Mitigation Measure BIO-1c: The day construction starts, prior to the initial onset of project activity, a qualified biologist shall conduct a pre-construction survey within the project site for the presence of California red-legged frog. If California red-legged frogs are found, work shall not commence until the USFWS is contacted and avoidance measures are in place.

Effectiveness: These measures would minimize the potential for injury to special-status wildlife that could result from entrapment in excavations or vehicle strikes. These measures help ensure that all personnel working in areas where special-status species are likely to be present are aware of existing mitigation measures, how to avoid harm to wildlife and how to proceed in the event that special-status wildlife are encountered or harmed. Any special-status species encountered would be reported to the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB), USFWS and CDFW within two working days.

Implementation: San Mateo County or its Contractor.

Timing: Surveys required under Measures 1a and 1b shall occur within two weeks of start of construction. The survey required under Measure 1c shall be the same day of the start of construction activity.

All new personnel should be trained throughout the duration of the project, with training to be provided prior to each worker starting his/her first day of work.

Monitoring: The biologist(s) shall prepare a written record of survey results and implementation of any avoidance/minimization measures to be kept on file at the San Mateo County Public Works Department office.

Personnel who have attended worker awareness training should be documented. Workers should sign a statement verifying that they have attended training and understood the material presented.

Nesting Birds and Bats

Nesting birds, including raptors, protected under the MBTA and California Fish and Game Code are potentially present in the trees and shrubs in the project site. If tree removal/trimming activities occur during the avian breeding season (generally February 1 to August 31), injury to individuals or nest abandonment could occur. In addition, noise and increased construction activity could temporarily disturb nesting or foraging activities, potentially resulting in the abandonment of nest sites. With the implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-4, the impacts from the project would be less than significant.

Bats, including Townsend's big-eared bat and hoary bat, could potentially roost in the leaves, bark, or cavities of the trees adjacent to or within the project site or the buildings on the project site. Direct impacts to bats could occur if construction activities result in the disruption or

abandonment of nearby active bat roosts. Impacts to bat foraging and movement are anticipated to be minimal. With the implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-5, the impacts from the project would be less than significant.

Impact BIO-2: Project construction activities during the nesting season could result in nest abandonment that would have an adverse impact on bird species and violate state and federal laws.

Measure BIO-2: Nesting Bird Survey. If project construction occurs during the nesting season of raptors and migratory birds, a focused survey for active nests shall be completed by a biologist approved by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife within 15 days before the start of any construction activities that could disturb nesting birds. Surveys shall be conducted in all suitable habitat located at the project work site(s), and in staging and storage areas. The minimum survey radius is 250 feet for passerines, 500 feet for small raptors such as accipiters, and 1,000 feet for larger raptors such as buteos. The bird survey methodology and the results of the survey shall be submitted to the California Department of Fish and Wildlife prior to the start of construction, and the radius may be modified in consultation with the Department if the project is in an urban area.

The nesting season is defined as March 15 to August 30 for smaller birds (passerines) and February 15 to September 15 for raptors.

Nest Buffer and Monitoring: If active nests are found, the wildlife agency approved biologist shall consult with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service migratory bird program regarding appropriate actions to comply with state and federal law. Active nest sites shall be designated as an environmentally sensitive area and protected while occupied during project activities. The protective buffer may be 250 feet for passerines, 500 feet for small raptors, and 1,000 feet for large raptors. A wildlife agency approved biologist shall monitor the behavior of the birds at the nest site to ensure that they are not disturbed by project-related construction work until the young have fully fledged, are no longer being fed by the parents and have left the nest site, as determined by the approved biologist.

No vegetation shall be disturbed, trimmed or pruned that contains active bird nests until all eggs have hatched, and young have fully fledged (no longer being fed, have completely left the nest). No habitat modification shall occur within the designated environmentally sensitive area even if the next continues to be active beyond the typical nesting season for the species.

Effectiveness: These measures would minimize impacts on bird and bat species.

Implementation: San Mateo County or its Contractor.

Timing: February 1 through August 31, no more than a week in advance of the start of project construction.

Monitoring: The biologist shall prepare a written record of survey results and implementation of any avoidance/minimization measures to be kept on file at the San Mateo County Public Works Department office. The biologist shall monitor any active nests to determine when young have matured sufficiently to have fledged.

Impact BIO-3: Tree removal and/or demolition of the existing buildings could result in the removal or disturbance of bat roost habitat and may result in significant impacts to bat populations if an occupied or perennial (but unoccupied) maternity or colony roost is disturbed or removed.

Mitigation Measure BIO-3: A preconstruction survey for maternity (March 1 to August 1) or colony bat roosts (year-round) shall be conducted by a qualified biologist within 14 days prior to activities that remove vegetation or structures. If an occupied maternity or colony roost is detected, CDFW shall be contacted about how to proceed. Typically, a buffer exclusion zone

would be established around each occupied roost until bat activities have ceased. The size of the buffer would take into account:

- Proximity and noise level of project activities;
- Distance and amount of vegetation or screening between the roost and construction activities;
- Species-specific needs, if known, such as sensitivity to disturbance.

If a special-status bat species is found, construction work shall not start until authorized by the appropriate wildlife agencies.

Due to restrictions of the California Health Department, direct contact by workers with any bat is not allowed. The qualified bat biologist shall be contacted immediately if a bat roost is discovered during project construction.

Effectiveness: These measures would minimize impacts on bat species.

Implementation: San Mateo County or its Contractor.

Timing: March 1 through August 1, no more than a week in advance of the start of project construction.

Monitoring: The biologist shall prepare a written record of survey results and implementation of any avoidance/minimization measures to be kept on file at the San Mateo County Public Works Department office. The biologist shall monitor any active nests to determine when young have matured sufficiently to have fledged.

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

No Impact. No sensitive natural communities identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations, or by the CDFW are present at the project site. Therefore, there would be no impact to these sensitive natural communities. The project site is located in USFWS-designated critical habitat for California red-legged frog. No suitable aquatic or upland habitat is present within the limits of the project site. The project site is mostly developed and contains paved roads, parking lots, and buildings that could limit California red-legged frog movement through the area. The site does not provide primary constituent elements (PCEs) for California red-legged frog. As a result, the project would not have an adverse effect on critical habitat for California red-legged frog.

c) Have a significant adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?

No Impact. No wetlands or other waters of the U.S., as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act are located in the project site; therefore, no direct impacts to federally protected waters would occur. In addition, no wetlands or other waters under the jurisdiction of the CDFW or RWQCB are present within the project site; therefore, no direct impacts to state protected waters would occur.

d) Interfere significantly 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?

No Impact. Construction of the project would not interfere with the movement of any native wildlife species or interfere with known migration corridors. The site has been used as a fire station for a long period of time and the proposed project would not change the use of the site or substantially change the developed area of the site. No known major migration corridors and no

waterways that contain fish are within the project site or vicinity. Therefore, no impact would occur.

e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance (including the County Heritage and Significant Tree Ordinances)?

Less than Significant with Mitigation. A Preliminary Arborist Report was prepared for the project site by HortScience, Inc. (2015). Ninety-two trees were inventoried all with diameters of four inches or greater including thirty-two Douglas firs, twenty coast redwoods, fifteen coast live oaks, ten Pacific madrones, six tanoaks, four giant sequoias (*Sequoiadendron giganteum*), two Monterey pines, one Incense cedar, one Norway spruce (*Picea abies*) and one plum (*Prunus domestica*). The arborist report identifies nine trees to be removed due to location within the project footprint, and one non-native plum tree to be removed because it is in poor health. See Table 9 below for a list of the species and diameter of the trees to be removed. No heritage trees as defined by the San Mateo County Heritage Tree Ordinance would be impacted. Five of the ten trees to be removed are greater than 38 inches in circumference (12-inch diameter) and are considered significant trees under the San Mateo County Significant Tree Ordinance (Table 9). The Significant Tree Ordinance requires tree replacement of the removed trees. The proposed Planting Plan (Appendix A, Sheet L1.0) specifies planting 11 Douglas-fir, Coast redwood, and coast live oak trees as replacement.

Trees adjacent to construction would experience root loss during excavation for and construction of curbs, retaining walls, filtration areas, and utilities. Root damage is likely to occur to four Douglas firs near the curb and gutter and two Douglas firs near the septic leach field; one coast redwood near the modified curb and one large (70-inch diameter) coast redwood along the driveway; one Pacific madrone near the driveway; and several coast live oaks near the driveway.

Implementation of Mitigation Measures BIO-4a and BIO-4b would ensure tree removal would not conflict with the Significant Tree Ordinances and that preserved trees are properly protected during project construction activity.

Tree #	Species	Tree Diameter (inches at 4.5 feet height)	Heritage Tree (Yes/No)	Significant Tree (Yes/No)
19	Coast redwood (<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>)	21	No	Yes
21	Douglas-fir (<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>)	6	No	No
22	Coast live oak (<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>)	27	No	Yes
23	Douglas-fir (<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>)	15	No	Yes
24	Pacific madrone (<i>Arbutus menziesii</i>)	11	No	No
25	Tanoak (<i>Lithocarpus densiflorus</i>)	14	No	Yes
26	Pacific madrone (<i>Arbutus menziesii</i>)	5	No	No
27	Pacific madrone (<i>Arbutus menziesii</i>)	10	No	No
42	Coast live oak (<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>)	31	No	Yes
89	Plum	10	No	No

Source: Appendix A, Planting Plan, Sheet L1.0; Appendix B, Tree Assessment Exhibit

Impact BIO-4: Construction of the firehouse building, driveway access to Skyline Boulevard, retaining walls, and visitor parking area would remove ten mature trees, five of which are defined as significant under the San Mateo County Significant Tree Ordinance. Construction activity is also likely to cause root damage to several additional trees adjacent to the project work area could be unintentionally damaged by construction activity.

Mitigation Measure BIO-4a: Tree protection measures shall be included in the approved project Landscape Plan to avoid damage to significant trees during project construction. If removal of significant trees cannot be avoided, significant trees shall be replaced at a 1:1 ratio on the project site consistent with San Mateo County Significant Tree Ordinance. Replacement trees shall be in good health and should be from local stock if feasible. Minimum size for replacement trees shall be a 24-inch box container. Irrigation shall be installed to ensure newly planted trees receive appropriate watering for the species. Newly planted trees shall also be protected from deer browse. Replacement trees shall be monitored for at least five years and shall be re-planted if they die.

Mitigation Measure BIO-4b: The proposed project shall implement all Tree Protection Guidelines detailed in the Preliminary Arborist Report prepared for the project (Appendix B) including the design recommendations, pre-construction treatments and recommendations, recommendations for tree protection during construction, and maintenance of impacted trees. Key guidelines include the establishment of the Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) around trees to be retained, regular consultations with the Arborist throughout all project phases, protection of root structures, and supplemental irrigation and monitoring of damaged trees following construction.

Effectiveness: These measures would preserve or replace significant trees which provide habitat, minimize impacts on bird and bat species, protect trees from unintentional damage, and assure compliance with local, state and federal regulations.

Implementation: San Mateo County or its Contractor.

Timing: Prior to site construction activity.

Monitoring: An arborist shall be retained onsite to ensure that recommended protective measures are implemented. The arborist shall submit a record report to the San Mateo County Public Works Department reporting the monitoring results.

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

No Impact. The project site and its vicinity are not located within an area covered by a HCP, NCCP, or other approved conservation plan. Therefore, no impact would occur.

g) Be located inside or within 200 feet of a marine or wildlife reserve?

No Impact. The project site and its vicinity are not located within 200 feet of a marine or wildlife reserve. Therefore, no impact would occur.

h) Result in loss of oak woodlands or other non-timber woodlands?

No Impact. The project would remove 10 trees including madrone, coast live oak, redwood, and Douglas-fir. The project site is developed with fire station facilities. The proposed project would not result in the loss of oak woodlands or other non-timber woodlands.

Sources:

Bulger, J. B., Norman J. Scott Jr., and Richard B. Seymour. 2002. Terrestrial activity and conservation of adult California Red-legged Frogs (*Rana aurora draytonii*) in coastal forests and grasslands. *Biological Conservation* 110 (2003) pp. 85-93.

- California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). 1998. Distribution, status, and management of Townsend's big-eared bat (*Corynorhinus townsendii*) in California.
- _____. 2008a. State and Federally Listed Endangered and Threatened Animals of California.
- _____. 2008b. State and Federally Listed Endangered, Threatened, and Rare Plants of California.
- _____. 2010. List of California Terrestrial Natural Communities Recognized by the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB). September 2010 Edition. Online. <http://www.dfg.ca.gov/biogeodata/vegcamp/pdfs/natcomlist.pdf>. Site visited January 2015.
- _____. 2015. Wildlife and Habitat Data Analysis Branch, Habitat Conservation Division. CNDDDB. RareFind Version 3.1.0. State and Federally Listed Endangered and Threatened Animals of California. Database.
- _____. 2015. Mammal Species of Special Concern. Online. <http://www.dfg.ca.gov/wildlife/nongame/ssc/mammals.html>. Site visited February 2015.
- California Native Plant Society (CNPS). Electronic Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California.
- County of San Mateo. 1977. San Mateo County Code of Ordinances. Regulation of the Removal and Trimming of Heritage Trees on Public and Private Property. Ordinance Number 2427. San Mateo County, California.
- _____. 1985. Area Plan Summary. Department of Planning and Building, San Mateo County, California.
- _____. 1986. General Plan. Department of Planning and Building, San Mateo County, California.
- _____. 1990. San Mateo County Code of Ordinances. The Significant Tree Ordinance of San Mateo County. Ordinance Number 3229: Part Three of Division VIII. San Mateo County, California.
- Hickman, J.C. (ed.). 1993. The Jepson Manual, Higher Plants of California. Berkeley: University of California Press.
- Holland, R.F. 1986. *Preliminary Descriptions of the Terrestrial Natural Communities of California*. Unpublished report. Natural Heritage Division, CDFW, Sacramento.
- HortScience, Inc. 2015. Preliminary Arborist Report. Skylonda Fire Station, Woodside, CA. Prepared for Jeff Katz Architecture. November 25, 2015
- Jeff Katz Architecture and T.B. Penick & Sons. 2015. Skylonda Fire Station No. 58 Replacement Project. Project Drawings Planning Submittal. December 4, 2015.
- Sawyer, J.O. and T. Keeler-Wolf. 1995. A Manual of California Vegetation. CPNS, Sacramento.
- Shuford, W.D., and Gardali, T., editors. 2008. California Bird Species of Special Concern: A ranked assessment of species, subspecies, and distinct populations of birds of immediate conservation concern in California. Studies of Western Birds 1. Western Field Ornithologists, Camarillo, California and California Department of Fish and Wildlife, Sacramento.
- United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). Recovery plan for the California red-legged frog (*Rana aurora draytonii*). USFWS, Portland, Oregon. Viii +173 pp.
- _____. 2008. Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants: Revised Critical Habitat for the California Red-legged Frog (*Rana aurora draytonii*): Proposed Rule. 50 CFR Part 17. Federal Register 73 (180).

- _____. 2010. Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants: Revised Designation of Critical Habitat for California Red-legged Frog: Final Rule. 50 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 17. Federal Register 75 (51).
- _____. 2015. Critical Habitat Mapper. Online. <http://criticalhabitat.fws.gov/>. Site visited January 2015.
- _____. 2015. National Wetlands Inventory, Wetlands Mapper. Online: <http://www.fws.gov/wetlands/Data/Mapper.html>. Data downloaded January 2015.
- _____. 2015. Sacramento Fish and Wildlife Office Species List. Online. http://www.fws.gov/sacramento/es_species/Lists/es_species_lists-form.cfm. Site visited February 2015.
- _____. 2015. Information, Planning, and Conservation System. Online. <http://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/wizard/chooseLocation!prepare.action>. Site visited February 2015.

3.5 CULTURAL RESOURCES

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
<i>Would the project:</i>				
a) Cause a significant adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Cause a significant adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

3.5.1 Environmental Setting

The San Mateo County General Plan and Town of Woodside General Plan list archaeological and historical resources. No historic sites occur in the immediate project vicinity.

3.5.2 Discussion

Would the proposed project:

- a) **Cause a significant adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in CEQA Section 15064.5?**

Less Than Significant Impact. The Skylonda Fire Station barracks and office buildings were constructed in the mid-1930's. The apparatus building was constructed in the 1950's. The buildings are not identified as eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources. The structures are not listed in the County General Plan as historical resources and are not considered historically significant. Demolition of these structures would not impact historical resources.

- b) **Cause a significant adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to CEQA Section 15064.5?**

Less Than Significant Impact. No archaeological resources are known to occur in the project vicinity and therefore, the potential for occurrence of archaeological resources on the project site is low. The fire station site improvements would occur in developed areas of the project site (see Demo Plan in Appendix A, Sheet A1.0 and Site Plan in Appendix A, Sheet A1.1). Construction of the new access driveway from Skyline Boulevard, the widened driveway entrance at Linwood Way, and the new firehouse building would disturb new area. The potential for discovery of new archaeological resources during site construction is very low given that no archaeological resources were previously encountered during original site development. As described in Section 2.5 of the Project Description, in the event any archaeological resources are discovered, work would immediately stop so the resources can be assessed and adverse effects minimized or avoided. Therefore, impacts to archaeological resources are considered less than significant.

c) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?

No Impact. No known unique paleontological or geological features are known to exist on the project property. According to the County General Plan, paleontological resources are only known to occur in the coastal areas of the county. Therefore, the project would not be expected to result in any adverse effects on these resources. As described in Section 2.5 of the Project Description, in the event any paleontological resources are discovered, work would immediately stop so the resources can be assessed and adverse effects minimized or avoided.

d) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?

Less Than Significant Impact. There is little likelihood of previously unknown buried human remains to be uncovered by project construction activities. The proposed fire station replacement facilities would largely occur in a location previously disturbed during construction of the existing facilities. Some new areas of disturbance would occur where the new driveway is proposed of Skyline Boulevard and in the area of the new barracks/office building.

As described in Section 2.5 of the Project Description, if human remains are inadvertently discovered, San Mateo County or its contractor would follow the procedures as outlined in California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5. All project activities at the find site must come to a complete stop and no further excavation or disturbance of the area or vicinity would occur. Procedures would be followed as outlined in California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, Public Resources Code Section 5097.98, and the state CEQA Guidelines (14 CCR §15064.5(e)) that apply when human remains are accidentally discovered. Therefore, with these protective state laws in place, the projects potential impact from the inadvertent discovery of human remains would be less than significant.

Sources:

County of San Mateo. 1986. General Plan. Department of Planning and Building, San Mateo County, California.

Jeff Katz Architecture and T.B. Penick & Sons. 2015. Skylonda Fire Station No. 58 Replacement Project. Project Drawings Planning Submittal. December 4, 2015.

Town of Woodside. 2012. General Plan 2012. <http://www.woodsideside.org/planning/general-plan-2012-american-planning-association-northern-california-chapter-2014-comprehens>

3.6 GEOLOGY AND SOILS

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
<i>Would the project:</i>				
a) Expose people or structures to potential significant adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving the following, or create a situation that results in:				
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? <i>Note: Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42 and the County Geotechnical Hazards Synthesis Map.</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction and differential settling?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
iv) Landslides?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
v. Coastal cliff/bluff instability or erosion? <i>Note to reader: This question is looking at instability under current conditions. Future, potential instability is discussed in Section 7 (Climate Change).</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Result in significant soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating significant risks to life or property?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

3.6.1 Environmental Setting

A Preliminary Geotechnical and Geologic Evaluation was conducted at the project site and the results were summarized in a geotechnical report prepared by BAGG Engineers (Appendix D). A Geotechnical Investigation of the project site was prepared by Rutherford Chekene (Appendix E). The following environmental setting subsections and checklist analysis are based on the information contained in these reports.

Regional Geology

The project site lies within the Coast Ranges geomorphic province, which is a series of discontinuous northwest trending mountain ranges, ridges, and intervening valleys characterized by complex folding and faulting. The project site is located along the northern portion of the Santa Cruz Mountains along the top of a ridgeline that extends northwestward in San Mateo County and parallels the west side of the San Andreas Fault. Geologic and geomorphic structures within the San Francisco Bay Area are dominated by the San Andreas Fault, a right-lateral strike-slip fault that extends from the Gulf of California in Mexico to the Humboldt County coast in northern California. The San Andreas Fault forms a portion of the boundary between two independent tectonic plates. The Pacific Plate lies to the west and the North American Plate lies to the east. In the San Francisco Bay Area, movement along this plate boundary is concentrated on the San Andreas Fault and to a lesser magnitude, a long a number of other faults that include the Hayward and Calaveras faults among others.

Site Geology and Subsurface Conditions

The project site is within the Skylonda structural block and contains Lambert shale (Oligocene to lower Miocene) bedrock, which is a whitish siliceous shale bedrock that is considered to be a member of the Monterey formation.

The project site is located along Skyline Boulevard at the top of a ridgeline. The main apparatus building is located on the north side of the project site where a relatively level paved pad has been created by cutting into the hillside immediately west of Skyline Boulevard. The cut measures up to 12 feet in height. Colluvial soils comprised of a sandy/silty matrix supporting whitish siliceous shale fragments are exposed along the north end of the apparatus building. In-place siliceous shale bedrock is exposed immediately behind the apparatus building where the cut slope is highest. The shale appeared laminated, friable, weak, gritty, closely and highly fractured, and bedded striking about 40 degrees west of north and dipping about 12 to 15 degrees northeast. The eastern half of the paved pad area appeared to be made by cutting into the hill while the western margin appeared to have been created by placing the cut materials as fill. A fill wedge measuring about 10 feet in height with an approximate gradient of up to about 2 Horizontal: 1 Vertical (H:V) was present along the northern portion of the western margin of the paved pad. Beyond the fill wedge, the original slope measured less than 10 feet in height with an approximate gradient of about 6H:1V and extended to Blakewood Drive.

Faults and Seismicity

The project site is located in the San Francisco Bay Area which is considered to be an active seismic region to the presence of several active earthquake faults. Four northwest-trending major earthquake faults that comprise the San Andreas Fault system extend through the Bay Area, including the San Andreas Fault located about two kilometers (km) to the east-northeast of the project site, the Monte Vista-Shannon Fault located about 4.75 km southeast of the project site, the Hayward Fault located about 32 km northeast of the project site, and the Calaveras Fault located about 40 km east of the project site. In addition, the inactive Pilarcitos Fault is located about 0.8 km northeast of the project site and the San Gregorio Fault is located about 13 km southwest of the project site. Table 10 lists the nearest major faults in the area, their distance to the site, and their expected maximum magnitude earthquake.

The project site is not located within an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone. The closest fault to the project site is the inactive Pilarcitos Fault, which is located less than 0.5-mile northeast of the project site. The closest active Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone capable of producing ground surface rupture is the San Andreas Fault, which is located approximately 1.5 miles east-northeast of the project site. As a result, the potential for fault-related ground surface rupture is considered to be low.

Fault	Approximate Distance from Site (kilometers)¹	Direction from Site	Potential Moment Magnitude (MW)²
Pilarcitos	0.8	NE	n/a
San Andreas (Entire)	2	ENE	7.9-8.0
San Andreas (Peninsula)	2	ENE	7.1-7.2
Monte Vista __ Shannon	4 ¾	SE	6.3-6.5
San Gregorio	13	WSW	7.4-7.5
Hayward __ Rogers Creek	32	NE	7.2-7.3
Calaveras	40	ENE	6.8-7.0

¹ USGS Fault files w/ Google Earth
² Working Group on California Earthquake Probabilities, 2008.

Source: BAGG 2013

Project Soils

The project site is underlain by bedrock of the Lambert shale formation, covered by varying amounts of colluvial soil and artificial fill. These earth materials fall under the following three categories (Rutherford Chekene 2015):

- **Fill:** The fills placed to create the southwest portion of the apparatus yard were likely derived from the excavation of the apparatus building pad. The fill materials consist primarily of moist, soft to stiff, sandy clay of medium plasticity with variable amounts of gravel. We have no records indicating that the fill was compacted as engineered fill. While the overall behavior of the fill appears to have been good, because of the lack of documentation and its variable consistency, new structures should not be supported on the existing fill.
- **Colluvium:** Colluvium is unconsolidated sediments that have been deposited by the action of gravity and slope processes. The natural colluvial soils consist of a variable thickness of dark brown stiff sandy clay of medium plasticity. In some places, colluvium is not present over bedrock. Where present, undisturbed and firm colluvium is a suitable bearing material to support new structures.
- **Bedrock:** The Lambert Shale formation bedrock at the site consists primarily of claystone, siltstone, and sandstone. In general, these rocks are thin-bedded with low hardness, and are friable and deeply to moderately weathered. The Lambert formation forms the primary foundation stratum for new structures, which can be supported either on drilled piers extending into the rock, or on spread footings bearing on rock.

The soils underlying the project site consist of the Hugo and Josephine sandy loams, moderately steep, erode soil unit (HYD2). Hugo soils are well drained to somewhat excessively drained. They have formed under coniferous forest from the weathered products of sandstone and shale. These soils occur at elevations above 1,000 feet. Hugo and Josephine sandy loams, moderately steep, eroded soils are located over bedrock on slopes from 11 to 20 percent. Runoff on these soils is medium and erosion hazard is moderate.

Groundwater Conditions

A continuous groundwater body was not encountered in the borings on the project site. However, perched groundwater was encountered in two of the borings located near the middle

of the planned building. The perched groundwater was encountered within the bedrock at a depth of 16.5 feet and 19 feet (Rutherford Chekene 2015).

3.6.2 Regulatory Setting:

Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act

In response to the 1971 San Fernando earthquake, which damaged numerous homes, commercial buildings, and other structures, California passed the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act. The Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act regulates construction and development of buildings in California intended for human occupancy near known active faults due to hazards associated with surface fault ruptures.

The Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act requires that a state geologist establish regulatory zones called Earthquake Fault Zones (previously Special Studies Zones) around the surface traces of active faults issue corresponding maps for the affected areas. Local agencies are required to regulate most development projects within the Earthquake Fault Zones. Before a project can be permitted, cities and counties require a geologic investigation to demonstrate that the proposed buildings will not be constructed across active faults. An evaluation and written report for a specific site must be prepared by a licensed geologist. If an active fault is found, a structure for human occupancy cannot be placed over the trace of the fault and must be set back at least 50 feet from the fault.

California Seismic Hazard Mapping Act

The Seismic Hazard Mapping Act (Public Resources Code Section 2690-2699.6) was passed in 1990 following the Loma Prieta earthquake to reduce threats to public health and safety and to minimize property damage caused by earthquakes. The Seismic Hazard Mapping Act directs the Department of Conservation, California Geological Survey to identify and map areas prone to the earthquake hazards including liquefaction, earthquake-induced landslides, and amplified ground shaking. These data are evaluated regionally to evaluate the severity of the seismic hazards and designate Zones of Required Investigation (i.e., areas prone to liquefaction and earthquake-induced landslides). The Seismic Hazard Mapping Act requires site-specific geotechnical investigations be conducted to identify potential seismic hazards and formulate mitigation measures prior to permitting most developments designed for human occupancy within the Zones of Required Investigation. The California Geological Survey has not yet developed maps for the project area. However, Special Publication 117A, Guidelines for Evaluating and Mitigating Seismic Hazards in California, provides additional guidelines for evaluating seismic hazards other than surface fault rupture and for recommending mitigation measures required by Public Resources Code 2695(a).

California Building Code

The 2013 California Building Code (CBC) is codified in the California Code of Regulations (CCR) as Title 24, Part 2 and became effective January 1, 2014. The CBC is administered by the California Building Standards Commission, but enforced by California cities and counties. The purpose of the CBC is to establish minimum standards to safeguard the public health, safety, and general welfare by regulating and controlling the design, construction, quality of materials, use and occupancy, location, and maintenance of all building and structures and certain equipment within its jurisdiction.

The CBC requires that any required geotechnical report(s) (i.e. engineering geology and soil engineering reports) be prepared by a registered professional to evaluate geologic and seismic hazards on proposed developments, as discussed above. The site-specific geotechnical report(s) provides measures to reduce potentially significant geologic hazards, such as expansive and corrosive soils, differential settlement, and slope stability. The engineering geology and soil engineering reports would be reviewed by County staff prior to approval of final project plans.

The CBC contains necessary California amendments, which are based on the American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE) Minimum Design Standards 7-10. ASCE 7-10 provides requirements for general structural design and includes means for determining earthquake loads as well as other loads for inclusion into building codes. The earthquake design requirements take into account the occupancy category of the structure, site class, soil classifications, and various seismic coefficients, which are used to determine a seismic design category (SDC) for a project. The SDC is a classification system that combines the occupancy categories with the level of expected ground motions at the site; SDC values range from A (very small seismic vulnerability) to E/F (very high seismic vulnerability and near a major fault). Once a project is categorized according to SDC, design specifications can be determined. The provisions of the CBC apply to the construction, alteration, movement, replacement, and demolition of every building or structure, or any appurtenances connected or attached to such buildings or structures, throughout California.

San Mateo County General Plan

Chapter 15 Natural Hazards in the San Mateo County General Plan identifies policies to address issues identified related to natural hazards including geotechnical hazards resulting directly from seismic events and indirectly from non-seismically related movement of land (e.g., cliff retreat, subsidence, and landslides). This chapter identifies policies for the County to address geotechnical hazards. County policies relevant to the project follow:

Policy 15.12. Locating New Development in Areas Which Contain Natural Hazards.

- As precisely as possible, determine the areas of the County where development should be avoided or where additional precautions should be undertaken during review of development proposals due to the presence of natural hazards.
- Require detailed analysis of hazard risk and design appropriate mitigation when development is proposed in these areas.

Policy 15.14. Disclosure of Natural Hazards. Make efforts to inform the public, including potential buyers of property, that a parcel is located in an area of possible natural hazards. Methods to be used include but are not limited to provision of access to County data, pre-application conferences, environmental review, deed restrictions, and requirements for site-specific investigations, educational programs, or other appropriate mechanisms.

Policy 15.20. Review Criteria for Locating Development in Geotechnical Hazard Areas.

- Avoid the siting of structures in areas where they are jeopardized by geotechnical hazards, where their location could potentially increase the geotechnical hazard, or where they could increase the geotechnical hazard to neighboring properties.
- Wherever possible, avoid construction in steeply sloping areas (generally above 30 percent).
- Avoid unnecessary construction of roads, trails, and other means of public access into or through geotechnical hazard areas.

Policy 15.21. Requirement for Detailed Geotechnical Investigations. In order to more precisely define the scope of the geotechnical hazards, the appropriate locations for structures on a specific site and suitable mitigation measures, require an adequate geotechnical investigation for public or private development proposals located: (1) in an Alquist-Priolo Special Studies Zone, or (2) in any other area of the County where an investigation is deemed necessary by the County Department of Public Works.

3.6.3 Discussion:

Would the proposed project:

- a) **Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:**
- i. **Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other significant evidence of a known fault?**

No Impact. Surface rupture occurs when the ground surface is broken due to fault movement during an earthquake. The location of surface rupture can generally be assumed to be along an active major fault trace. The Skylonda fire station site is not located within an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone. The closest fault to the project site is the inactive Pilarcitos Fault, which is located less than 0.5-mile northeast of the project site. The closest active Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone capable of producing ground surface rupture is the San Andreas Fault, which is located approximately 1.5 miles east-northeast of the project site. No traces are known to occur on the Skylonda fire station site. As a result, the potential for fault-related ground surface rupture is considered to be low. Therefore, there is no impact as a result of rupturing of a known earthquake fault.

ii. **Strong seismic ground shaking?**

Less Than Significant Impact. The project site is located in the San Francisco Bay Area, which is considered one of the most seismically active regions in the U.S. Significant earthquakes have occurred near the project site. Strong to violent ground-shaking at the project site can be expected as a result of a major earthquake on one of the faults in the region. The project structures would be designed in accordance with the seismic design provisions in the current California Building Code.

A preliminary geotechnical report (BAGG 2013; Appendix D) prepared for the Skylonda Fire Station Replacement Project contains recommendations for site preparation, foundation design, and construction of retaining walls. A geotechnical investigation (Rutherford Chekene 2015; Appendix E) identifies final design-level geotechnical requirements for project construction. With the implementation of these seismic design measures, the exposure of people or structures to seismic ground shaking is considered less than significant.

iii. **Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?**

No Impact. Soil liquefaction is a condition where saturated granular soils near the ground surface undergo a substantial loss of strength due to increased pore water pressure resulting from cyclic stress applications induced by earthquakes or other vibrations. In the process, the soil acquires mobility sufficient to permit both vertical and horizontal movements, if not confined. Soils most susceptible to liquefaction are loose, uniformly graded, fine-grained, sands, and loose silts with very low cohesion. The fill soils in the western portion of the site, which were likely obtained from cuts to the east are expected to contain significant clayey fines and are considerably above the expected water table.

The project site is underlain by bedrock and fill soils. The fill soils have been in place for over 50 years and have had time to consolidate. The surface pavement, which was placed about seven years ago, is in good shape, suggesting the fill is firm and relatively dense. The groundwater at this location is anticipated to be relatively deep. Furthermore, there is no history of liquefaction or historic ground failures associated with earthquakes at the site. As a result, the site is determined to have little to no liquefaction potential. Therefore, no impacts from seismic-related ground failure are expected to occur.

iv. **Landslides?**

No Impact. Strong ground motion can result in rockfall hazards and/or slope instability. The slopes most susceptible to earthquake-induced failure include those with highly weathered and unconsolidated materials on moderately steep to steep slopes (especially in areas of previously existing landslides). The project site is situated along a ridge top with relatively gentle localized

slopes. No slope failures or signs of slope instabilities were observed at the project site (BAGG 2013). The area beyond Skyline Boulevard to the east is relatively level and lacking a driving force, which would impact the stability of the localized sloping areas. Therefore, the potential for slope instabilities is considered to be low and no impacts from landslides are expected to occur.

v. Coastal cliff/bluff instability or erosion?

No Impact. The project site is located approximately eight miles from the coast. Therefore, no impacts from coastal cliff/bluff instability or erosion are expected to occur.

b) Result in significant soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?

Less Than Significant Impact. Erosion potential is generally higher in areas with steep slopes and on sandy or high clay content soils, but also increases when vegetation is removed and soils are compacted. Clearing of vegetation, grading, paving, and excavation activities would be required during the construction of the project. These activities would expose soil to erosion by compacting soils and removing vegetative cover, thus, compromising the soil structure. Construction would mostly occur in areas on the project site which have been previously developed. However, new disturbance would occur in areas associated with driveway and barracks/office building construction.

The Erosion Control Plan (Appendix A, Sheet C-7) is proposed in compliance with county storm water drainage requirements. Adherence to existing regulations and implementation of standard construction practices would address potential erosion effects during construction. Once developed, the site would be covered with buildings, parking lots, and landscaping, so that substantial soil erosion or loss of topsoil would not occur. Therefore, impacts related to soil erosion or loss of topsoil is considered less than significant.

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?

No Impact. There is low potential at the project site for on- or off-site hazard from landslide or slope instability. Therefore, no impact from landslide, liquefaction, or collapse is expected to occur.

Lateral spreading is horizontal/lateral ground movement of relatively flat-lying soil deposits towards a free face such as an excavation, channel, or open body of water. Typically lateral spreading is associated with liquefaction of one or more subsurface layers near the bottom of the exposed slope. As failure tends to propagate as block failures, it is difficult to analyze and estimate where the first tension crack will form. There are no creek channels crossing the project site or bordering it, the project site is generally underlain by bedrock, and the potential for liquefaction is low; therefore, the potential for lateral spreading to affect the project site is low. As a result, no impact from lateral spreading is anticipated.

Land subsidence is the loss of surface elevation due to the removal of subsurface support. Subsidence is caused by activities that contribute to the loss of support materials within the underlying soils, such as agricultural practices or the overdraft of an aquifer. The project would not include any construction activities that would remove subsurface support or significantly draw down groundwater levels. Thus, the no impact associated with subsidence is anticipated.

d) Be located on expansive soil, as noted in the 2010 California Building Code, creating significant risks to life or property?

Less Than Significant Impact. Expansive soils contain shrink-swell clays that are capable of absorbing water. As these clays absorb water, they increase in volume, and these changes in volume are capable of exerting enough force on buildings and other structures to damage foundations and basement walls. Damage from expansive soils also occurs when the soils dry out and contract, causing subsidence and earth fissuring.

The native soils at the project site consist of a blanket of residual and/or colluvial soils overlaying siliceous shale (Lambert shale) bedrock. Soils blanketing the Lambert shale are usually not expansive and are expected to provide relatively good foundation support (BAGG 2013). The proposed project would follow recommendations contained in the site-specific geotechnical investigation to address project soil conditions and determine design standards for all site improvements. Compliance with the recommendations set forth in the geotechnical investigation (Rutherford Chekene 2015) would ensure that structures at the project site are constructed to withstand any expansive soils found at the project site.

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?

Less Than Significant Impact. The project would require the upgrade/replacement of an existing septic system to treat domestic wastewater from the project site. The septic system would be designed to comply with the standard construction measures, the Construction General Permit, and the Counties policies to ensure that soils at the project site are capable of adequately supporting the use of a septic system. As a result, impacts from the use of a septic system would be less than significant.

Sources:

- BAGG Engineers. 2013. Preliminary Geotechnical and Geologic Report. Sky Londa Fire Station No. 58, 17290 Skyline Boulevard. San Mateo County, California. November 27, 2013.
- California Department of Conservation. 1974. California Division of Mines and Geology. Palo Alto Quadrangle, California. State of California Special Studies Zones. July 1.
- California Department of Conservation. 2006. State of California Seismic Hazard Zones Woodside Quadrangle Planned Map. Online.
<http://gmw.consrv.ca.gov/shmp/Download.asp?USID=US0000013346&FID=Woodside>. Accessed February 2015.
- California Geological Survey. 2008. Guidelines for Evaluating and Mitigating Seismic Hazards in California. Special Publication 117A.
- County of San Mateo. 1986. General Plan. Department of Planning and Building, San Mateo County, California.
- Jeff Katz Architecture and T.B. Penick & Sons. 2015. Skylonda Fire Station No. 58 Replacement Project. Project Drawings Planning Submittal. December 4, 2015.
- Rutherford + Chekene. 2015. Geotechnical Investigation. Sky Londa Fire Station No. 58, 17290 Skyline Boulevard. Woodside, San Mateo County, California. Prepared for County of San Mateo Department of Public Works. Final April 10, 2015.
- United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service. In Cooperation with California Agricultural Experiment Station. 1961. Soil Survey San Mateo Area, California. Series 1954, Number 13.

3.7 CLIMATE CHANGE

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
<i>Would the project:</i>				
a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions (including methane), either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with an applicable plan (including a local climate action plan), policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Result in the loss of forestland or conversion of forestland to non-forest use, such that it would release significant amounts of GHG emissions, or significantly reduce GHG sequestering?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Expose new or existing structures and/or infrastructure (e.g., leach fields) to accelerated coastal cliff/bluff erosion due to rising sea levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving sea level rise?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) Place structures within an anticipated 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a Federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g) Place within an anticipated 100-year flood hazard area structures that would impede or redirect flood flows?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

3.7.1 Regulatory and Environmental Setting

Gases that trap heat in the atmosphere and affect regulation of the Earth’s temperature are known as greenhouse gases (GHGs). GHGs that contribute to climate regulation are a different type of pollutant than criteria or hazardous air pollutants because climate regulation is global in scale, both in terms of causes and effects. Some GHGs are emitted to the atmosphere naturally by biological and geological processes, such as evaporation (water vapor), aerobic respiration (carbon dioxide), and off-gassing from low oxygen environments including swamps or exposed permafrost (methane); however, GHG emissions from human activities, such as fuel combustion (carbon dioxide) and refrigerants (hydrofluorocarbons), are primarily responsible for the significant contribution to overall GHG concentrations in the atmosphere, climate regulation, and global climate change.

Human production of GHGs has increased steadily since pre-industrial times (approximately pre-1880) and atmospheric carbon dioxide concentrations in the atmospheric carbon dioxide concentrations have increased from a pre-industrial value of 280 ppm in the early 1800’s to 399 ppm in July 2014 (NOAA 2014). The effects of increased GHG concentrations in the atmosphere include climate change (increasing temperature and shifts in precipitation patterns and amounts), reduced ice and snow cover, sea level rise, and acidification of oceans. These effects in turn will impact food and water supplies, infrastructure, ecosystems, and overall public health and welfare.

The 1997 United Nations’ Kyoto Protocol international treaty set targets for reductions in emissions of four specific GHGs – carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, and sulfur

hexafluoride – and two groups of gases – hydrofluorocarbons and perfluorocarbons. These GHG are the primary GHG emitted into the atmosphere by human activities. Water vapor is also a common GHG that regulates Earth's temperature; however, the amount of water vapor in the atmosphere can change substantially from day to day, whereas other GHG emissions remain in the atmosphere for longer periods of time. Black carbon consists of particles emitted during combustion; although a particle and not a gas, black carbon also acts to trap heat in Earth's atmosphere.

GHG emissions from human activities contribute to overall GHG concentrations in the atmosphere and the corresponding effects of global climate change (e.g., rising temperatures, increased severe weather events such as drought and flooding). GHGs can remain in the atmosphere long after they are emitted. The potential for a GHG to absorb and trap heat in the atmosphere is considered its global warming potential (GWP). The reference gas for measuring GWP is CO₂, which has a GWP of one. By comparison, CH₄ has a GWP of 25, which means that one molecule of CH₄ has 25 times the effect on global warming as one molecule of CO₂. Multiplying the estimated emissions for non-CO₂ GHGs by their GWP determines their carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e), which enables a project's combined global warming potential to be expressed in terms of mass CO₂ emissions. Shown below, Table 11 lists GWP for the main GHGs.

Table 11. GHG Global Warming Potentials	
Compound	Global Warming Potential (GWP) Relative to CO₂
Carbon Dioxide (CO ₂)	1
Methane (CH ₄)	25
Nitrous Oxide (N ₂ O)	298
Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)	--
HFC-23	14,800
HFC-134a	1,430
HFC-152a	140
HCFC-22	1,700
Sulfur Hexafluoride (SF ₆)	22,800

Source: CARB 2014

The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 (AB32) requires CARB to reduce GHG emissions to 1990 levels by 2020. CARB identified 427 million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (MTCO₂e) as the total statewide GHG 1990 emissions level and adopted this level as the 2020 GHG emissions limit (CARB 2007). CARB estimates 2020 GHG emission levels will reach approximately 600 million MTCO₂e if no actions are taken under a “business-as-usual” scenario. To achieve the necessary GHG reductions, CARB approved the *Climate Change Scoping Plan* on December 11, 2008 identifies the measures (i.e., mandatory rules and regulations and voluntary measures) that will achieve at least 174 MMTCO₂e of reductions and reduce statewide GHG emissions to 1990 levels by 2020 (CARB 2009). In 2011, CARB released a supplement to the *2008 Scoping Plan Functional Equivalent Document (FED)* that included an updated 2020 BAU statewide GHG emissions level projection of 507 MMTCO₂e (CARB 2011). CARB recently released its first update to the Scoping Plan (CARB 2014). CARB has also adopted several rules designed to reduce vehicular GHG emissions, including the Pavley Regulations (AB1493), which will reduce GHG emissions from passenger vehicles between 22 and 30 percent, and the Low Carbon Fuel Standard, which requires a ten percent reduction in the carbon intensity of transportation fuels by 2020.

San Mateo County Energy Efficiency Climate Action Plan

The San Mateo County *Energy Efficiency Climate Action Plan* (EECAP) (2013) outlines GHG reduction strategies to achieve the County's reduction target of 17% below 2005 emissions levels by 2020. The EECAP exceeds the State-recommended 15% reduction target and is intended to satisfy the requirements of the BAAQMD for a Qualified GHG Reduction Strategy. The EECAP focuses on GHG reductions in ten different areas such as energy efficiency and transportation. Project development applicants demonstrate compliance with the EECAP by completing a Development Checklist. The completed checklist for the Skylonda Fire Station No. 58 Replacement Project is presented in Appendix F.

Heavy-Duty National Program

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) and the Department of Transportation's National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) began the first-ever program in 2011 to reduce GHG emissions and improve fuel efficiency of heavy-duty trucks and buses. Classified as vocational vehicles, fire trucks, will have meet two main standards in 2017: 1) EPA Use Life Emissions Standard of 222 g CO₂ per ton-mile; and 2) NHTSA Fuel Consumption Standard of 21.8 gallon per 1,000 ton-mile. EPA has additionally adopted N₂O and CH₄ standards that will apply to all heavy-duty engine, pickups and vans (USEPA 2011).

Existing GHG Emission Sources at the Project Site

As described in Air Quality, Section 3.3, existing stationary emissions include the electricity from the apparatus building for emergency vehicles, a barracks housing station personnel, and an office building. The backup generator used for emergency purposes only is also a potential emission source. Mobile emissions occur from diesel-powered heavy duty vehicles and staff vehicles. Given the small number of staff (eight workers) and long shift rotations of 72 hours, worker commute is a minimal emission source. The majority of mobile source GHG emissions is from on-duty fire engines.

Discussion:

Would the proposed project:

- a) **Generate greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions (including methane), either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?**

Global climate change is the result of GHG emissions worldwide; individual projects do not generate enough GHG emissions to influence global climate change. Thus, the analysis of GHG emissions is by nature a cumulative analysis focused on whether an individual project's contribution to global climate change is cumulatively considerable.

Less Than Significant Impact. The proposed project would produce GHG emissions from construction-related fuel combustion. The BAAQMD has not adopted a threshold of significance for construction-related GHG emissions; however since the project size is below all other GHG operational thresholds, the impact is presumed to be less than significant.

There would be no change to existing mobile source operational emissions because the primary source of GHG emissions, the vehicle fleet, would remain the same size. There would be a slight increase to stationary source operational emissions from the incorporation of the larger 168 horsepower (125 kilowatt) generator that would replace the existing 107 horsepower (80 kilowatt) generator. Generator emissions would be partially offset by the installation of a new, more efficient building facility and generator and would not exceed the BAAQMD CEQA threshold for stationary sources of 10,000 MTCO₂e per year. Therefore, the impact is less than significant.

b) Conflict with an applicable plan (including a local climate action plan), policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?

Less Than Significant Impact. The proposed project would not conflict with an applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing GHG emissions. GHG emissions from off-road equipment, residential fuel usage, electricity generation, and transportation are identified and planned for in the BAAQMD's 2010 Clean Air Plan (BAAQMD 2010). A primary objective of the 2010 Clean Air Plan is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels by 2020 and 40% below 1990 levels by 2035. The 2010 Clean Air Plan considers an increase in off-road, residential fuel, electricity, and transportation GHG emissions and identifies control measures designed to achieve regional GHG reduction goals.

The project would meet or exceed all applicable California and San Mateo County building and energy efficiency standards through its design to achieve LEED Silver certification. The project complies with all relevant components of the EECAP Development Checklist (Appendix F). There are no stationary sources that are subject to state or federal GHG reporting regulations. Therefore, the project does not conflict with the AB 32 Climate Change Scoping Plan and the impact is less than significant.

c) Result in the loss of forestland or conversion of forestland to non-forest use, such that it would release significant amounts of GHG emissions, or significantly reduce GHG sequestering?

No impact. The project area contains no forestland, timberland, or timberland zone Timberland Production. The project would not result in timberland impacts. The proposed project would not result in a new significant or more severe impact than the current fire station.

d) Expose new or existing structures and/or infrastructure (e.g., leach fields) to accelerated coastal cliff/bluff erosion due to rising sea levels?

No impact. There are no coastal cliffs or bluffs within the project area so there will be no direct or indirect impacts to coastal cliffs or bluffs as a result of the project. The proposed project would not result in a new significant or more severe impact, as mapped by the Our Coast Our Future (OCOF) sea level rise mapping (OCOF 2013).

e) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving sea level rise?

No impact. The proposed project would not expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving sea level rise, as shown by the OCOF sea level rise mapping tool (OCOF 2013). The proposed project is located substantially inland and of higher elevation than any areas with people or structures at risk due to sea level rise.

f) Place structures within an anticipated 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a Federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map?

No impact. The proposed project is not within a FEMA designated 100-year floodplain area (FEMA 2012).

g) Place within an anticipated 100-year flood hazard area structures that would impede or redirect flood flows?

No impact. The proposed project is not in an area that would contribute to 100-year flood hazard areas or redirect flood flows, as evidenced by the OCOF 100-year flood potential mapping tool (OCOF 2013).

Sources:

- Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD). 2010. 2010 Clean Air Plan
- Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD). 2014. Clean Air Plan Update website. Accessed 6 Jun 14.
<<http://www.baaqmd.gov/Divisions/Planning-and-Research/Plans/Clean-Air-Plan-Update.aspx>>
- California Air Resources Board (CARB). 2007. Staff Report California 1990 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Level and 2020 Emissions Limit. Sacramento, CA. November 16, 2007.
<http://www.arb.ca.gov/cc/inventory/pubs/reports/staff_report_1990_level.pdf2009>
- _____. 2009. Climate Change Scoping Plan – A Framework for Change. Endorsed by CARB December 2008. Sacramento, CA. May 11, 2009. Accessed 17 Oct 14.
<<http://www.arb.ca.gov/cc/scopingplan/document/scopingplandocument.htm>>
- _____. 2011. GHG Inventory Data. <<http://arb.ca.gov/cc/inventory/data.data.htm>>
- _____. 2011. Final Supplement to the AB 32 Scoping Plan Functional Equivalent Document. Released August 19, 2011. Sacramento, CA. Approved August 24, 2011.
<<http://www.arb.ca.gov/cc/scopingplan/fed.htm>>
- _____. 2014. First Update to the Climate Change Scoping Plan.
- County of San Mateo. 2013. Energy Efficiency Climate Action Plan. June 2013.
- County of San Mateo Sky Londa Fire Station No. 58. *Engine Generators 263213. CoSM Project No: TBD*. Received by email 07 Apr 2015.
- Federal Emergency Management Agency. 2012. Flood Map Service Center. *FEMA Flood Map*. Updated 16 Oct 12. Accessed 24 Feb 2015.
<<http://msc.fema.gov/portal/search?AddressQuery=17920%20Skyline%20Boulevard%20C%20Woodside%2C%20CA>>
- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). 2010. “Mauna Loa CO2 Monthly Mean Data.” Trends in Atmospheric Carbon Dioxide. NOAA, Earth System Research Laboratory, Global Monitoring Division. Accessed 17 Mar 14.
<<http://www.esrl.noaa.gov/gmd/ccgg/trends/>>
- Our Coast Our Future. 2013. *Flood Map*. Updated 14 Aug 13. Accessed 23 Feb 15.
< <http://data.prbo.org/apps/ocof>>
- Town of Woodside. 2012. General Plan 2012. <http://www.woodsideside.org/planning/general-plan-2012-american-planning-association-northern-california-chapter-2014-comprehens>
- United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). 2011. *US EPA Heavy-Duty National Program*. Office of Transportation and Air Quality. EPA-420-F-11-031.

3.8 HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
<i>Would the project:</i>				
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials (e.g., pesticides, herbicides, other toxic substances, or radioactive material)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within 2 miles of a public airport or public use airport, result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
i) Place housing within an existing 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a Federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
j) Place within an existing 100-year flood hazard area structures that would impede or redirect flood flows?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
k) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
l) Inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

3.8.1 Environmental Setting

An environmental investigation of Skylonda Fire Station was performed to evaluate the existing structures and site conditions for potential presence of hazardous materials and to determine how these materials should be handled during demolition. Two Hazardous Building Materials Investigation reports (SCA Environmental 2015a and 2015c) are presented in Appendix G. The report findings indicate that both the office, barracks, and apparatus buildings either have or are assumed to have asbestos containing materials (ACM) and lead based paint. Mercury-containing fluorescent tubes were also identified throughout the buildings.

A Phase 1 Environmental Site Investigation (SCA Environmental 2015b; Appendix H) was performed to identify recognized environmental concerns associated with the past and/or present uses of the site and the generation, storage, or disposal of hazardous materials and/or wastes at the site and at nearby properties judged to potentially affect the site.

Hazardous materials currently used and stored on site consists of a 250-gallon propane tank south of the apparatus building and a 500-gallon propane tank between the office & barracks building, and miscellaneous vehicle fluids needed for fire engine and truck maintenance. Both tanks are located above ground.

The fire station personnel, the single family residences surrounding the project site, and the demolition crews removing the materials containing hazardous waste are considered potential sensitive receptors to hazardous materials impacts. The closest residences on Linwood Way are approximately 100 feet from the apparatus building (see Figure 2).

3.8.2 Regulatory Setting

The US Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) regulates the disposal of hazardous wastes under the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). The US EPA maintains lists of federally regulated hazardous wastes which are generally characterized as ignitable, corrosive liquid, reactive, and toxic.

The California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) regulates the disposal of non-RCRA hazardous wastes in California (22 CCR §66261 et. al). California has adopted hazardous waste listings similar to the RCRA hazardous waste lists. Waste classified as hazardous is managed for safe and protective handling for storage, transportation, treatment, and disposal.

The Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) and the Cal/EPA provide local enforcement of these regulations. Prior to renovation or demolition, the BAAQMD requires abatement and disposal of friable ACM, as well as non-friable ACM that may become friable during renovation (practically, this means all non-friable ACM). Federal Occupational Safety and Health Administrations (OSHA) regulations, locally enforced by CAL/OSHA, define ACM as substances that contain greater than 1% asbestos. Trace ACM are those materials identified as containing <1.0% but greater than 0.1% asbestos. These materials may exist as construction debris (in which case they fall under Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act regulatory requirements), as materials in intact buildings (in which case they fall under Toxic Substance Control Act) and National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants requirements) or as geological deposits (in which case they are typically regulated by local air pollution control district standards).

Lead exposures in the workplace are regulated by Cal/OSHA, which has certain regulatory requirements for identifying and controlling potential lead exposures. Currently applicable regulations for the construction industry have been adopted by Cal/OSHA (8 CCR 1532.1) from the Federal OSHA regulations. The current OSHA 8- hour Permissible Exposure Level (PEL) for lead is 50 µg/m³.

3.8.3 Discussion

Would the proposed project:

- a) **Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials (e.g., pesticides, herbicides, other toxic substances, or radioactive material)?**
- 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?**

Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation (Responses a – b). The project involves upgrading a fire station facility with a new firehouse building, apparatus building, new septic tank and leach lines, and new driveway access to Skyline Boulevard. Neither existing nor proposed facility operations involve an ongoing transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials, although the site houses a 250-gallon and a 500-gallon propane tank and uses miscellaneous cleaning fluids and vehicle fluids needed for fire engine and truck maintenance.

SCA collected a number of bulk samples of painted materials and potential asbestos containing materials and had them tested for asbestos or lead-based paint content. Testing confirmed the presence of both ACM and lead-based paint in concentrations high enough that the materials fall under regulation for disposal (see Appendix G). Both materials are classified as California non-RCRA hazardous waste requiring disposal at a landfill facility that is permitted to accept California non-RCRA hazardous waste if removed from the site.

After completion of the new firehouse and reserve apparatus buildings, the existing office and barracks buildings would be demolished. The demolition materials would be removed from the site and disposed of at an appropriate disposal facility. The proper handling of the demolition debris materials would be specified in a debris management and disposal plan as specified in Mitigation Measure HAZ-1.

Impact HAZ-1: Demolition, removal, and transport of building materials containing lead-based paint, asbestos containing material, and any project soils containing elevated levels of soluble lead could result in airborne emissions of lead resulting in exposure of workers or the environment to a hazardous material.

Mitigation Measure HAZ-1: The County or its Contractor shall develop and implement a demolition debris management and disposal plan for the non-RCRA hazardous materials that are to be removed from the project site. The plan shall be designed to prevent releases of hazardous materials in quantities that could pose a risk to human health and the environment, as determined using appropriate BAAQMD, RWQCB, DTSC, and/or other appropriate agency screening thresholds.

The plan shall identify the receiving qualified landfill and present proof of waste acceptance. The plan shall specify measures to minimize airborne dust during building deconstruction and soil movement to protect construction workers and neighboring residents from exposure to hazardous material emissions. The plan shall address protection of worker exposure to airborne lead paint particulates through use of personal protective gear, clear identification of the location of hazardous materials, and removal by properly trained/certified workers, and proper cover and transport of hazardous materials, etc.

Effectiveness: The measures would ensure compliance with state and federal regulations regarding the handling and disposal of non-RCRA hazardous materials.

Implementation: San Mateo County or its Contractor.

Timing: Plans shall be approved by the County prior to construction activities beginning on the site.

Monitoring: The County shall require the design/build contractor to submit the plans to the County prior to issuance of a grading permit.

- c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or hazardous waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?**

No Impact. The project does not involve hazardous emissions or handling of hazardous materials. The project site is not located within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school. The closest K-12 schools are several miles away off of Woodside Road, by the main area of Town. The Kings Mountain Learning Center, a day care center located at 211 Swett Road between Skyline Blvd. and Star Hill Road is over 3.5 miles north of the project site.

- d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?**

Less Than Significant Impact. The Phase 1 Environmental Site Investigation (SCA Environmental 2015b; Appendix H) conducted an extensive search of databases used to identify and track sites with known contamination. The Phase I database search included a search of databases that are identified in Government Code Section 65962.5. The project site was found listed in multiple databases.

The San Mateo County BI database identifies sites that (1) require a Hazardous Materials Business Plan be filed with the County; (2) are listed as a Hazardous Waste Generator by the County; and/or (3) are identified by the County as having Underground Storage Tanks at the facility. The Skylonda Fire Station project site is listed in the San Mateo County BI database as having above ground and underground storage tanks, a generator and recycler for waste oil and solvents, storing motor vehicle fuels and waste oil, and for storing <5,000 gallons in their tanks. The HAZNET database listed the site as having hazardous waste manifests completed for other empty containers of 30 gallons or more, unspecified organic liquid mixture, other organic solids, and waste oil and mixed oil. The AST database lists the site as having a total of 1,320 gallons in their above ground storage tanks. No violations reported.

SCA researched sites within 0.35 mile of the project site with documented leaking underground storage tanks, releases, and documented subsurface contamination. Various properties within a 0.35-mile radius of the site are noted on databases. These properties are situated at a lower elevation (downgradient) than the Skylonda Fire Station project site. Impacts to the site from these facilities are considered minimal. Based on the information provided in the Environmental Data Resources report, the potential for recognized environmental conditions at the project site from off-site sources is minimal.

Two underground storage tanks (USTs) were removed from the site in June 1997 (one 540 gallon gasoline and one 560 gallon diesel UST). Analyses of soil samples collected beneath the fill end of each UST identified residual concentrations of hydrocarbons (TPHg, benzene, toluene, xylenes, and MTBE) in the soil, and were indicative that a release had occurred at the site. No groundwater was encountered during UST removal activities. Waste oil was also historically discharged to the ground surface at the site for an unknown duration of time.

In June 1997, excavation activities were performed at the site to remove petroleum hydrocarbon impacted soil in an area measuring 12 feet wide, by 25 feet long, to depths between 2.5 and 6.5 feet below ground surface. Following excavation, confirmation soil samples were collected at the base of the excavation which identified residual concentrations of TPHd, BTEX, MTBE, and total oil and grease in soil. Residual concentrations in soil tested below San Mateo County Environmental Health Department (SMCEHD) guidelines and no further action was required by the County. A letter from County Department of Environmental Health documenting closure is presented in Appendix H.

Redevelopment of the Skylonda Fire Station site with upgraded facilities would not result in exposure of the public or the environment to hazardous materials.

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

No Impact. The Skylonda Fire Station project site is located approximately nine miles from the nearest public airports (Palo Alto Airport and San Carlos Airport). The proposed project is not located within an airport land use plan area.

- f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?**

No Impact. There are no private airstrips located within the vicinity of the project sites.

- g) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?**

Less Than Significant Impact. Project construction would not affect the availability of adequate emergency access for fire station crews responding to emergencies. The project does not affect emergency evacuation plans or routes. Constructing a new driveway access to Skyline Boulevard would have the beneficial impact of improved egress for emergency vehicles responding to calls by shortening the distance from the apparatus building to Skyline Boulevard and avoiding the choke point of the existing fire station egress which merges with the adjoining commercial property (Alice's Restaurant) driveway. The proposed project would also have the benefit of providing a modern emergency response facility designed to withstand earthquakes and wildland fires so that the emergency response services Station 58 provides would not be interrupted as a result of an earthquake or other natural disaster.

- h) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wild land fires, including where wild lands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wild lands?**

Less Than Significant Impact. The project site is located in a densely wooded area with steep hillsides. Low density residential development surrounds the fire station location. The Town of Woodside and this portion of unincorporated San Mateo County is designated a High Wildfire Hazard Area by the County General Plan due to the wildland urban interface. The proposed replacement of existing fire station facilities does not introduce new uses to the project property or create new risk of exposure or loss, injury, or death from wildland fires. The new buildings would be constructed with fire resistant materials and would be a significant improvement in wildfire safety over the existing wooden buildings. The proposed project would improve overall living and working conditions for fire station crews and emergency vehicle egress during responses to calls such as wildland fires.

- i) Place housing within an existing 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a Federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map?**

No Impact. The proposed project does not involve housing and is not proposed within a 100-year flood hazard area.

- j) Place within an existing 100-year flood hazard area structures that would impede or redirect flood flows?**

No Impact. The proposed project does not propose structures in within a 100-year flood hazard area.

k) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam?

No Impact. The project site is not located downstream of any levee or dam according to the Town of Woodside's Dam Inundation Area Map. Therefore there would be no impact to the project as a result of a levee or dam failure.

l) Inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?

No Impact. The project site is located along the side of a ridgeline in the San Mateo County Coast Range mountains. The site is well inland and well above any elevation that would be impacted by either a seiche or tsunami according to San Mateo County Hazard maps (2005). Furthermore, the fire station is not located in an area subject to mudflow hazards.

Sources:

County of San Mateo. 1986. General Plan. Department of Planning and Building, San Mateo County, California.

Jeff Katz Architecture and T.B. Penick & Sons. 2015. Skylonda Fire Station No. 58 Replacement Project. Project Drawings Planning Submittal. December 4, 2015.

SCA Environmental, Inc. (SCA). 2015a. Summary Report of Hazardous Building Materials. Letter Report to Ms. Barbara Beard, MIG|TRA Environmental Sciences, Inc. March 13, 2015.

SCA Environmental, Inc. (SCA). 2015b. Phase 1 Environmental Site Assessment. Prepared for MIG|TRA Environmental Sciences. March 31, 2015.

SCA Environmental, Inc. (SCA). 2015c. Summary Report of Hazardous Building Materials. Letter Report to Ms. Theresa Yee, County of San Mateo. November 3, 2015.

Town of Woodside. 2012. General Plan 2012. <http://www.woodsideside.org/planning/general-plan-2012-american-planning-association-northern-california-chapter-2014-comprehens>

3.9 HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
<i>Would the project:</i>				
a. Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements (consider water quality parameters such as temperature, dissolved oxygen, turbidity and other typical storm water pollutants (e.g., heavy metals, pathogens, petroleum derivatives, synthetic organics, sediment, nutrients, oxygen-demanding substances, and trash)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Significantly deplete groundwater supplies or interfere significantly with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. Significantly alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner that would result in significant erosion or siltation on- or off-site?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Significantly alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or significantly increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner that would result in flooding on- or off-site?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Create or contribute runoff water that would exceed the capacity of existing or planned storm water drainage systems or provide significant additional sources of polluted runoff?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Significantly degrade surface or groundwater water quality?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. Result in increased impervious surfaces and associated increased runoff?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

3.9.1 Environmental Setting

The project site is within the San Gregorio Creek Watershed in the San Francisco Bay Hydrologic Region. The San Francisco Bay Hydrologic Region covers approximately 2.88 million acres and includes all of San Francisco County and portions of Marin, Sonoma, Napa, Solano, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Contra Costa, and Alameda counties. The San Gregorio Creek Watershed is the second largest watershed in coastal San Mateo County. The San Gregorio Creek watershed is bounded by Pomponio Coreek to the south, Tunitas Creek to the north, State Route 35 (i.e., Skyline Boulevard) to the east, and State Route 1 (i.e., Coast Highway) to the west. It includes the small unincorporated communities of La Honda, San Gregorio, Redwood Terrace, and Sky Londa. San Gregorio Creek originates at the confluence of Alpine and La Honda Creeks and travels 12 miles through the Santa Cruz Mountains until it eventually discharges in the Pacific Ocean. The San Gregorio Creek Watershed contains five primary sub-basins, including Harrington Creek, La Honda Creek, El Corte Madera Creek, Mindego Creek, and Clear Creek. The project site is located within the La Honda Creek sub-basin.

The project site is located at approximately 1,500 feet above mean sea level. The project site generally experiences a Mediterranean climate. The climate is characterized by cool, moist winters (typically November to March) and warm, dry summers. Winter storms often lead to high flow events and increased sediment input into streams and creeks. Annual average precipitation for the project site is approximately 29 inches per year, with the majority of precipitation falling between October and April. Rainfall between May and October averages less than 0.7-inch per month.

Skylonda Mutual Water Company provides water for the project site and vicinity. Skylonda Mutual Water Company obtains its water supply from La Honda Creek, the water supply reservoir south of the project site across Blakewood Way, from wells in the area, and from Cal Water. La Honda Creek is generally the primary water source; however, wells become the primary water source when La Honda Creek's water levels recede.

Surface Water

There are no streams or other major surface water features located on the project site. A water supply reservoir owned by the Skylonda Mutual Water Company is located approximately 75 feet south of the project site across Blakewood Way. La Honda Creek is located approximately 0.1 mile southwest of the project site (Figure 2).

Groundwater

A continuous groundwater body was not encountered in the borings on the project site. However, perched groundwater was encountered in two of the borings located near the middle of the planned building. The perched groundwater was encountered within the bedrock at a depth of 16.5 feet and 19 feet (Rutherford Chekene 2015).

Flooding

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Map for the project site shows that the project site is not located within a 100-year flood hazard area.

3.9.2 Regulatory Setting

Federal Clean Water Act

The Clean Water Act (CWA) is the primary federal legislation governing water quality and forms the basis for several state and local laws throughout the nation. The objective of the CWA is "to restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the Nation's waters."

The CWA has nationally regulated the discharge of pollutants to the waters of the U.S. from any point source since 1972. In 1987, amendments to the CWA added section 402(p), which established a framework for regulating nonpoint source storm water discharges under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit Program. It is implemented through the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) and the nine Regional Water Quality Control Boards.

If activities, discharges, or proposed activities and discharges from a property could affect California's surface, coastal, or ground waters, in most cases a permit will need to be acquired from the RWQCB. The NPDES Construction General Permit requirements apply to clearing, grading, and disturbances to the ground such as stockpiling, or excavation, but does not include regular maintenance activities performed to restore the original line, grade, or capacity of the facility. Construction activities on one or more acres are required to obtain coverage under the General Permit for Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Construction Activity (Construction General Permit Order 2009-0009 DWQ). The NPDES General Construction Permit requires the preparation and implementation of a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) that includes Best Management Practices (BMPs) to be implemented during project construction to protect storm water runoff. The SWPPP must contain a visual monitoring program; a chemical monitoring program for "non-visible" pollutants to be implemented if there

is a failure of BMPs; and a sediment monitoring plan if the site discharges directly to a water body listed on the 303(d) list for sediment. Section A of the Construction General Permit describes the elements that must be contained in a SWPPP. The project sponsor is also required to submit a Notice of Intent (NOI) with the State Water Resources Control Board Division of Water Quality. The NOI includes general information on the types of construction activities that would occur on the site.

The Skylonda Fire Station No. 58 Replacement Project would disturb 52,000 square feet (greater than one acre) and is therefore subject to the NPDES General Construction Permit requirements.

San Mateo Countywide Water Pollution Prevention Program

Projects that add and/or replace over 10,000 square feet of impervious surface must comply with San Mateo County's Provision C.3 of the San Mateo Countywide Water Pollution Prevention Program's (SMCWPPP) amended Municipal Regional Stormwater NPDES Permit (CAS612008).

Provision C.3 of the County's NPDES Permit requires:

- **Numeric Sizing Criteria for Pollutant Removal Treatment Systems.** The project must include source controls, site design measures, and treatment controls to minimize storm water pollutant discharges. Pollution treatment controls shall be sized to treat the volume of annual runoff required to achieve 80 percent or more capture of average annual runoff (in the Bay Area this is equivalent to having the capacity to repetitively treat storm events of about 1 inch of precipitation).
- **Operation and Maintenance of Treatment Measures.** Treatment controls often do not work unless adequately maintained. The permit requires an Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Agreement and a maintenance plan.
- **Limitation on Increase of Peak Stormwater Runoff Discharge Rates.** Urbanization creates impervious surfaces that reduce the landscape's natural ability to absorb water and release it slowly to creeks. These impervious surfaces increase peak flows in creeks and can cause erosion (referred to as hydromodification). Projects must evaluate the potential for this to occur and provide mitigation as necessary.

The proposed replacement of the Skylonda Fire Station facilities affects a 52,000 square-foot area. Of this space, 39,500 square feet is covered with impervious surface by existing site development. Final site development would result in an impervious cover of 36,000 square feet. The project disturbance exceeds the County's Provision C.3 threshold of 10,000 square feet and is therefore subject to the Provision C.3 requirements.

San Mateo County General Plan

A San Mateo County General Plan update was adopted in 1986 to guide decision-making for the future of unincorporated San Mateo County. The overall goal of the plan was to balance utilization and conservation of all of San Mateo County's resources. The Natural Resources and Soil Resources portion of the General Plan provides guidance to promote protect San Mateo County's water resources. A list of water resources policies relevant to the project follows:

Policy 1.26 Protect Water Resources: Ensure that development will: (1) minimize the alteration of natural water bodies, (2) maintain adequate stream flows and water quality for vegetative, fish and wildlife habitats; (3) maintain and improve, if possible, the quality of groundwater basins and recharge areas; and (4) prevent to the greatest extent possible the depletion of groundwater resources.

Policy 1.37 Protect the Productive Use of Water Resources: Ensure that land uses and development on or near water resources will not impair the quality or productive capacity of these resources.

Policy 2.17 Regulate Development to Minimize Soil Erosion and Sedimentation: Regulate development to minimize soil erosion and sedimentation; including, but not limited to, measures which consider the effects of slope, minimize the removal of vegetative cover, ensure stabilization of disturbed areas and protect and enhance natural plant communities and nesting and feeding areas of fish and wildlife.

Policy 2.23 Regulate Excavation, Grading, Filling, and Land Clearing Activities Against Accelerated Soil Erosion: Regulate excavation, grading, filling, and land clearing activities to protect against accelerated soil erosion and sedimentation.

Policy 2.25 Regulate Topsoil Removal Operations Against Accelerated Soil Erosion: Regulate topsoil removal operations to protect against accelerated soil erosion and sedimentation through measures which ensure slope stabilization and surface drainage control.

San Mateo County Regulation of Individual Onsite Wastewater Treatment and Disposal Systems

San Mateo County Ordinance, Chapter 4 (Sections 9300 et seq) provides requirements governing all non-sewered onsite wastewater treatment and disposal systems. These requirements are intended to provide procedures for soil percolation testing, installation, maintenance, and abatement of onsite wastewater treatment and disposal systems.

Requirements relevant to the project are as follows:

- No septic, pumping, or holding tank shall be located closer than five feet of any building, 50 feet of any property line for parcels without an available public water supply or 10 feet of any property lines for parcels with approved public water supply, 100 feet of any well, 100 feet of the top of bank of a stream as defined by the most recent U.S. Geological Survey topographic map, or 25 feet from a swimming pool.
- No drainfield or other leaching system shall be located closer than 10 feet from any building; 50 feet from any property line for parcels without an available public water supply or 10 feet from any property line for parcels with approved public water supply; 100 feet from any well; 100 feet from the top bank of a stream, 50 feet from a ditch, cutbank, or slope 50 percent or greater; 25 feet from a swimming pool; 200 feet from a domestic water supply reservoir; or 100 feet from a reservoir other than a domestic water supply reservoir.
- The drainfield shall not be located under any paving or in an area subject to vehicular traffic.
- Underground utility lines or conduits shall not be installed in or across drain fields.
- Trenches shall be constructed when soil is dry. If moisture still remains in portions of the soil resulting in a smearing (sealing) effect on the sidewalls by the excavating equipment, the sidewalls shall be adequately scarified to restore the soil to its original drainage capacity.
- Trenches shall not be left without adequate cover overnight if rock fill is not added the same day as excavation.
- The proposed septic system design must be certified by a Registered Professional.

In addition to the above requirements, the design plans for the individual onsite wastewater treatment and disposal system must comply with the performance standards in Section 9325, Chapter 4, Division VII of this ordinance code.

Installation, remodel, and/or repair of an individual onsite wastewater treatment and disposal system requires an application for a permit to install a septic system be completed and submitted for review and approval by San Mateo County Environmental Health Division staff. A

site exam and percolation test may be required (with the appropriate fee) prior to the submittal of the application for a Septic Installation Permit to install a new septic system.

3.9.3 Discussion

Would the proposed project:

- a) **Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements (consider water quality parameters such as temperature, dissolved oxygen, turbidity and other typical storm water pollutants (e.g., heavy metals, pathogens, petroleum derivatives, synthetic organics, sediment, nutrients, oxygen-demanding substances, and trash))?**

Less Than Significant Impact.

Storm Water Runoff

Construction of the project would cause disturbances to the ground surface from earthwork, including removal of vegetation, grading and trenching. These activities could potentially increase the amount of sediment runoff from the site that flow into the County's storm drain inlet on Blakewood Way. Increased sediment could negatively impact water quality of runoff flowing from the site.

Construction of the project may also include the use of hazardous materials that are potentially harmful to water quality, such as vehicle fuels, fluids, paints, thinners, and other chemicals. Accidents or improper use of these materials could release contaminants to the environment. Additionally, oil and other petroleum products used to maintain and operate construction equipment could be accidentally released.

The project construction area of 52,000 square feet comprises slightly more than one acre and is subject to the NPDES Construction General Permit requirements. The County or its Qualified SWPPP Developer (QSD) will prepare a SWPPP for submittal with a Notice of Intent (NOI) to the State Water Resources Control Board for approval prior to the start of construction. BMPs would be employed during the construction phase to control sediment loads. During construction, the project would follow the Erosion Control Plan (Appendix A, Sheet C-7) which includes sand bags around storm inlets, a silt fence around the project perimeter, straw roll barriers on slopes, a stabilized construction entrance, a concrete washout, and other measures during the rainy season (October 1 through April 30). Components of the Erosion Control Plan shall be specified in the SWPPP.

The Skylonda Fire Station Replacement Project is also subject to the C.3 Requirements of the Municipal Regional Stormwater NPDES Permit. As described above, this provision requires project development to capture storm water runoff and retain it on the project to reduce pollutant loading of surface waters. The project would implement post-construction BMPs to control runoff volumes and urban pollutants as part of the project design as identified in Project Description, Section 2.5 (Table 3). The County or its contractor will prepare and submit a drainage plan for compliance with C.3 requirements of the Municipal Regional Stormwater NPDES Permit for review by County planning staff. Compliance with the C.3 Requirements would reduce potential water quality impacts from erosion of disturbed project soils and non-source pollution impervious surfaces to less than significant.

Onsite Wastewater Treatment

The project site is not currently served by a sanitary sewer system. Onsite sewage treatment is provided via an existing septic system and leach field. The existing leach field was paved over with impervious surface to accommodate fire vehicle access to the apparatus building. As a result, the existing leach field is in violation of the County's Regulation of Individual Onsite Wastewater Treatment and Disposal Systems Ordinance, which prohibits the installation of impervious paving over leach fields. Heavy, impermeable surfaces placed over a leach field can interfere with evaporation and airflow necessary for effluent treatment (e.g., the breakdown of

sewage by soil microorganisms) and result in untreated wastewater as well as groundwater and/or surface water contamination.

The proposed project would reconstruct the septic leach field near Linwood Way (see Grading Plan in Appendix A, Sheet C-4); it would no longer be covered by impervious pavement. The existing septic tank would be relocated closer to the leach field and replaced with a larger tank. Existing drain lines under the pavement adjacent to the current apparatus building would be removed. The leach field would meet all set back requirements from property lines, buildings, and the water reservoir. The new septic system and any leach field modifications would be subject to all requirements of the County's Department of Environmental Health Division and the Regulation of Individual Onsite Wastewater Treatment and Disposal Systems Ordinance. As a result, the leach field is anticipated to function more effectively and reduce the risk of groundwater and/or surface water contamination within and in the vicinity of the project site.

- b) Significantly deplete groundwater supplies or interfere significantly with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?**

No Impact. The proposed project replaces existing facilities at the Skylonda Fire Station. There would be no change in station staffing levels and the water demand for the project is estimated by the project DBE to be 1,500 gallons per day, similar to current water use levels. The project would not result in a measurable increase in demand on ground water supplies or lowering of the local groundwater table. The project would result in a net reduction of impervious surface on the property and would not interfere with ground water recharge. Therefore, there would be no impacts to groundwater.

- c) Significantly alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?**

Less Than Significant Impact. There are no streams or other water features in the project vicinity that would be altered by the project. The project does not intend to substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site beyond what already exists. Soil erosion or siltation could result from excavation and grading activities during construction. Due to the small area of total disturbance (52,000 square feet) and the short duration of excavation and grading activities, such effects are expected to be minimal. Erosion control measures in the Erosion Control Plan (Appendix A, Sheet C-7) and standard practice drainage controls required by the SMCWPPP, Provision C.3 (see Project Description, Section 2.5, Table 3) would control surface drainage and reduce erosion and siltation impacts on and off the project site to a less-than-significant level.

- d) Significantly alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site?**

Less Than Significant Impact. There are no streams or other water features in the project vicinity that would be altered by the project. Project construction would result in the net removal of 3,500 square feet of impervious surfaces from the project site and a corresponding decrease in storm water generation. Storm water drainage controls are required as part of the project design required by the SMCWPPP as described in Project Description, Section 2.5, Table 3. With implementation of these standard control measures, storm water runoff generated by project impervious surfaces would be further reduced. The project would not result in flooding on or off the project property.

e) Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned storm water drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?

Less Than Significant Impact. The project would result in a net decrease of 3,500 square feet of existing impervious surfaces resulting in a decrease of surface runoff generated by the project site. The proposed project would comply with San Mateo County's Provision C.3 requirements by incorporating post-construction storm water control/low-impact development measures into new development and redevelopment projects. To reduce storm water run-off at the project site, construction would be designed to reduce impervious surface in the parking lot/leach field if possible and, incorporate on-site infiltration (e.g., storm water planters, rain gardens, or swales). Additional site drainage would consist of a minor area of drains with outfalls to the existing ditch along Blakewood Way. The majority of the run-off water would be captured by these on-site storm water design features; therefore, the project is not expected to exceed the capacity of existing or planned storm drainage systems. Storm water runoff generated from the project site would be similar to current levels and would not create new sources of polluted runoff.

f) Significantly degrade surface or groundwater quality?

Less Than Significant Impact. The project could potentially affect water quality in the event of an accidental spill. Soil erosion or siltation could result from excavation and grading activities during construction. Due to the small area of disturbance (52,000 square feet) and the short duration of excavation and grading activities, such effects are expected to be minimal. An Erosion Control Plan (Appendix A, Sheet C-7) has been prepared for the project and a storm water and drainage control plan per the SMCWPPP, Provision C.3 requirements would be prepared and implemented to control storm drainage (see Project Description, Section 2.5, Table 3). Additionally, a SWPPP per the NPDES Construction General Permit would be prepared. With implementation of these standard control measures, the project impact on water quality would be less than significant.

g) Result in increased impervious surfaces and associated increased runoff?

No Impact. The project development involves replacement of 36,000 square feet of impervious surfaces through site reconstruction. Due to the replacement of more than 10,000 square feet of existing impervious surfaces; therefore, San Mateo County's Provision C.3 applies as described in Response a) above. The project would reduce the overall total of impervious surface cover on the fire station property by 3,500 square feet. Therefore overall surface runoff volumes generated by the project site would not be increased.

Sources:

BAGG Engineers. 2013. Preliminary Geotechnical and Geologic Report.

California Department of Water Resources. 2009. California Water Plan Update: San Francisco Bay Integrated Water Management. Bulletin 160-09.

California Department of Water Resources. 2003. California's Groundwater Update: San Francisco Bay Hydrologic Region. Bulletin 118, Chapter 7.

California Water Resources Control Board. 2015. Storm Water Program. Accessed December 19, 2015.

http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/stormwater/construction.shtml

County of San Mateo. 2015. San Mateo County Municipal Code, Chapter 4.100 Storm Water Management and Discharge Control. Online.

https://www.municode.com/library/ca/san_mateo_county/codes/code_of_ordinances?no_deld=TIT4SAHE_CH4.100STWAMADICO_4.100.010PUIN, accessed on February 6, 2015.

County of San Mateo. 2015. San Mateo Countywide Water Pollution Prevention Program: Best Management Practices. Online.

<http://www.flowstobay.org/construction#Constructionbmpbrochures>. Site accessed on February 18, 2015.

County of San Mateo. 1986. General Plan. Department of Planning and Building, San Mateo County, California.

Federal Emergency Management Agency. 2012. Flood Insurance Rate Map, San Mateo County, California. Map Number 06081C0294E.

Jeff Katz Architecture and T.B. Penick & Sons. 2015. Skylonda Fire Station No. 58 Replacement Project. Project Drawings Planning Submittal. December 4, 2015.

Natural Heritage Institute. 2010. San Gregorio Creek Watershed Management Plan.

Skylonda Mutual Water Company. 2014. 2013 Consumer Confidence Report.

3.10 LAND USE AND PLANNING

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
<i>Would the project:</i>				
a) Physically divide an established community?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Result in the congregating of more than 50 people on a regular basis?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Result in the introduction of activities not currently found within the community?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) Serve to encourage off-site development of presently undeveloped areas or increase development intensity of already developed areas (examples include the introduction of new or expanded public utilities, new industry, commercial facilities or recreation activities)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g) Create a significant new demand for housing?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

3.10.1 Environmental Setting

The Skylonda Fire Station property is located in unincorporated San Mateo County adjacent to the southern extent of the Town of Woodside city limit. The area is characterized by a heavily wooded wildland urban interface. The project property was developed as a fire station by San Mateo County in the mid-1930's. The fire station neighborhood contains a mixture of low density residential, commercial and open space uses. Single-family residences are present along Skyline Boulevard (Route 35) and the neighboring streets, including Linwood Way and Blakewood Way. Both Skyline Boulevard and La Honda Road are scenic corridors passing through San Mateo County. There is a small commercial district located at the intersection of Skyline Boulevard (State Route 35) and La Honda Road (State Route 84), approximately 400 feet from the station property. Alice's Restaurant, located at the south property entrance, shares the access right-of-way with the Skylonda Fire Station. Mountain Terrance, an event venue, is located across the street, approximately 180 feet from the property line. A small domestic water reservoir serving area homes is located adjacent to the project parcels off Blakewood Way.

3.10.2 Regulatory Setting

San Mateo County Zoning Ordinance

The Skylonda Fire Station property is zoned Residential (R-1) with Combining District (S-10). While public use facilities are allowed in the R-1 Zoning District with a Use Permit, the County is exempt from Zoning Regulations. Nonetheless, the Basic Zoning Development Standards for the S-10 district are 20-foot front and rear yard setbacks, 10-foot side yard setbacks, a maximum of three stories or 36 feet building height, and a maximum 25% lot coverage.

Although the project is exempt from Zoning Regulations, the proposed project does comply with these Basic Zoning Development Standards.

Section 8604.3 of the Zoning Ordinance gives the authority to grant all grading and land clearing permits in a State or County Scenic Road Corridor to the Planning Commission.

The San Mateo County General Plan designates the Skylonda area as Low Density Residential Rural. The Skylonda Fire Station property is zoned Residential (R-1) with Combining District (S-10). Fire stations are permitted uses within the R-1 district subject to use permit approval.

3.10.3 Discussion

Would the proposed project:

a) Physically divide an established community?

No Impact. The proposed project upgrades facilities at an existing fire station. The project does not establish new land uses or develop previously undeveloped areas. It would not divide an established community.

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

No Impact. The proposed project upgrades facilities at an existing fire station. The project does not establish new land uses or develop previously undeveloped areas. The project does not propose any change in land use and is consistent with county zoning which permits public facility use in a R-1 Residential Zoning District.

c) Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan?

No Impact. The proposed project upgrades facilities at an existing fire station. No habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan applies to the project site.

d) Result in the congregating of more than 50 people on a regular basis?

No Impact. The fire station replacement building would house existing San Mateo County and Cal Fire personnel employed at the site which is eight staff per shift. The project would not increase the number of employees at the site. The new building would have a small conference room (600 square feet) which could accommodate meetings. The conference room is sized to meet the needs of the fire station staff and would not facilitate the congregating of more than 50 people on a regular basis.

e) Result in the introduction of activities not currently found within the community?

No Impact. The proposed project upgrades facilities at an existing fire station. The project does not introduce new activities into the community.

f) Serve to encourage off-site development of presently undeveloped areas or increase development intensity of already developed areas (examples include the introduction of new or expanded public utilities, new industry, commercial facilities or recreation activities)?

No Impact. The proposed new fire station building would provide in-kind replacement of the existing office and barracks buildings. The project would not increase the development intensity on the project property or introduce new infrastructure or uses which could increase the development density in the surrounding community.

g) Create a significant new demand for housing?

No Impact. The proposed project upgrades facilities at an existing fire station. The project does not expand the service capacity of the fire station; the number of employees, apparatus, and call response capabilities would remain the same. The project does not affect community demand for housing.

Sources:

County of San Mateo. 2012. Zoning Regulations. Planning and Building Department. December 2012.

County of San Mateo. 2014. Zoning Maps. Planning and Building Department. Public Site. (<http://maps.smcgov.org/planning/>).

Town of Woodside. 2012. General Plan 2012. <http://www.woodsidetown.org/planning/general-plan-2012-american-planning-association-northern-california-chapter-2014-comprehens>

3.11 MINERAL RESOURCES

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
<i>Would the project:</i>				
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

3.11.1 Environmental Setting

No valuable mineral resources have been found to occur in Woodside or unincorporated San Mateo County in the project area.

3.11.2 Discussion

Would the proposed 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?**

No Impact (Responses a – b). No locally important mineral resources are designated in the project area by the County General Plan or Zoning District. The proposed fire station improvement project would not affect any known mineral resources of regional or local importance.

Sources:

County of San Mateo. 1986.General Plan. Approved by Board of Supervisors November 18, 1986.

3.12 NOISE

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
<i>Would the project result in:</i>				
a) Exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) A significant permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) A significant temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

3.12.1 Environmental Setting

This section describes the fundamentals of noise and the existing noise conditions in the project area, summarizes applicable regulations that govern noise, evaluates the noise impacts from the construction and operation of the proposed project features, and identifies mitigation measures to address the impacts found to be potentially significant.

Noise is defined as loud, unpleasant, or unwanted sound. The frequency (pitch), amplitude (intensity or loudness), and duration of noise all contribute to the effect on a listener, or receptor, and whether or not the receptor perceives the noise as objectionable, disturbing, or annoying.

Existing Noise Levels

The Skylonda Fire Station is located in a rural noise environment. The daytime ambient noise level (Leq) in adjacent rural Woodside is less than 40 dBA in the daytime and less than 35 dBA in the evening. Major sources of noise in Woodside include automobiles, motorcycles, trucks, aircraft, and construction activity. Existing noise sources on the project site are those of an operational fire station which includes the dispatch call speakers, horns or sirens during emergency responses, daily starting and testing of engines, outdoor training exercises, vehicle washing or maintenance, and emergency use and weekly testing of an outdoor emergency generator. These activities generate regular, but short duration noise events. Skylonda Fire Station responds to an average of 50 calls per month, or approximately between one and two calls per day.

The Decibel Scale (dB)

The decibel scale (dB) is a unit of measurement that indicates the relative amplitude of a sound. Sound levels in dB are calculated on a logarithmic basis. An increase of 10 dB represents a tenfold increase in acoustic energy, while 20 dBs is 100 times more intense, 30 dBs is 1,000 more intense, and so on. In general, there is a relationship between the subjective noisiness, or loudness of a sound, and its amplitude, or intensity, with each 10 dB increase in sound level perceived as approximately a doubling of loudness.

Sound Characterization

There are several methods of characterizing sound. The most common method is the “A-weighted sound level,” or dBA. This scale gives greater weight to the frequencies of sound to which the human ear is typically most sensitive. Thus, most environmental measurements are reported in dBA, meaning decibels on the A-scale.

Human hearing matches the logarithmic A-weighted scale, so that a sound of 60 dBA is perceived as twice as loud as a sound of 50 dBA. In a quiet environment, an increase of 3 dB is usually perceptible, however, in a complex noise environment such as a long a busy street, a noise increase of less than 3 dB is usually not perceptible, and an increase of 5 dB is usually perceptible. A 10-dB increase is generally perceived as a doubling of loudness. Normal human speech is in the range from 50 to 65 dBA, with levels rising as the distance between speakers increases or as background noise level rises and forces the speakers to raise their voice in order to be heard. Generally, as environmental noise exceeds 50 dBA, it becomes intrusive and above 65 dBA noise becomes excessive. Nighttime activities, including sleep, are more sensitive to noise and are considered affected over a range of 40 to 55 dBA. Table 12 lists typical outdoor and indoor noise levels in terms of dBA.

Table 12. Typical Outdoor and Indoor Noise Levels

Common Outdoor Activities	Noise Level (dBA)	Common Indoor Activities
Jet flyover at 1,000 feet	-110-	Rock Band
Gas lawn mower at 3 feet	-100-	
Diesel truck at 50 feet at 50 mph	-90-	Food blender at 3 feet Garbage disposal at 3 feet
Noise urban area, daytime	-80-	Vacuum cleaner at 10 feet Normal speech at 3 feet
Gas lawnmower, 100 feet	-70-	
Commercial area	-60-	Large business office Dishwasher next room
Heavy traffic at 300 feet	-50-	
Quiet urban daytime	-40-	Theater, large conference room
Quite urban nighttime	-30-	Library Bedroom at night
Quiet suburban nighttime	-20-	
Quite rural nighttime	-10-	Broadcast/recording studio
Lowest threshold of human hearing	-0-	Lowest threshold of human hearing

Source: Caltrans 2009

Sound levels are typically not steady and can vary over a short time period. The equivalent noise level (Leq) is used to represent the average character of the sound over a period of time. The Leq represents the level of steady noise that would have the same acoustical energy as the sum of the time-varying noise measured over a given time period. Leq is useful for evaluating shorter time periods over the course of a day. The most common Leq averaging period is hourly, but Leq can describe any series of noise events over a given time period.

Variable noise levels are values that are exceeded for a portion of the measured time period. Thus, L01 is the level exceeded one percent of the time and L90 is the level exceeded 90 percent of the time. The L90 value usually corresponds to the background sound level at the measurement location.

Noise exposure over the course of an entire day is described by the day/night average sound level, or Ldn, and the community noise equivalent level, or CNEL. Both descriptors represent the 24-hour noise impact on a community. For Ldn, the 24-hour day is divided into a 15-hour daytime period (7 AM to 10 PM) and a nine-hour nighttime period (10 PM to 7 AM) and a 10 dB “penalty” is added to measure nighttime noise levels when calculating the 24-hour average noise level. For example, a 45 dBA nighttime sound level would contribute as much to the overall day-night average as a 55 dBA daytime sound level. The CNEL descriptor is similar to Ldn, except that it includes an additional 5 dBA penalty beyond the 10 dBA for sound events that occur during the evening time period (7 PM to 10 PM). The artificial penalties imposed during Ldn and CNEL calculations are intended to account for a receptor’s increased sensitivity to sound levels during quieter nighttime periods.

Sensitive Receptors

Sensitive receptors are facilities that house or attract people who are especially sensitive to the effects of the noise environment. Hospitals, schools, convalescent facilities, parks, and residential areas are examples of sensitive receptors. Noise levels at these locations are assumed to be similar to the general noise levels within the Town of Woodside.

Single-family residences are present at low density along Skyline Boulevard (Route 35) and the neighboring streets, including Linwood Way, Blakewood Way, and Redland Road. The nearest residential receptors are across Linwood Way (to the northwest) and Blakewood Way (to the southwest) with approximately 30 to 40 feet between property boundaries. Sound from the fire station operations emanates from the apparatus building area toward these residences.

3.12.2 Regulatory Setting

San Mateo County General Plan and Noise Ordinance

The San Mateo County General Plan regulates noise levels emanating from land uses to protect noise sensitive land uses. It is a County objective to strive toward an environment for all County residents which is free from unnecessary, annoying, and injurious noise. In order to control unnecessary and excessive noise in the incorporated and unincorporated portions of the County of San Mateo, the Board of Supervisors approved the noise provisions as outlined in Chapter 4.88 (Noise Control) in the San Mateo County Ordinance Code.

Noise sources associated with demolition, construction, repair, remodeling, or grading activity are exempt from the noise ordinance provided the activities occur between the hours of 7:00 A.M. and 6:00 P.M. on weekdays, 9:00 A.M. and 5:00 P.M. on Saturdays. Construction noise on Sundays, Thanksgiving, and Christmas is not exempt.

3.12.3 Discussion

Would the proposed project:

- a) **Expose persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?**

Less Than Significant Impact. Noise impacts are considered less than significant because construction noise is temporary and there would be little to no incremental increase in operational noise.

Construction Noise Sources

Site construction and development could temporarily increase noise levels at residences surrounding the site. The noise would occur mainly from mobile and stationary heavy-duty construction equipment sources (e.g., graders, bulldozers, backhoes, drill rigs). This equipment is known to have the ability to produce noise levels of up to 85 dBA at a distance of 50 feet. Some construction equipment would operate at or immediately adjacent to the property boundary near residences on Linwood Way and Blakewood Way. Noise levels during these construction activities could intrude upon surrounding residential land uses. Table 13 lists typical construction equipment, and the noise level it would generate at the nearest sensitive receptor or property line at 30 to 40 feet. The noise levels for most of this equipment at 30 to 40 feet ranges from roughly 80 dBA to 90 dBA. When equipment is used in combination, noise levels would be higher.

Equipment	Noise Level (Leq)		
	30 feet	40 feet	100 feet
Backhoe	84	82	74
Bulldozer	89	87	79
Concrete Mixer	89	87	79
Crane	89	87	79
Excavator	89	87	79
Generator	84	82	74
Pneumatic Tools	89	87	79
Scraper	89	87	79
Truck (concrete and supplies delivery)	88	86	78
Vibratory Compactor	89	87	79
Vibratory Pile Driver	105	103	95

Source: Caltrans 2009; FTA 2006; FHWA 2010; modified by MIG|TRA 2015.

Construction noise levels would be intermittent (occurring during the allowable hours each day, no more than five days a week) and temporary (construction would last twelve months and would not produce the same sound levels every day). The San Mateo County Ordinance Code exempts construction operations occurring between the hours of 7:00 AM and 6:00 PM, Monday through Friday, and 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM on Saturday. Construction noise at the fire station site would be intermittent during the day.

Although construction noise levels would not exceed the County's ordinance code standards, project construction noise would intrude upon surrounding residential land uses. Construction noise levels of 82 to 89 dBA are estimated to be as much as 42 to 49 dBA higher than the ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the site, given the low density residential nature of the project area. The project construction noise may therefore be experienced by neighboring residents as annoying or a nuisance to quality of life. To reduce the potential for less than significant construction noise levels to be experienced as annoying or a nuisance, the County has incorporated several construction noise best management practices into the project (see Section 2.5 of the Project Description). These measures limit construction hours, provide notice to adjacent residences of planned construction activities, require equipment to be located away from sensitive receptors as much as possible, require the use of hydraulically or electrically powered equipment instead of pneumatically-powered equipment where feasible, prohibit the use of radios or amplified sound devices audible beyond the property line, and require the County to have a plan to document, respond, and resolve noise complaints. Therefore this impact is considered less than significant.

Operational Noise Sources

The existing Skylonda Fire Station was built in the mid-1930s and has been owned by Cal Fire since 1962. The operational noise sources associated with the fire station have been longstanding to the project area. Operational noise sources for California fire stations include sound speakers for dispatch calls, the use of horns or sirens during emergency operations, the use of a 168 horsepower (125 kilowatt) backup diesel generator, outdoor training exercises, and regularly scheduled starting and testing of engines. These activities would continue unchanged by the replacement of the current fire station structures with new facilities. New sound speakers would be installed with a volume control system that would allow exterior speakers to be muted or deactivated during nighttime hours. This would reduce the outdoor noise associated with emergency call broadcasts. The new firestation building would have apparatus bay doors facing east rather than toward Blakewood Way. As a result, speaker noise emanating from the apparatus bay when the doors are open would be directed away from nearby residents. Emergency vehicle sirens are only sounded when reasonably necessary. The sirens are used at the driveway adjacent to Alice's Restaurant when there is traffic blocking the exit. With the construction of a new egress driveway to Skyline Boulevard, the frequency of vehicle siren use is expected to be reduced. The generator would be housed in a weatherproof enclosure. Although these events are consistent sources of operational noise, they generate short duration noise events. The proposed project would not result in any increases to fire station personnel or vehicle fleet, thus, there is little to no incremental increase in any operational noise sources.

b) Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?

Less Than Significant Impact. The installation of the project would result in noise from construction machinery and vehicles, and could temporarily expose persons to some minor groundborne vibration and noise due to cutting of the pavement and excavation. Site construction and development would involve the use of construction equipment such as scrapers, rollers, backhoes, and, potentially, pile drivers that would expose people and structures to groundborne vibration. Human response to groundborne vibration is subjective and varies from person to person. Caltrans identifies the threshold criteria in Table 14 for human response to and potential damage from continuous or frequent intermittent sources of vibration such as a pile driver.

Land Use Criteria - Human Response	Maximum PPV (inches/second)	Max Lv (dBV)
Workshop – Distinctly feelable vibration	--	90
Office – Feelable vibration	--	84
Residential Day – Barely feelable vibration	--	78
Residential Night – Vibration not likely feelable	--	72
Threshold of human perception	--	65
Construction Vibration Damage Criteria	Maximum PPV (inches/second)	Approximate Lv (dBV)
I. Reinforced concrete steel or timber	0.5	102
II. Engineered concrete and masonry (no plaster)	0.3	98
III. Non-engineered timber and masonry buildings	0.2	94
IV. Buildings extremely susceptible to vibration damage	0.12	90

Source: FTA 2006; MIG|TRA 2015.

Table 15 lists the estimated vibratory motion for this equipment at 30 feet and 40 feet representing the nearest property lines and sensitive receptors. The nearest residential structure is beyond 100 feet, which is also listed on Table 15 for reference.

Equipment	Estimated PPV at 30 feet (inches/second)	Estimated PPV at 40 feet (inches/second)	Estimated PPV at 100 feet (inches/second)
Vibratory roller	0.172	0.141	0.037
Large bulldozer	0.073	0.043	0.016
Small bulldozer	0.002	0.001	0.001
Loaded truck	0.062	0.037	0.014
Jackhammer	0.029	0.017	0.006

Source: FTA 2006; MIG|TRA 2015

¹ Estimations based on a reference distance of 25 feet.

San Mateo County would limit construction activities to the hours between 7:00 AM and 6:00 PM Monday through Friday and 9:00 AM and 5:00 PM on Saturday. The operation of jackhammers, bulldozers, and vibratory paving equipment would occur intermittently during daytime hours. As Table 15 shows, construction equipment is not expected to result in excessive groundborne vibration nor exceed recommended construction vibration damage criteria for residential land uses. Noise reduction measures would be implemented as standard management practices as described in Project Description, Section 2.5 (Table 3). This impact is considered less than significant.

c) A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?

Less Than Significant Impact. See Response a) above. The Skylonda Fire Station staffing and fleet capacity would remain the same resulting in no substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity.

d) A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?

Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation. See responses a) and b) above. Site construction and development could temporarily increase noise levels at residences surrounding the site. The noise would occur mainly from mobile and stationary heavy-duty construction equipment sources (e.g., graders, bulldozers, backhoes, drill rigs). Noise levels during these construction activities could intrude upon surrounding residential land uses.

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

No Impact. The proposed project is located approximately nine miles from the nearest public airports (Palo Alto Airport and San Carlos Airport). The proposed project is not located within an airport land use plan area.

f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?

No Impact. There are no private airstrips located within the project vicinity.

Sources:

California Department of Transportation (Caltrans). 2009. *Technical Noise Supplement*. ICF Jones & Stokes. November 2009.

U.S. Federal Highway Administration (FHWA). *Construction Noise Handbook, Chapter 9 Construction Equipment Noise Levels and Ranges*. U.S. Department of Transportation FHWA. May 20, 2010. Accessed 5 Jan 2011.
<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/noise/construction_noise/handbook/handbook09.cfm>

U.S. Federal Transit Administration (FTA) 2006. *Transit Noise and Vibration Assessment*. FTA-VA-90-1003-06. Washington, DC. May 2006.

Town of Woodside. 2012. *Town of Woodside General Plan 2012*. Noise Element.
http://www.woodsidetown.org/sites/default/files/fileattachments/9_noise_element_2.pdf

3.13 POPULATION AND HOUSING

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
<i>Would the project:</i>				
a) Induce a significant 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)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Displace existing housing (including low- or moderate-income housing), in an area that is substantially deficient in housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

3.13.1 Environmental Setting

The Skylonda Fire Station is located in unincorporated San Mateo County and is surrounded by rural residential development in the County. The Town of Woodside is a rural community on the San Francisco peninsula. It has a population of 5,287 based on the 2010 Census.

3.13.2 Discussion

Would the proposed project:

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

No Impact. The project would not induce population growth in Woodside or unincorporated San Mateo County. The project consists of replacing existing fire station facilities. No permanent population or housing would be generated as a result of the project. The project would not add any new permanent residents to the area.

- b) **Displace existing housing (including low- or moderate-income housing), in an area that is substantially deficient in housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?**

No Impact. The proposed project would not displace existing housing.

Sources:

Metropolitan Transportation Commission and the Association of Bay Area Governments. Bay Area Census. Census 2010. Accessed February 12, 2015. <http://www.bayareacensus.ca.gov/cities/Woodside.htm>

3.14 PUBLIC SERVICES

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
<i>Would the project result in significant adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered government facilities, the need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:</i>				
a) Fire Protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Police Protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Schools?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Parks?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Other public facilities or utilities (e.g., hospitals, or electrical/natural gas supply systems)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

3.14.1 Environmental Setting

Public service providers in the project area include the San Mateo County Fire Department (Cal Fire) for fire protection and County Sheriff for police services. The Woodside School District and Portola Valley School District provides public education for elementary school age children and the Sequoia Union High School District provides public education for high-school age children. The largest open space areas in the Woodside Planning Area are held by the Midpeninsula Regional Open Space District and San Mateo County Parks.

3.14.2 Discussion

Would the proposed project:

- a) **Fire protection?**
- b) **Police protection?**
- c) **Schools?**
- d) **Parks?**
- e) **Other public facilities or utilities (e.g., hospitals, or electrical/natural gas supply systems)?**

No Impact. The project consists of upgrading an existing fire station with a new firehouse building, reserve apparatus building, access driveway, and septic system. It would not generate new use demand for public services. The project would improve fire protection and emergency services provided to the public by reducing emergency response times and upgrading essential service facility infrastructure.

Sources:

County of San Mateo. 1986. General Plan. Approved by Board of Supervisors November 18, 1986.

Town of Woodside. 2012. General Plan 2012. <http://www.woodsideside.org/planning/general-plan-2012-american-planning-association-northern-california-chapter-2014-comprehens>

3.15 RECREATION

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
<i>Would the project:</i>				
a) Increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

3.15.1 Environmental Setting

The Skylonda Fire Station is located in an area of unincorporated San Mateo County that is near a number of open spaces parks owned and managed by either San Mateo County or the Mid-Peninsula Regional Open Space District. The Town of Woodside is a rural suburban town situated between urban areas to the east and undeveloped wildland to the west. Open space recreational opportunities in the project vicinity include Wunderlich Park and Thornewood/Schilling Lake (Figure 5). The Town has a network of trails that provide opportunities for walking, hiking, running, and horseback riding. Skyline Boulevard (State Route 35) is a popular Class III bikeway and also has an equestrian trail route.

3.15.2 Discussion

Would the proposed project:

- a) **Increase the use of existing neighborhood or regional parks or other recreational facilities such that significant physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?**
- b) **Include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?**

No Impact (Responses a – b). The project consists of upgrading an existing fire station with a new firehouse building, reserve apparatus building, access driveway, and septic system. The project would not increase the use of recreational facilities or create new demand for recreational facilities.

Sources:

Town of Woodside. 2012. General Plan 2012. <http://www.woodsideside.org/planning/general-plan-2012-american-planning-association-northern-california-chapter-2014-comprehens>

3.16 TRANSPORTATION/TRAFFIC

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
<i>Would the project:</i>				
a) Conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system, taking into account all modes of transportation including mass transit and non-motorized travel and relevant components of the circulation system, including, but not limited to, intersections, streets, highways and freeways, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and mass transit?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with an applicable congestion management program, including, but not limited to, level of service standards and travel demand measures, or other standards established by the County congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in significant safety risks?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Significantly increase hazards to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Result in inadequate emergency access?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f) Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs regarding public transit, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities, or otherwise decrease the performance or safety of such facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g. Cause noticeable increase in pedestrian traffic or a change in pedestrian patterns?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
h. Result in inadequate parking capacity?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

3.16.1 Environmental Setting:

Regional access to the site is via I-280 and then SR-84 (Woodside Road/La Honda Road). The project site is located on Skyline Boulevard (State Route 35) north of its intersection with La Honda Road (State Route 84). Both Skyline Boulevard and La Honda Road are scenic corridors passing through San Mateo County. The stretch of Skyline Boulevard fronting the Skylonda Fire Station is popular with both cyclists and motorists; the commercial businesses next to the fire station are a popular rest stop for weekend travelers. A large volume of recreational traffic (both vehicle and bicycle) uses Skyline Boulevard and La Honda Road, especially during summer weekends and special events. Local residents in the project area also regularly use these roadways.

Average annual daily vehicle trips on Skyline Boulevard (State Route 35) are 1,875 (CEHTP 2007). Daily vehicle trips on La Honda (State Route 84) are 4,800 east of Skyline Boulevard and 1,925 west of Skyline Boulevard. Skyline Boulevard and La Honda Road are considered Class III bike routes and both experience a high volume of recreational bicycle traffic. There are no sidewalks or pedestrian pathways in the vicinity of the project site.

Average annual daily traffic trips on Skyline Boulevard (State Route 35) is 1,875 (CEHTP 2007). Daily trips on La Honda (State Route 84) is 4,800 east of Skyline Boulevard and 1,925 west of Skyline Boulevard.

Ingress/egress to the Skylonda Fire Station is described in Project Description. With the current driveway configurations and restrictions, emergency vehicles leave the site either via the driveway by Alice's Restaurant or the driveway by Linwood Way. Fire trucks returning to the site via northbound Skyline Boulevard or Hwy 84 use the Alice's Restaurant entrance. Vehicles returning to the site via southbound Skyline Boulevard use the Linwood Way entrance.

3.16.2 Regulatory Setting

San Mateo County General Plan

San Mateo County has the following transportation policies relevant to the Skylonda Fire Station No. 58 Replacement Project:

12.15 Rural Road Improvements. In rural areas, where improvements are needed due to safety or congestion, support improved traffic control measures that balance the needs of all users and provide safe travel, implementing measures such as signing, lane markings, and speed controls, and the construction of operational and safety improvements, such as adequate passing lanes, elimination of sharp curves, lane widening, or paved shoulders.

12.21 Local Circulation Policies. In unincorporated communities, plan for providing: ... (e) Access for emergency vehicles

Town of Woodside Skylonda Center Area Plan

The Skylonda Fire Station is located on county property adjacent to the Town of Woodside town limits. While the project site is not governed by Town of Woodside plans and policies, the Town does have general plan policies and guidelines affecting circulation in the Skylonda area. The purpose of these policies is to limit or reduce traffic increases and turning movements along the Skyline Boulevard corridor.

California Department of Transportation (Caltrans)

Skyline Boulevard is a state highway (State Route 35). Project activity affecting the state route right-of-way is subject to review and authorization through an Encroachment Permit.

3.16.3 Discussion:

Would the proposed project:

- a) **Conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system, taking into account all modes of transportation including mass transit and non-motorized travel and relevant components of the circulation system, including, but not limited to, intersections, streets, highways and freeways, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and mass transit?**

Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation. The proposed fire station improvement project would not generate a permanent increase in traffic on the local road network. Project construction would add temporary construction vehicle trips to Skyline Boulevard. Some construction vehicles would be extra wide and/or long loads (including scrapers, excavators, cat crawlers and extended lift trucks). A project construction crew of up to ten workers could be expected to generate 20 trips per day on Skyline Boulevard. This increase is roughly one percent of the 1,875 average daily trips on Skyline Boulevard (CEHTP 2007). The impact of adding construction traffic trips to and from the project site is not expected to result in a significant change to the performance of the local circulation system. The impact is less than significant.

The construction of a new driveway on Skyline Boulevard for emergency vehicle egress would require encroachment in the road right-of-way and cause partial road closure during the construction period. This is a temporary impact but could result in a significant disruption of traffic flow. Measure TRANS-1 requires the implementation of a traffic control plan to minimize the disruption to a less-than-significant level.

The fire station must be able to operate uninterrupted during project construction. Adequate space to stage construction equipment may be unavailable on the project site. The County requires submittal of a traffic control plan which addresses staging during construction. The plan shall identify the location of all staging areas on or off site. Equipment parking on Skyline Boulevard (State Route 35) and La Honda Road (State Route 84) is prohibited as specified in Measure TRANS-1.

Impact TRANS-1: The construction of a new driveway access to Skyline Boulevard (State Route 35) right-of-way would require partial road closure during the construction period disrupting traffic flow.

Measure TRANS-1: The Project Contractor shall submit a traffic control plan to the County Department of Public Works and Caltrans for review and approval. The traffic plan shall:

- 1) Identify hours of construction work. All construction traffic and activity within the Skyline Boulevard right-of-way shall be scheduled to avoid peak commute hours (weekdays 7:00 a.m. to 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m.).
- 2) Identify lane closure requirements and safety control measures to be implemented such as signage, speed limits, and use of flagmen for work affecting Skyline Boulevard.
- 3) Prohibit on-street construction worker parking and identify on- and/or off-site parking areas with sufficient capacity for the number of construction workers involved in the project.
- 4) Prohibit on-street equipment staging and identify on- and/or off-site construction staging areas with sufficient capacity to store equipment and materials, including soil stockpiles.
- 5) Identify the final construction truck haul route for project soil import and export activities, potential conflicts from the use of this route, such as turning radii, noise and dust issues, or pedestrian conflicts, and means to reduce potential conflicts, such as flagmen or limiting deliveries and hauling activity times.

Effectiveness: This measure would provide vehicle safety during partial road closures.

Implementation: San Mateo County or its Contractor.

Timing: Plan to be submitted prior to issuance of grading permit. Traffic control measures to be implemented during construction period.

Monitoring: San Mateo County and Caltrans shall review the traffic control plan for inclusion of traffic safety control measures.

- b) **Conflict with an applicable congestion management program, including, but not limited to, level of service standards and travel demand measures, or other standards established by the County congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?**

Less Than Significant Impact. The proposed project would not generate new permanent traffic onto the local road network. Construction traffic associated with the project is short-term and would occur in off-peak hours.

c) Result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in significant safety risks?

No Impact. The project consists of fire station facility improvements. It would have no effect on air traffic patterns or volumes.

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

Less Than Significant Impact. The fire station improvements would introduce a new driveway to Skyline Boulevard for emergency vehicle egress. The new driveway would be designed to allow wide turning radius as required for emergency vehicles (see Site Plan in Appendix A, Sheet A1.1). The driveway would be subject to state design standards for emergency vehicles access and require an encroachment permit from Caltrans. The new driveway would be located roughly 300 feet from the current fire station access driveway adjacent to Alice's Restaurant. This section of Skyline Boulevard has clear sight lines and would not create a dangerous intersection. Flashing lights would be installed on Skyline Boulevard that can be controlled by the emergency responders. The flashing lights would be activated to warn motorists when vehicles are leaving the station and turning onto Skyline Boulevard.

e) Result in inadequate emergency access?

Less Than Significant Impact. A new driveway connection from the fire station to Skyline Boulevard is proposed for the purpose of improving emergency vehicle access to Skyline Boulevard and reducing response times. The present driveway access point near Alice's Restaurant can become blocked with vehicles and slow response times. The proposed new access for emergency vehicles would provide a shortened route from the apparatus bay to Skyline Boulevard resulting in improved response times. This is a beneficial impact of the project.

The fire station facility improvements would not alter the existing street network or change emergency vehicle response routes on the street network. Skyline Boulevard is an emergency access/egress route for the local community. Constructing a new driveway access connecting to Skyline Boulevard would require an encroachment permit from Caltrans and coordination with the Town of Woodside regarding single lane closures during encroachment work. Once developed, the proposed new driveway would not impair or interfere with use of Skyline Boulevard as an emergency response or evacuation route.

f) Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs regarding public transit, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities, or otherwise decrease the performance or safety of such facilities?

No Impact. The project consists of fire station facility upgrades. The project would not affect public transit, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities.

g) Cause noticeable increase in pedestrian traffic or a change in pedestrian patterns?

No Impact. The project consists of fire station facility upgrades. The project would not increase pedestrian traffic or travel patterns.

h) Result in inadequate parking capacity?

No Impact. The project consists of fire station facility upgrades. The project would not increase demand for fire station facility or community parking. The project would provide 15 on-site parking spaces including one accessible parking space to serve staff and visitors to the fire station facility (see Site Plan in Appendix A, Sheet A1.1). Adequate space exists on the property to provide the requisite number of parking spaces.

There will be temporary inadequate parking onsite for all construction workers and vehicles. The traffic control plan described in Mitigation Measures TRANS-1 shall address the provision of adequate parking during the construction phase.

Sources:

California Environmental Health Tracking Program (CEHTP). 2007. CEHTP Traffic Linkage Service Demonstration. Web accessed April 13, 2015.
<http://www.ehib.org/traffic_tool.jsp>

County of San Mateo. 1986.General Plan. Approved by Board of Supervisors November 18, 1986.

Jeff Katz Architecture and T.B. Penick & Sons. 2015. Skylonda Fire Station No. 58 Replacement Project. Project Drawings Planning Submittal. December 4, 2015.

Town of Woodside. 2012. General Plan 2012. <http://www.woodsidetown.org/planning/general-plan-2012-american-planning-association-northern-california-chapter-2014-comprehens>

3.17 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
<i>Would the project:</i>				
a) Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g) Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
h) Be sited, oriented, and/or designed to minimize energy consumption, including transportation energy; incorporate water conservation and solid waste reduction measures; and incorporate solar or other alternative energy sources?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
i) Generate any demands that will cause a public facility or utility to reach or exceed its capacity?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

3.17.1 Environmental and Regulatory Setting:

Wastewater Treatment: No sewer lines or wastewater treatment providers serve the project site. The fire station uses a septic tank and leach field for wastewater treatment and disposal. The existing septic tank is located adjacent to the existing barracks building and the septic drain lines are located in front of the apparatus building under asphalt pavement (Figure 3). There are five leach lines located in front of the existing apparatus building. Two old lines are reportedly about 10 feet deep and located parallel to and roughly 10 and 26 feet from the building. Three newer lines, about seven to eight years old, are spaced at 10 feet and are about four and one-half feet deep (BAGG 2013).

Potable Water Supply: The Skylonda Mutual Water Company water supply reservoir, treatment, and distribution pumps are located immediately downhill of the site. Potable water to the fire

station is provided by Skylonda Mutual Water Company through a 5/8-inch meter off Blakewood Way.

Storm Water Drainage: Currently surface runoff sheet flows off the site and accumulates in a shallow drainage swale at the bottom of the site along Blakewood Way. The drainage swale flows to a storm drain inlet along Blakewood Way. No storm drainage infrastructure is built on the fire station property.

Electricity/Power: Existing power and communication lines front the project property along Skyline Boulevard as shown in Figure 3. There is a 10-foot public utility easement (PUE) that runs along the northeasterly property line and then cuts through the site. There is no direct supply for gas to the site. Domestic water heating, cooking, drying, and space heating is currently provided by a 500-gallon propane fuel tank on site.

The Skylonda Fire Station is currently supported by an emergency diesel generator in a NEMA 3R enclosure, located between the barracks and office buildings. The emergency generator is rated at 80 kilowatt (kw), 120/240 volt, 1-phase, 3-wire, with a 175-gallon sub-base fuel storage tank. Based on the size of the fuel tank, the generator can provide approximately 24 hours runtime at 100% full load.

3.17.2 Discussion:

Would the proposed project:

a) Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?

No Impact. Wastewater disposal is handled by an onsite septic system. The existing septic system would be replaced under the proposed project. Therefore, the proposed project would not exceed the wastewater treatment requirements of the San Francisco Bay RWQCB.

b) Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?

Less Than Significant Impact. The project would not result in the construction or expansion of any offsite water or wastewater treatment facilities since all wastewater would be retained onsite, and demand for potable water would remain similar to existing conditions after project construction. The proposed project is the replacement of an existing fire station and associated driveway reconfiguration and utility upgrades; onsite staffing levels would not change, and therefore, demand for potable water would also remain the same after project construction.

The proposed project would include the construction of a new onsite septic system including a new septic tank and new leach field. The construction of these new or replacement facilities would not result in potentially significant impacts with the implementation of the best management practices incorporated into the project and the mitigation measures contained in this document.

c). Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?

No Impact. Storm water drainage from the redeveloped project site would be collected and detained on site per the SMCWPP C.3 requirements (see Hydrology). Overall volume of storm drainage discharged from the project property to the county's storm drainage system would be reduced. Therefore, the proposed project would not impact any existing storm water drainage facilities or require the construction or expansion of new storm water drainage facilities.

d) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?

No Impact. The proposed facility upgrades would increase the number of showers and restrooms facilities available to the fire station personnel and visitors. However, the project would not increase staffing levels or operations that would demand an increase in water use. Additionally, with installation of new water-saving fixtures as required by code, the new firehouse building is expected to have less water demand than the existing facility. There would be no significant change in water service demand and no new entitlements or water supplies needed to serve the project.

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

No Impact. As stated above under question a, no wastewater treatment provider serves the project site and wastewater is collected onsite in a septic system. Therefore, the proposed project would not impact the capacity of any wastewater treatment provider.

f) Be served by a landfill with insufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?

No Impact. As stated above in the response to question b, staffing levels on the site would not increase over existing conditions. Therefore, the amount of solid waste generated on the site after project construction would be the same as existing conditions. The amount of construction waste is not expected to be substantial enough to impact the capacity of the landfill that serves the site.

g) Comply with Federal, State, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?

No Impact. The proposed project would comply with all federal, state and local statutes related to solid waste.

h) Be sited, oriented, and/or designed to minimize energy consumption, including transportation energy; incorporate water conservation and solid waste reduction measures; and incorporate solar or other alternative energy sources?

Less Than Significant Impact. The proposed project would be sited and designed to minimize energy consumption, and incorporate water conservation and solid waste reduction measures. The barracks/office building would be designed to meet the County of San Mateo Sustainable Building Policy and the highest practicable Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) certification. Passive sustainable and reuse strategies would be evaluated to further enhance the self-sufficiency of the site. The general strategy would be to reduce building energy requirements while maximizing system efficiency and on-site power/energy generation. Onsite storm water infiltration, rainwater harvesting, and graywater reuse would be integrated into the design to reduce both operating costs and to meet County permitting and LEED requirements. No solar or other alternative energy sources are proposed for the project.

Transportation energy demands associated with the project site would be the same as under existing conditions after project completion, as staffing levels and therefore the number of commute vehicle trips would remain the same. The number of emergencies that emergency vehicles at the station would have to respond to is also expected to be similar to existing conditions after project completion.

i) Generate any demands that will cause a public facility or utility to reach or exceed its capacity?

No Impact. No wastewater treatment providers or gas providers serve the site; therefore the proposed project would not impact these facilities or utilities. Demand for water and energy

would be similar to existing conditions or reduced after project completion due to the incorporation of energy efficiency and water use reduction measures into the project design for LEED Certification. Therefore, the proposed project would not generate demands that would cause a public facility or utility to reach or exceed its capacity.

Sources:

BAGG Engineers. 2013. Preliminary Geotechnical and Geologic Report. Sky Londa Fire Station No. 58, 17290 Skyline Boulevard. San Mateo County, California. November 27, 2013.

County of San Mateo. 2015. San Mateo County Municipal Code, Chapter 4.100 Storm Water Management and Discharge Control. Online.
https://www.municode.com/library/ca/san_mateo_county/codes/code_of_ordinances?nodeId=TIT4SAHE_CH4.100STWAMADICO_4.100.010PUIN, accessed on February 6, 2015.

County of San Mateo. 2015. San Mateo Countywide Water Pollution Prevention Program: Best Management Practices. Online.
<http://www.flowstobay.org/construction#Constructionbmpbrochures>. Site accessed on February 18, 2015.

3.18 MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Does the project have the potential to substantially 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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? (“Cumulatively considerable” means the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the efforts of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

3.18.1 Discussion:

Would the proposed project:

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

Less Than Significant with Mitigation. The proposed project would not degrade the quality of the environment, significantly reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory. The proposed project is the onsite replacement of an existing fire station and supporting structures and utilities; the project would not impact undeveloped land, sensitive habitat or known cultural resources. Construction of the proposed project has the potential to impact California red-legged frog (federally threatened and a state species of special concern), nesting birds (protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and Fish and Game Code), and roosting bats (protected by Fish and Game Code) and would include the removal of ten trees, including five trees classified as significant under the County’s Significant Tree Ordinance. Mitigation Measures BIO-1 through BIO-4 require measures to protect California red-legged frog, preconstruction surveys and buffer zones for nesting birds and roosting bats, tree replacement and protection of retained trees. There are no known historic or archaeological resources on or adjacent to the project site and the buildings to be demolished are not eligible for historic listing. BMPs are incorporated into the project to avoid potential impacts on unanticipated and previously unknown cultural resources (see Table 3 in Project Description). With the

implementation of applicable mitigation measures and Best Management Practices, all potential impacts to biological and cultural resources would be less than significant.

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

Less Than Significant Impact. Potential impacts associated with the proposed project are not expected to be cumulatively considerable. Most of the potential impacts associated with the project would be temporary during project construction and would be less than significant with implementation of applicable BMPs (see Table 3 in Project Description) and mitigation measures. Longer term potential project-related impacts associated with aesthetics and tree removal would be localized and less than significant with implementation of appropriate site and architectural design, landscaping, and tree replacement. The incremental effects of the proposed project when viewed in connection with the effects of past, current and probable future projects are expected to be minimal.

- c) Does the project have environmental effects which will cause significant adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?**

Less Than Significant with Mitigation. The proposed project would not cause significant adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly. The proposed project could improve fire service to local residents because the proposed fire station replacement is designed to reduce emergency response time. Potential project-related aesthetic impacts to the site, surrounding area and scenic roadway (Skyline Boulevard) have been reduced through project design. Air quality, noise and traffic impacts from the proposed project would be temporary and less than significant with implementation of applicable BMPs (see Table 3 in Project Description) and a traffic control plan to be prepared for the project (Mitigation Measure TRANS-1). The project would not impact housing, mineral resources, agricultural or forestry resources, public services, recreation or utilities.

Chapter 4. Report Preparation

MIG|TRA Environmental Sciences, Inc.

2635 N. First Street, Suite 149
San Jose, CA 95134
(650) 327-0429
www.traenviro.com

Environmental Analysis and Document Preparation

Barbara Beard – Director of Environmental Analysis
Kate Werner – Senior Project Manager
Christopher Dugan – Senior Analyst
Lauren Huff – Senior Biologist
Becca Dannels – Analyst
Robert Templar – Support

SCA Environmental, Inc.

650 Delancey Street, #222
San Francisco, Ca 94107
(415) 882-1675

Hazardous Materials Investigation and Phase 1 Environmental Site Investigation

Christina Codemo – Senior Project Manager
Karen Emery – Senior Geologist

This page left intentionally blank.

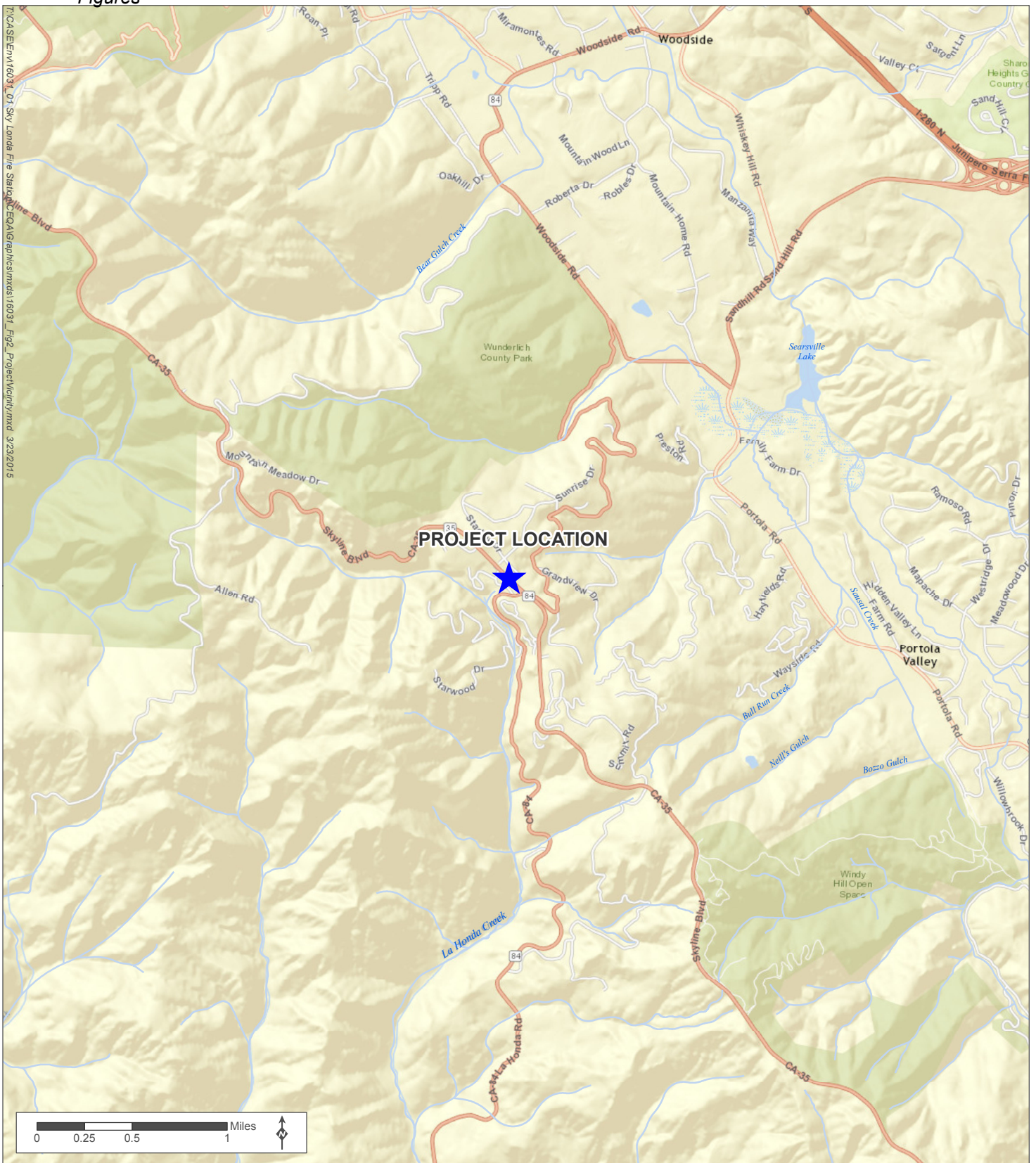


Source: ESRI, 2015; MIG/TRA, 2015

 Project location

Figure 1 Regional Location

Skylonda Fire Station No. 58 Replacement Project



Source: ESRI, 2015; MIG|TRA, 2015

★ Project location

Figure 2 Project Vicinity

Skylonda Fire Station No. 58 Replacement Project

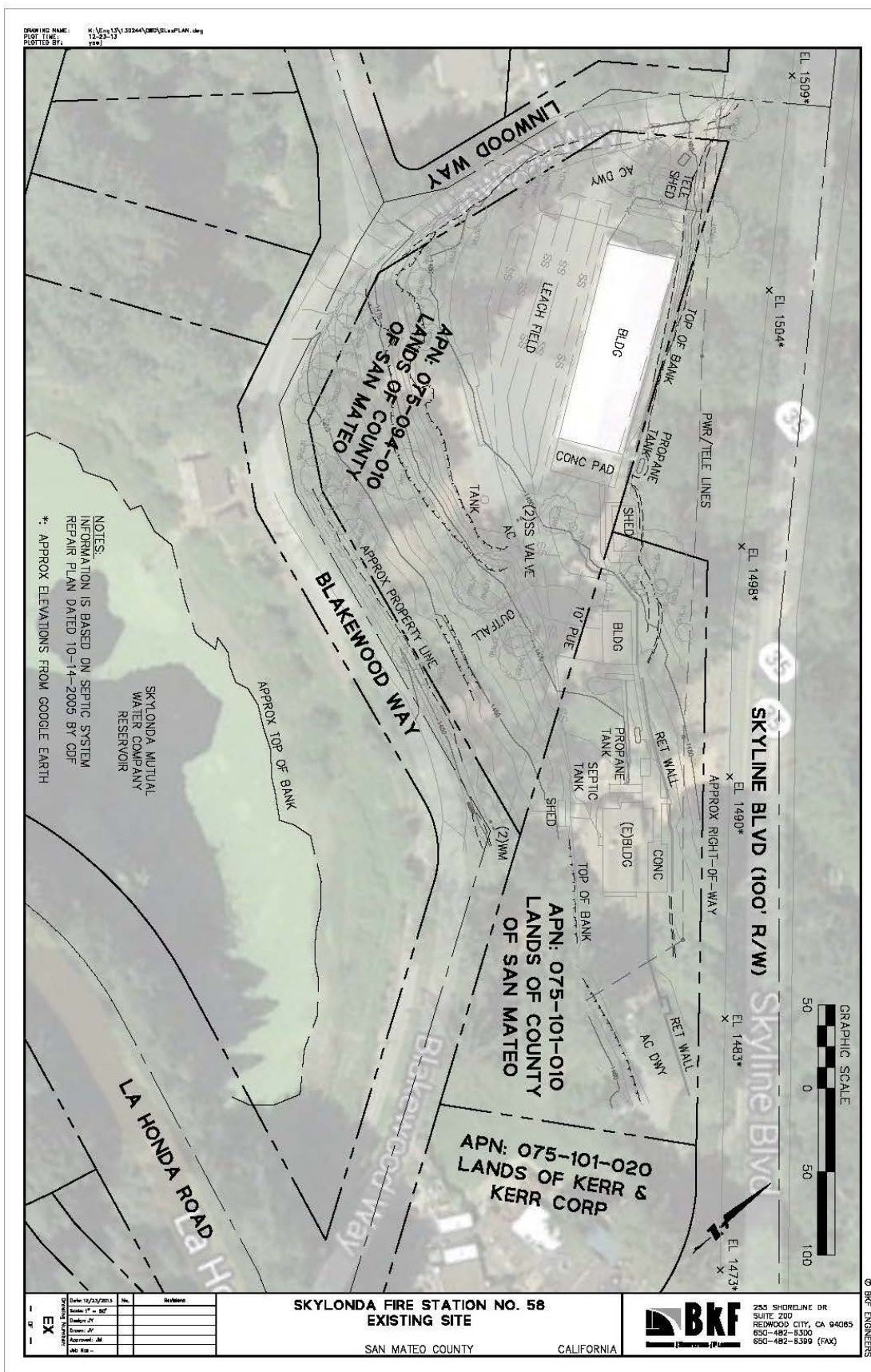


Figure 3 Parcel Map

Skyllonda Fire Station No. 58 Replacement Project



Photograph 1: Intersection of Skyline Boulevard and La Honda Road looking northwest towards Alice’s Restaurant and the project site. Other than the ingress/egress to the site, site features are not clearly visible from this location.



Photograph 2: Looking north towards site ingress/egress onto Skyline Boulevard through the right-of-way next to Alice’s Restaurant parking lot. Sign and pavement markings indicate the emergency vehicle exit route.



Photograph 3: Looking south across staff parking area and site ingress/egress by Alice’s Restaurant onto Skyline Boulevard.



Photograph 4: Looking north from Skyline Boulevard towards the site ingress/egress right-of-way by Alice’s Restaurant and into the project site.



Photograph 5: Looking north into the site towards the apparatus building in the distance. A parking area and the administrative building are visible on the right in the photo.



Photograph 6: Middle of project site facing south at the edge of the pavement. Reservoir below project site is visible between the trees. Existing barracks is behind the parked cars.



Photograph 7: Back of administrative buildings from Skyline Boulevard.



Photograph 8: Administrative buildings from middle of project site. The closer building is the office and the more distant building is the barracks.



Photograph 9: Apparatus building and paved area from Linwood Way facing south.



Photograph 10: View of Skylonda Fire Station ingress/egress onto Linwood Way. Site egress is on the left and Linwood Way curves behind the site to the left and merges into Blakewood Way. Two residences on Linwood Drive are directly across from the fire station property and have views of the apparatus building and pavement area.



Photograph 11: Looking east up Linwood Way towards Skyline Boulevard from site egress near apparatus building.



Photograph 12: Facing south at the intersection of Linwood Way and Skyline Boulevard. Wooden fencing along Linwood Way is visible behind the telephone poles.



Photograph 13: View east from Linwood Way looking uphill towards apparatus building and paved area. The new firehouse building would be located at top of slope near center of photo.



Photograph 14: View south from bottom of the hillside below the paved area looking along the western edge of the project site. Blakewood Way and the Skylonda Mutual Water Company Reservoir are visible in the right of the photo.



Photograph 15: View from Skyline Boulevard looking south towards the apparatus building (roof visible through trees).



Photograph 16: View of apparatus building roof from Skyline Boulevard (looking south/southwest). The new driveway entrance would be past the apparatus building.



Photograph 17: View of project frontage from Skyline Boulevard (looking west). This photo shows the general location of the proposed new driveway connection to Skyline Boulevard.



Photograph 18: View of project site from Skyline Blvd facing north. Existing office building is shown tucked up against the hillside and shaded by mature redwood trees.

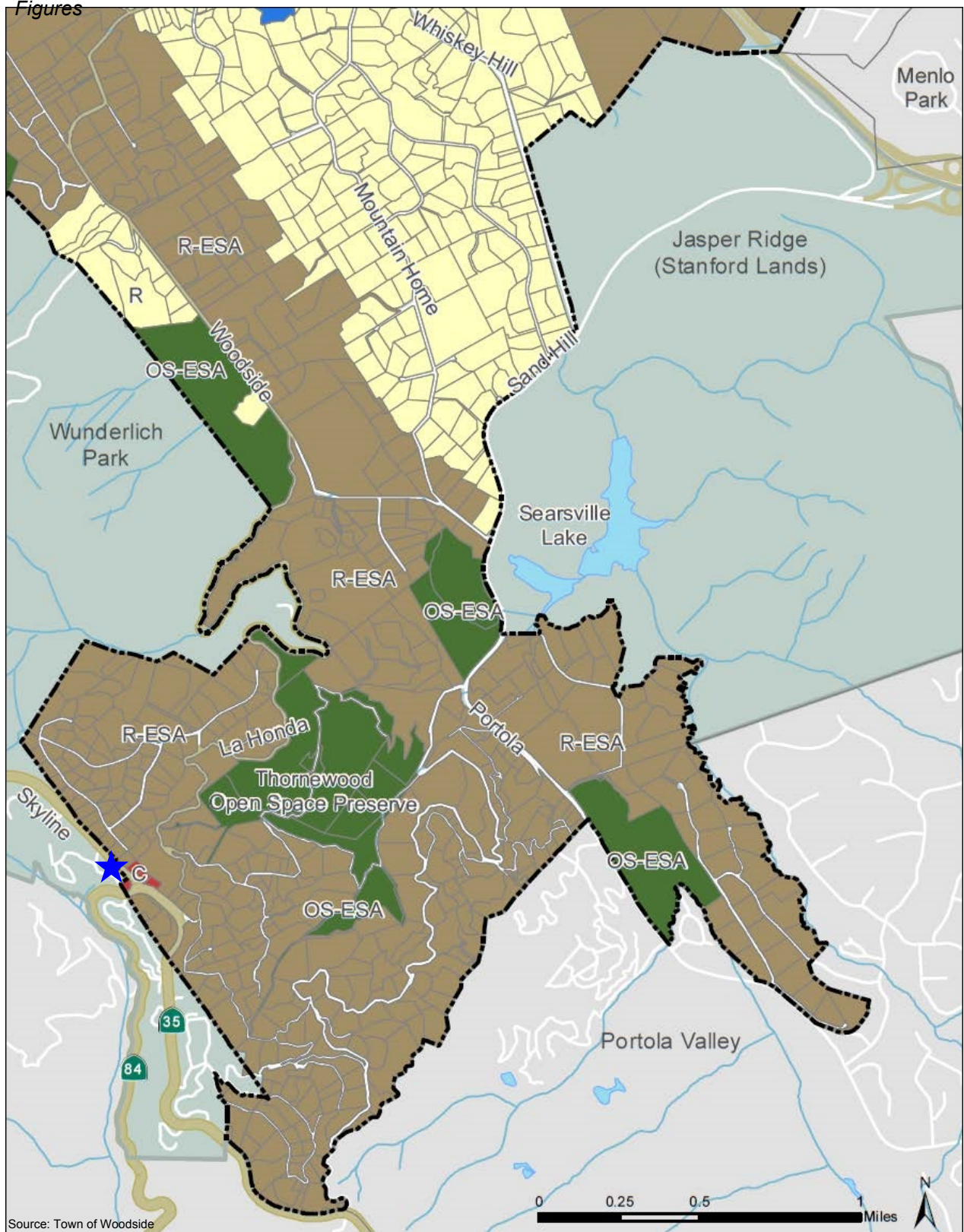


Photograph 19: View of Skylonda Fire Station from Linwood Way across from a residential driveway. Two residences on Linwood Way have direct views of the apparatus building and pavement area.



Photograph 20: Looking north towards site ingress/egress onto Linwood Way. Sign and pavement markings indicate the emergency vehicle exit route.

Figures



Source: Town of Woodside

-  Project Location
- Land Use Designations**
-  C: Commercial
-  OS-ESA: Open Space / Environmentally Sensitive Area
-  R: Residential
-  R-ESA: Residential / Environmentally Sensitive Area
-  Woodside Town Boundary
-  Sphere of Influence

Figure 5 Woodside General Plan Land Use Map

Skylonda Fire Station No. 58 Replacement Project

Skylonda Fire Station No. 58 Replacement Project Initial Study / Mitigated Negative Declaration

Appendix A

Project Drawing Sheets

JKA Architecture

T.B. Penick & Sons

SKYLONDA FIRE STATION

17290 SKYLINE BLVD. WOODSIDE, CA 94062

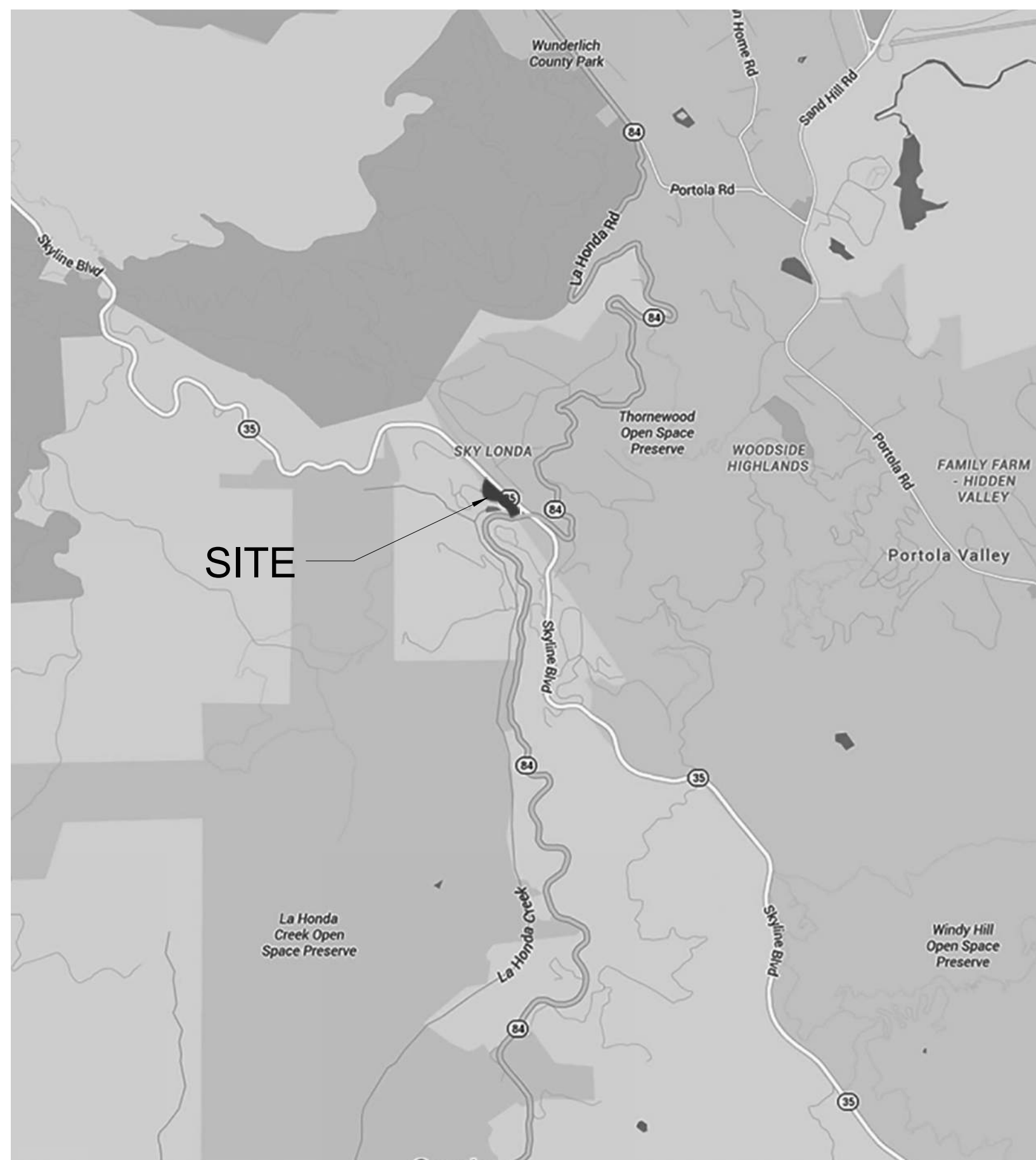
T.B. PENICK & SONS, INC.
 15435 INNOVATION DR. | SAN DIEGO, CA 92128
 600.239.3046 | www.tbpenick.com

JKA ARCHITECTURE
 jeff katz
 280 BETTEWCOURT ST. | SONOMA, CA 95476
 619.698.9177
 www.jeffkatzarchitecture.com



Location Map

Vicinity Map



Project Data

PROJECT ADDRESS:	17290 SKYLINE BLVD. WOODSIDE, CA 94062									
ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NO.	075 094 010 075 101 010									
OWNER:	COUNTY OF SAN MATEO 555 COUNTY CENTER - FIFTH FLOOR REDWOOD CITY, CA 94063									
GOVERNING AGENCY:	SAN MATEO COUNTY PLANNING AND BUILDING DEPARTMENT									
GOVERNING CODES:	2013 CBC									
SCOPE OF WORK:	DEMOLITION OF AN EXISTING FIRE STATION BARRACKS, OFFICE AND APPARTATUS BUILDING AND NEW CONSTRUCTION OF A FIRE STATION AND RESERVE APPARATUS BUILDING									
ZONING:	RESIDENTIAL R-1 COMBINING DISTRICT S-10									
OCCUPANCY GROUP:	B, R-3, S-2									
CONSTRUCTION TYPE:	V-B									
ALLOWABLE BLDG AREA:	B 9,000 S.F. R-3 UNLIMITED S.F. S-2 13,500 S.F.									
ACTUAL BLDG AREA:	FIRST FLOOR 4,569 S.F. SECOND FLOOR 6,542 S.F. RESERVE BUILDING 1,593 S.F. TOTAL BUILDING AREA 15,115 S.F.									
ACTUAL AREA:	B ACTUAL: 2,411 S.F. R-3 ACTUAL: 6,542 S.F. S-2 ACTUAL: 6,162 S.F.									
SITE AREA:	92,800 S.F. (2.13 ACRES)									
NUMBER OF STORIES:	2									
MAX BUILDING HEIGHT:	ALLOWABLE PER MND: 35'-0" ACTUAL: 33'-6"									
PARKING:	<table border="0"> <tr> <td><u>Parking Provided:</u></td> <td>Accessible Parking Spaces:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Standard Parking Spaces:</td> <td>16</td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>Public Parking:</u></td> <td>Total:</td> <td>17</td> </tr> </table>	<u>Parking Provided:</u>	Accessible Parking Spaces:	1		Standard Parking Spaces:	16	<u>Public Parking:</u>	Total:	17
<u>Parking Provided:</u>	Accessible Parking Spaces:	1								
	Standard Parking Spaces:	16								
<u>Public Parking:</u>	Total:	17								
PLANNING NUMBER:	PLN2015-00502									

Legal Description

PARCEL: 075 094 010
075 101 010
LEGAL DESCRIPTION

NOTE:
 A REGISTERED CALIFORNIA ARCHITECT, CIVIL OR STRUCTURAL ENGINEER SHALL
 OBSERVE THE WORK OF CONSTRUCTION AND SUBMIT AFFIDAVITS ATTESTING TO
 THE COMPLIANCE OF THE CONSTRUCTION WITH THE APPROVED CONTRACT
 DOCUMENTS.

Project Team

ARCHITECTURE JEFF KATZ ARCHITECTURE 280 BETTEWCOURT STREET SONOMA, CA 95476 (619) 698-9177 / (619) 698-9178 (FAX) Contact: Jeff Katz, AIA jeff@jeffkatzarchitecture.com	MECHANICAL MCPARLANE & ASSOCIATES, INC. 4830 VIEWRIDGE AVENUE SAN DIEGO, CA 92123 (858) 277-9721 Contact: Doug Isaaks, P.E. disaaks@mcparlane.com
CIVIL MICHAEL BAKER INTERNATIONAL 500 YGNACIO VALLEY RD. #300 WALNUT CREEK, CA (925) 908-1460 Contact: Zico Saryedean Zico.Saryedean@mbakerintl.com	PLUMBING MCPARLANE & ASSOCIATES, INC. 4830 VIEWRIDGE AVENUE SAN DIEGO, CA 92108 (858) 277-9721 Contact: Doug Isaaks, P.E. disaaks@mcparlane.com
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE RHAA LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS 225 MILLER AVENUE MILL VALLEY, CA 94941 (415) 383-7900 Contact: Meghan Sharp Diecchio meghan.diecchio@rhaa.com	ELECTRICAL ELEN CONSULTING 3456 CAMINO DEL RIO NORTH STE 101 SAN DIEGO, CA 92108 (619) 846-6918 Contact: Tim Locklear tlocklear@elenconsulting.com
STRUCTURAL ORIE2 ENGINEERING, INC 9750 MIRAMAR ROAD, SUITE 310 SAN DIEGO, CA 92126 (858) 335-7643 / (858) 451-6142 (FAX) Contact: Don Orie dorie@orie2.com	

Project:
 COUNTY OF SAN MATEO
 SKYLONDA FIRE
 STATION 58
 REPLACEMENT
 PROJECT PC008
 17290 SKYLINE BLVD.
 WOODSIDE, CA 94062



Description: PLANNING SUBMITTAL
 Date: 12/4/15

Sheet Index

T-1	TITLE SHEET	A1.0	DEMO PLAN
C-1	GENERAL CIVIL NOTES	A1.1	SITE PLAN
C-2	EXISTING CONDITIONS	A2.1	FIRST FLOOR PLAN
C-3	EXISTING CONDITIONS	A2.2	SECOND FLOOR PLAN
C-4	PROPOSED GRADING	A2.3	FLOOR PLAN - RESERVE BUILDING
C-5	PROPOSED GRADING	A3.1	EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS
C-6	DETAILS	A3.2	EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS
C-7	EROSION CONTROL	A3.3	EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS
L-1	LANDSCAPE PLAN	A3.4	EXTERIOR RENDERINGS
		A3.5	EQUIPMENT & SITE STAGING PLAN
		A3.6	SITE SECTION

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION
 Project Number: 151003
 Approved By: Approver
 Checked By: JK
 Drawn By: Author
 Sheet Title:

TITLE SHEET

Sheet: 1 OF 100
 Sheet Number:

T-1

GENERAL NOTES

- OWNER: COUNTY OF SAN MATEO
400 COUNTY CENTER
REDWOOD CITY, CA 94063
- CIVIL ENGINEER: MICHAEL BAKER INTERNATIONAL
500 YGNACIO VALLEY ROAD, SUITE #300
WALNUT CREEK, CA 94596
(925) 906-1460
- CONTRACTOR SHALL VISIT THE SITE PRIOR TO BIDDING ON THIS WORK AND CONSIDER THE EXISTING CONDITIONS AND SITE CONSTRAINTS IN THE BID. CONTRACTOR SHALL BE IN THE POSSESSION OF AND FAMILIAR WITH ALL APPLICABLE GOVERNING AGENCIES STANDARD DETAILS AND SPECIFICATIONS PRIOR TO SUBMITTING OF A BID.
- ALL LABOR AND MATERIALS SHALL CONFORM TO CITY OF SAN MATEO STANDARD DETAILS & SPECIFICATIONS UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.
- THE LOCATIONS, SIZES AND/OR DEPTHS OF EXISTING UNDERGROUND UTILITIES AS SHOWN ON THIS PLAN WERE OBTAINED FROM SOURCES OF VARYING RELIABILITY. THE CONTRACTOR IS CAUTIONED THAT ONLY ACTUAL EXCAVATION WILL REVEAL THE TYPES, EXTENT, SIZES, LOCATIONS AND DEPTHS OF SUCH UNDERGROUND UTILITIES. (A REASONABLE EFFORT HAS BEEN MADE TO LOCATE AND DELINEATE ALL KNOWN UNDERGROUND UTILITIES).
- CONTRACTOR SHALL VERIFY (POTHOLE IF NECESSARY) SIZE, MATERIAL, LOCATION AND DEPTH OF ALL SYSTEMS THAT ARE TO BE CONNECTED TO OR CROSSED PRIOR TO THE TRENCHING OR INSTALLATION OF PROPOSED UTILITIES, AND INFORM CITY ENGINEER OF ANY CONFLICTS BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH WORK.
- CONTRACTOR SHALL CONTACT UNDERGROUND SERVICE ALERT FOR LOCATION OF UNDERGROUND UTILITIES AT LEAST 48 HOURS PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF CONSTRUCTION - PHONE (800) 642-2444. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL LOCATE AND CLEARLY MARK (AND THEN PRESERVE THESE MARKERS) FOR THE DURATION OF CONSTRUCTION OF ALL TELEPHONE, DATA, STREET LIGHT, SIGNAL LIGHT AND POWER UTILITIES THAT ARE IN OR NEAR THE AREA OF CONSTRUCTION. IF DEMOLITION AND CONSTRUCTION WORK IS PERFORMED OVER THE TOP OF AND AROUND TELEPHONE AND POWER SERVICES, CONTRACTOR SHALL WORK BY HAND IN ALL AREAS WHERE THESE SERVICES MIGHT BE HARMED BY LARGER LESS PRECISE EQUIPMENT.
- THESE DRAWINGS DO NOT ADDRESS CONTRACTOR MEANS, METHODS OR PROCESSES THAT MAY BE ASSOCIATED WITH ANY TOXIC SOILS IF FOUND ON SITE. THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR COMPLYING WITH ALL CITY AND COUNTY STANDARDS AND APPROPRIATE REGULATIONS IF TOXIC SOILS ARE ENCOUNTERED. CONTRACTOR MUST NOTIFY THE CITY'S ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT IMMEDIATELY IF ANY SOILS ARE EVEN SUSPECTED OF BEING CONTAMINATED.
- PRIOR TO BEGINNING WORK, AND AFTER INITIAL HORIZONTAL CONTROL STAKING, CONTRACTOR SHALL FIELD CHECK ALL ELEVATIONS MARKED WITH (E) AND REPORT ANY DISCREPANCIES GREATER THAN 0.05' TO CITY ENGINEER.
- DAMAGE TO ANY KNOWN EXISTING SITE IMPROVEMENTS, UTILITIES AND/OR SERVICES TO REMAIN SHALL BE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONTRACTOR. CONTRACTOR SHALL REPAIR AND/OR REPLACE IN KIND.
- CONTRACTOR SHALL MAINTAIN THE EXISTING STREET IN A SAFE AND USABLE MANNER SUCH THAT EMERGENCY VEHICLE ACCESS IS AVAILABLE AT ALL TIMES. CONTRACTOR TO SUPPLY, INSTALL AND MAINTAIN ALL NECESSARY FENCING, GATES, BARRICADES, SIGNAGE, TEMPORARY WALKWAYS, AND PROVISIONS FOR ENSURING THE PROJECT'S SECURITY AND SAFE PASSAGEWAY AROUND IT BY VEHICLES AND PEDESTRIANS AT ALL TIMES. CONTRACTOR SHALL PREPARE AND SUBMIT TRAFFIC CONTROL PLAN TO CITY FOR REVIEW AND APPROVAL PRIOR TO COMMENCING WORK.
- CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ACQUIRING APPROVAL FROM THE CITY FOR THE LOCATION OF ALL STAGING, STORAGE, CONSTRUCTION OFFICE AND LAY DOWN AREAS.
- TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY PREPARED BY CSG CONSULTANTS, INC DATED 09-02-2015.
- CONTRACTOR TO COORDINATE CONSTRUCTION AND REQUIRED INSPECTION SERVICES WITH CITY OF SAN MATEO PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT. CONTRACTOR TO OBTAIN APPROVAL FROM CITY PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT ON ALL FORM WORK PRIOR TO PLACING ANY CONCRETE. ALL PAVED SURFACES SLOPED TO PROVIDE POSITIVE SURFACE DRAINAGE TO DRAINAGE STRUCTURES. ALL SIDEWALK SURFACES SLOPE SHALL NOT EXCEED A.D.A. ALLOWANCE.
- PHASING AND ACCESS:
CONTRACTORS SHALL MAINTAIN VEHICULAR AND PEDESTRIAN ACCESS THROUGHOUT THE PROJECT AT ALL TIMES UNLESS EXPRESSLY AUTHORIZED BY THE CITY TO DO OTHERWISE. THE FOLLOWING ARE MORE SPECIFIC PROJECT REQUIREMENTS, ALLOWABLES AND RESTRICTIONS.
 - THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE TEMPORARY PEDESTRIAN ACCESS TO PROPERTIES DURING ALL CONSTRUCTION PHASES. CONTRACTOR SHALL SUBMIT TO THE CITY A DETAILED PLAN SHOWING HOW THIS WILL BE ACCOMPLISHED. NO WORK SHALL PROCEED UNTIL SAID PLANS HAVE BEEN APPROVED BY THE CITY.
 - CURB, GUTTER, DRIVEWAY AND SIDEWALK REMOVAL AND REPLACEMENT MUST BE KEPT TO ONE SIDE OF THE STREET UNTIL WORK FOR THAT SIDE IS COMPLETE. KEEPING THE OTHER SIDE FREE OF OBSTRUCTIONS FOR THE NEIGHBORHOOD'S SAFE USE. CONTRACTOR MUST PLACE AND MAINTAIN ORANGE WATER FILLED BARRIERS TO SEPARATE VEHICULAR TRAFFIC AT ALL CONCRETE REPLACEMENT AREAS. (SEE BID ITEM NO. 2 OF THE BID SCHEDULE).

ABBREVIATIONS

AC	ASPHALT CONCRETE	SS	SANITARY SEWER
AB	AGGREGATE BASE	SSM	SANITARY SEWER MAIN
BC	BEGIN CURVE	SSMH	SANITARY SEWER MANHOLE
BCR	BEGIN CURB RETURN	STA	STATION
BL	BIKE LANE	STD	STANDARD
BSW	BACK OF SIDEWALK	SL	STREET LIGHT
CB	CATCH BASIN	STPB	STREET LIGHT PULLBOX
CL / @	CENTERLINE	SW	SIDEWALK
C&G	CURB AND GUTTER	TEL	TELEPHONE
CLVT	CULVERT	TC	TOP OF CURB
CONC	CONCRETE	TG	TOP OF GRATE
DW	DOMESTIC WATER LINE	TOC	TOP OF CONDUIT
EB	ELECTRIC BOX	TOP	TOP OF PIPE
EC	END CURVE	TS	TRAFFIC SIGNAL
ECR	END CURB RETURN	TSPB	TRAFFIC SIGNAL PULLBOX
EG	EXISTING GRADE	TYP	TYPICAL
EL	ELEVATION	U.N.O	UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE
ELEC	ELECTRICAL	UNKN	UNKNOWN
E'LY	EASTERLY	UT	UTILITY
EP	EDGE OF PAVEMENT	UPB	UTILITY PULLBOX
EPB	ELECTRIC PULLBOX	VAR	VARIES
EVC	END OF VERTICAL CURVE	W	WATER
EX	EXISTING	W'LY	WESTERLY
FG	FINISHED GRADE	WM	WATER MAIN
FH	FIRE HYDRANT	WMTR	WATER METER
FO	FIBER OPTICS	WVLV	WATER VALVE
FNDN	FOUNDATION		
FS	FINISHED SURFACE		
G	GAS		
GB	GRADE BREAK		
INV	INVERT		
JP	JOINT POLE		
LF	LINEAR FEET		
LT	LEFT		
MAX	MAXIMUM		
MIN	MINIMUM		
MH	MANHOLE		
N'LY	NORTHERLY		
N.T.S.	NOT TO SCALE		
OHL	OVERHEAD LINE		
O-LAY	OVERLAY		
PCC	POINT ON COMPOUND CURVE		
PRC	POINT OF REVERSE CURVE		
PROP	PROPOSED		
PUE	PUBLIC UTILITY EASEMENT		
RT	RIGHT		
R/W	RIGHT OF WAY		
SCS	S. CLAREMONT STREET		
SD	STORM DRAIN		
SDM	STORM DRAIN MAIN		
SDMH	STORM DRAIN MANHOLE		
SHT	SHEET		
SL	STREET LIGHT		
S'LY	SOUTHERLY		

LEGEND

	RIGHT OF WAY LINE		PROPOSED AC/AB
	LOT LINE		PROPOSED DEEP LIFT
	EXISTING BUILDING		PROPOSED SIDEWALK
	EXISTING FENCE		PROPOSED AC OVERLAY
	EXISTING GATE		PROPOSED COLDMILL
	EXISTING TREE		PROPOSED COBBLE PAVING
	EXISTING CONTOUR		PROPOSED BIO-RETENTION
	EXISTING STORM DRAIN		REMOVE EX ROADWAY AC
	EXISTING SANITARY SEWER MAIN		REMOVE EX SIDEWALK/CONCRETE
	EXISTING WATER MAIN		RETAINING CURB-VARIABLE HT 0"-6"
	EXISTING ELECTRICAL LINE (UNDERGROUND)		RETAINING CURB-6" HT
	EXISTING GAS LINE		CONCRETE
	EXISTING TELEPHONE LINE		TRUNCATED DOMES
	EXISTING STORM DRAIN MANHOLE		LANDSCAPE REPLACEMENT
	EXISTING SANITARY SEWER MANHOLE		DAYLIGHT LINE
	EXISTING SEWER CLEANOUT		PROPOSED CATCH BASIN WITH GRATE
	EXISTING WATER VALVE		PROPOSED DROP INLET WITH CHECKER PLATE
	EXISTING GAS VALVE		PROPOSED STORM DRAIN MANHOLE WITH LID
	EXISTING WATER METER		PROPOSED STORM DRAIN
	EXISTING FIRE HYDRANT		PROPOSED TRENCH DRAIN WITH GRATE
	EXISTING STORM DRAIN INLET		PROPOSED SUBDRAIN
	EXISTING JOINT POLE		PROPOSED LIGHTING
	EXISTING ELECTROLIER		POTHOLE LOCATION
	EXISTING STREET LIGHT PULL BOX		PROPOSED FINISHED GRADE
			EXISTING FINISHED GRADE
			SLOPE
			PROPOSED TOP OF CURB
			EXISTING TOP OF CURB
	DETAIL #		SHEET #

T.B. PENICK & SONS, INC.
1538 INNOVATION DR. | SAN DIEGO, CA 92128
800.239.3046 | www.tbpenick.com

JKA
JEFF KATZ
ARCHITECTURE
280 BETTENCOURT ST. | SONOMA, CA 94966
619.698.9177
www.jeffkatzarchitecture.com

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL
500 Ygnacio Valley Road, Suite 300
Walnut Creek, CA 94596
Phone: (925) 906-1460 | mbakerintl.com

Project:
COUNTY OF SAN MATEO
SKYLONDA FIRE STATION 58
REPLACEMENT
PROJECT PC008
17290 SKYLINE BLVD.
WOODSIDE, CA 94062



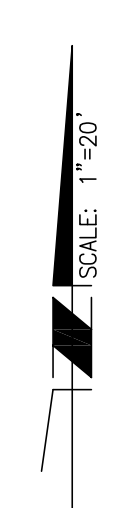
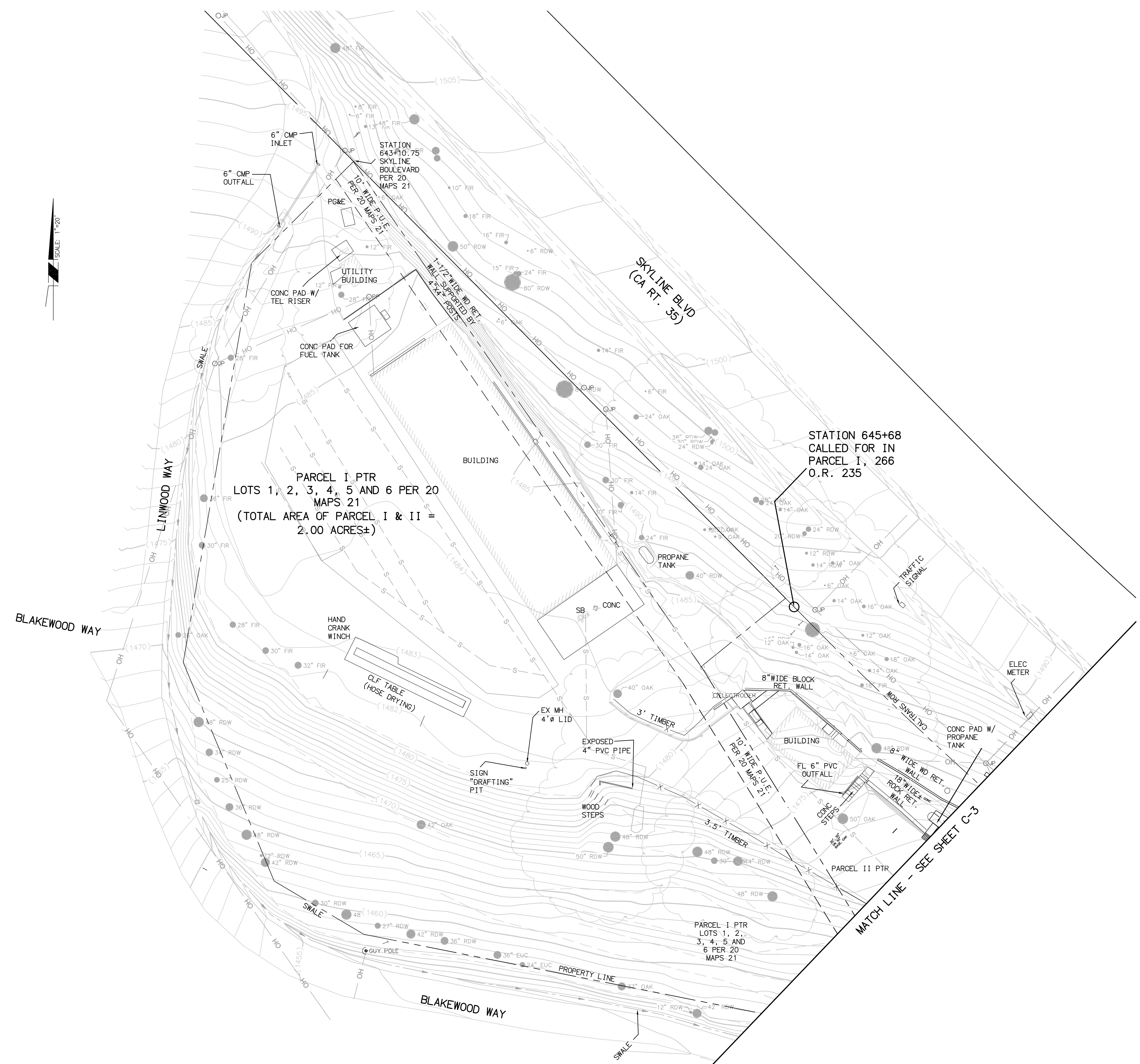
Description: SUBMITTAL
Date: 12/4/15

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION
Project Number: 151003
Approved By: Approver
Checked By: Checker
Drawn By: Author
Sheet Title:

GENERAL NOTES, ABBREVIATIONS, LEGEND

Sheet: X OF 100
Sheet Number:

C-1



PARCEL I PTR
 LOTS 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 AND 6 PER 20
 MAPS 21
 (TOTAL AREA OF PARCEL I & II =
 2.00 ACRES±)

STATION 645+68
 CALLED FOR IN
 PARCEL I, 266
 O.R. 235

PARCEL I PTR
 LOTS 1, 2,
 3, 4, 5 AND
 6 PER 20
 MAPS 21

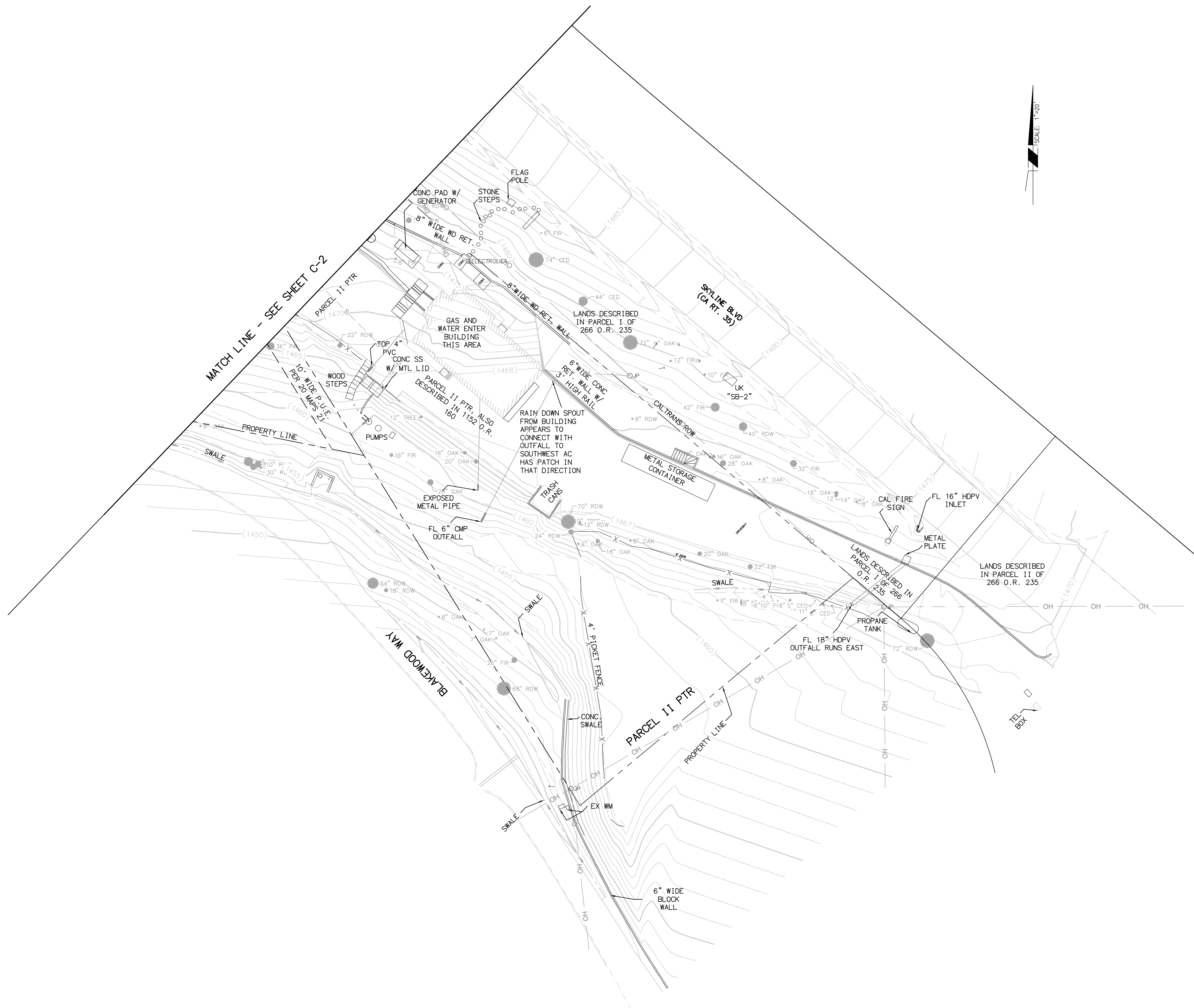
MATCH LINE - SEE SHEET C-3



Description: SUBMITTAL
 Date: 12/4/15

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION
 Project Number: 151003
 Approved By: Approver
 Checked By: Checker
 Drawn By: Author
 Sheet Title:

EXISTING SITE CONDITION
 Sheet: OF 100
 Sheet Number:
C-2



MATCH LINE - SEE SHEET C-2

Project:
 COUNTY OF SAN MATEO
 SKYLONDA FIRE STATION 58
 REPLACEMENT
 PROJECT PC008
 17290 SKYLINE BLVD.
 WOODSIDE, CA 94062



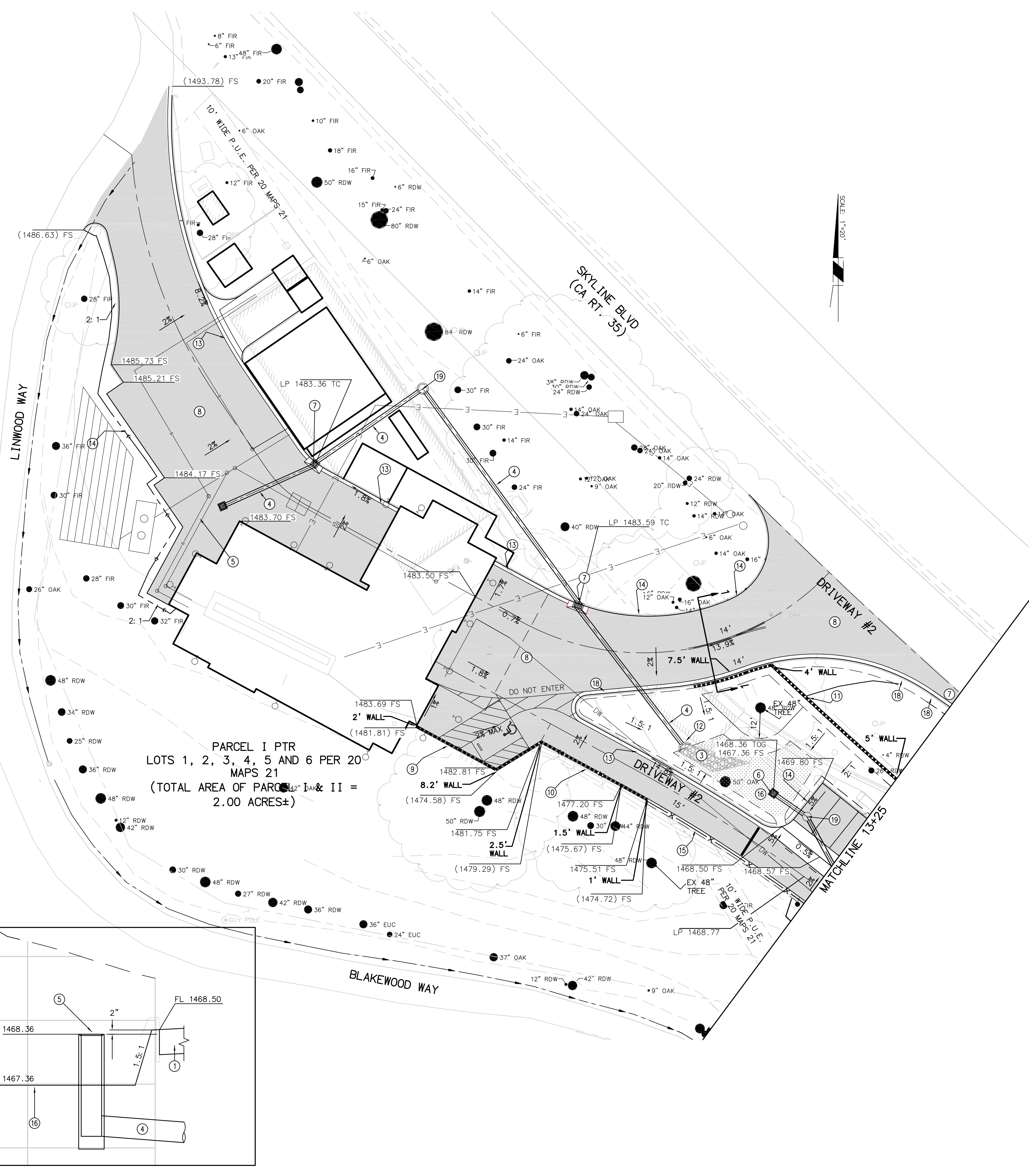
Description: SUBMITTAL
 Date: 12/4/15

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION
 Project Number: 151003
 Approved By: Approver
 Checked By: Checker
 Drawn By: Author
 Sheet Title:

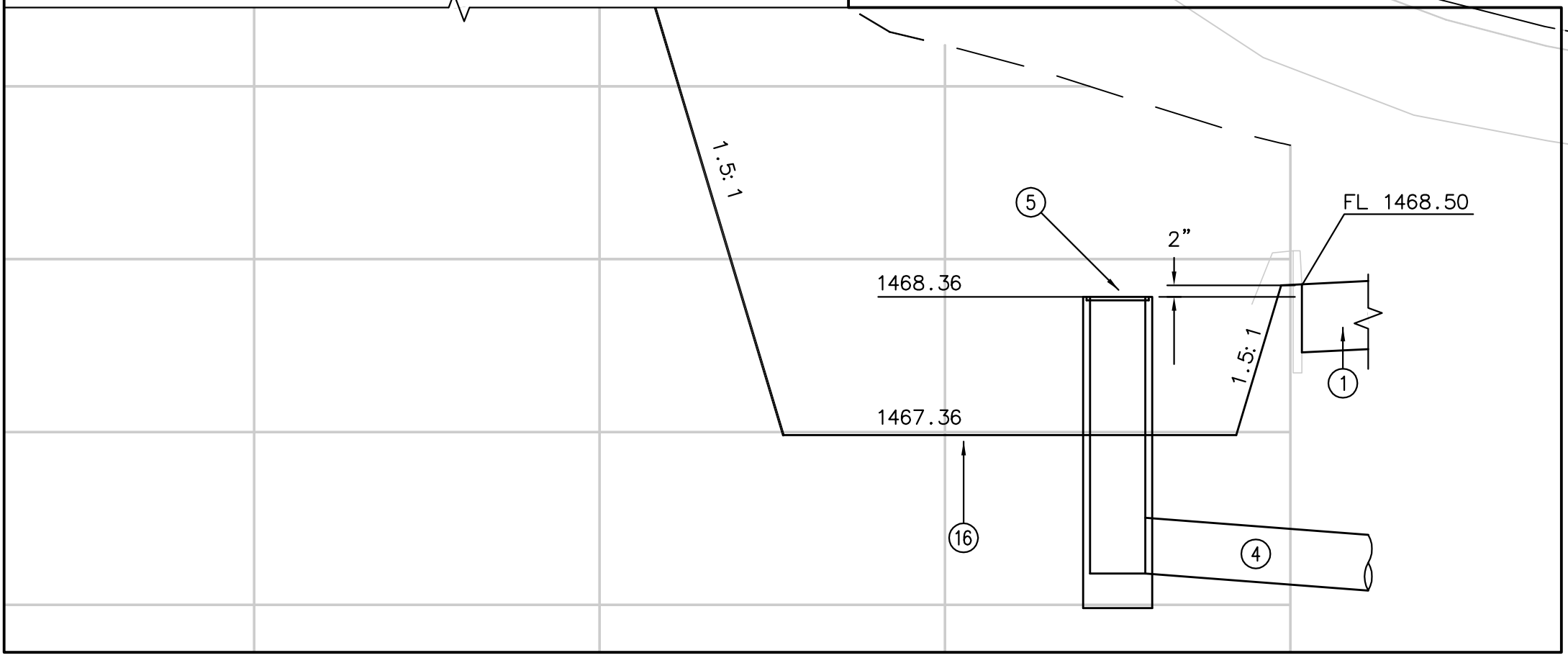
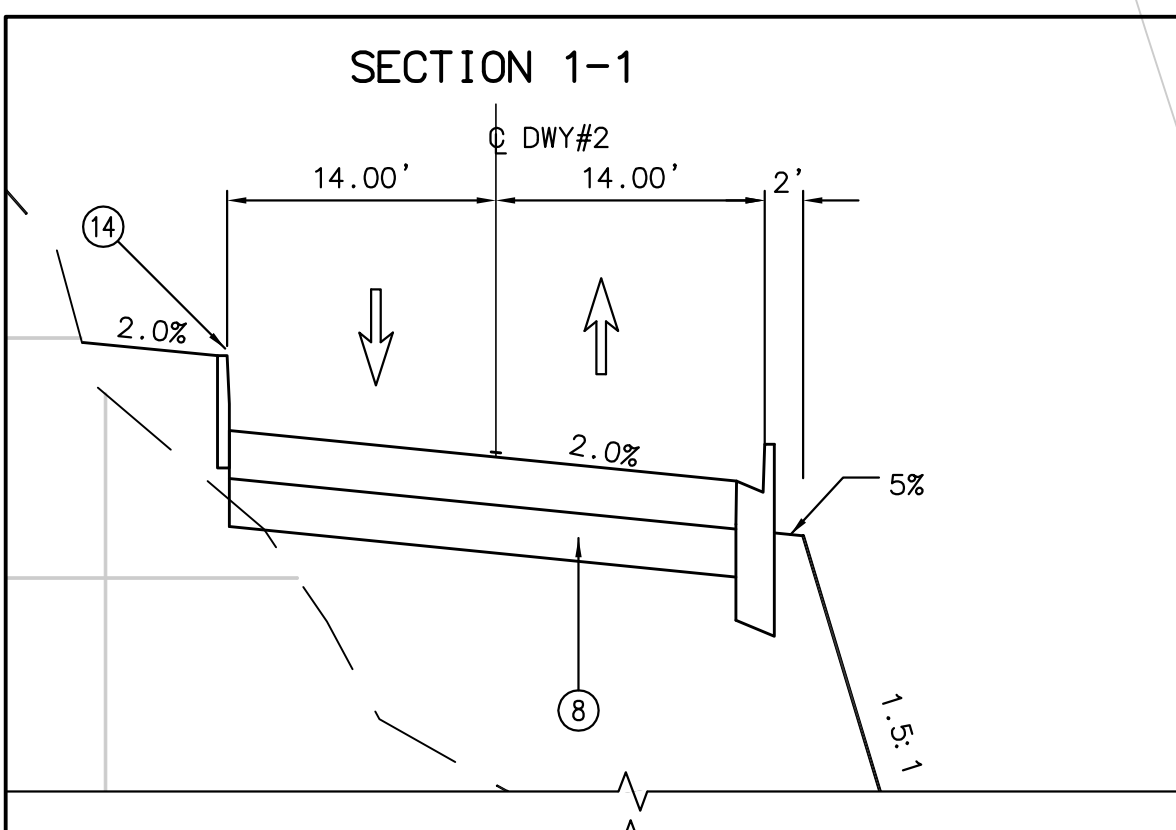
EXISTING SITE CONDITION

Sheet: OF 100
 Sheet Number:

C-3



SCALE: 1"=20'



PARCEL I PTR
 LOTS 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 AND 6 PER 20
 MAPS 21
 (TOTAL AREA OF PARCELS I & II =
 2.00 ACRES±)

CONSTRUCTION NOTES

- ① Install 10' wide concrete valley gutter
- ② Install loose Rip Rap.
- ③ Install Grouted Rip Rap.
- ④ Install 18" HDPE Storm Drain Pipe.
- ⑤ Install 24"x24" Drain Inlet.
- ⑥ Install 24"x24" Side Drain Inlet.
- ⑦ Install catch basin
- ⑧ Install Asphalt Pavement with 3" Asphalt over varied Aggregate Base 6"-12".
- ⑨ Construct Retaining Wall 'A' with Hand Rails; Height Varies 1'-7".
- ⑩ Construct Retaining Wall 'B' with Fence; Height Varies 1'-2".
- ⑪ Construct Retaining Wall; Height Varies.
- ⑫ Construct concrete headwall.
- ⑬ Construct Modified 6" curb and gutter.
- ⑭ Construct Modified 8" curb.
- ⑮ Install Chainlink Fence.
- ⑯ Construct Biotreatment Area per Detail.
- ⑰ Install permeable pavers
- ⑱ Install Metal Beam Guardrail.
- ⑲ Install Storm Drain Manhole.
- ⑳ Turf Area.

T.B. PENICK & SONS, INC.
 15438 INNOVATION DR. | SAN DIEGO, CA 92128
 800.239.3046 | www.tbpenick.com

JKA ARCHITECTURE
 Jeff Katz
 290 BETTENCOURT ST. | SONOMA, CA 94976
 619.698.9177
 www.jkfaarchitecture.com

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL
 500 Ygnacio Valley Road, Suite 300
 Walnut Creek, CA 94596
 Phone: (925) 306-1600 • mbakernintl.com

Project:
 COUNTY OF SAN MATEO
 SKYLONDA FIRE STATION 58
 REPLACEMENT PROJECT PC008
 17290 SKYLINE BLVD.
 WOODSIDE, CA 94062



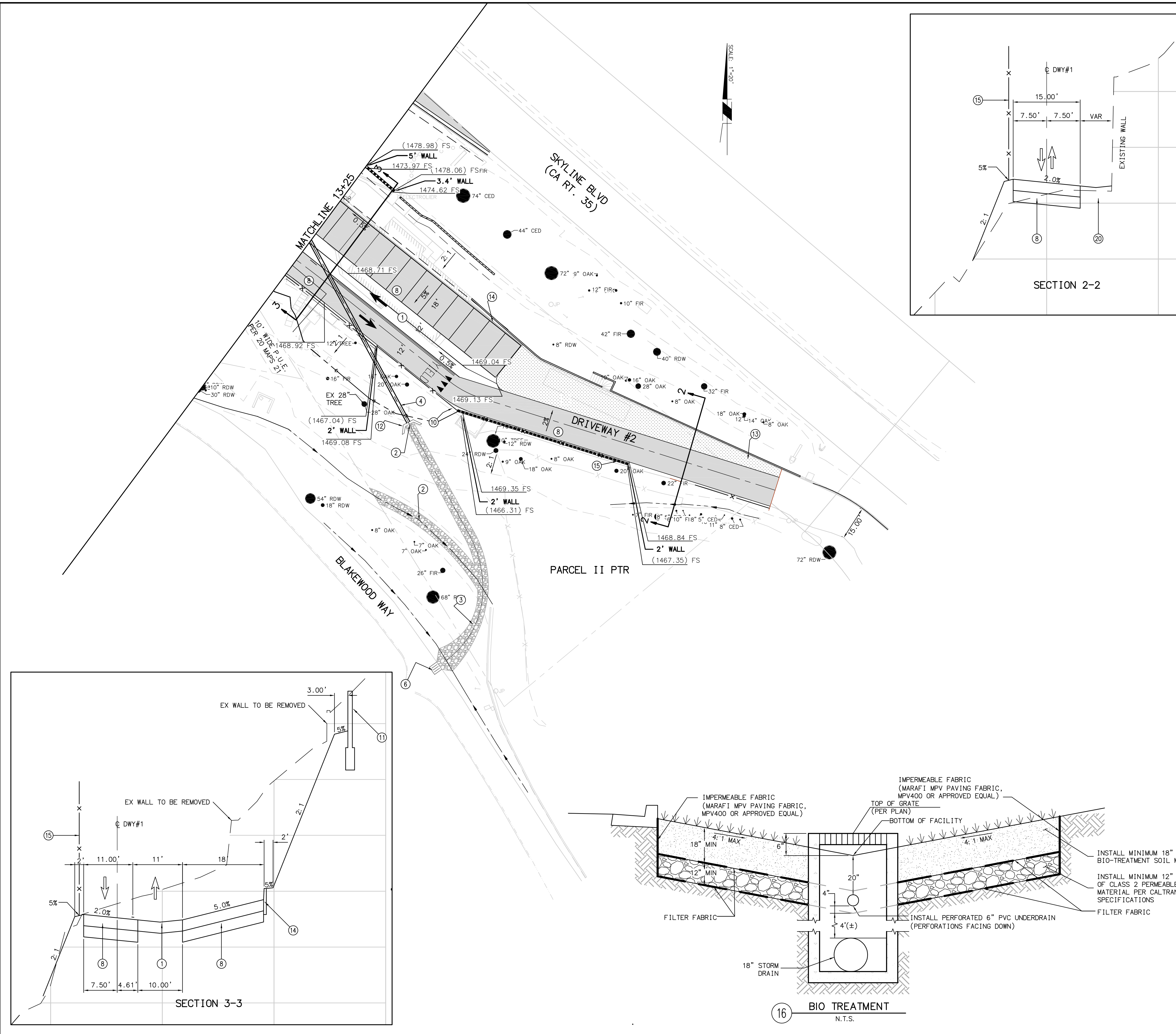
Description: SUBMITTAL
 Date: 12/4/15

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION
 Project Number: 151003
 Approved By: [Signature] Approver
 Checked By: [Signature] Checker
 Drawn By: [Signature] Author
 Sheet Title:

GRADING PLAN

Sheet: OF 100
 Sheet Number:

C-4



CONSTRUCTION NOTES

- 1) Install 10' wide concrete valley gutter
- 2) Install loose Rip Rap.
- 3) Install Grouted Rip Rap
- 4) Install 18" HDPE Storm Drain Pipe.
- 5) Install 24"x24" Drain Inlet.
- 6) Install 24"x24" Side Drain Inlet.
- 7) Install catch basin
- 8) Install Asphalt Pavement with 3" Asphalt over varied Aggregate Base 6"-12".
- 9) Construct Retaining Wal 'A' with Hand Rails; Height Varies 1'-7".
- 10) Construct Retaining Wal 'B' with Fence; Height Varies 1'-2".
- 11) Construct Retaining Wall; Height Varies.
- 12) Construct concrete headwall.
- 13) Construct Modified 6" curb and gutter.
- 14) Construct Modified 8" curb.
- 15) Install Chainlink Fence.
- 16) Construct Biotreatment Area per Detail.
- 17) Install permeable pavers
- 18) Install Metal Beam Guardrail.
- 19) Install Storm Drain Manhole.

T.B. PENICK & SONS, INC.
 15438 INNOVATION DR. | SAN DIEGO, CA 92128
 800.239.3046 | www.tbpenick.com

JKA ARCHITECTURE
 Jeff Katz Architecture
 290 BETTEN COURT ST. | SONOMA, CA 94976
 619.698.9177
 www.jeffkatzarchitecture.com

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL
 500 Ygnacio Valley Road, Suite 300
 Walnut Creek, CA 94596
 Phone: (925) 306-1600 | mbakernatl.com

Project:
COUNTY OF SAN MATEO
SKYLONDA FIRE STATION 58
REPLACEMENT PROJECT PC008
 17290 SKYLINE BLVD.
 WOODSIDE, CA 94062



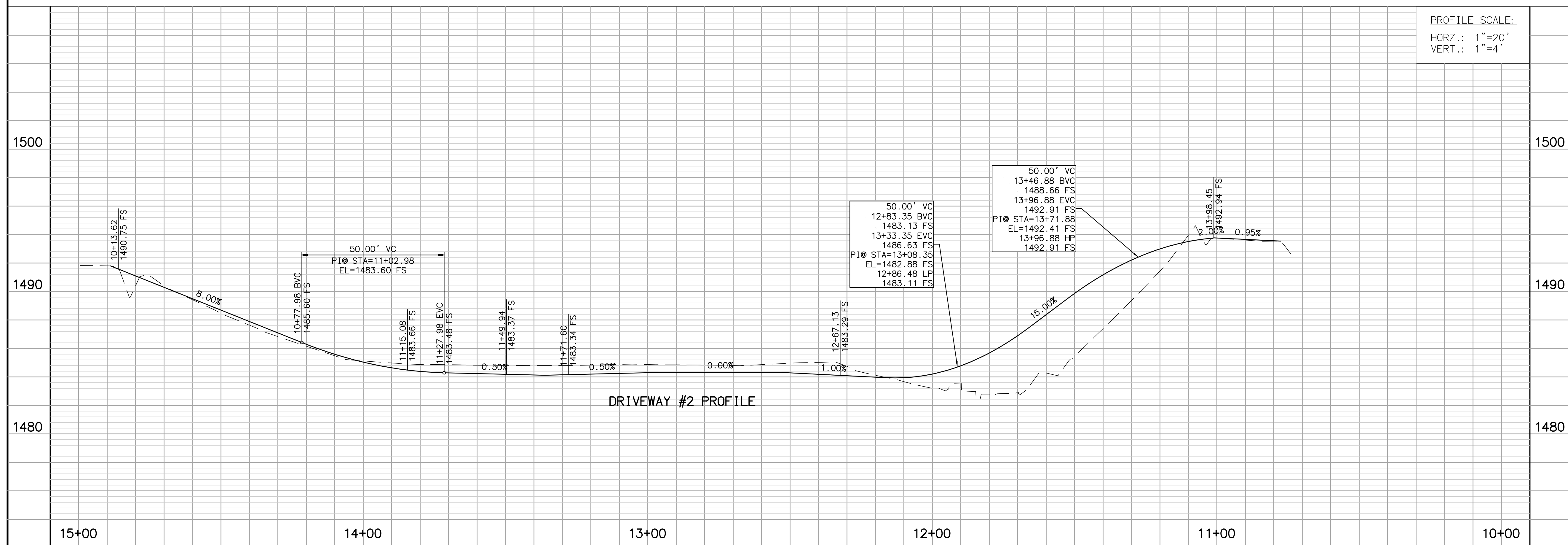
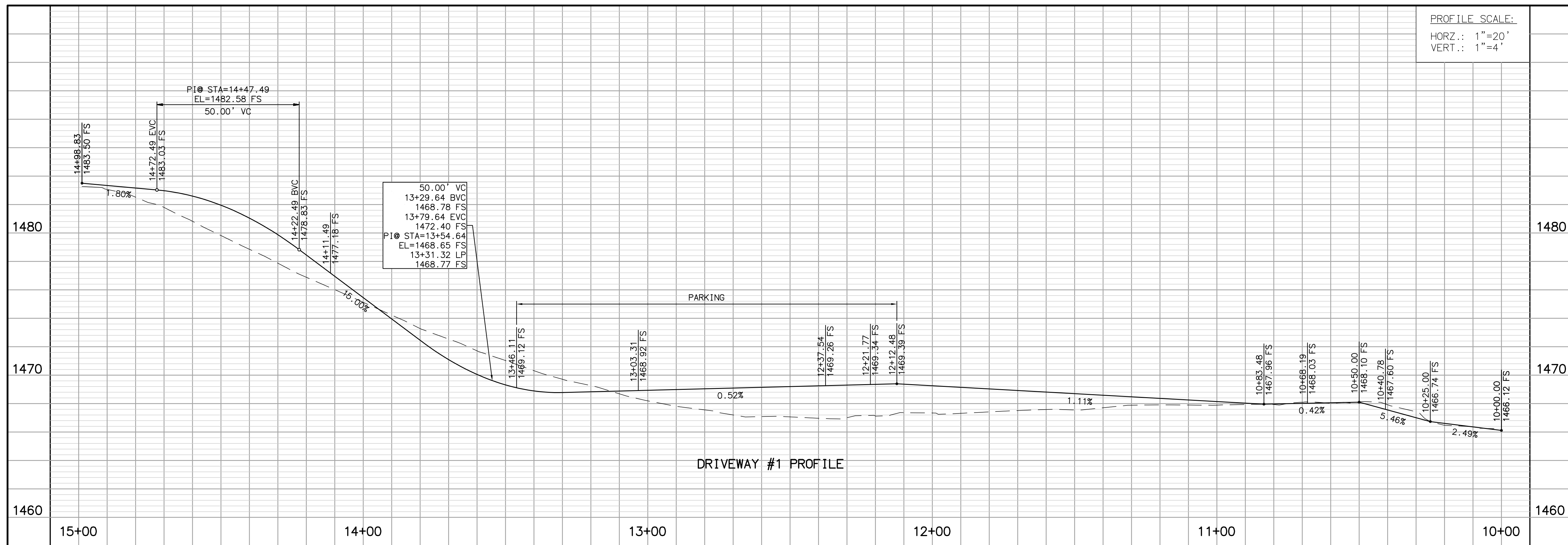
Description: SUBMITTAL
 Date: 12/4/15

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION
 Project Number: 151003
 Approved By: Approver
 Checked By: Checker
 Drawn By: Author
 Sheet Title:

GRADING PLAN

Sheet: OF 100
 Sheet Number:

C-5



TBPENICK & SONS, INC.
 15435 INNOVATION DR. | SAN DIEGO, CA 92128
 800.239.3046 | www.tbpennick.com

JKA ARCHITECTURE
 280 BETTENCOURT ST. | SONOMA, CA 94976
 615.698.9177
 www.jkfatzarchitecture.com

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL
 500 Yonacito Valley Road, Suite 300
 Walnut Creek, CA 94598
 Phone: (925) 938-1460 • MBAKERINTL.COM

Project:
 COUNTY OF SAN MATEO
 SKYLONDA FIRE STATION 58
 REPLACEMENT PROJECT PC008
 17290 SKYLINE BLVD.
 WOODSIDE, CA 94062



Description: SUBMITTAL
 Date: 12/4/15

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

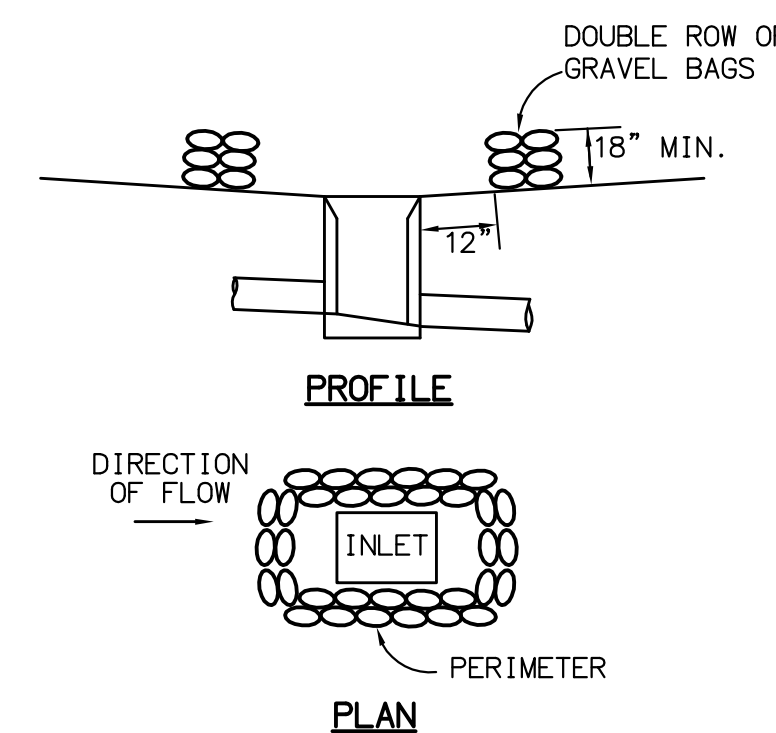
Project Number: 151003
 Approved By: Approver
 Checked By: Checker
 Drawn By: Author
 Sheet Title:

PROFILES

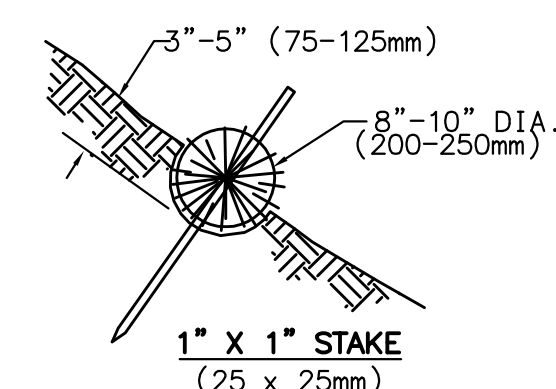
Sheet: OF 100
 Sheet Number:
C-6

CONSTRUCTION NOTES

- ① INSTALL SAND BAGS AT INLETS PER DETAIL.
- ② INSTALL SILT FENCE AROUND PROJECT PERIMETER PER DETAIL.
- ③ INSTALL STRAW ROLL BARRIER PER DETAIL.
- ④ INSTALL STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE PER DETAIL.

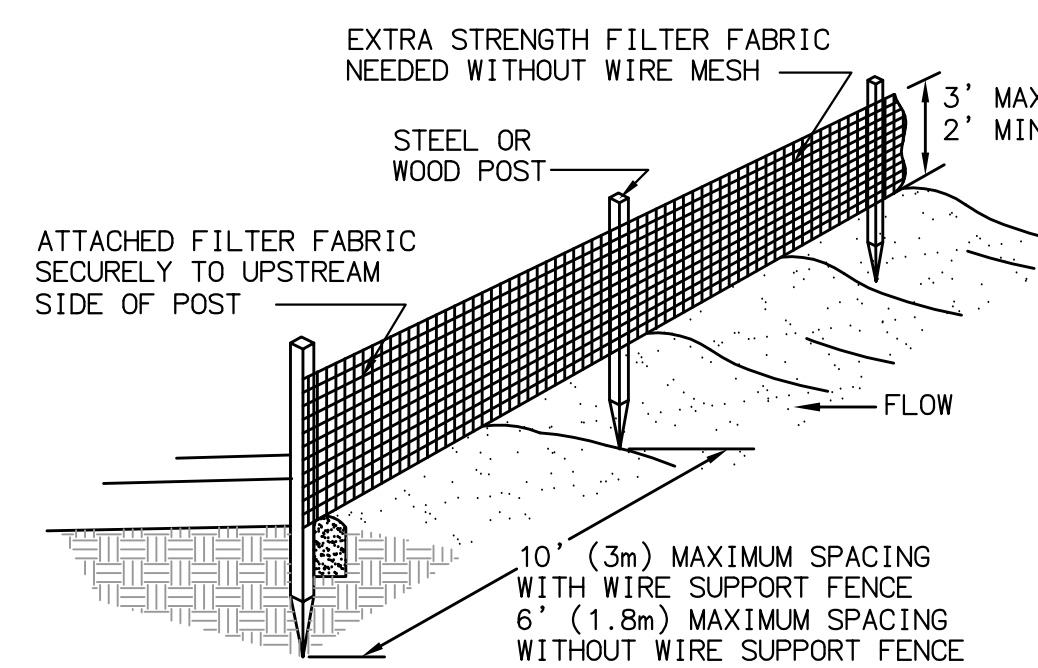


① SAND BAGS AT INLET
NOT TO SCALE



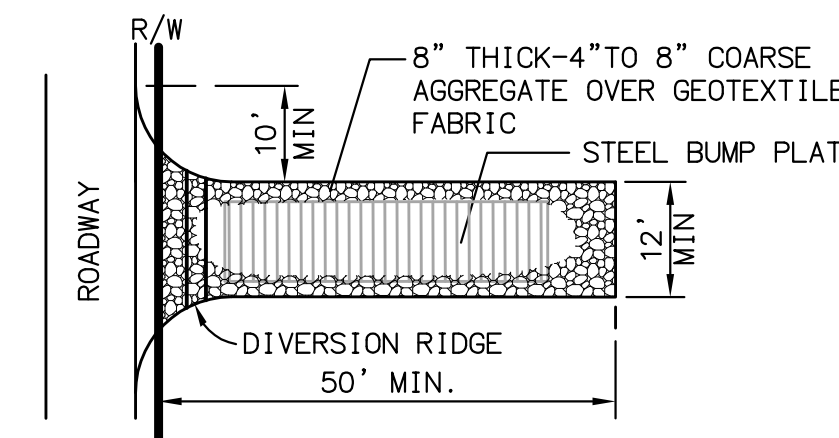
NOTE:
1. STRAW ROLL INSTALLATION REQUIRES THE PLACEMENT AND SECURE STAKING OF THE ROLL IN A TRENCH, 3"-5" (75-125mm) DEEP, DUG ON CONTOUR. RUNOFF MUST NOT BE ALLOWED TO RUN UNDER OR AROUND ROLL.

③ STRAW ROLL BARRIER
NOT TO SCALE

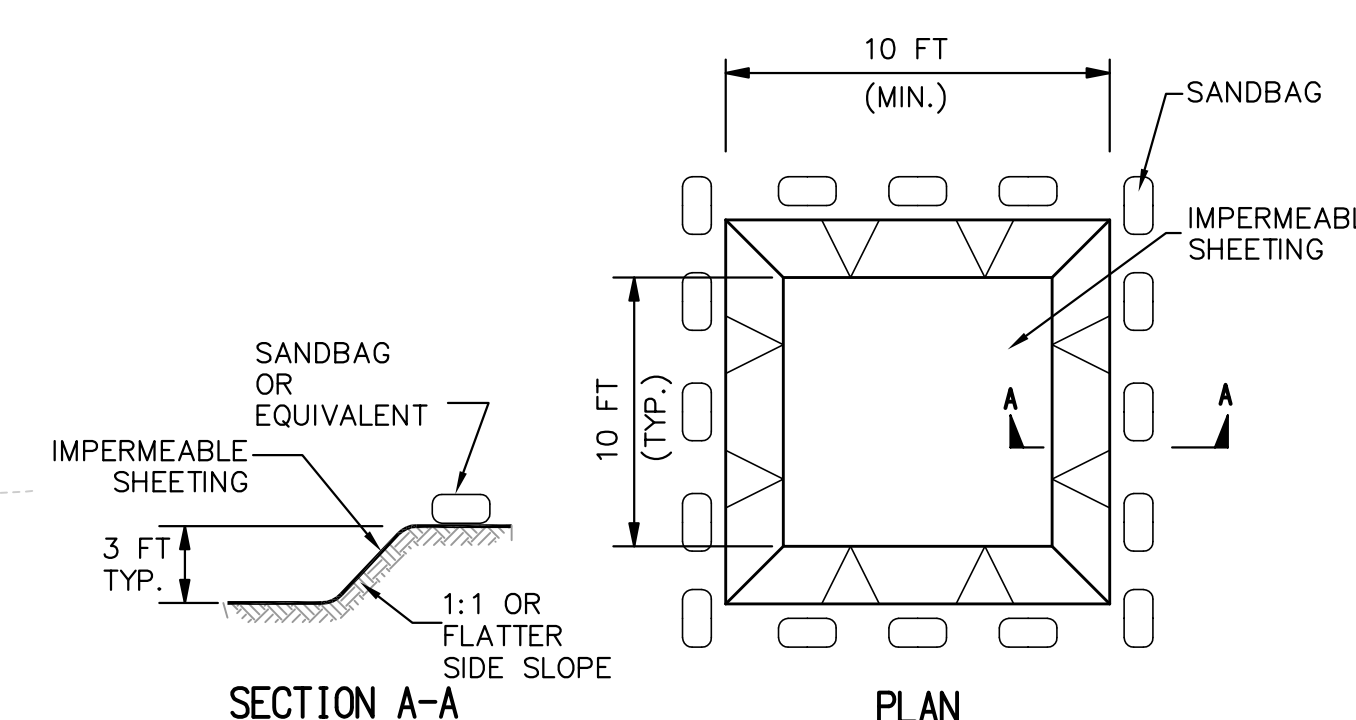


② TYPICAL SILT FENCE
NOT TO SCALE

NOTE:
SILT FENCE LOCATION IS SCHEMATIC. CONTRACTOR TO INSTALL FENCE ON SITE IN A MANNER COMPATIBLE WITH NEEDS OF SITE WHILE PROTECTING EXISTING TREES.



④ STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE
NOT TO SCALE



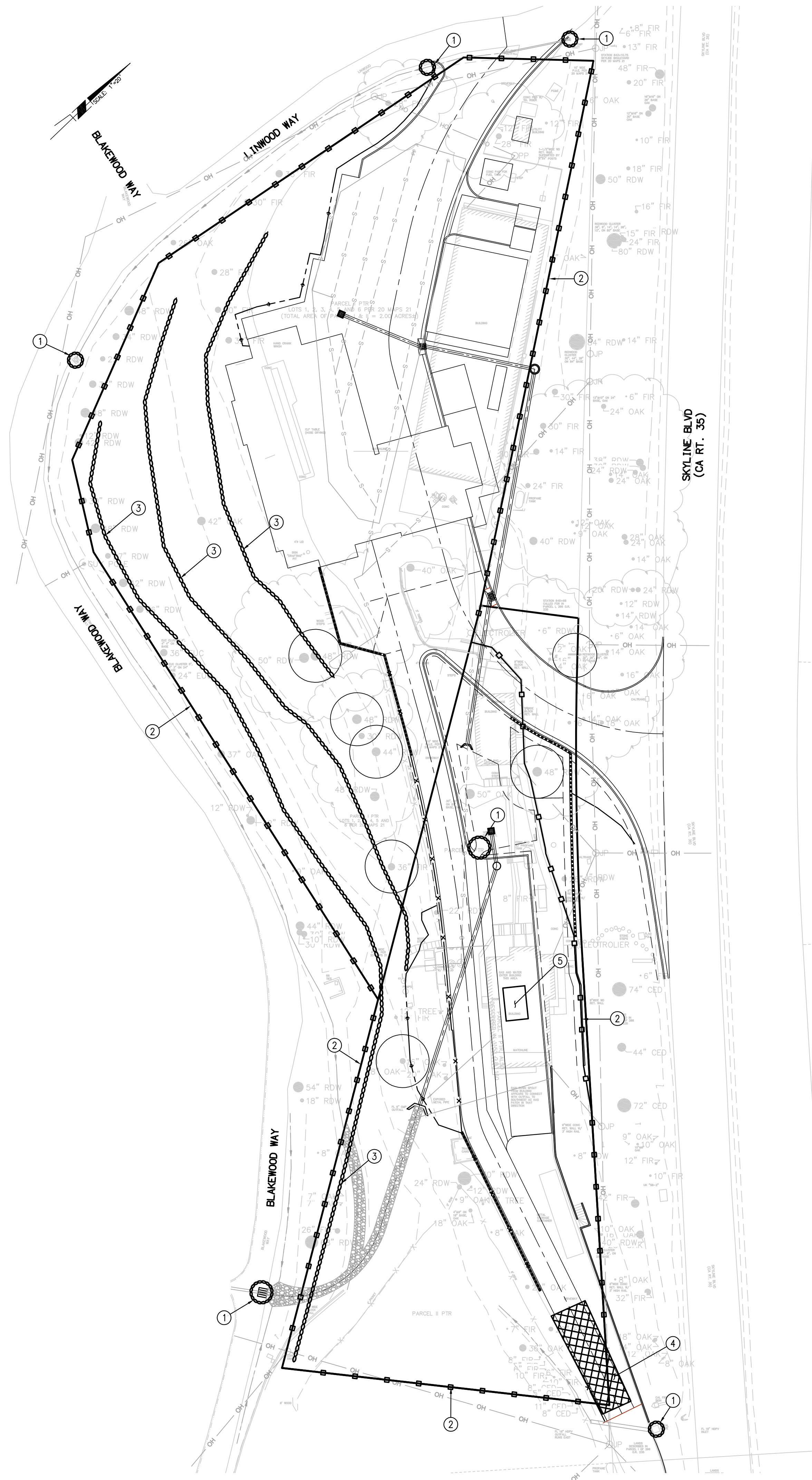
⑤ CONCRETE WASHOUT STRUCTURE
NOT TO SCALE

WASHOUT STRUCTURE NOTES

1. LOCATE WASHOUT STRUCTURE A MINIMUM OF 50 FEET AWAY FROM OPEN CHANNELS, STORM DRAIN INLETS, SENSITIVE AREAS, WETLANDS, BUFFERS AND WATER COURSES AND AWAY FROM CONSTRUCTION TRAFFIC.
2. SIZE WASHOUT STRUCTURE FOR VOLUME NECESSARY TO CONTAIN WASH WATER AND SOLIDS AND MAINTAIN AT LEAST 4 INCHES OF FREEBOARD. TYPICAL DIMENSIONS ARE 10 FEET X 10 FEET X 3 FEET DEEP.
3. PREPARE SOIL BASE FREE OF ROCKS OR OTHER DEBRIS THAT MAY CAUSE TEARS OR HOLES IN THE LINER. FOR LINER, USE 10 MIL OR THICKER UV RESISTANT, IMPERMEABLE SHEETING, FREE OF HOLES AND TEARS OR OTHER DEFECTS THAT COMPROMISE IMPERMEABILITY OF THE MATERIAL.
4. PROVIDE A SIGN FOR THE WASHOUT IN CLOSE PROXIMITY TO THE FACILITY.
5. KEEP CONCRETE WASHOUT STRUCTURE WATER TIGHT. REPLACE IMPERMEABLE LINER IF DAMAGED (E.G., RIPPED OR PUNCTURED). EMPTY OR REPLACE WASHOUT STRUCTURE THAT IS 75 PERCENT FULL, AND DISPOSE OF ACCUMULATED MATERIAL PROPERLY. DO NOT REUSE PLASTIC LINER. WET-VACUUM STORED LIQUIDS THAT HAVE NOT EVAPORATED AND DISPOSE OF IN AN APPROVED MANNER. PRIOR TO FORECASTED RAINSTORMS, REMOVE LIQUIDS OR COVER STRUCTURE TO PREVENT OVERFLOWS. REMOVE HARDENED SOLIDS, WHOLE OR BROKEN UP, FOR DISPOSAL OR RECYCLING. MAINTAIN RUNOFF DIVERSION AROUND EXCAVATED WASHOUT STRUCTURE UNTIL STRUCTURE IS REMOVED.

EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL NOTES:

1. ALL GRADING WORK SHALL BE WINTERIZED PRIOR TO OCTOBER 15.
2. THIS PLAN IS INTENDED FOR EROSION CONTROL ONLY. OTHER INFORMATION SHOWN HEREIN MAY NOT BE THE MOST CURRENT.
3. THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR OBTAINING ALL PERMITS AND FILING ALL PLANS WITH THE RELATED AGENCIES ASSOCIATED WITH THEIR WORK. THIS SHALL INCLUDE, BUT NOT BE LIMITED TO, PERMITS FOR STORAGE OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS, BUSINESS PLANS, PERMITS FOR STORAGE OF FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS, GRADING PERMITS, OR OTHER PLANS OR PERMITS REQUIRED BY THE COUNTY OF SAN MATEO. ALL PROPERTY OWNERS, CONTRACTORS, OR SUBCONTRACTORS WORKING ON-SITE ARE INDIVIDUALLY RESPONSIBLE FOR OBTAINING AND SUBMITTING ANY BUSINESS PLANS OR PERMITS REQUIRED BY CITY, STATE OR LOCAL AGENCIES.
4. ALL EROSION CONTROL MEASURES SHALL BE MAINTAINED, DURING THE RAINY SEASON (OCT. 15 TO MAY 15), UNTIL DISTURBED AREAS ARE STABILIZED. CHANGES TO THIS PLAN TO MEET FIELD CONDITIONS WILL BE MADE ONLY WITH THE APPROVAL OF, OR AT THE DIRECTION OF THE DISTRICT. CHANGES REQUIRED TO SUIT FIELD CONDITIONS WILL BE MADE ONLY WITH THE APPROVAL OF OR AT THE DIRECTION OF THE CITY.
5. ALL EROSION CONTROL FACILITIES MUST BE MAINTAINED AND REPAIRED AS NECESSARY AT THE END OF EACH WORKING DAY, AFTER SIGNIFICANT RAIN OR DAILY DURING THE RAINY SEASON.
6. IF SIGNIFICANT SEDIMENT OR OTHER VISUAL SYMPTOMS OF IMPURITIES ARE NOTICED IN THE STORM WATER, CONTACT THE COUNTY IMMEDIATELY.
7. CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR INSPECTION AND RESTORATION OF ALL ASPECTS OF THE EROSION CONTROL PLAN. SEDIMENT ON THE SIDEWALKS AND GUTTERS SHALL BE REMOVED BY SHOVEL AND BROOM AND DISPOSED APPROPRIATELY.
8. ALL EMPLOYEES, CONTRACTORS, AND SUBCONTRACTORS ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR CONFORMING TO THE ELEMENTS SHOWN ON THIS PLAN AND RELATED DOCUMENTS.
9. CONTRACTOR TO EMPLOY BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMP'S) IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ASSOCIATION OF BAY AREA GOVERNMENTS (ABAG) LATEST RECOMMENDATIONS.
10. ALL DUMPSTERS OR OTHER TRASH STORAGE ENCLOSURES SHALL BE UTILIZED SOLELY FOR NON-HAZARDOUS MATERIALS.
11. DURING THE RAINY SEASON, ALL PAVED AREAS WILL BE KEPT CLEAR OF EARTH MATERIAL AND DEBRIS. THE SITE SHALL BE MAINTAINED SO THAT A MINIMUM OF SEDIMENT-LADEN RUNOFF ENTERS THE STORM DRAIN SYSTEM. THESE PLANS SHALL REMAIN IN EFFECT UNTIL THE IMPROVEMENTS ARE ACCEPTED BY THE CITY OF CONCORD.
12. REMOVE SPOILS PROMPTLY AND AVOID STOCKPILING OF MATERIALS WHEN RAIN IS FORECAST. IF RAIN IS FORECAST OR APPARENT, STOCKPILED SOILS AND OTHER MATERIALS SHALL BE COVERED WITH PLASTIC OR A TARP, BY THE CONTRACTOR.
13. STORE, HANDLE AND DISPOSE OF CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS AND WASTES SO AS TO PREVENT THEIR ENTRY INTO THE STORM DRAIN SYSTEM. CONTRACTOR MUST NOT ALLOW CONCRETE, WASHWATERS, SLURRIES, PAINT OR OTHER MATERIALS TO ENTER THE CATCH BASINS, STORM DRAINAGE, OR ENTER SITE RUNOFF.
14. USE FILTRATION OR OTHER APPROVED MEASURES TO REMOVE SEDIMENT FROM Dewatering EFFLUENT.
15. NO CLEANING, FUELING OR MAINTAINING VEHICLES ON SITE SHALL BE PERMITTED TO ALLOW DELETERIOUS MATERIALS FROM ENTERING THE CATCH BASINS, STORM DRAINAGE, OR ENTER SITE RUNOFF.



T.B. PENICK & SONS, INC.
1438 INNOVATION DR. | SAN DIEGO, CA 92128
800.239.3046 | www.tbpenick.com

JKA ARCHITECTURE
JEFF KATZ ARCHITECTURE
280 BETTENCOURT ST. | SONOMA, CA 94976
619.698.9177
www.jkfatzarchitecture.com

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL
500 Ygnacio Valley Road, Suite 300
Walpole Creek, CA 94596
Phone: (925) 906-1600 • mbakernintl.com

Project:
COUNTY OF SAN MATEO
SKYLANDA FIRE
STATION 58
REPLACEMENT
PROJECT PC008
17290 SKYLINE BLVD.
WOODSIDE, CA 94062



Description: Date:
SUBMITTAL 12/4/15

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION
Project Number: 151003
Approved By: Approver
Checked By: Checker
Drawn By: Author
Sheet Title:

EROSION CONTROL

Sheet: OF 100
Sheet Number:

C-7



PRELIMINARY PLANT LIST:

SYMBOL	ABREVIATION	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	SIZE
TREES - 11				
		<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas Fir	36" BOX
		<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	Coastal Live Oak	36" BOX
		<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	36" BOX
PERIMETER - 13,863 SF				
		<i>Arctostaphylos edmundsii</i>	Little Sur Manzanita	5 GAL.
		<i>Asarum caudatum</i>	Wild Ginger	1 GAL.
		<i>Blechnum spicant</i>	Deer Fern	5 GAL.
		<i>Calycanthus occidentalis</i>	Spice Bush	5 GAL.
		<i>Deschampsia 'Goldschleier'</i>	Tufted Hairgrass	1 GAL.
		<i>Festuca californica</i>	California Fescue	1 GAL.
		<i>Muhlenbergia rigens</i>	Deer Grass	1 GAL.
		<i>Monardella villosa</i>	Coyote Mint	1 GAL.
		<i>Polystichum munitum</i>	Sword Fern	5 GAL.
		<i>Rhamnus californica 'Eve Case'</i>	Coffeberry	5 GAL.
		<i>Ribes sanguineum 'Claremont'</i>	Red Flowering Currant	5 GAL.
		<i>Ribes viburnifolium</i>	Evergreen Currant	5 GAL.
		<i>Rhododendron macrophyllum</i>	Pacific rhododendron	5 GAL.
		<i>Vaccinium ovatum</i>	Huckleberry	5 GAL.
		<i>Woodwardia fimbriata</i>	Giant Chain fern	5 GAL.
SWALE - 923 SF				
		<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow	1 GAL.
		<i>Calycanthus occidentalis</i>	Spice Bush	5 GAL.
		<i>Carex tumulicola</i>	Berkeley Sedge	1 GAL.
		<i>Deschampsia 'Goldschleier'</i>	Tufted Hairgrass	1 GAL.
		<i>Festuca californica</i>	California Fescue	1 GAL.
		<i>Iris douglasiana</i>	Douglas Iris	1 GAL.
		<i>Juncus patens</i>	California Gray Rush	1 GAL.
		<i>Muhlenbergia rigens</i>	Deer Grass	1 GAL.
		<i>Ribes sanguineum 'Claremont'</i>	Red Flowering Currant	1 GAL.
		<i>Ribes viburnifolium</i>	Evergreen Currant	5 GAL.
		<i>Woodwardia fimbriata</i>	Giant Chain fern	5 GAL.

NOTE: PLANT AREA SQUARE FOOTAGE FOR ESTIMATES ONLY

T.B. PENICK & SONS, INC.
 15435 INNOVATION DR. | SAN DIEGO, CA 92128
 619.698.9177 | www.tbpenick.com

JKA ARCHITECTURE
 jeff katz
 280 BETTENCOURT ST. | SONOMA, CA 95476
 619.698.9177 | www.jkfaarchitecture.com

rhaa
 LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE - PLANNING
 MILL VALLEY, SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94641
 225 MIKE AVENUE, MIL VALLEY, CA 94543
 415.353.7908 F 415.353.1433 www.rhaa.com

Project:
 COUNTY OF SAN MATEO
 SKYLONDA FIRE STATION 58 REPLACEMENT PROJECT PC008
 17290 SKYLINE BLVD. WOODSIDE, CA 94062

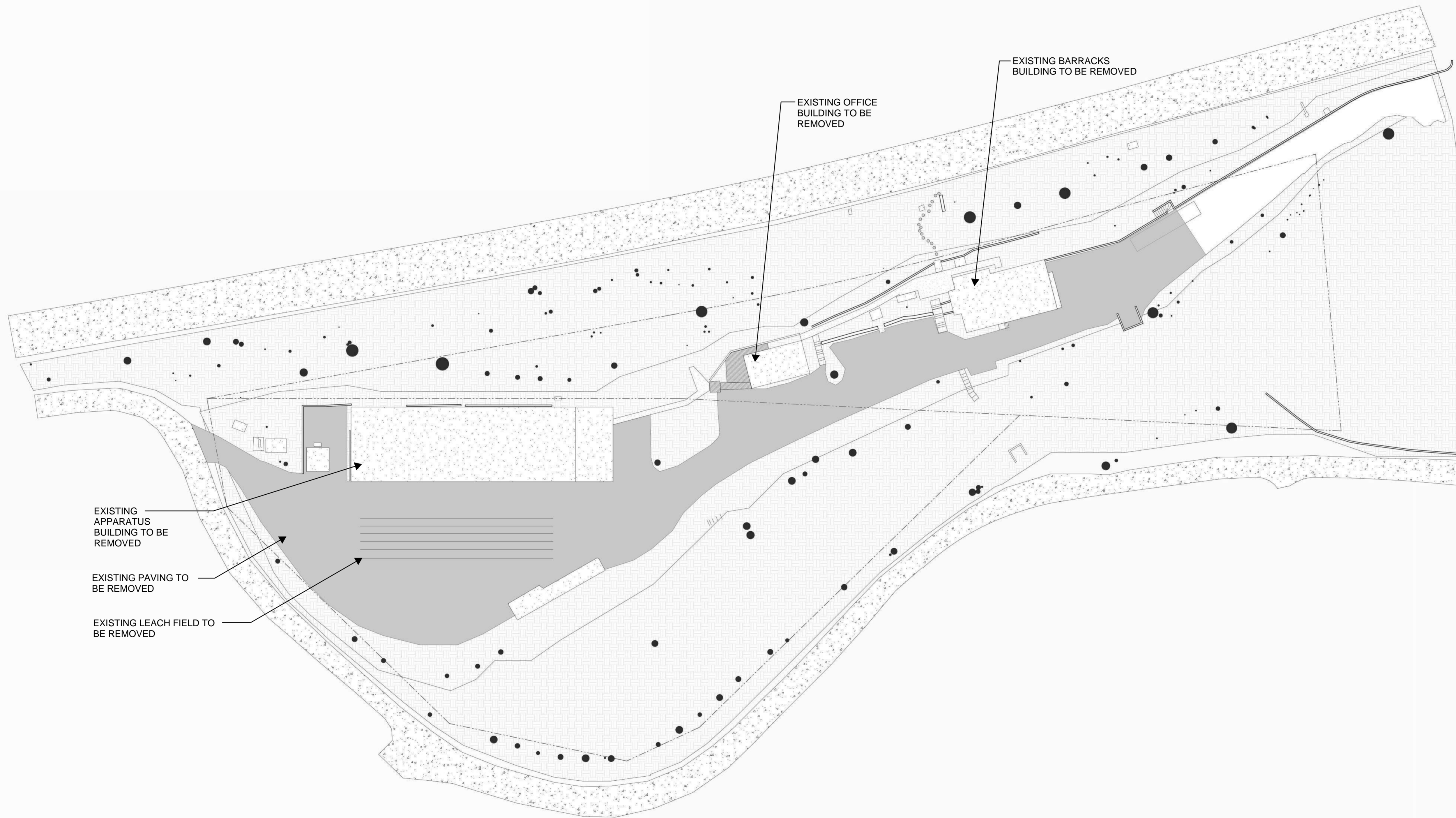


Description: SUBMITTAL Date: 12/4/15

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION
 Project Number: 151003
 Approved By: MSD/MK
 Checked By: MSD
 Drawn By: MSD/CL
 Sheet Title:

PLANTING PLAN

Sheet: OF
 Sheet Number: **L1.0**



T.B. PENICK & SONS, INC.
 15435 INNOVATION DR. | SAN DIEGO, CA 92128
 800.299.3046 | www.tbpenick.com

JKA
 jeff katz
ARCHITECTURE
 280 BETTENCOURT ST. | SONOMA, CA 95476
 619.698.9177
 www.jeffkatzarchitecture.com

Project:
 COUNTY OF SAN MATEO
 SKYLONDA FIRE STATION 58
 REPLACEMENT
 PROJECT PC008
 17290 SKYLINE BLVD.
 WOODSIDE, CA 94062



Description: PLANNING SUBMITTAL
 Date: 12/4/15

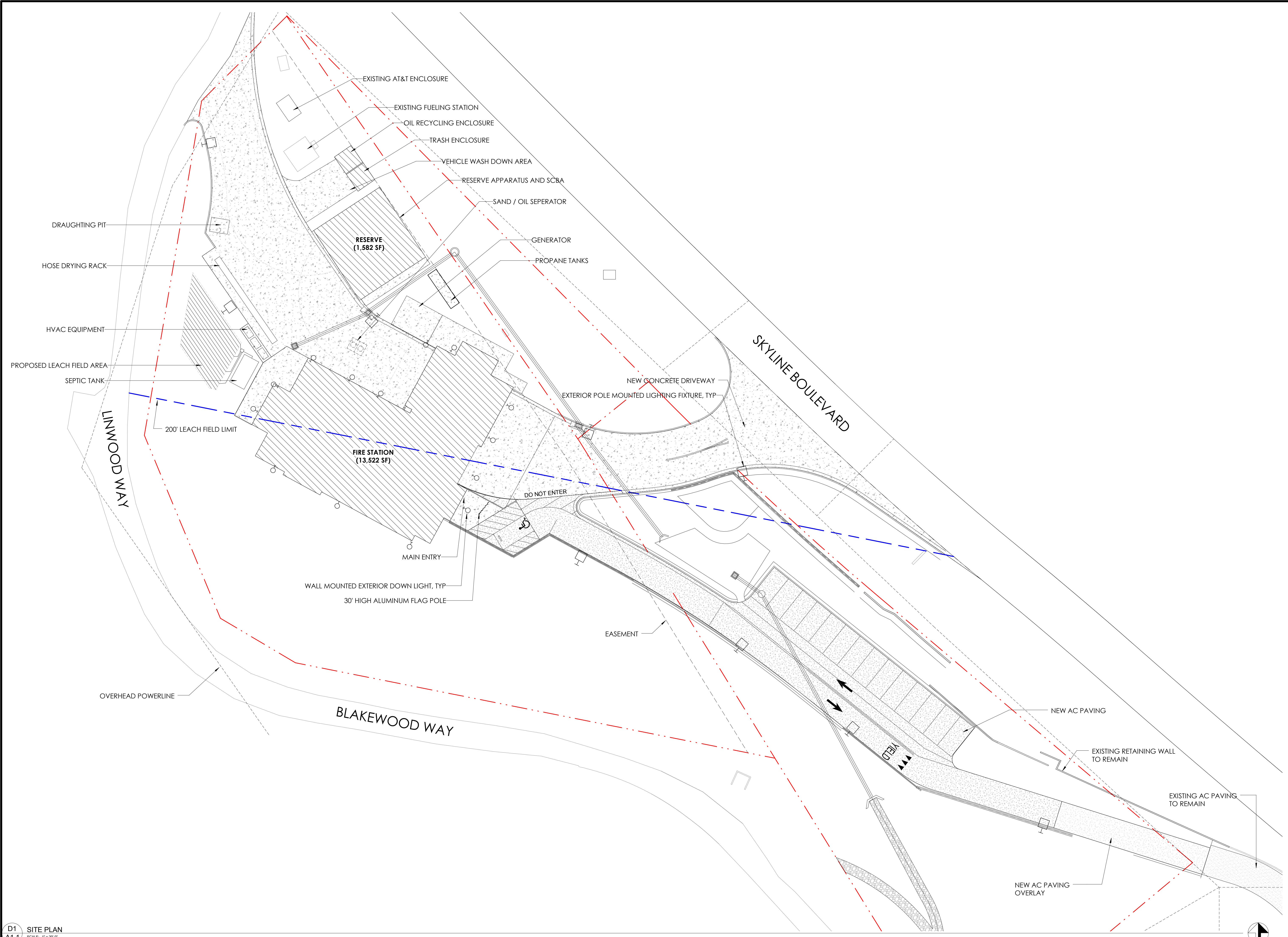
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

Project Number: 151003
 Approved By: Approver
 Checked By: JK
 Drawn By: Author
 Sheet Title:

DEMO PLAN

Sheet: OF 100
 Sheet Number:

A1.0



Project:
 COUNTY OF SAN MATEO
 SKYLONDA FIRE STATION 58 REPLACEMENT PROJECT PC008
 17290 SKYLINE BLVD. WOODSIDE, CA 94062



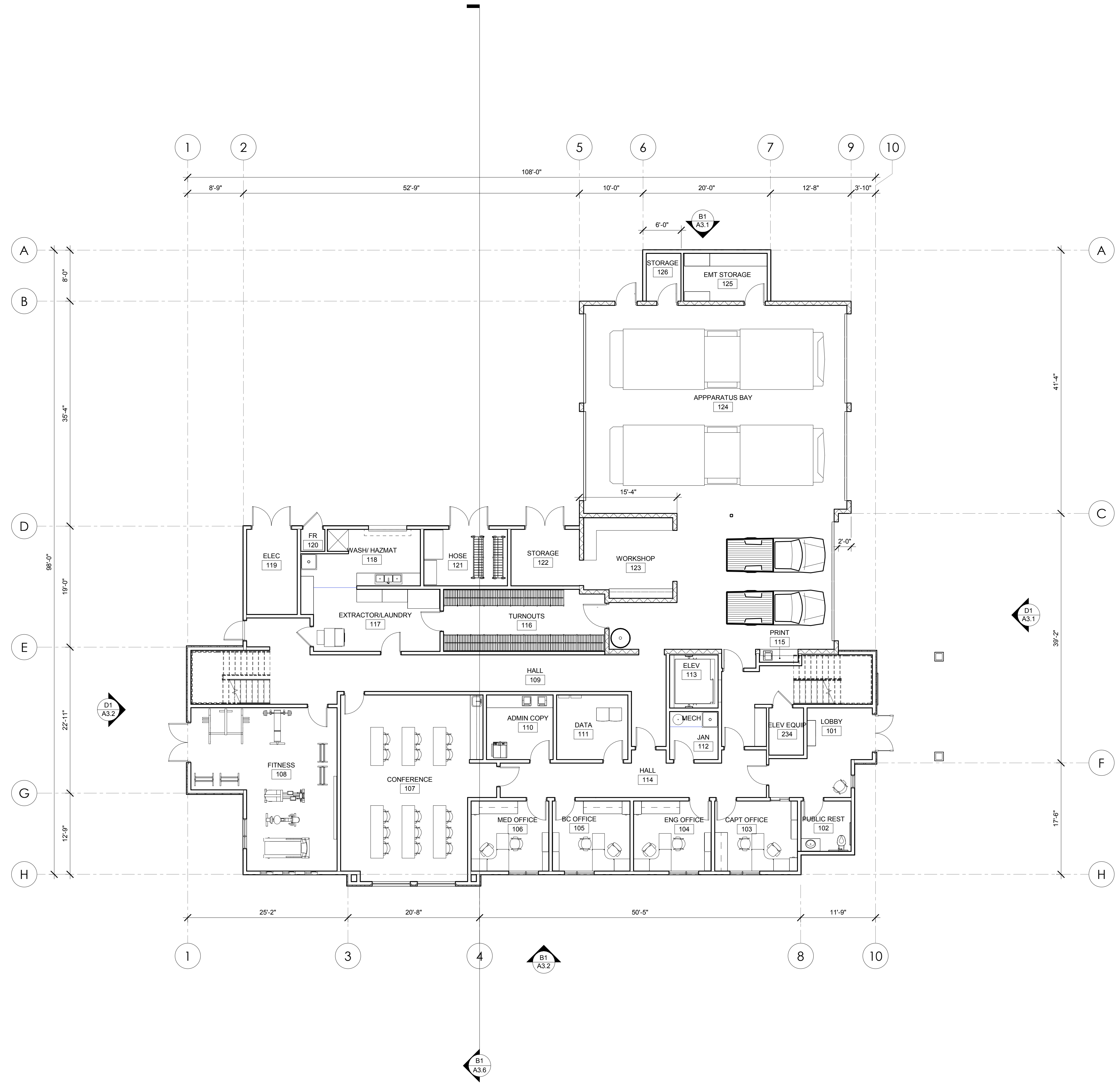
Description: PLANNING SUBMITTAL
 Date: 12/4/15

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION
 Project Number: 151003
 Approved By: Approver
 Checked By: JK
 Drawn By: Author
 Sheet Title:

SITE PLAN

Sheet: OF 100
 Sheet Number:

A1.1



CONSTRUCTION NOTES

ROOM NAME	GROSS AREA
ADMIN COPY	114 SF
BC OFFICE	144 SF
CAPT OFFICE	153 SF
CONFERENCE	674 SF
DATA	122 SF
ELEV	68 SF
ELEV EQUIP	43 SF
ENG OFFICE	144 SF
HALL	506 SF
JAN	48 SF
LOBBY	172 SF
MECH	13 SF
MED OFFICE	144 SF
PUBLIC REST	67 SF
LEVEL 1 - ADMINISTRATION	2411 SF
APPARATUS BAY	2096 SF
ELEC	114 SF
EMT STORAGE	106 SF
EXTRACTOR/LAUNDRY	218 SF
FITNESS	511 SF
FR	14 SF
HALL	624 SF
HOSE	124 SF
PRINT	7 SF
STORAGE	102 SF
STORAGE	44 SF
TURNOUTS	261 SF
WASH/HAZMAT	162 SF
WORKSHOP	185 SF
LEVEL 1 - APPARATUS	4569 SF
BUNK	194 SF
BUNK	194 SF
BUNK	194 SF
BUNK	194 SF
BUNK	224 SF
BUNK	124 SF
BUNK	122 SF
BUNK	124 SF
DAY ROOM	559 SF
ELEC	21 SF
ELEV	
HALL	659 SF
KITCHEN/DINING	568 SF
LAUNDRY/JAN	152 SF
MECH	9 SF
MEZZANINE	2256 SF
PANTRY	110 SF
REST	93 SF
REST	93 SF
REST	93 SF
REST	93 SF
REST	93 SF
STAIRS	160 SF
STAIRS	195 SF
STOR	53 SF
STOR	58 SF
LEVEL 2	6542 SF
GENERATOR	
OIL / BATTERY RECYCLE	
RESERVE APPARATUS BAY	1305 SF
SCBA	103 SF
SCBA COMPRESSOR	53 SF
STOR	65 SF
STOR	67 SF
RESERVE	1593 SF
TOTAL AREA	15115 SF

T.B. PENICK & SONS, INC.
 15435 INNOVATION DR | SAN DIEGO, CA 92128
 600.239.3046 | www.tbpenick.com

JKA ARCHITECTURE
 jeff katz
 280 BETTEN COURT ST | SONOMA, CA 95476
 619.698.9177 | www.jkatzarchitecture.com

Project:
 COUNTY OF SAN MATEO
 SKYLONDA FIRE
 STATION 58
 REPLACEMENT
 PROJECT PC008
 17290 SKYLINE BLVD.
 WOODSIDE, CA 94062



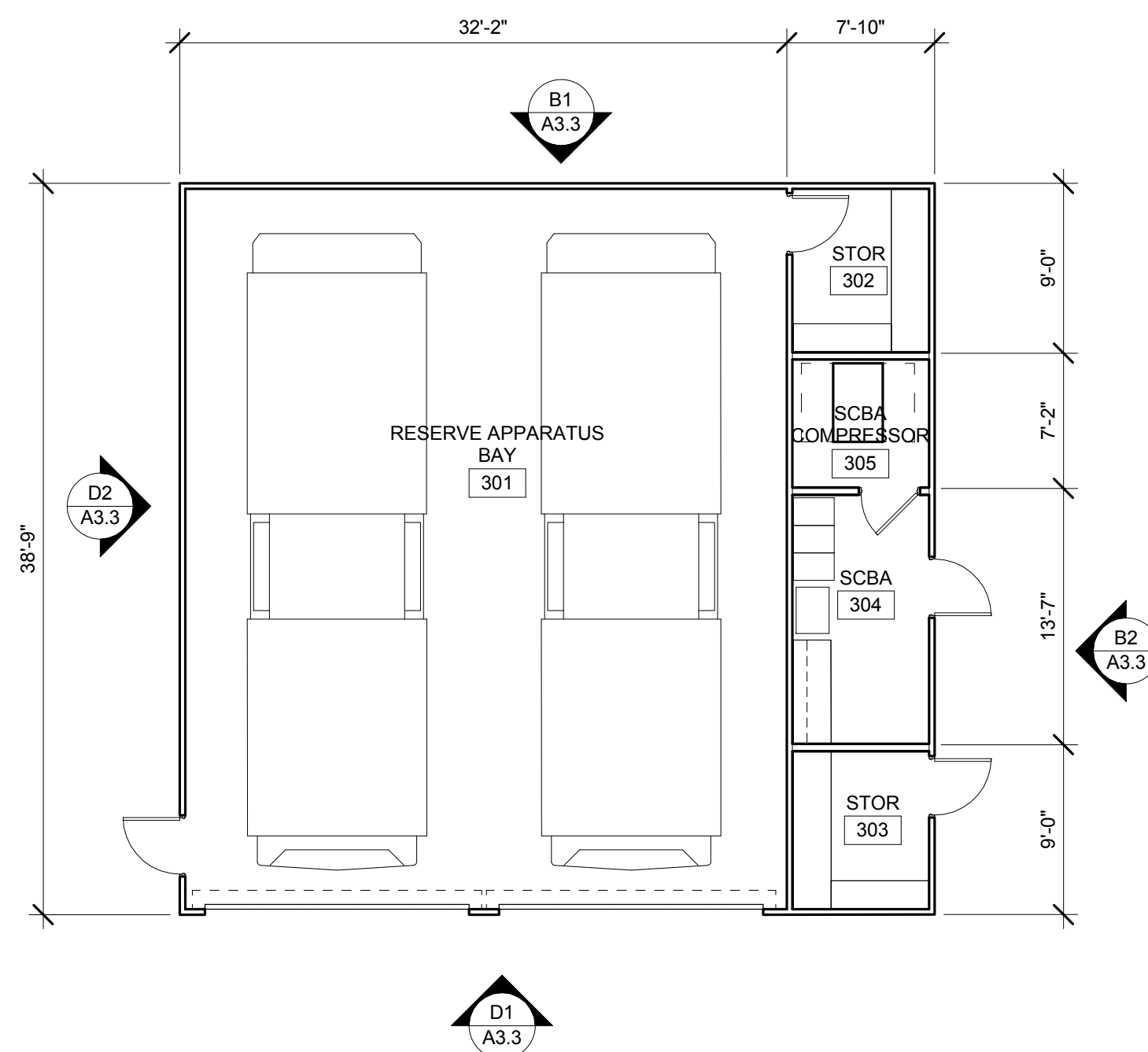
Description: PLANNING SUBMITTAL
 Date: 12/4/15

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION
 Project Number: 151003
 Approved By: Approver
 Checked By: JK
 Drawn By: Author
 Sheet Title:

FIRST FLOOR PLAN

Sheet: OF 100
 Sheet Number:

A2.1



ROOM NAME GROSS AREA

ADMIN COPY	114 SF
BC OFFICE	144 SF
CAPT OFFICE	153 SF
CONFERENCE	674 SF
DATA	122 SF
ELEV	68 SF
ELEV EQUIP	43 SF
ENG OFFICE	144 SF
HALL	506 SF
JAN	48 SF
LOBBY	172 SF
MECH	13 SF
MED OFFICE	144 SF
PUBLIC REST	67 SF
LEVEL 1 - ADMINISTRATION	2411 SF

APPARATUS BAY	2096 SF
ELEC	114 SF
EMT STORAGE	106 SF
EXTRACTOR/LAUNDRY	218 SF
FITNESS	511 SF
FR	14 SF
HALL	624 SF
HOSE	124 SF
PRINT	7 SF
STORAGE	102 SF
STORAGE	44 SF
TURNOUTS	261 SF
WASH/ HAZMAT	142 SF
WORKSHOP	185 SF
LEVEL 1 - APPARATUS	4569 SF

BUNK	194 SF
BUNK	194 SF
BUNK	194 SF
BUNK	194 SF
BUNK	224 SF
BUNK	124 SF
BUNK	122 SF
BUNK	124 SF
DAY ROOM	559 SF
ELEC	21 SF
ELEV	
HALL	659 SF
KITCHEN/DINING	568 SF
LAUNDRY/JAN	152 SF
MECH	9 SF
MEZZANINE	2256 SF
PANTRY	110 SF
REST	93 SF
REST	93 SF
REST	93 SF
REST	93 SF
REST	93 SF
STAIRS	160 SF
STAIRS	195 SF
STOR	53 SF
STOR	58 SF
LEVEL 2	6542 SF

GENERATOR	
OIL / BATTERY RECYCLE	
RESERVE APPARATUS BAY	1305 SF
SCBA	103 SF
SCBA COMPRESSOR	53 SF
STOR	65 SF
STOR	67 SF
RESERVE	1593 SF
TOTAL AREA	15115 SF

Project:
COUNTY OF SAN MATEO
SKYLONDA FIRE STATION 58 REPLACEMENT PROJECT PC008
17290 SKYLINE BLVD. WOODSIDE, CA 94062

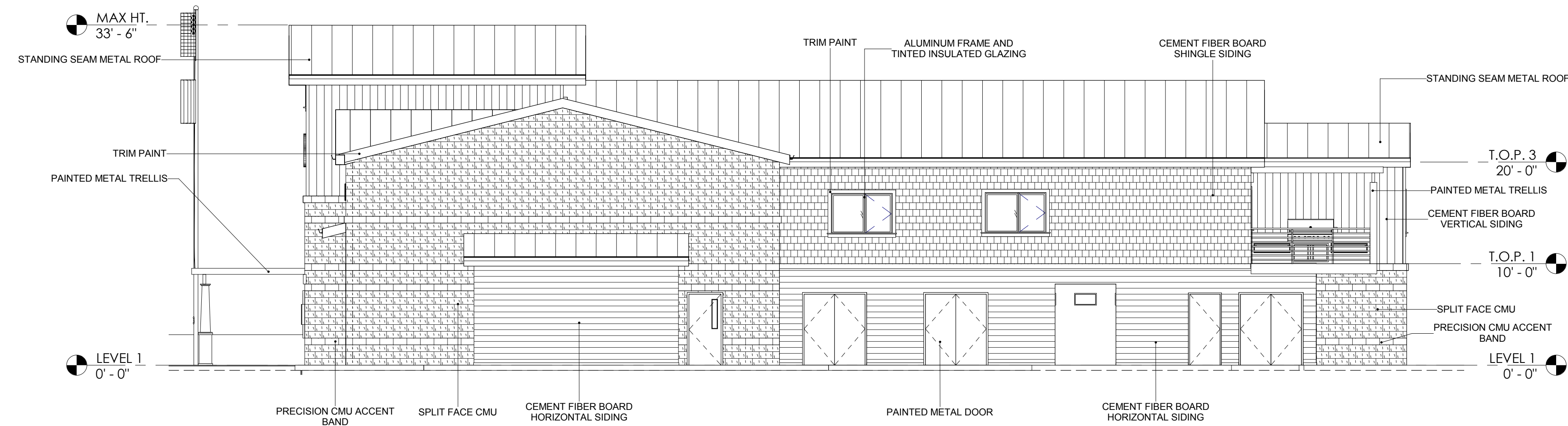


Description: PLANNING SUBMITTAL
Date: 12/4/15

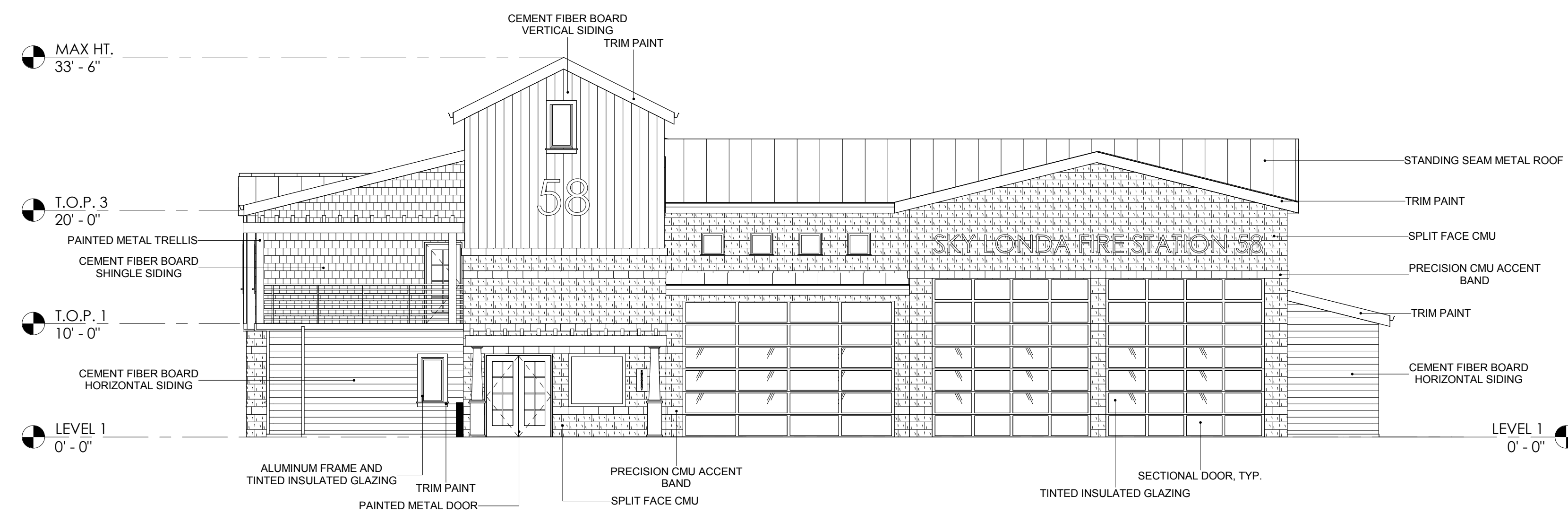
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION
Project Number: 151003
Approved By: Approver
Checked By: JK
Drawn By: Author
Sheet Title:

FLOOR PLAN - RESERVE BUILDING

Sheet: OF 100
Sheet Number:



B1 NORTH
A3.1 SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"



D1 EAST
A3.1 SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

T.B. PENICK & SONS, INC.
15435 INNOVATION DR | SAN DIEGO, CA 92128
600.239.3046 | www.tbpenick.com

JKA ARCHITECTURE
jeff katz
280 BETTENCOURT ST. | SONOMA, CA 95476
619.698.9177 | www.jkatzarchitecture.com

Project:
COUNTY OF SAN MATEO
SKYLONDA FIRE STATION 58 REPLACEMENT PROJECT PC008
17290 SKYLINE BLVD. WOODSIDE, CA 94062



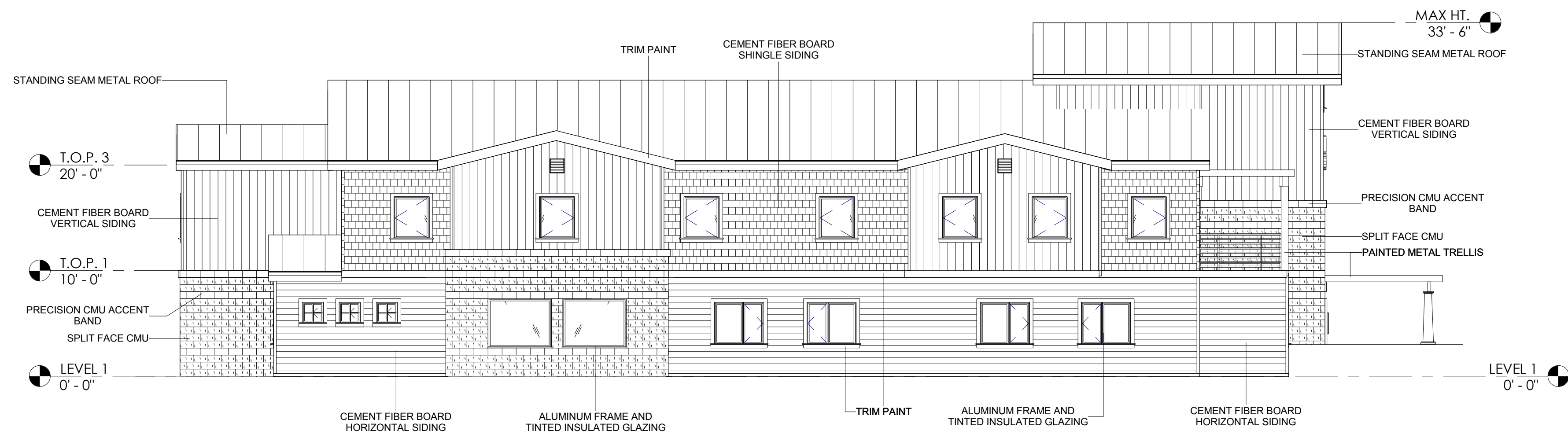
Description: PLANNING SUBMITTAL
Date: 12/4/15

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION
Project Number: 151003
Approved By: Approver
Checked By: JK
Drawn By: Author
Sheet Title:

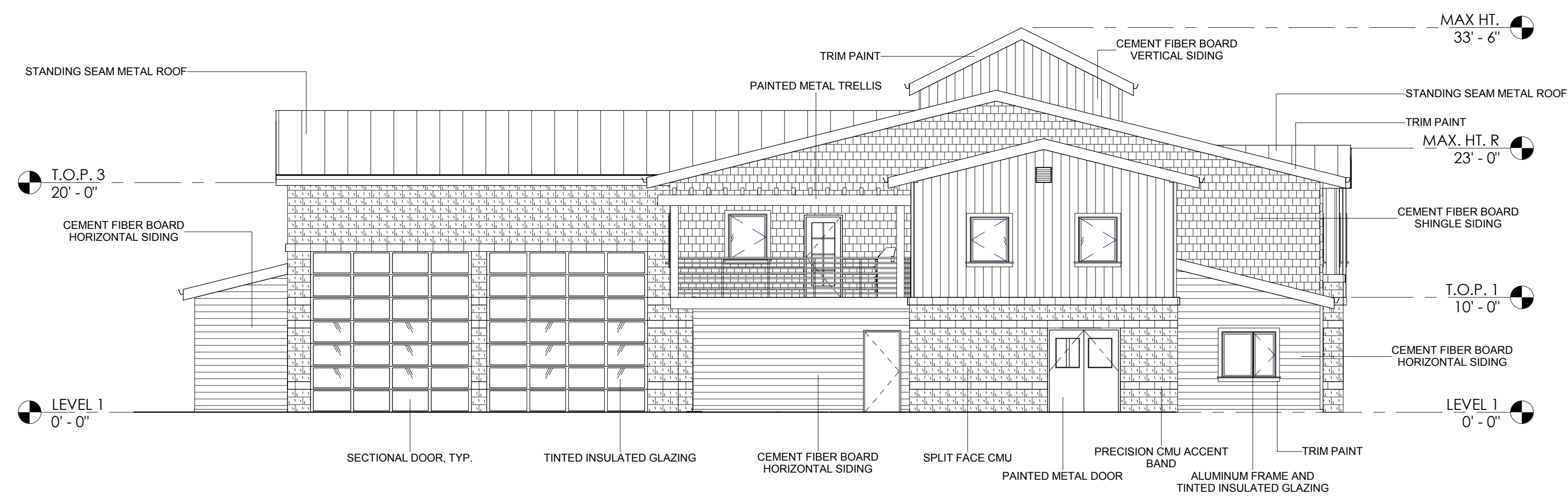
EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS

Sheet: OF 100
Sheet Number:

A3.1



B1 SOUTH
A3.2 SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"



D1 WEST
A3.2 SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

T.B. PENICK & SONS, INC.
15435 INNOVATION DR. | SAN DIEGO, CA 92128
800.239.3046 | www.tbpenick.com

JKA
jeff katz
ARCHITECTURE
280 BETTENCOURT ST. | SONOMA, CA 95476
619.698.9177
www.jkatzarchitecture.com

Project:
COUNTY OF SAN MATEO
SKYLONDA FIRE STATION 58 REPLACEMENT PROJECT PC008
17290 SKYLINE BLVD. WOODSIDE, CA 94062



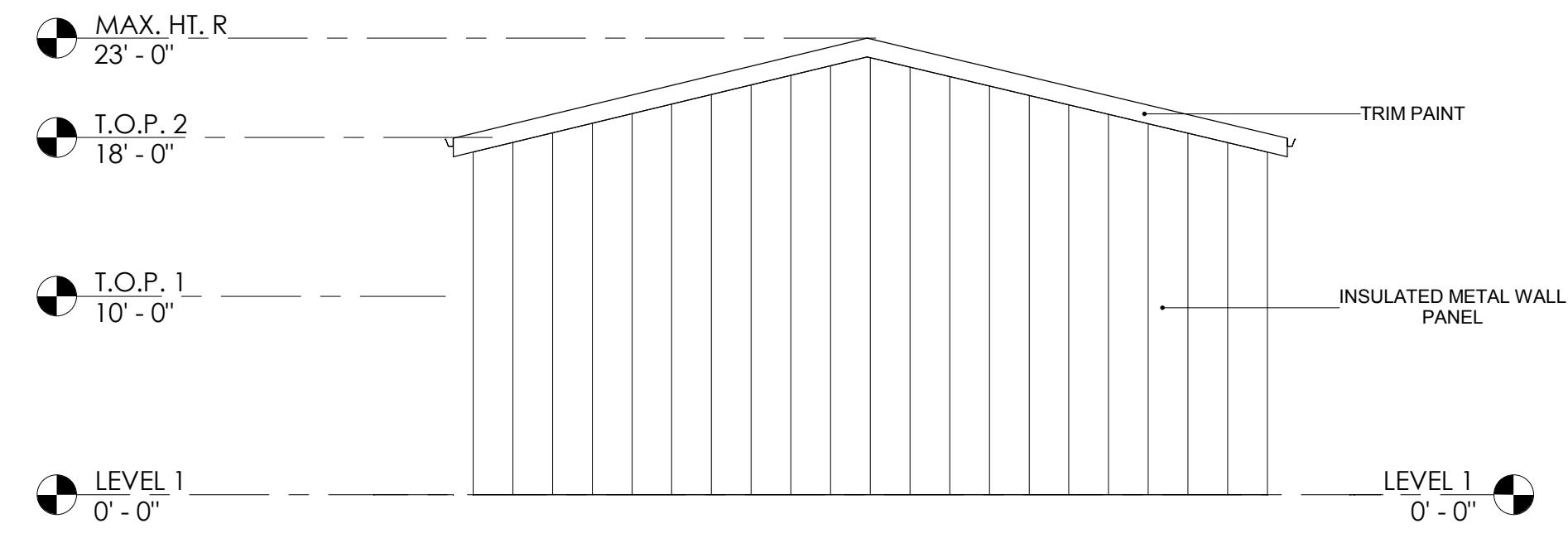
Description: PLANNING SUBMITTAL
Date: 12/4/15

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION
Project Number: 151003
Approved By: Approver
Checked By: JK
Drawn By: Author
Sheet Title:

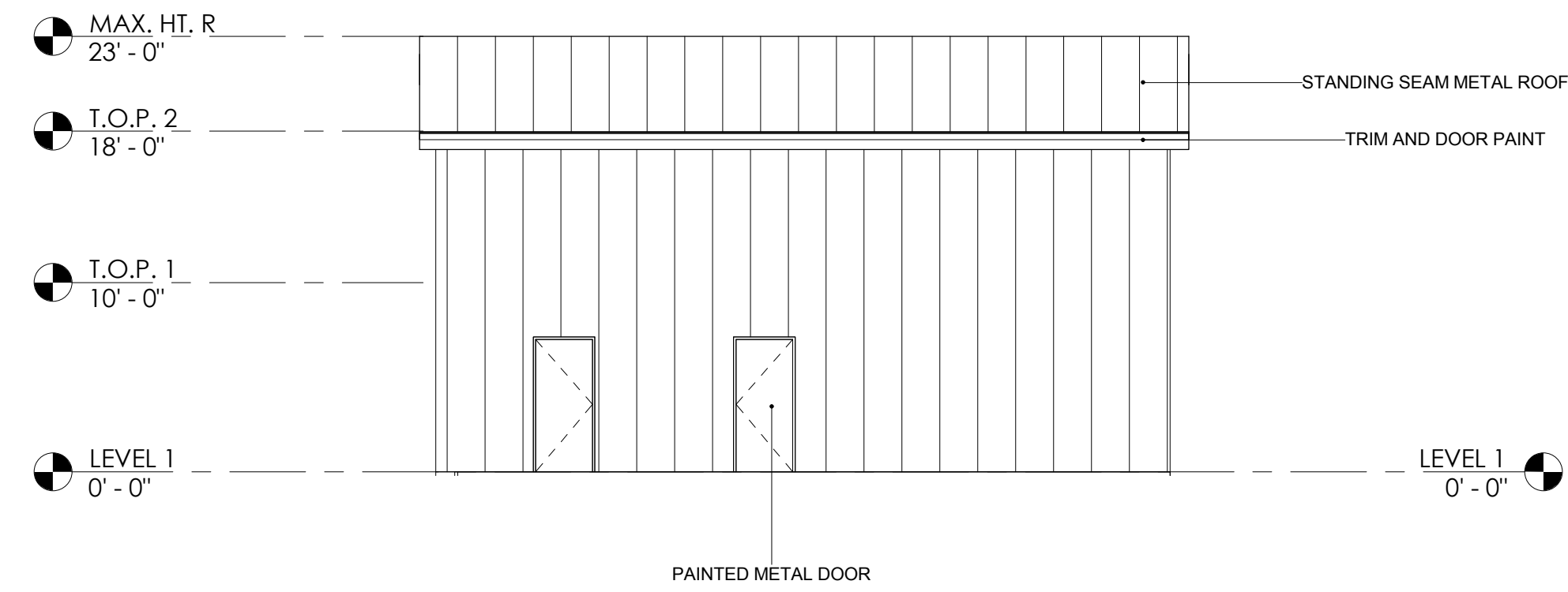
EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS

Sheet: OF 100
Sheet Number:

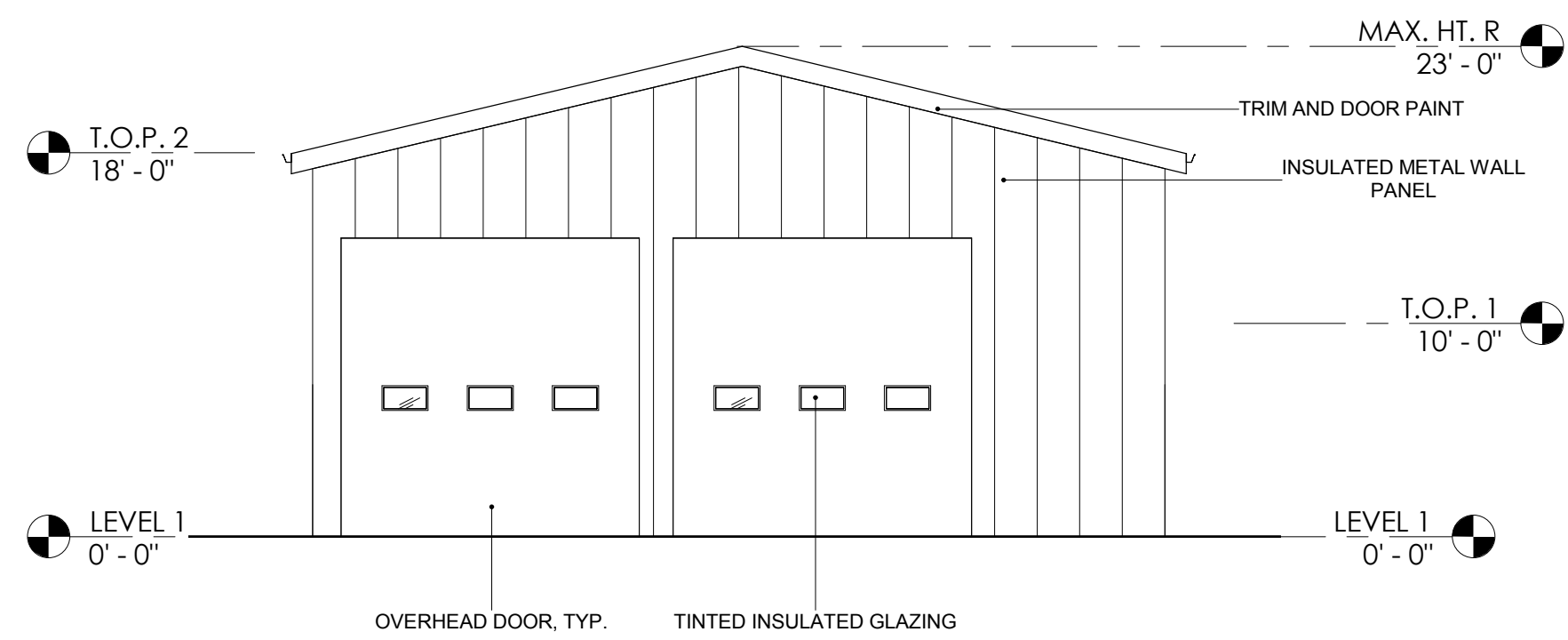
A3.2



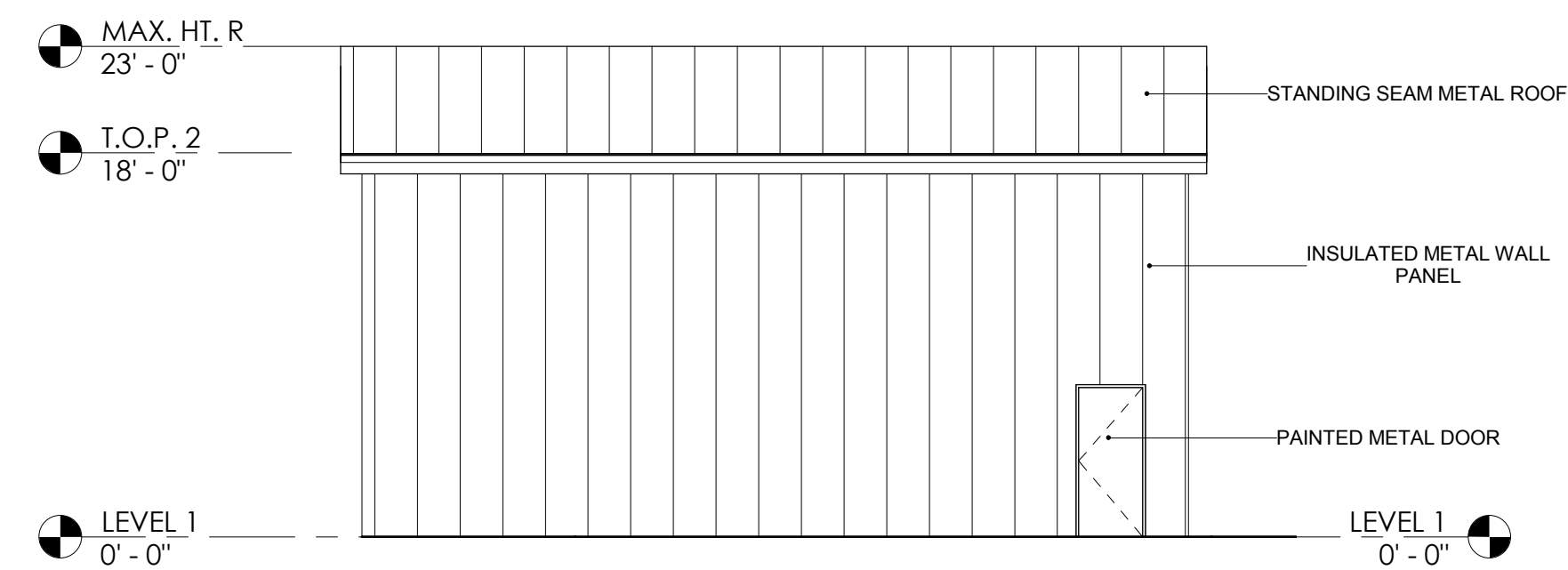
B1 RESERVE - NORTH
A3.3 SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"



B2 RESERVE - EAST
A3.3 SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"



D1 RESERVE - SOUTH
A3.3 SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"



D2 RESERVE - WEST
A3.3 SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

Project:
COUNTY OF SAN MATEO
SKYLONDA FIRE STATION 58 REPLACEMENT PROJECT PC008
17290 SKYLINE BLVD.
WOODSIDE, CA 94062



Description: PLANNING SUBMITTAL
Date: 12/4/15

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

Project Number: 151003
Approved By: Approver
Checked By: JK
Drawn By: Author
Sheet Title:

EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS

Sheet: OF 100
Sheet Number:

A3.3



T.B. PENICK & SONS, INC.
 1430 INNOVATION DR. | SAN DIEGO, CA 92128
 800.239.3046 | www.tbpenick.com

JKA
 jeff katz
ARCHITECTURE
 2800 THE TOWER ST. | SOMERVA, CA 95476
 619.698.9177 | www.jkaczarchitecture.com

Project:
 COUNTY OF SAN MATEO
 SKYLONDA FIRE STATION 58
 REPLACEMENT
 PROJECT PC008
 17290 SKYLINE BLVD.
 WOODSIDE, CA 94062



Description: PLANNING SUBMITTAL
 Date: 12/4/15

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

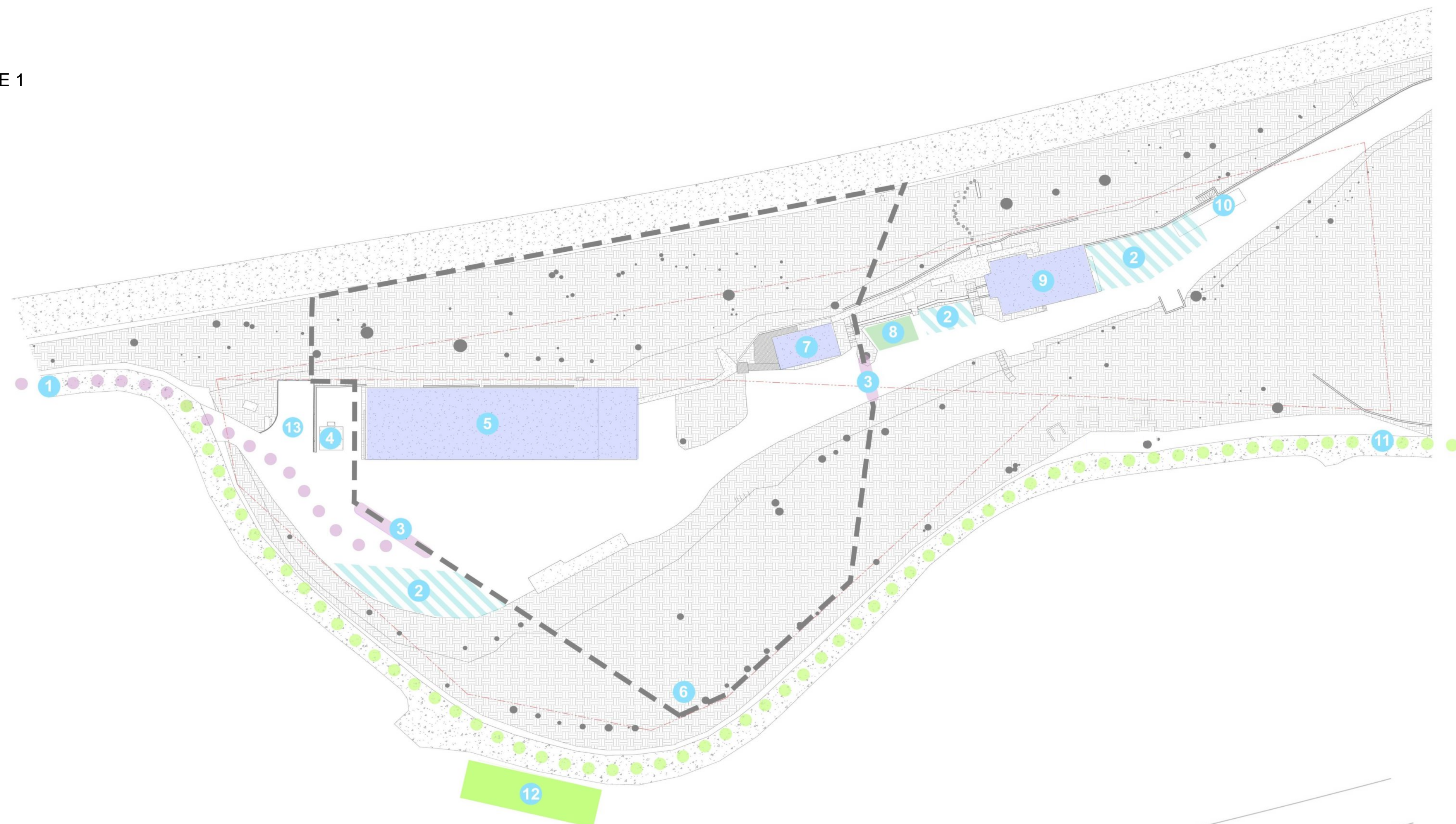
Project Number: 151003
 Approved By: Approver
 Checked By: JK
 Drawn By: Author
 Sheet Title:

EXTERIOR RENDERINGS

Sheet: OF 100
 Sheet Number:

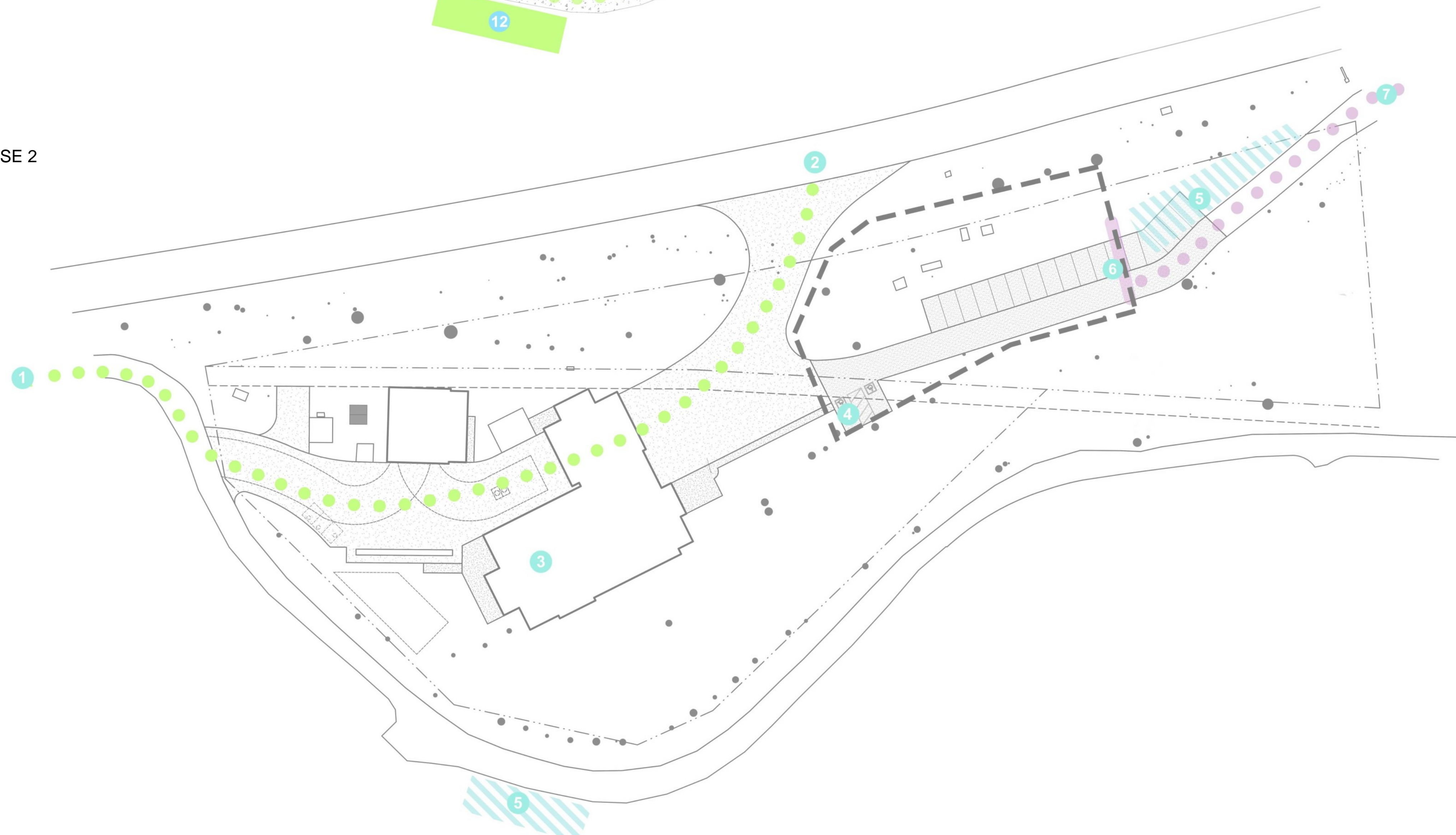
A3.4

PHASE 1



- 1 CONSTRUCTION DELIVERIES
- 2 POSSIBLE POV PARKING/ TEMP STORAGE
- 3 MAN/ VEHICLE GATE
- 4 FUEL TO REMAIN ACCESSIBLE
- 5 EXISTING APPARATUS
- 6 FENCED CONSTRUCTION SITE
- 7 EXISTING OFFICE
- 8 TEMPORARY OFFICE
- 9 BARRACKS TO REMAIN OPERATIONAL
- 10 STROAGE CONTAINER TO BE RELOCATED
- 11 FIRE TRUCK INGRESS/ EGRESS
- 12 COVERED AREA FOR TWO ENGINES
- 13 VEHICLE WASH AREA

PHASE 2



- 1 FIRE TRUCK INGRESS
- 2 FIRE TRUCK EGRESS
- 3 OPERATIONAL BARRACKS/ OFFICE/ APP BAY
- 4 FENCED CONSTRUCTION SITE
- 5 POSSIBLE POV/ VISITOR PARKING
- 6 MAN/VEHICLE GATE
- 7 CONSTRUCTION DELIVERIES

T.B. PENICK & SONS, INC.
 15435 INNOVATION DR. | SAN DIEGO, CA 92128
 600.239.3046 | www.tbpenick.com

JKA ARCHITECTURE
 jeff katz
 280 BETTENCOURT ST. | SONOMA, CA 95476
 619.698.9177 | www.jkatzarchitecture.com

Project:
 COUNTY OF SAN MATEO
 SKYLONDA FIRE STATION 58 REPLACEMENT PROJECT PC008
 17290 SKYLINE BLVD. WOODSIDE, CA 94062



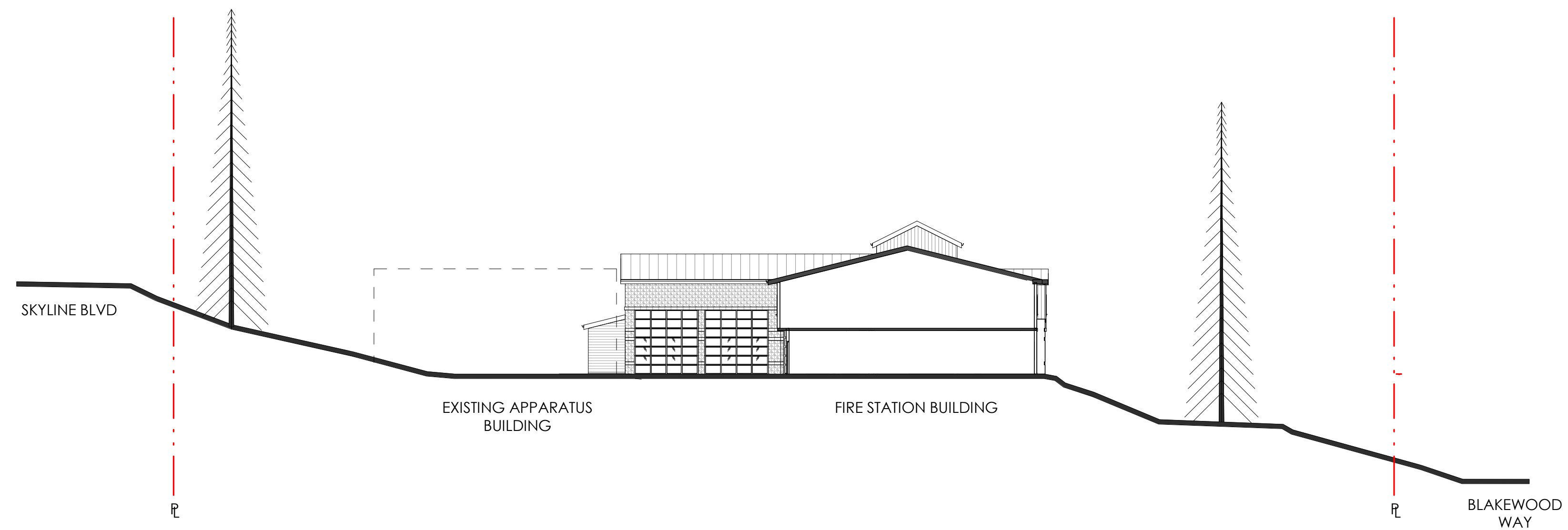
Description: PLANNING SUBMITTAL
 Date: 12/4/15

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION
 Project Number: 151003
 Approved By: Approver
 Checked By: JK
 Drawn By: Author
 Sheet Title:

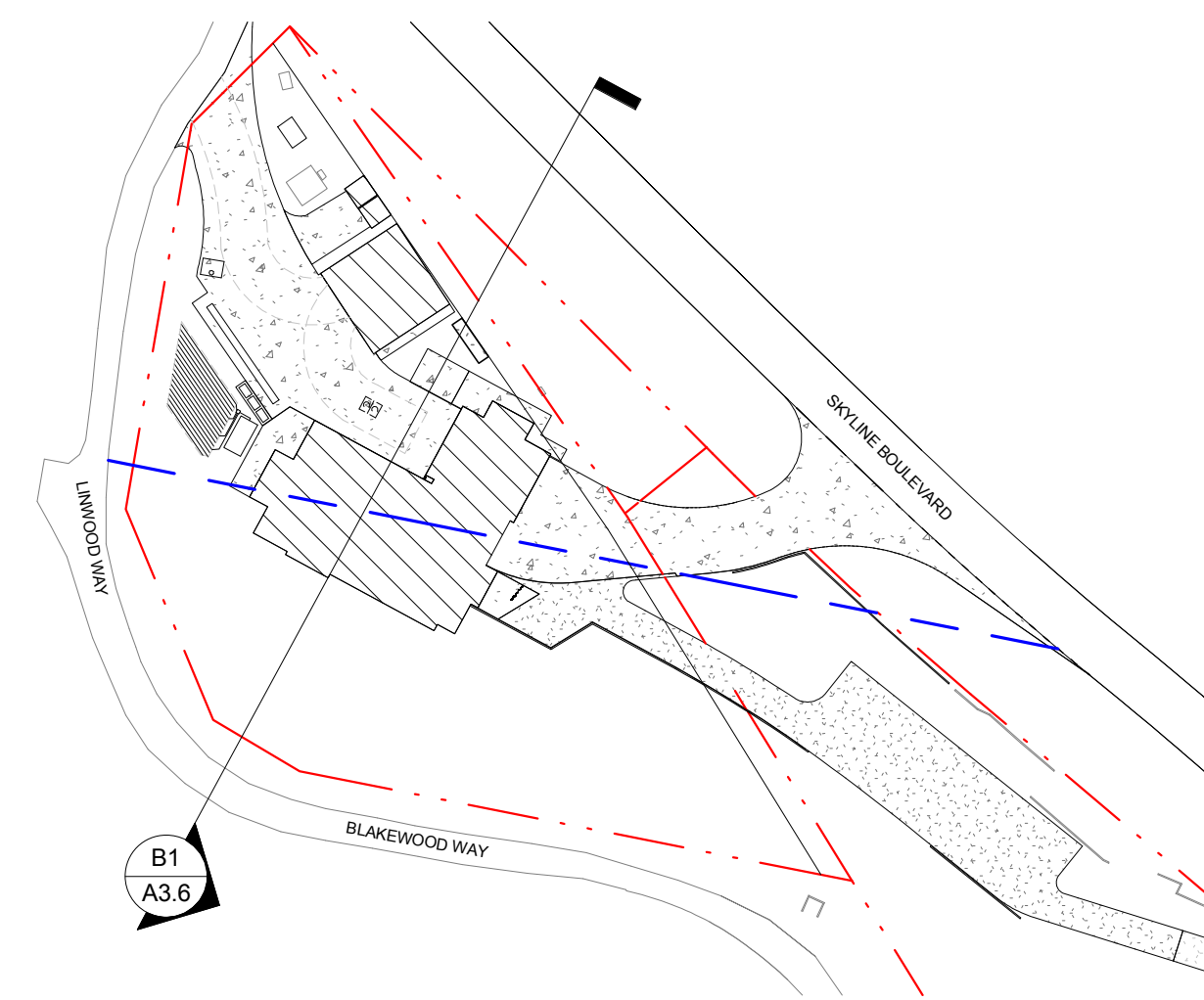
EQUIPMENT & SITE STAGING PLAN

Sheet: OF 100
 Sheet Number:

A3.5



B1
A3.6 SITE SECTION
SCALE: 1" = 20'-0"



KEYMAP

T.B. PENICK & SONS, INC.
15435 INNOVATION DR. | SAN DIEGO, CA 92128
600.239.3046 | www.tbpenick.com

JKA ARCHITECTURE
jeff katz
280 BETTENCOURT ST. | SONOMA, CA 95476
619.698.9177
www.jeffkatzarchitecture.com

Project:
COUNTY OF SAN MATEO
SKYLONDA FIRE STATION 58 REPLACEMENT PROJECT PC008
17290 SKYLINE BLVD.
WOODSIDE, CA 94062



Description: PLANNING SUBMITTAL
Date: 12/4/15

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION
Project Number: 151003
Approved By: Approver
Checked By: JK
Drawn By: Author
Sheet Title:

SITE SECTION

Sheet: OF 100
Sheet Number:

A3.6

**Skylonda Fire Station No. 58 Replacement Project
Initial Study / Mitigated Negative Declaration**

Appendix B

Preliminary Arborist Report

HortScience, Inc.



Preliminary Arborist Report

**Skylonda Fire Station
Woodside, CA**

Prepared for:
**Jeff Katz Architecture
6353 Del Cerro Blvd.
San Diego, CA 92120**

Prepared by:
**HortScience, Inc.
325 Ray St.
Pleasanton, CA 94566**

November 25, 2015



Preliminary Arborist Report

Skylonda Fire Station
Woodside, CA

Table of Contents

	Page
Introduction and Overview	1
Assessment Methods	1
City of Woodside Urban Tree Protection Requirements	2
Description of Trees	2
Suitability for Preservation	4
Evaluation of Impacts and Recommendations	5
Tree Preservation Guidelines	7

List of Tables

Table 1. Condition ratings of trees and frequency of occurrence	2
Table 2. Suitability for preservation	5
Table 3. Trees recommended for removal	6

Exhibits

Tree Assessment
Tree Assessment Plan

Preliminary Arborist Report

Skylonda Fire Station

Woodside, CA

Introduction and Overview

Jeff Katz Architecture is designing new structures and surroundings for the Skylonda Fire Station in Woodside, CA. The site consists of an aging fire station and barracks as well as a large apparatus building. HortScience, Inc. was asked to prepare a **Preliminary Arborist Report** for the site as part of the mitigated negative declaration.

This report provides the following information:

1. An evaluation of the health and structural condition of the trees within the proposed project area based on a visual inspection from the ground.
2. A preliminary assessment of the development impacts to the trees based on the drawings provided by the client.
3. Guidelines for tree preservation during the design, construction and maintenance phases of development.

Assessment Methods

Trees were assessed on November 13, 2015. The assessment included all trees within and adjacent to proposed construction areas measuring 4" and greater in diameter. The assessment procedure consisted of the following steps:

1. Identifying the tree as to species;
2. Tagging each tree with a numerically coded metal tag and recording its location on a map;
3. Measuring the trunk diameter at a point 54" above grade;
4. Evaluating the health and structural condition using a scale of 1 – 5:
 - 5** - A healthy, vigorous tree, reasonably free of signs and symptoms of disease, with good structure and form typical of the species.
 - 4** - Tree with slight decline in vigor, small amount of twig dieback, minor structural defects that could be corrected.
 - 3** - Tree with moderate vigor, moderate twig and small branch dieback, thinning of crown, poor leaf color, moderate structural defects that might be mitigated with regular care.
 - 2** - Tree in decline, epicormic growth, extensive dieback of medium to large branches, significant structural defects that cannot be abated.
 - 1** - Tree in severe decline, dieback of scaffold branches and/or trunk; most of foliage from epicormics; extensive structural defects that cannot be abated.
5. Rating the suitability for preservation as "high", "moderate" or "low". Suitability for preservation considers the health, age and structural condition of the tree species, and its potential to remain an asset to the site.

High: Trees with good health and structural stability that have the potential for longevity at the site.

Moderate: Trees with somewhat declining health and/or structural defects than can be abated with treatment. The tree will require more intense management and monitoring, and may have shorter life span than those in 'high' category.

Low: Trees in poor health or with significant structural defects that cannot be mitigated. Tree is expected to continue to decline, regardless of treatment. The species or individual tree may have characteristics that are undesirable for landscapes, and generally are unsuited for use areas.

Description of Trees

Ninety-two (92) trees, representing 10 species, were evaluated (Table 1). The slope between Skyline Blvd. and existing buildings was densely planted with mostly native species, including coast redwood, Douglas fir, tanoak, coast live oak, and pacific madrone. Non-native species included Norway spruce and plum. Descriptions of each tree are found in the **Tree Assessment** and locations are plotted on the **Tree Assessment Plan** (see Exhibits).

**Table 1. Condition ratings and frequency of occurrence of trees
 Skylonda Fire Station, Woodside, CA**

Common Name	Scientific Name	Condition			Total
		Poor (1-2)	Fair (3)	Good (4-5)	
Pacific madrone	<i>Arbutus menziesii</i>	4	6	-	10
Incense cedar	<i>Calocedrus decurrens</i>	-	1	-	1
Tanoak	<i>Lithocarpus densiflorus</i>	1	4	1	6
Norway spruce	<i>Picea abies</i>	-	1	-	1
Monterey pine	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	-	-	2	2
Plum	<i>Prunus domestica</i>	1	-	-	1
Douglas fir	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	5	17	10	32
Coast live oak	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	-	12	3	15
Coast redwood	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	3	15	2	20
Giant sequoia	<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>	-	1	3	4
Total		14	57	21	92
		15%	62%	23%	100%

The most frequent species evaluated was Douglas fir, with 32 trees (35 % of the population). Trees were young to mature with trunk diameter ranging from 2 to 40 inches, and an average size of 18 inches. Younger trees with trunks from 2 to 18 inches were mostly in good (9 trees) and fair (8) condition; mature trees with trunk diameters from 21 to 40 inches were mostly in fair (9) and poor (4) condition. Trees in good condition had good form and structure and dense crowns. Trees in fair condition had slightly thin and/or asymmetrical crowns. Trees in poor condition (5 trees) had thin crowns and branch dieback throughout their crowns.

Douglas fir #80 was in fair condition with a significant lean north (Photo 1). The upper portion of the crown had corrected and was growing in a vertical orientation.

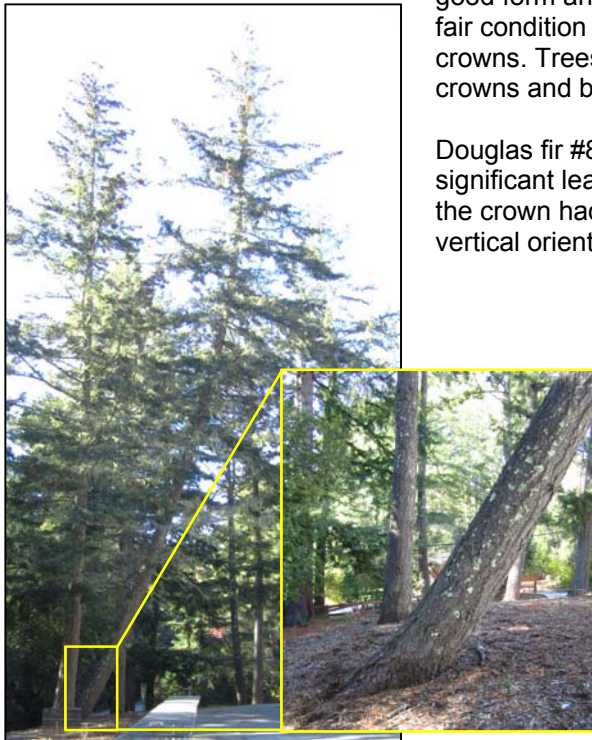


Photo 1: Tree #80 was mature in development with a significant lean from a previous partial failure at the base (inset). The tree had been growing this way for a long time, as evidenced by the top half of the tree that was growing in an upright direction.

The second most common species was coast redwood with 20 trees (22%). The average trunk size of single-trunk trees was 34 inches, with the largest tree having a 70-inch diameter trunk and the smallest tree a 4-inch trunk. Five trees had codominant or multiple trunks (Photo 2). A majority of coast redwoods (15 trees) were in fair condition with slightly thin crowns due to drought stress. Several trees had been significantly pruned on one side due to overhead utilities, including #31, 37, 55, and 66; trees #55 and 63 were completely branchless on one side. Only two trees were in good condition: #83 and 88 (44" and 19", respectively). Three trees were in poor condition with very thin crowns and poor structure.

Fifteen (15) coast live oaks (16%) were evaluated at the site. Trees were young to mature, with trunk diameters from 6 to 31 inches. The average size for single-trunk trees was 14 inches. Most trees (12 trees) were in fair condition with fair form and structure; three trees were in good condition with dense crowns and good form. The two largest oaks – #22 (27") and 42 (31") – were located adjacent to the drive aisle and were surrounded by asphalt. Both trees were in fair condition with fair structure and moderate vigor. On tree #22, a *Ganoderma* conk (fruiting body of decay fungus) was located on the stump of a removed stem, an indication of internal decay (Photo 3). Tree #42 had multiple trunk wounds and good form.



Photo 2 (left): Tree #82 had two trunks (55" and 40") arising from near the base of the tree. The tree was in fair condition with a slightly thin crown.

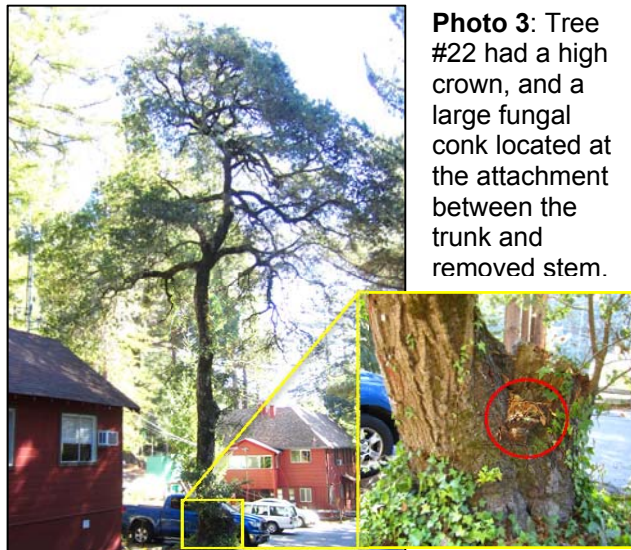


Photo 3: Tree #22 had a high crown, and a large fungal conk located at the attachment between the trunk and removed stem.

Ten (10) Pacific madrones (11%) were evaluated at the site. Trees were in fair (6 trees) and poor (4 trees) condition and ranged from 4 to 13 inches in diameter. Most trees had poor form and small crowns, and many had been topped for overhead utilities.

The remaining species were represented by six or fewer trees and included the following:

- Six tanoaks – one good, four fair, and one in poor condition;
- Four giant sequoias in good (3 trees) and fair condition;
- Two Monterey pines in good condition;
- One each of incense cedar and Norway spruce in fair condition;
- One plum in poor condition.

Suitability for Preservation

Before evaluating the impacts that will occur during development, it is important to consider the quality of the tree resource itself, and the potential for individual trees to function well over an extended length of time. Trees that are preserved on development sites must be carefully selected to provide greater assurance they survive development impacts, adapt to a new environment, and perform well in the landscape.

Our goal is to identify trees that have the potential for long-term health, structural stability and longevity. Evaluation of suitability for preservation considers several factors:

- **Tree health**
Healthy, vigorous trees are better able to tolerate impacts such as root injury, demolition of existing structures, changes in soil grade and moisture, and soil compaction than are non-vigorous trees.
- **Structural integrity**
Trees with significant amounts of wood decay and other structural defects that cannot be corrected are likely to fail. Such trees should not be preserved in areas where damage to people or property is likely. Coast live oak #22, with a fungal fruiting body at the base of the trunk, has a higher than average probability for failure.
- **Species response**
There is a wide variation in the response of individual species to construction impacts and changes in the environment. In general, coast redwood is relatively tolerant of construction impacts and site changes while Monterey pine is relatively sensitive.
- **Tree age and longevity**
Old trees, while having significant emotional and aesthetic appeal, have limited physiological capacity to adjust to an altered environment. Young trees are better able to generate new tissue and respond to change.
- **Invasiveness**
Species that spread across a site and displace desired vegetation are not always appropriate for retention. This is particularly true when indigenous species are displaced. The California Invasive Plant Inventory Database (<http://www.cal-ipc.org/paf/>) lists species identified as being invasive. Woodside is part of the Central West Floristic Province. None of the trees evaluated at the fire station were considered invasive.

Each tree was rated for suitability for preservation based upon its age, health, structural condition and ability to safely coexist within a development environment. Table 2 (next page) provides a summary of suitability ratings. Suitability ratings for individual trees are provided in the ***Tree Assessment*** (see attachments).

We consider trees with high suitability for preservation to be the best candidates for preservation. We do not recommend retention of trees with low suitability for preservation in areas where people or property will be present. Retention of trees with moderate suitability for preservation depends upon the intensity of proposed site changes.

**Table 2: Tree suitability for preservation
Skylonda Fire Station, Woodside, CA**

High	These are trees with good health and structural stability that have the potential for longevity at the site. Twelve (12) trees were of high suitability for preservation, including four Douglas firs, three giant sequoias, two each of coast live oak and coast redwood, and one tanoak.
Moderate	Trees in this category have fair health and/or structural defects that may be abated with treatment. These trees require more intense management and monitoring, and may have shorter life-spans than those in the 'high' category. Fifty (50) trees evaluated at the site were included in this category, including 21 Douglas firs, 14 coast redwoods, eight coast live oaks, two each of Monterey pine and tanoak, and one each of incense cedar, Norway spruce, and Pacific madrone.
Low	Trees in this category are in poor health or have significant defects in structure that cannot be abated with treatment. These trees can be expected to decline regardless of management. The species or individual tree may possess either characteristics that are undesirable in landscape settings or be unsuited for use areas. Thirty (30) trees were of low suitability for preservation, including nine Pacific madrones, seven Douglas firs, five coast live oaks, four coast redwoods, three tanoaks, and one each of giant sequoia and plum.

Preliminary Evaluation of Impacts and Recommendations

Appropriate tree retention develops a practical match between the location and intensity of construction activities and the quality and health of trees. The **Tree Assessment** was the reference point for tree health and condition. I referred to the Grading Plan (11/4/15) provided by the client to estimate the impacts to trees from the proposed changes. Plans are in the preliminary stage, therefore the following tree protection guidelines can only be considered preliminary. In order for HortScience, Inc. to provide specific tree protection guidelines, the client must provide finalized site plans including grading, utility, and landscape information.

The plan proposes to demolish existing structures and construct new buildings for the fire station; construct a new driveway leading directly from Skylonda Blvd. to the apparatus building; and improve existing or construct new onsite infrastructure such as repaving, constructing retaining walls, and installing new utilities. Surveyed trunk locations were included on plans.

The most significant impacts to trees would be associated with construction of the new buildings and the driveway to Skyline Blvd. In those areas, trees would be directly impacted by construction activities and cannot be retained.

Trees adjacent to construction will experience root loss during excavation for and construction of curbs, retaining walls, filtration areas, and utilities. Impacts to trees include the following.

- Coast redwood #31 will experience root impacts or loss with construction of the 8" modified curb proposed 8' from the tree. Following excavation procedures in the *Tree Preservation Guidelines* (page 7) can reduce damage to roots.

- Similarly, Pacific madrone #28, located within 5' of the driveway will experience root impacts; however, because this tree is smaller, fewer and smaller roots will be affected.
- Douglas firs #74, 75, 80, and 81 roots will be impacted by excavation for nearby curb and gutter.
- Excavation/installation of a septic leach field will impact roots of Douglas firs #77 and 78.
- A retaining wall proposed for the south side of the driveway from Alice's Restaurant will impact 70" coast redwood #92 and coast live oaks along the driveway. In particular, construction of the continuous footing will likely sever significant roots of tree #92. I recommend carefully excavating within 10' of trees to locate significant roots to be preserved and installing a non-continuous footing around these trees to preserve roots.

Many trees within the densely planted area south of Skyline Blvd. will not be impacted by construction activities, and, while some are in poor condition or have low suitability for preservation, the trees are in a low-use area and will be retained.

A storm drain is proposed below the slope on which five Douglas firs are growing (#48-52). The slope is unstable, and trenching may further destabilize the slope. If a retaining wall is built to support the slope, then these trees must be removed. However, slope-stabilization is not in the scope of work, so trees #48-52 will be retained for the time being.

Douglas fir #80 has a significant but corrected lean north. If the tree were to fail at the base, I estimate the existing apparatus building is within the fall zone. The vertical orientation of the upper portion of the tree indicates the tree developed with the lean and the lean has been present for some time. I do not believe tree failure is imminent; however, a tree with a significant lean has a higher likelihood of failure than one that is growing upright. The decision as to how much risk is acceptable at the site can only be made by the property owners. For the purpose of this report, I recommend preservation of tree #80 unless owners decide otherwise.

Based on my evaluation of the plans, 10 trees are recommended for removal (Table 3).

**Table 3: Trees recommended for removal
Skylonda Fire Station, Woodside, CA**

Tree #	Species	Diameter	Reason for removal
19	Coast redwood	21	Grading; new retaining wall N. of tree
21	Douglas fir	6	Within new parking lot
22	Coast live oak	27	Within new filtration area
23	Douglas fir	15	Within new driveway to Skyline Blvd.
24	Pacific madrone	11	Within new driveway to Skyline Blvd.
25	Tanoak	14	Within new driveway to Skyline Blvd.
26	Pacific madrone	5	Within new driveway to Skyline Blvd.
27	Pacific madrone	10	Within new driveway to Skyline Blvd.
42	Coast live oak	31	Within new driveway to apparatus bay
89	Plum	10	In decline

Of the trees recommended for removal, only Douglas firs #21 and 23 were in good condition; the remaining trees were in fair (4 trees) and poor (4 trees) conditions. Eighty-two (82) trees were identified for preservation.

Protecting trees prior to demolition and during construction will be critical. Tree protection instructions are located in the **Tree Preservation Guidelines**.

Tree Preservation Guidelines

The goal of tree preservation is not merely tree survival during development but maintenance of tree health and beauty for many years. Impacts can be minimized by coordinating any construction activities inside the **TREE PROTECTION ZONE**.

The following recommendations will help reduce impacts to trees from development and maintain and improve their health and vitality through the clearing, grading and construction phases.

Design recommendations

1. Design the septic leach field so excavation occurs no closer than 10' of trees #74 and 75. To maintain this distance, underground structures may need to be 12 or more feet from trees to account for excavation limits.
2. Anticipate constructing a non-continuous footing near tree #92 and coast live oaks for the retaining wall proposed south of the driveway from Alice's Restaurant.
3. Any plan changes affecting trees should be reviewed by the Consulting Arborist with regard to tree impacts. These include, but are not limited to, improvement plans, utility and drainage plans, grading plans, landscape and irrigation plans and demolition plans.
4. A **TREE PROTECTION ZONE** shall be established around trees to be preserved. No grading, excavation, construction or storage of materials shall occur within that zone. For design purposes, the **TPZ** shall extend to the dripline, or, where hardscape is present, to the edge of concrete/asphalt.
5. **Tree Preservation Guidelines**, prepared by the Consulting Arborist, should be included on all plans.
6. Underground services including utilities, sub-drains, water or sewer shall be routed around the **TREE PROTECTION ZONE**. Where encroachment cannot be avoided, special construction techniques such as hand digging or tunneling under roots shall be employed where necessary to minimize root injury.
7. Irrigation systems must be designed so that no trenching will occur within the **TREE PROTECTION ZONE**.

Pre-construction treatments and recommendations

1. The demolition contractor shall meet with the Consulting Arborist before beginning work to discuss work procedures and tree protection.
2. Fence trees identified for preservation to completely enclose the **TREE PROTECTION ZONE** prior to demolition, grubbing, or grading. Multiple of trees can be grouped together. The goal is to prevent soil compaction from vehicles, machinery, and materials storage, and to prevent damage to trunks and branches from incidental contact.
3. Fences shall be 6 ft. chain link or equivalent as approved by the Town of Woodside. Fences are to remain until all construction is completed.
4. Trees to be preserved may require pruning to provide construction clearance. All pruning shall be completed by a Certified Arborist or Tree Worker. Pruning shall

adhere to the latest edition of the ANSI Z133 and A300 standards as well as the *Best Management Practices -- Tree Pruning* published by the International Society of Arboriculture.

5. Structures and underground features to be removed within the **TREE PROTECTION ZONE** shall use the smallest equipment, and operate from outside the **TREE PROTECTION ZONE**. The consultant shall be on-site during all operations within the **TREE PROTECTION ZONE** to monitor demolition activity.

Recommendations for tree protection during construction

1. Prior to beginning work, the contractors working in the vicinity of trees to be preserved are required to meet with the Consulting Arborist at the site to review all work procedures, access routes, storage areas and tree protection measures.
2. Fences are to remain until all site work has been completed. Fences may not be relocated or removed without permission from/discussion with the Consulting Arborist.
3. Any demolition or excavation within the **TPZ** or other work that is expected to encounter tree roots should be approved and monitored by the Consulting Arborist.
4. Equipment used to excavate within the TPZ shall be located outside **TREE PROTECTION ZONES** and work parallel to trees roots to avoid tearing roots. Any roots requiring removal shall be pruned and not torn.
5. Roots shall be cut by manually digging a trench and cutting exposed roots with a sharp saw. The Consulting Arborist will identify where root pruning is required.
6. Exposed roots shall be covered by burlap and kept moist to avoid desiccation.
7. If injury should occur to any tree during construction, it should be evaluated as soon as possible by the Consulting Arborist so that appropriate treatments can be applied.
8. Any additional tree pruning needed for clearance during construction must be performed by a Certified Arborist or Certified Tree Worker and not by construction personnel.

Maintenance of impacted trees

Trees preserved at the Skylonda Fire Station will experience a physical environment different from that pre-development. As a result, tree health and structural stability should be monitored. In particular, coast redwoods that experience root loss, such as #31 and 92, will require supplemental irrigation for a minimum of two years after project completion.

Occasional pruning, fertilization, mulch, pest management, replanting and irrigation may be required. In addition, provisions for monitoring both tree health and structural stability following construction must be made a priority. As trees age, the likelihood of branches or entire trees failing will increase. Therefore, annual inspection for hazard potential is recommended.

If you have any questions regarding my observations or recommendations, please contact me.

HortScience, Inc.



Deanne Ecklund
ISA Certified Arborist WE9067-A

Exhibits: *Tree Assessment*
 Tree Assessment Plan



Exhibits

Tree Assessment Tree Assessment Plan

Tree Assessment

Skylonda Fire Station
Woodside, CA

November 2015



Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Condition 1=poor 5=excellent	Suitability for Preservation	Comments
1	Coast live oak	10	4	High	Codominant trunks at 5'; high, narrow crown; dense crown.
2	Coast live oak	16	3	Moderate	Partial failure at base; corrected lean east; asymmetrical crown; branches lower on south.
3	Norway spruce	26	3	Moderate	Good form and structure; thin crown; lower branch dieback.
4	Coast live oak	8	3	Low	Codominant trunks at 6'; topped for overhead utilities; asymmetrical crown south.
5	Coast live oak	7,7,5	3	Low	Multiple trunks at base; south stem leans south; beneath overhead utilities; slightly thin crown.
6	Coast live oak	15,8	3	Low	Codominant trunks at base and 4'; fair form and structure; topped for overhead utilities.
7	Coast redwood	35	3	Moderate	Thinning crown; one-sided form due to adjacent tree #8; raised for overhead utilities.
8	Douglas fir	40	3	Moderate	Slightly thin crown; no branches on south to 60'.
9	Douglas fir	7	4	High	Good form and structure; crowded by adjacent trees; good young tree.
10	Douglas fir	10	4	High	Good form and structure; crowded by adjacent trees; good young tree.
11	Tanoak	7	4	High	Crook in trunk; good form; dense crown.
12	Coast live oak	9,7	4	Moderate	Codominant trunks at 1'; asymmetrical form; crowded by tree to north; dense crown.
13	Coast live oak	8	4	High	Crooks in trunk; good form; dense crown.
14	Giant sequoia	75	4	High	Good form and structure; slightly thin crown; lower branch dieback.
15	Coast redwood	7	2	Low	Thin crown; top 4' dead.
16	Incense cedar	36	3	Moderate	Small high crown; no branches on south to 50'.
17	Giant sequoia	70	4	High	Good form and structure; dense crown; raised on south for overhead utilities.
18	Douglas fir	7	4	Moderate	Good form and structure; good young tree; beneath canopy of #17.
19	Coast redwood	21	2	Low	Very thin crown; few branches on north.
20	Coast redwood	45	3	Moderate	Good form and structure; slightly thin crown; at southeast corner of Office and edge of walkway.
21	Douglas fir	6	4	High	Slight bend in lower trunk; good form and structure; dense crown; near elect. cabinet.
22	Coast live oak	27	3	Moderate	Surrounded by asphalt; codominant stem removed at 4'; decay/ <i>Ganoderma</i> on stump and at attachment; high crown.

Tree Assessment

Skylonda Fire Station
Woodside, CA

November 2015



Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Condition 1=poor 5=excellent	Suitability for Preservation	Comments
23	Douglas fir	15	4	Moderate	Dense crown; crowded form.
24	Pacific madrone	11	3	Low	Removed stem and cavities at base; poor form and structure; high, thin crown.
25	Tanoak	14	3	Low	Corrected lean north; dense crown; topped for overhead utilities.
26	Pacific madrone	5	2	Low	Topped for overhead utilities; small crown.
27	Pacific madrone	10	2	Low	Topped for overhead utilities; small crown.
28	Pacific madrone	13	3	Low	Significant lean north over Skyline; base outside of dripline; slightly thin crown; twig dieback.
29	Douglas fir	2	4	Moderate	Good form and structure; good young tree; beneath communication lines.
30	Pacific madrone	11	2	Low	Topped for overhead utilities; one-sided form.
31	Coast redwood	47,27	3	Moderate	Codominant trunks at 3' and at 8'; 3 trunks; thin crown; no branches on north to 60'; south of overhead utilities.
32	Pacific madrone	13	3	Low	Stem removed at base; decay in stump; small, high crown; bent top.
33	Tanoak	12,10	3	Moderate	Codominant trunks at base; wound on 12" stem from 4' to 10'; dense crown; asymmetrical form.
34	Coast redwood	60	3	Moderate	Codominant trunks at 7'; slightly thin crown.
35	Pacific madrone	4	2	Low	Twisted form; small crown; beneath overhead utilities.
36	Coast live oak	12	3	Moderate	Crown bows north over Skyline; dense crown.
37	Coast redwood	13	3	Moderate	Thin crown; pruned on south for overhead utilities.
38	Coast redwood	9	2	Low	Lost central leader; slightly thin crown.
39	Coast redwood	18,16	3	Moderate	Codominant trunks at base; slightly thin crown.
40	Pacific madrone	11	3	Low	Twisted trunk; poor form.
41	Coast redwood	40	3	Moderate	Good form and structure; slightly thin crown.
42	Coast live oak	31	3	Moderate	Surrounded by asphalt; trunk wounds with good response growth; rib on north side of trunk; good form.
43	Tanoak	8	3	Moderate	Trunk fissures; wound at 2'; dense crown; some dieback.
44	Tanoak	11,9	2	Low	Codominant trunks at base; 9" stem dead; trunk fissures; <i>Annulohyphoxylon</i> on trunk.
45	Pacific madrone	20,13	3	Moderate	Codominant trunks at base and 6'; cavity at base of 20" stem; fair form; slightly thin crown.
46	Coast redwood	34,25,21	3	Moderate	Codominant trunks at base and 2'; slightly thin crown; lower branch dieback.

Tree Assessment

Skylonda Fire Station
Woodside, CA

November 2015



Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Condition 1=poor 5=excellent	Suitability for Preservation	Comments
47	Pacific madrone	18,11	3	Low	Codominant trunks at base; 11" stem topped for overhead utilities; trunk wound on 18" stem with good response growth; leans northeast; base outside of dripline; lower limb dieback.
48	Douglas fir	21	2	Low	Thin crown; lower branch dieback; gas tank south of base.
49	Douglas fir	23	3	Moderate	Slightly thin crown; good form and structure.
50	Douglas fir	14	3	Moderate	Slightly thin crown; good form and structure.
51	Douglas fir	24	3	Moderate	Small slightly thin crown; crowded by adjacent trees; tree #52 leans into crown.
52	Douglas fir	22	2	Low	Soil failure on west; base outside of dripline; leans east into tree #51.
53	Tanoak	11,9	3	Low	Codominant trunks at 2' with narrow attachment; dense crown; topped for overhead utilities.
54	Douglas fir	6	3	Moderate	Good form and structure; slightly thin crown.
55	Coast redwood	65	3	Low	Codominant trunks at 7'; third stem removed at 7'; pruned on north for Utilities; no branches on north; thin crown.
56	Douglas fir	13	3	Moderate	Asymmetrical crown; dense crown.
57	Coast redwood	),28,17,16,15	3	Moderate	Multiple attachments at base; thin crown; lower branch dieback.
58	Douglas fir	16	3	Moderate	Good form and structure; thin crown.
59	Douglas fir	24	3	Moderate	Good form and structure; slightly thin crown.
60	Coast redwood	4	3	Moderate	Good form and structure; slightly chlorotic.
61	Douglas fir	15	2	Low	Corrected lean north; very thin crown; lower branch dieback.
62	Coast live oak	6	3	Moderate	Codominant trunks removed at base; codominant trunks at 5'; small crown.
63	Coast redwood	49	3	Moderate	No branches on southwest over overhead utilities to 65'; slightly thin crown.
64	Douglas fir	17	3	Moderate	Slightly thin crown; lower branch dieback.
65	Douglas fir	9	4	High	Good form and structure; slightly thin crown; good young tree.
66	Coast live oak	23,15,12	3	Low	Multiple trunks at base and codominant trunks at 3' with narrow attachments; fair form and structure; trunk wound with decay at 11'; high crown.
67	Douglas fir	40	3	Moderate	Slightly thin crown; lower branch dieback.
68	Douglas fir	18	4	Moderate	Asymmetrical crown; crowded and shaded on north by #67.
69	Coast live oak	6	3	Moderate	Trunk bows then swoops up; on top of failing slope.
70	Douglas fir	12	3	Moderate	Asymmetrical crown; shaded on north.

Tree Assessment

Skylonda Fire Station
Woodside, CA

November 2015



Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Condition 1=poor 5=excellent	Suitability for Preservation	Comments
71	Douglas fir	8	3	Moderate	Small crown; suppressed.
72	Douglas fir	16	4	Moderate	Good form and structure; slightly crowded on northeast.
73	Monterey pine	10	4	Moderate	Minor trunk swoop; slightly thin crown; good form and structure.
74	Douglas fir	12	3	Moderate	Very close to #75; asymmetrical crown.
75	Douglas fir	25	4	Moderate	Good form and structure; small structure to northeast and gas tank to south.
76	Douglas fir	25	3	Low	Topped for overhead utilities; poor form and structure.
77	Douglas fir	30	3	Moderate	Slightly thin, asymmetrical crown; branches removed on north 50'.
78	Douglas fir	23	2	Low	Very thin crown; twig and branch dieback; history of branch failure.
79	Douglas fir	24	2	Low	Very thin crown; branch dieback.
80	Douglas fir	27	3	Low	Corrected lean north over paved area; base outside of dripline.
81	Douglas fir	27	3	Moderate	Good form and structure; slightly thin crown.
82	Coast redwood	55,40	3	Moderate	Codominant trunks at 3'; slightly thin crown.
83	Coast redwood	44	4	High	Good form and structure; slightly thin asymmetrical crown; crowded by adjacent trees.
84	Coast redwood	28	3	Moderate	Thin, asymmetrical crown; crowded.
85	Giant sequoia	38	4	High	Good form and structure; slightly thin crown.
86	Giant sequoia	33	3	Low	Thin crown; lost central leader.
87	Monterey pine	35	4	Moderate	Good form and structure; history of branch failure in lower crown; slightly thin.
88	Coast redwood	19	4	High	Good form and structure; slightly thin crown.
89	Plum	10	2	Low	Codominant trunks at 7'; north stem dead; thin crown; in decline.
90	Coast live oak	16	3	Moderate	Crooked trunk; small, high crown.
91	Coast live oak	15,10	3	Moderate	Codominant trunks at 3' and 6'; high crown; fair form and structure.
92	Coast redwood	70	3	Moderate	Codominant trunks at 25' and high in crown; slightly thin crown; lifting asphalt.

Tree Assessment Plan

Skylonda Fire Station
17290 Skyline Boulevard
Woodside, CA

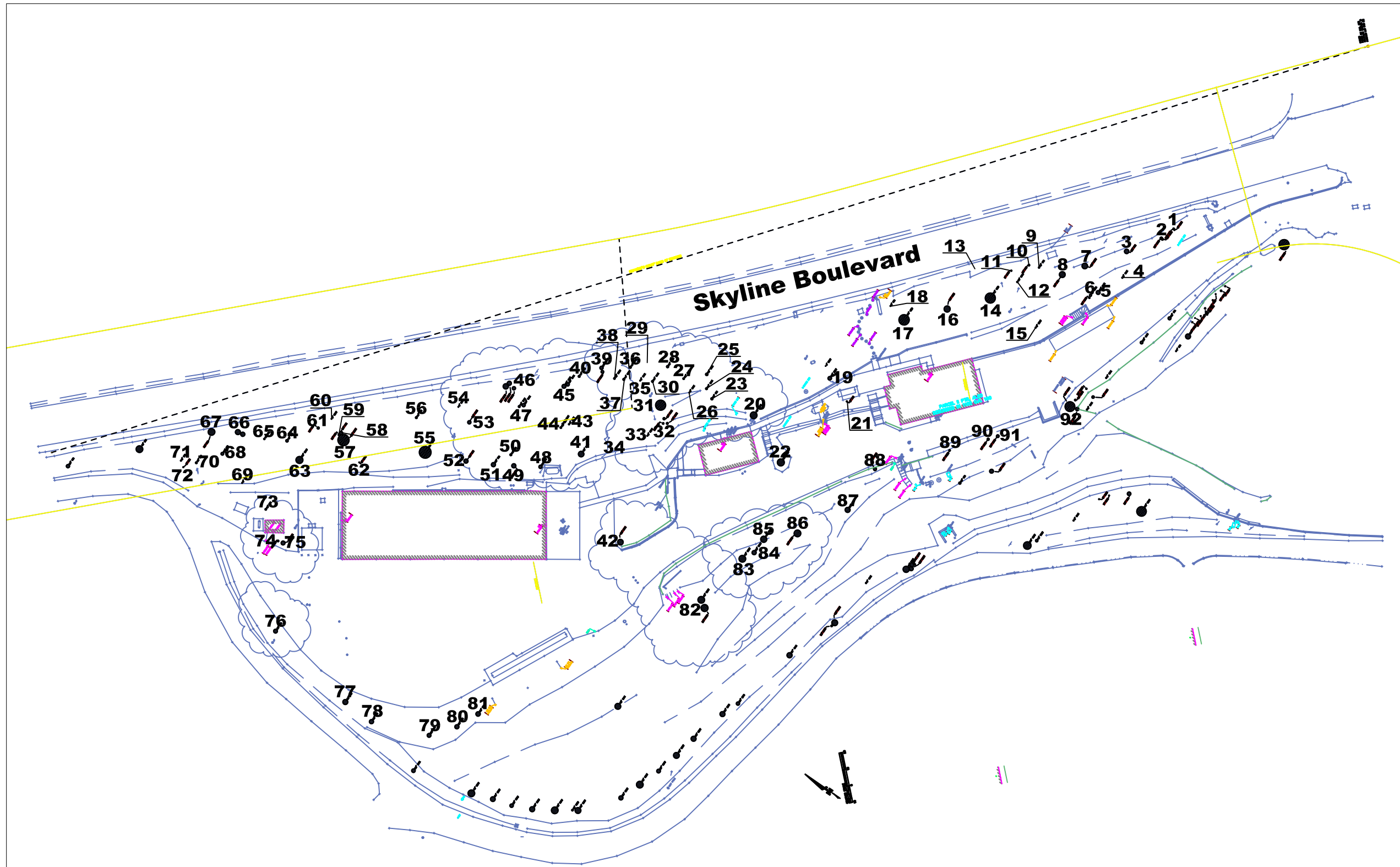
Prepared for:
Jeff Katz Architecture
San Diego, CA

November 2015

No Scale

Notes:
Base map provided by:
Michael Baker International

Numbered tree locations
are approximate.



325 Ray Street
Pleasanton, CA 94566
Phone 925.484.0211
Fax 925.484.0596
www.hortscience.com

Skylonda Fire Station Replacement Project Initial Study / Mitigated Negative Declaration

Appendix C

Special-Status Species Lists

MIG | TRA Environmental Sciences, Inc.

Table 1. Special-Status Plant Species Potential to Occur in the Project Area.

Species Name	Federal, State, and CNPS Listing Status ¹	Geographic Distribution	Habitat Preferences, Distribution Information, and Additional Notes	Flowering Phenology	Potential to Occur ²
Anderson's manzanita (<i>Arctostaphylos andersonii</i>)	1B.2	Endemic to California. Found in Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, and San Mateo counties.	Anderson's manzanita is found in the openings and edges of broad-leaved upland forest, chaparral, and north coast coniferous forest. It occurs at elevations from approximately 200 to 2,500 feet.	November – May	Two CNDDB occurrences for Anderson's manzanita have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. Some suitable habitat for this species is present within the project site. No manzanita were observed within the project site. Low Potential
Arcuate bush-mallow (<i>Malacothamnus arcuatus</i>)	1B.2	Endemic to California. Found in Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, and San Mateo counties.	Arcuate bush-mallow is found growing in chaparral and cismontane woodland habitats. It occurs at elevations between 50 and 1,160 feet.	April – September	Four CNDDB occurrences for arcuate bush-mallow have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. No Potential
Ben Lomond buckwheat (<i>Eriogonum nudum</i> var. <i>decurrrens</i>)	1B.1	Endemic to California. Found in the Santa Cruz sandhills.	Ben Lomond buckwheat occurs in sandy soils in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and the maritime ponderosa pine from approximately 160 to 2,600 feet in elevation.	June – October	No CNDDB occurrences for Ben Lomond buckwheat have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. No Potential
Bent-flowered fiddleneck (<i>Amsinckia lunaris</i>)	1B.2	Endemic to California. Found in Alameda, Contra Costa, Colusa, Lake, Marin, Napa, San Benito, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, San Mateo, Sonoma, and Yolo counties.	Bent-flowered fiddleneck occurs in coastal bluff scrub, cismontane woodland, and valley and foothill grassland habitats. It occurs at elevations from near sea level to 1,640 feet.	March – June	No CNDDB occurrences for bent-flowered fiddleneck have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. No Potential

Species Name	Federal, State, and CNPS Listing Status ¹	Geographic Distribution	Habitat Preferences, Distribution Information, and Additional Notes	Flowering Phenology	Potential to Occur ²
Coast yellow leptosiphon (<i>Leptosiphon croceus</i>)	1B.1	Endemic to California. Found in San Mateo and Monterey counties. Thought to be extirpated from Marin County.	Coast yellow leptosiphon is found in coastal bluff scrub and coastal prairie habitats. It occurs at elevations from approximately 30 to 500 feet.	April – May	No CNDDB occurrences for coast yellow leptosiphon have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. In addition, the project site is outside this species known elevation range. No Potential
Choris' popcorn-flower (<i>Plagiobothrys chorisianus</i> var. <i>chorisianus</i>)	1B.2	Endemic to California. Found in Alameda, Monterey, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, San Francisco, and San Mateo counties.	Choris' popcorn-flower grows in mesic chaparral, coastal prairie, and coastal scrub habitats. It occurs at elevations between 50 and 520 feet.	March – June	Four CNDDB occurrences for Choris' popcorn-flower have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in project site. In addition, the project site is outside this species known elevation range. No Potential
Coastal marsh milk-vetch (<i>Astragalus pyncostachyus</i> var. <i>pyncostachyus</i>)	1B.2	Endemic to California. Found in Humboldt, Marin, and San Mateo counties.	Coastal marsh milk-vetch is found in mesic coastal dune, and in coastal scrub, and coastal marsh and swamp habitats. It occurs at elevations from sea level to approximately 100 feet.	April – October	No CNDDB occurrences for coastal marsh milk-vetch have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. In addition, the project site is outside this species known elevation range. No Potential
Coastal triquetrella (<i>Triquetrella californica</i>)	1B.2	Found in California and Oregon. In California, found in Contra Costa, Del Norte, Mendocino, Marin, San Diego, San Francisco, San Mateo, and Sonoma counties.	Coastal triquetrella is found in coastal bluff scrub and coastal scrub habitat. It occurs at elevations from approximately 30 to 330 feet.	Not Applicable	No CNDDB occurrences for coastal triquetrella have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. No Potential

Species Name	Federal, State, and CNPS Listing Status ¹	Geographic Distribution	Habitat Preferences, Distribution Information, and Additional Notes	Flowering Phenology	Potential to Occur ²
Congdon's tarplant (<i>Centromadia parryi</i> ssp. <i>congdonii</i>)	1B.1	Endemic to California. Found in Alameda, Contra Costa, Monterey, Santa Clara, San Luis Obispo, and San Mateo counties. Thought to be extirpated from Santa Cruz and Solano counties.	Congdon's tarplant is found in alkaline valley and foothill grassland habitats. It occurs at elevations below 750 feet.	May – November	No CNDDDB occurrences for Congdon's tarplant have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. In addition, the project site is outside this species known elevation range. No Potential
Crystal Springs lessingia (<i>Lessingia arachnoidea</i>)	1B.2	Endemic to California. Known only near the Crystal Springs Reservoir in San Mateo County. May occur in Sonoma County, but these occurrences need taxonomic verification.	Crystal Springs lessingia grows in cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland habitat. It often occurs in serpentinite soils and along roadsides. It occurs at elevations between 20 and 650 feet.	July – October	One CNDDDB occurrence for crystal springs lessingia has been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. In addition, the project site is outside this species known elevation range. No Potential
Crystal Springs fountain thistle (<i>Cirsium fontinale</i> var. <i>fontinale</i>)	FE CE 1B.1	Endemic to California. Known only near the Crystal Springs Reservoir in San Mateo County.	Crystal Springs fountain thistle is found in serpentinite seeps in openings in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and valley and foothill grassland habitats. It occurs at elevations from 150 to 570 feet.	May – October	Four CNDDDB occurrences for crystal springs fountain thistle have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. In addition, the project site is outside this species known elevation range. No Potential
Davidson's bush-mallow (<i>Malacothamnus davidsonii</i>)	1B.2	Endemic to California. Found in Los Angeles, Monterey, Santa Clara, San Luis Obispo, and San Mateo counties.	Davidson's bush-mallow grows in chaparral, cismontane and riparian woodland, and coastal scrub habitats. It occurs at elevations between 600 and 2,800 feet.	June – January	One CNDDDB occurrence for Davidson's bush-mallow has been documented within 5 miles of the project site; however, this occurrence was last documented in 1936. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. No Potential

Species Name	Federal, State, and CNPS Listing Status ¹	Geographic Distribution	Habitat Preferences, Distribution Information, and Additional Notes	Flowering Phenology	Potential to Occur ²
Dudley's lousewort (<i>Pedicularis dudleyi</i>)	CR 1B.2	Endemic to California. Found in Monterey, San Luis Obispo, and San Mateo counties.	Dudley's lousewort is found in maritime chaparral, cismontane woodland, North Coast coniferous forest, and valley and foothill grassland habitats. It occurs at elevations from approximately 200 to 3,000 feet.	April – June	No CNDDB occurrences for Dudley's lousewort have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. Low-quality suitable habitat is present in the project site. Low Potential
Fragrant fritillary (<i>Fritillaria liliacea</i>)	1B.2	Endemic to California. Found in Alameda, Contra Costa, Monterey, Marin, San Benito, Santa Clara, San Francisco, San Mateo, Solano, and Sonoma counties.	Fragrant fritillary is often found on serpentine soils in cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, and coastal prairie habitats. It occurs at elevations below 1,350 feet.	February – April	Two CNDDB occurrences for fragrant fritillary have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. No Potential
Franciscan onion (<i>Allium peninsulare</i> var. <i>franciscanum</i>)	1B.2	Endemic to California. Found in Mendocino, Santa Clara, San Mateo, and Sonoma counties.	Franciscan onion is found in clay, volcanic or serpentinite soils in cismontane woodland and valley and foothill grassland habitats. It occurs at elevations from approximately 170 to 980 feet.	May – June	Three CNDDB occurrences for Franciscan onion have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. In addition, the project site is outside this species known elevation range. No Potential
Franciscan thistle (<i>Cirsium andrewsii</i>)	1B.2	Endemic to California. Found in Contra Costa, Marin, San Francisco, San Mateo, and Sonoma counties.	Franciscan thistle is found in mesic, sometimes serpentinite, broad-leaved upland forest, coastal bluff scrub, coastal prairie, and coastal scrub habitats. It occurs at elevations from sea level to approximately 500 feet.	March – July	No CNDDB occurrences for Franciscan thistle have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. In addition, the project site is outside this species known elevation range. No Potential

Species Name	Federal, State, and CNPS Listing Status ¹	Geographic Distribution	Habitat Preferences, Distribution Information, and Additional Notes	Flowering Phenology	Potential to Occur ²
Hall's bush-mallow (<i>Malacothamnus hallii</i>)	1B.2	Endemic to California. Found in Contra Costa, Lake, Mendocino, Merced, Santa Clara, San Mateo, and Stanislaus counties.	Hall's bush mallow is found growing in chaparral and coastal scrub habitats. It occurs at elevations between 30 and 2,500 feet.	May – October	No CNDDB occurrences for Hall's bush-mallow have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. No Potential
Hickman's cinquefoil (<i>Potentilla hickmanii</i>)	FE CE 1B.1	Endemic to California. Found in Monterey, San Mateo, and Sonoma counties.	Hickman's cinquefoil is found in coastal bluff scrub, closed-cone coniferous forest, vernal mesic meadows and seeps, and freshwater marshes and swamps. It occurs at elevations from approximately 30 to 490 feet.	April – August	No CNDDB occurrences for Hickman's cinquefoil have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. In addition, the project site is outside this species known elevation range. No Potential
Hillsborough chocolate lily (<i>Fritillaria biflora</i> var. <i>ineziana</i>)	1B.1	Endemic to California. Found in San Mateo County.	Hillsborough chocolate lily is found in cismontane woodland and valley and foothill grassland habitats in serpentine soils. It occurs at elevations below 500 feet.	March – April	No CNDDB occurrences for Hillsborough chocolate lily have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. No Potential
Hoover's button-celery (<i>Eryngium aristulatum</i> var. <i>hooveri</i>)	1B.1	Endemic to California. Found in Alameda, San Benito, Santa Clara, San Diego, and San Luis Obispo counties.	Hoover's button-celery is a vernal pool obligate species. It occurs at elevations below 150 feet.	July – August	No CNDDB occurrences for Hoover's button-celery have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. In addition, the project site is outside this species known elevation range. No Potential

Species Name	Federal, State, and CNPS Listing Status ¹	Geographic Distribution	Habitat Preferences, Distribution Information, and Additional Notes	Flowering Phenology	Potential to Occur ²
Indian valley bush-mallow (<i>Malacothamnus aboriginum</i>)	1B.2	Endemic to California. Found in Fresno, Kings, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Monterey, and San Benito counties.	Indian valley bush-mallow is found in rocky and/or granitic soils in chaparral and cismontane woodland habitat. It often occurs in burned areas. It occurs at elevations from approximately 500 to 5,570 feet.	April – October	No CNDDB occurrences for Indian valley bush-mallow have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. No Potential
Kellogg's horkelia (<i>Horkelia cuneate</i> var. <i>sericea</i>)	1B.1	Endemic to California. Found in Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz, San Francisco, San Luis Obispo, and San Mateo counties. Thought to be extirpated from Alameda and Marin counties.	Kellogg's horkelia is found in sandy or gravelly openings in closed-cone coniferous forest, maritime chaparral, coastal dune, and coastal scrub habitats. It occurs at elevations from near sea level to approximately 650 feet.	April – September	No CNDDB occurrences for Kellogg's horkelia have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. In addition, the project site is outside this species known elevation range. No Potential
Kings Mountain manzanita (<i>Arctostaphylos regismontana</i>)	1B.2	Endemic to California. Found in Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, and San Mateo counties.	Kings Mountain manzanita occurs in granitic or sandstone soils in broad-leaved upland forest, chaparral, and North Coast coniferous forest habitats. It occurs at elevations from approximately 1,000 to 2,400 feet.	January – April	Twelve CNDDB occurrences for Kings Mountain manzanita have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. Suitable habitat for this species is present in the project area. However, no manzanita were observed at the project site. Low Potential
Legenere (<i>Legenere limosa</i>)	1B.1	Endemic to California. Found in Alameda, Lake, Monterey, Napa, Placer, Sacramento, Santa Clara, Shasta, San Joaquin, San Mateo, Solano, Sonoma, Stanislaus, and Yuba counties.	Legenere is found in vernal pools. It occurs at elevations from near sea level to approximately 2,900 feet.	April – June	One CNDDB occurrence of legenere has been documented within 5 miles of the project site; however, this occurrence was last documented in 1906. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. No Potential

Species Name	Federal, State, and CNPS Listing Status ¹	Geographic Distribution	Habitat Preferences, Distribution Information, and Additional Notes	Flowering Phenology	Potential to Occur ²
Lost thistle (<i>Cirsium praeteriens</i>)	1A	Endemic to California. Thought to be extirpated from Santa Clara County.	Habitat for lost thistle is not known since this species is presumed extinct in California. It occurs at elevations below 320 feet.	June – July	Lost thistle is presumed extinct in California. In addition, the project site is outside this species elevation range. No Potential
Marin western flax (<i>Hesperolinon congestum</i>)	FT CT 1B.1	Endemic to California. Found in Marin, San Francisco, and San Mateo counties.	Marin western flax occurs in serpentine soils in chaparral and valley and foothill grassland habitats. It occurs at elevations below 1,213 feet.	April – July	Three CNDDB occurrences for Marin western flax have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present at the project site. No Potential
Marsh microseris (<i>Microseris paludosa</i>)	1B.2	Endemic to California. Found in Mendocino, Monterey, Marin, San Benito, Santa Cruz, San Luis Obispo, and Sonoma counties. Thought to be extirpated from San Mateo and San Francisco counties.	Marsh microseris is found in closed-cone coniferous forest, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland habitats. It occurs at elevations from near sea level to approximately 980 feet.	April – July	No CNDDB occurrences for marsh microseris have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat is present in the project site. In addition, the project site is outside this species known elevation and geographic range. Low Potential
Methusealah's beard lichen (<i>Usnea longissima</i>)	4.2	Found in numerous states including California. In California, found in Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino, Santa Cruz, San Mateo, and Sonoma counties.	Methusealah's beard lichen is found on tree branches in broad-leaved upland forest and North Coast coniferous forest habitats. It is usually found on old growth hardwoods and conifers. It occurs at elevations from approximately 260 to 4,800 feet.	Not Applicable (N/A)	One CNDDB occurrence for Methusealah's beard lichen has been documented within 5 miles of the project site. Low-quality suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. Low Potential

Species Name	Federal, State, and CNPS Listing Status ¹	Geographic Distribution	Habitat Preferences, Distribution Information, and Additional Notes	Flowering Phenology	Potential to Occur ²
Minute pocket moss (<i>Fissidens pauperculus</i>)	1B.2	Found in California and Oregon. In California, found in Alameda, Butte, Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino, Marin, Santa Cruz, San Mateo, Sonoma, and Yuba counties.	Minute pocket moss is found in damp coastal soils in North Coast coniferous forests. It occurs at elevations from approximately 30 to 3,360 feet.	N/A	No CNDDB occurrences for minute pocket moss have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. Low-quality suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. Low Potential
Montara manzanita (<i>Arctostaphylos montaraensis</i>)	1B.2	Endemic to San Mateo County.	Montara manzanita is found in maritime chaparral or coastal scrub habitats. It occurs at elevations from approximately 160 to 1,650 feet.	January – March	No CNDDB occurrences for Montara manzanita have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. No Potential
Oregon polemonium (<i>Polemonium carneum</i>)	2B.2	Occurs in Oregon, Washington, and California. In California, found in northern California and in the San Francisco Bay Area.	Oregon polemonium grows in coastal prairie, coastal scrub, and lower montane coniferous forest. It occurs at elevations below 6,000 feet.	April – September	No CNDDB occurrences for Oregon polemonium have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. No Potential
Ornduff's meadowfoam (<i>Limnanthes douglasii</i> ssp. <i>ornduffii</i>)	1B.1	Endemic to San Mateo County.	Ornduff's meadowfoam is found in meadows and seeps and agricultural fields. It occurs at elevations from 30 to 65 feet.	November – May	No CNDDB occurrences for Ornduff's meadowfoam have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. In addition, the project site is outside this species known elevation range. No Potential

Species Name	Federal, State, and CNPS Listing Status ¹	Geographic Distribution	Habitat Preferences, Distribution Information, and Additional Notes	Flowering Phenology	Potential to Occur ²
Pappose tarplant (<i>Centromadia parryi</i> ssp. <i>parryi</i>)	1B.2	Endemic to California. Found in Butte, Colusa, Glenn, Lake, Napa, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo, Solano and Sonoma counties.	Pappose tarplant is found in chaparral, coastal prairie, meadows and seep, coastal salt marsh and swamp, and vernal mesic valley and foothill grassland habitats. It occurs at elevations from near sea level to approximately 1,370 feet.	May – November	No CNDDDB occurrences for pappose tarplant have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. No Potential
Perennial goldfields (<i>Lasthenia californica</i> ssp. <i>macrantha</i>)	1B.2	Endemic to California. Found in Mendocino, Marin, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo, and Sonoma counties.	Perennial goldfields is found in coastal bluff scrub, coastal dune, and coastal scrub habitats. It occurs at elevations from near sea level to approximately 1,700 feet.	January – November	No CNDDDB occurrences for perennial goldfields have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. No Potential
Point Reyes salty bird's-beak (<i>Chloropyron maritimum</i> ssp. <i>Palustre</i>)	1B.2	Endemic to California. Found in Humboldt, Marin, San Francisco, and Sonoma counties.	Point Reyes bird's-beak is found in coastal salt marshes and swamps. It occurs at elevations below 30 feet.	June – October	No CNDDDB occurrences for Point Reyes bird's-beak have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. In addition, the project site is outside this species known elevation range. No Potential
Point Reyes horkelia (<i>Horkelia marinensis</i>)	1B.2	Endemic to California. Found in Marin, Mendocino, San Mateo, and Santa Cruz counties.	Point Reyes horkelia occurs in sandy soils in coastal dunes, coastal prairie, coastal strand, and northern coastal scrub habitats. It occurs at elevations from near sea level to approximately 2,480 feet.	May – September	No CNDDDB occurrences for Point Reyes horkelia have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. No Potential

Species Name	Federal, State, and CNPS Listing Status ¹	Geographic Distribution	Habitat Preferences, Distribution Information, and Additional Notes	Flowering Phenology	Potential to Occur ²
Rose leptosiphon (<i>Leptosiphon rosaceus</i>)	1B.1	Endemic to California. Found in San Mateo and Marin counties. Thought to be extirpated from San Francisco and Sonoma counties.	Rose leptosiphon is found in coastal bluff scrub habitats. It occurs at elevations from sea level to approximately 330 feet.	April – July	No CNDDDB occurrences for rose leptosiphon have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. In addition, the project site is outside this species known elevation range. No Potential
Round-leaved filaree (<i>California macrophylla</i>)	1B.1	Found in California, Baja California, and Oregon.	Round-leaved filaree is found in clay soils in cismontane woodland and valley and foothill grassland habitats. It occurs at elevations from approximately 50 to 4,000 feet.	March – May	No CNDDDB occurrences for round-leaved filaree have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. No Potential
Saline clover (<i>Trifolium hydrophilum</i>)	1B.2	Endemic to California. Found in Alameda, Colusa, Monterey, Napa, San Benito, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Solano, and Sonoma counties.	Saline clover occurs in marshes and swamps, mesic and alkaline valley and foothill grassland, and in vernal pool habitats. Many previously extant sites are thought likely to be extirpated. It occurs at elevations below 1,000 feet.	April – June	No CNDDDB occurrences for saline clover have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. No Potential
San Francisco Bay spineflower (<i>Chorizanthe cuspidata</i> var. <i>cuspidata</i>)	1B.2	Endemic to California. Found in Marin, San Francisco, San Mateo, and Sonoma counties. Thought to be extirpated from Alameda County.	San Francisco Bay spineflower grows in sandy soils in coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal prairie, and coastal scrub habitats. It occurs at elevations from near sea level to 700 feet.	April – August	No CNDDDB occurrences for San Francisco Bay spineflower have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. In addition, the project site is outside this species known elevation range. No Potential

Species Name	Federal, State, and CNPS Listing Status ¹	Geographic Distribution	Habitat Preferences, Distribution Information, and Additional Notes	Flowering Phenology	Potential to Occur ²
San Francisco campion (<i>Silene verecunda</i> ssp. <i>Verecunda</i>)	1B.2	Endemic to California. Found in Santa Cruz, San Francisco, San Mateo, and Sutter counties.	San Francisco campion is found in sandy soils in coastal bluff scrub, chaparral, coastal prairie, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland habitats. It occurs at elevations between 100 and 2,100 feet.	March – August	No CNDDDB occurrence for San Francisco campion has been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. No Potential
San Francisco collinsia (<i>Collinsia multicolor</i>)	4.3	Endemic to California. Found in Monterey, Marin, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, San Francisco, and San Mateo counties.	San Francisco collinsia is found in closed-cone coniferous forest and coastal scrub habitats, sometimes in serpentine soils. It occurs at elevations from approximately 100 to 820 feet.	March – May	No CNDDDB occurrences for San Francisco collinsia have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. In addition, the project site is outside this species known elevation range. No Potential
San Francisco gumplant (<i>Grindelia hirsutula</i> var. <i>maritima</i>)	3.2	Endemic to California. Found in Marin, Monterey, San Francisco, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo, and Santa Cruz counties.	San Francisco gumplant occurs in sandy or serpentine soils in coastal bluff scrub, coastal sage scrub, coastal scrub, northern coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland habitats. It occurs at elevations from approximately 50 to 1,300 feet.	June – September	No CNDDDB occurrences for San Francisco gumplant have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. No Potential
San Francisco owl's clover. (<i>Triphysaria floribunda</i>)	1B.2	Endemic to California. Found in Marin, San Mateo, and San Francisco counties.	San Francisco owl's clover usually occurs in serpentine soils in coastal prairie, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland habitat. It occurs at elevations from approximately 30 to 520 feet.	April – June	No CNDDDB occurrences for San Francisco owl's clover have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. No Potential

Species Name	Federal, State, and CNPS Listing Status ¹	Geographic Distribution	Habitat Preferences, Distribution Information, and Additional Notes	Flowering Phenology	Potential to Occur ²
San Mateo thorn-mint (<i>Acanthomintha ssp. duttonii</i>)	FE SE 1B.1	Endemic to San Mateo County.	San Mateo thorn-mint grows in serpentine soils in valley and foothill grassland and chaparral habitats. It occurs at elevations between 160 and 980 feet.	April – June	One CNDDDB occurrence for San Mateo thorn-mint has been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. No Potential
San Mateo woolly sunflower (<i>Eriophyllum latilobum</i>)	FE CE 1B.1	Endemic to San Mateo County.	San Mateo woolly sunflower is found growing in cismontane woodland habitats often on serpentine soils and on roadcuts. It is known from two extant occurrences. It occurs at elevations between 150 and 500 feet.	May – June	One CNDDDB occurrence for San Mateo woolly sunflower has been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. In addition, the project site is outside this species known elevation range. No Potential
Santa Clara red ribbons (<i>Clarkia concinna ssp. automixa</i>)	4.3	Endemic to California. Found in Alameda, Santa Clara, and Santa Cruz counties.	Santa Clara red ribbons is found in chaparral and cismontane woodland habitats. It occurs at elevations from approximately 300 to 5,000 feet.	April – July	No CNDDDB occurrence for Santa Clara red ribbons have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. No Potential
Short-leaved evax (<i>Hesperevax sparsiflora</i> var. <i>brevifolia</i>)	1B.2	Found in California and Oregon. In California, found in Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino, Marin, Santa Cruz, San Francisco, San Mateo, and Sonoma counties.	Short-leaved evax is found in sandy soils in coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, and coastal prairies. It occurs at elevations between sea level and 700 feet.	March - June	No CNDDDB occurrences for short-leaved evax have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. In addition, the project site is outside this species known elevation range. No Potential

Species Name	Federal, State, and CNPS Listing Status ¹	Geographic Distribution	Habitat Preferences, Distribution Information, and Additional Notes	Flowering Phenology	Potential to Occur ²
Showy rancheria clover (<i>Trifolium amoenum</i>)	FE 1B.1	Endemic to California. Found in Marin, San Mateo, and Sonoma counties. Thought to be extirpated from Napa, Santa Clara, and Solano counties.	Showy rancheria clover is found in coastal bluff scrub and valley and foothill grassland habitats. It occurs at elevations from near sea level to approximately 1,360 feet.	April – June	One CNDDB occurrence for showy rancheria clover has been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. No Potential
Slender-leaved pondweed (<i>Stuckenia filiformis</i>)	2B.2	Found in numerous states including California. In California, found in Alameda, Butte, Contra Costa, El Dorado, Lassen, Merced, Mono, Modoc, Mariposa, Nevada, Placer, Shasta, Sierra, San Mateo, Solano, and Sonoma counties.	Slender-leaved pondweed grows in shallow freshwater marshes and swamps. It occurs at elevations between 980 and 7,000 feet.	May – June	No CNDDB occurrences for slender-leaved pondweed have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. No Potential
Western leatherwood (<i>Dirca occidentalis</i>)	1B.2	Endemic to California. Found in Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Santa Clara, San Mateo, and Sonoma counties.	Western leatherwood is found in mesic habitats including broad-leaved upland forest, closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, north coast coniferous forest, and riparian forest and woodland. It occurs at elevations from approximately 80 to 1,400 feet.	January – April	Twelve CNDDB occurrences for western leatherwood have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. Limited suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. No western leatherwood shrubs were observed within the project site. Low Potential

Species Name	Federal, State, and CNPS Listing Status ¹	Geographic Distribution	Habitat Preferences, Distribution Information, and Additional Notes	Flowering Phenology	Potential to Occur ²
White-flowered rein orchid (<i>Piperia candida</i>)	1B.2	Found in California, Oregon, and Washington. In California, found in Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Siskiyou, San Mateo, Sonoma, and Trinity counties.	White-flowered rein orchid inhabits broadleafed upland forests, lower montane coniferous forests, and North Coast coniferous forests and is sometimes found near or in areas with serpentine soils. It occurs below 4,300 feet in elevation.	March – September	No CNDDB occurrences for white-flowered rein orchid have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. Low-quality suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. Low Potential
White-rayed pentachaeta (<i>Pentachaeta bellidiflora</i>)	FE CE 1B.1	Endemic to California. Found in San Mateo County. Thought to be extirpated from Marin and Santa Cruz counties.	White-rayed pentachaeta grows in cismontane woodland and valley and foothill grassland habitats and is often in serpentine soils. It occurs at elevations between 100 to 2,000 feet.	March – May	No CNDDB occurrences for white-rayed pentachaeta have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. No Potential
Woodland woollythreads (<i>Monolopia gracilens</i>)	1B.2	Endemic to California. Found in Alameda, Contra Costa, Monterey, San Benito, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, San Luis Obispo, and San Mateo counties.	Woodland woollythreads grows in serpentine soils in openings in broad-leafed upland forests, openings in chaparral, cismontane woodlands, north coast coniferous forests, and valley foothill grassland habitats. It occurs at elevations between 330 and 4,000 feet.	February – July	Four CNDDB occurrences for woodland woollythreads have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. Low-quality suitable habitat for woodland woollythreads is present in the project site. Low Potential

Species Name	Federal, State, and CNPS Listing Status ¹	Geographic Distribution	Habitat Preferences, Distribution Information, and Additional Notes	Flowering Phenology	Potential to Occur ²
<p>¹ Status explanations:</p> <p>Federal: FE = Listed as endangered under the Federal Endangered Species Act. FT = Listed as threatened under the Federal Endangered Species Act.</p> <p>State: CE = Listed as endangered under the California Endangered Species Act. CT = Listed as threatened under the California Endangered Species Act. CR = Listed as rare in California.</p> <p>California Rare Plant Rank: Rank 1A = Presumed extinct in California; Rank 1B = Rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere; Rank 2A = Plants presumed extirpated in California, but more common elsewhere; Rank 2B: Rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere; Rank 3 = Plants for which more information is needed – A review list; and Rank 4 = Plants of limited distribution – A watch list.</p> <p>Additional threat ranks endangerment codes are assigned to each taxon or group as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> .1 = Seriously endangered in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened/high degree of immediacy of threat). .2 = Fairly endangered in California (20-80% occurrences threatened). .3 = Not very endangered in California (<20% of occurrences threatened or no current threats known). <p>² Potential Occurrence explanations:</p> <p>Present: Species was observed on the project site, or recent species records (within five years) from literature are known within the project area.</p> <p>High: The CNDDB or other reputable documents record the occurrence of the species off-site, but within a 5-mile radius of the project area and within the last 10 years. High-quality suitable habitat is present within the project area.</p> <p>Moderate: Species does not meet all terms of High or Low category. For example: CNDDB or other reputable documents may record the occurrence of the species near but beyond a 5-mile radius of the project area, or some of the components representing suitable habitat are present within or adjacent to the project area, but the habitat is substantially degraded or fragmented.</p> <p>Low: The CNDDB or other documents may or may not record the occurrence of the species within a 5-mile radius of the project area. However, few components of suitable habitat are present within or adjacent to the project area.</p> <p>No: CNDDB or other documents do not record the occurrence of the species within or reasonably near the project area and within the last 10 years, and no or extremely few components of suitable habitat are present within or adjacent to the project area; or site is outside of specie's range.</p>					

Table 2. Special-Status Wildlife Species Potential to Occur in the Project Area.

Species Name	Federal and State Listing Status ¹	Geographic Distribution	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur ²
Invertebrates				
Bay checkerspot butterfly (<i>Euphydryas editha bayensis</i>)	FT	Restricted to native grasslands on outcrops of serpentine soil Santa Clara and San Mateo Counties, California.	Bay checkerspot butterfly is found in shallow, serpentine-derived soils in native grasslands supporting larval host plants, including dwarf plantain (<i>Plantago erecta</i>) or purple owl's clover (<i>Castilleja densiflora</i> or <i>Castilleja exserta</i>).	Three CNDDDB occurrences for Bay checkerspot butterfly have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. No Potential
Mission blue butterfly (<i>Plebejus icarioides missionensis</i>)	FE	Found in only a few locations in the San Francisco Bay Area, including the Marin Headlands in Marin County, skyline ridges and San Bruno Mountain in San Mateo County, and Twin Peaks in San Francisco County.	Mission blue butterfly requires a host plant and the appropriate nectar plants in coastal grassland habitat. Host plants include silver lupine (<i>Lupinus albus</i>), varicolor lupine (<i>L. varicolor</i>), and summer lupine (<i>L. formosus</i>). Nectar plants include various composite flowers in the sunflower family (<i>Asteraceae</i>) that grow in association with the larval host plants.	No CNDDDB occurrence for mission blue butterfly have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. No Potential

Species Name	Federal and State Listing Status ¹	Geographic Distribution	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur ²
Myrtle's silverspot (<i>Speyeria zerene myrtilae</i>)	FE	Currently only found in northwestern Marin County, including Point Reyes National Seashore, and southwestern Sonoma County.	Myrtle's silverspot is coastal dune or prairie habitat. Females lay their eggs on the debris and dried stems of hooked spur violet (<i>Viola adunca</i>). Adult butterflies are typically found in areas that are sheltered from wind below 810 feet in elevation and within 3 miles of the coast. Adult flight season ranges from late June to early September. Adults feed on nectar from flowers, including hairy gumweed (<i>Grindelia hirsutula</i>), coastal sand verbena (<i>Abronia latifolia</i>), mints (<i>Monardella</i> spp.), bull thistle (<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>), and seaside fleabane (<i>Erigeron glaucus</i>).	No CNDDDB occurrences for Myrtle's silverspot have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. In addition, this species is thought to be extirpated from San Mateo County. No Potential
San Bruno elfin butterfly (<i>Callophrys mossii bayensis</i>)	FE	Found in only three locations around the San Francisco Bay Area, including Milagra Ridge, San Bruno Mountain, and Montara Mountain in San Mateo County.	San Bruno elfin butterfly occurs only on north-facing slopes within the fogbelt where its host plant stonecrop (<i>Sedum spathulifolium</i>) grows. Stoncrop grows in coastal grassland and low scrub on thin, rocky soils.	No CNDDDB occurrences San Bruno elfin butterfly have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. No Potential

Species Name	Federal and State Listing Status ¹	Geographic Distribution	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur ²
Fish				
Longfin smelt (<i>Spirinchus thaleichthys</i>)	FC CT CSSC	Found in nearshore coastal environments from San Francisco Bay north to Lake Earl, near the Oregon Border. Specifically, found in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, San Pablo Bay, San Francisco Bay, the Gulf of Farallones, the Humboldt Bay, and the Eel River estuary.	Longfin smelt is found in open waters of estuaries, mostly in the middle or bottom of the water column. It prefers salinities of 15 to 30 parts per thousand, but it can be found in completely freshwater to almost pure saltwater.	No CNDDDB occurrences for longfin smelt have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. No Potential
Steelhead (Central California coast Distinct Population Segment [DPS]) (<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus</i>)	FT	This DPS includes all populations of steelhead from the Russian River south to Aptos Creek. Steelhead in drainages of San Francisco, San Pablo, and Suisun Bays are also part of this DPS.	Adult steelhead migrate from the ocean into streams in the late fall, winter, or early spring seeking out deep pools within fast moving water to rest prior to spawning. Steelhead spawn in shallow-water gravel beds.	Two CNDDDB occurrence for steelhead has been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. No Potential
Tidewater goby (<i>Eucyclogobius newberryi</i>)	FE CSSC	Found in scattered locations from the mouth of the Smith River in Del Norte County to Agua Hedionda Lagoon in northern San Diego County.	Tidewater goby inhabits brackish shallow lagoons and lower stream reaches where the water is fairly still, but not stagnant. It prefers a sand substrate component for breeding, but is also found on rocky, mud, and silt substrates. Tidewater goby is found in waters with salinity levels between 2 and 27 parts per thousand.	No CNDDDB occurrences for tidewater goby have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. No Potential

Species Name	Federal and State Listing Status ¹	Geographic Distribution	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur ²
Amphibians				
California red-legged frog (<i>Rana draytonii</i>)	FT CSSC	Found from Riverside County to Mendocino County along the Coast Range, from Calaveras County to Butte County in the Sierra Nevada, and in Baja California.	California red-legged frog is found in lowlands and foothills typically in or near sources of water. It prefers shorelines with extensive vegetation since it disperses far during and after rain. Larvae require 11-12 weeks of permanent water for development.	Seven CNDDDB occurrences for California red-legged frog have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. USFWS designated critical habitat for this species is mapped within the project site; however, no primary constituent elements for this species are present in the site. The water supply reservoir directly south of the project site could provide suitable aquatic breeding habitat for this species. Marginal-quality suitable dispersal habitat is present in the project site due to the urban nature of the project site and the presence of some barriers to movement (e.g., paved roads and parking areas). Moderate Potential

Species Name	Federal and State Listing Status ¹	Geographic Distribution	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur ²
California tiger salamander (<i>Ambystoma californiense</i>)	FT CT CSSC	Found in the Coast Range and Sierra Nevada foothills of California. In the Coast Range, it occurs from southern San Mateo County south to central San Luis Obispo County, and also in the vicinity of northwestern Santa Barbara County. In the Sierra Nevada foothills, it occurs from northern Yolo County to northwestern Kern County and northern Tulare County.	California tiger salamander are found in grasslands and open oak woodlands. Necessary habitat components for this species include California ground squirrel (<i>Otospermophilus beecheyi</i>) or gopher burrows for underground retreats and breeding ponds, such as seasonal wetlands, vernal pools, or slow moving streams that do not support predatory fish or frog populations.	Two CNDDDB occurrences for California tiger salamander have been documented within 5 miles of the project site; however, one occurrence was last documented in 1962 and it is thought to be extirpated due to the development of low density housing in the area. The water supply reservoir directly south of the project site could provide suitable aquatic breeding habitat for this species. No suitable upland aestivation habitat is present in the project site. Marginal-quality suitable dispersal habitat is present in the project site due to the urban nature of the project site and the presence of some barriers to movement (e.g., paved roads and parking areas). Low Potential
Foothill yellow-legged frog (<i>Rana boylei</i>)	CSSC	Found in the Coast Ranges from the Oregon border south to the Transverse Mountains in Los Angeles County, in most of northern California west of the Cascade crest, and along the western flank of the Sierra Nevada south to Kern County.	Foothill yellow-legged frog inhabits partially shaded, shallow perennial stream habitats with at least some rocky or cobble substrate in forests, chaparral, and woodlands. When disturbed, this species will escape into deeper water and hide under cover. This species lays between 100 and 1,000 eggs on rocks submerged in water between April and July. Individuals hatch as a tadpole after approximately 1 week and usually undergo metamorphosis by October.	No CNDDDB occurrences for foothill yellow-legged frog have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. No Potential

Species Name	Federal and State Listing Status ¹	Geographic Distribution	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur ²
Reptiles				
Western pond turtle (<i>Emys marmorata</i>)	CSSC	Found from Baja California, Mexico north through Klickitat County, Washington. In California, found west of the Sierra-Cascade crest. Absent from desert regions, except the Mojave Desert along the Mojave River and its tributaries.	Western pond turtle requires permanent or nearly permanent bodies of water including ponds, marshes, rivers, streams, and irrigation ditches. It requires basking sites, such as submerged rocks, logs, open mud banks, or floating vegetation mats. This species also requires sandy banks or grassy open fields up to 0.5 kilometers from the water's edge for egg laying.	Two CNDDB occurrences for western pond turtle have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. Suitable aquatic habitat for this species is present in the water supply reservoir directly south of the project site. However, this species is unlikely to move from the aquatic habitat into the project site. Low Potential

Species Name	Federal and State Listing Status ¹	Geographic Distribution	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur ²
San Francisco garter snake (<i>Thamnophis sirtalis tetrataenia</i>)	FE CE	Historically, occurred in scattered wetland areas on the San Francisco Peninsula from approximately the San Francisco County line south along the eastern and western bases of the Santa Cruz Mountains. Found at least from the Upper Crystal Springs Reservoir in San Mateo County south to Año Nuevo State Reserve in Santa Cruz County. Currently, although the geographical distribution may remain the same, reliable information regarding specific locations and population status is not available. Much of the remaining suitable habitat is located on private property that has not been surveyed for the presence of the snake.	San Francisco garter snake is a highly aquatic species that is found in or near densely vegetated freshwater ponds with adjacent open hillsides where they can bask, feed, and find cover in rodent burrows.	Numerous CNDDDB occurrence for San Francisco garter snake are have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. Suitable aquatic habitat for San Francisco garter snake is present in the water supply reservoir directly south of the project site. No suitable upland habitat is present within or in the vicinity of the project site. Marginal-quality dispersal habitat is present in the project site due to the urban nature of the project site and the presence of barriers to movement (e.g., paved roads and parking areas). Low Potential

Species Name	Federal and State Listing Status ¹	Geographic Distribution	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur ²
Birds				
Alameda song sparrow (<i>Melospiza melodia pusillula</i>)	CSSC	Restricted to the tidal marshes on the fringes of the south San Francisco Bay.	Alameda song sparrow is a resident of salt marshes bordering the south arm of the San Francisco Bay. It prefers tidally influenced habitats. This species is found in all relatively large marshes (e.g., Dumbarton Marsh, Palo Alto Baylands) and in most remnant patches of marsh vegetation along sloughs, dikes, and levees, including some highly disturbed and urbanized sites. Vegetation is required for nesting sites, song perches, and concealment from predators. In addition, Alameda song sparrow requires some upper marsh vegetation for nesting in order to ensure the nests remain dry during high tide.	No CNDDB occurrences for Alameda song sparrow have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. No Potential
American peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>)	CFP	Occurs throughout the Central Valley, coastal areas, and northern mountains of California.	American peregrine falcon uses steep cliffs and buildings for nesting. It forages over a variety of habitats, especially wetlands.	No CNDDB occurrence for American peregrine falcon have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable foraging or nesting habitat for this species is present in the project site. No Potential

Species Name	Federal and State Listing Status ¹	Geographic Distribution	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur ²
Bank swallow (<i>Riparia riparia</i>)	CT	Occurs in scattered locations in northern and central California in major lowland valleys and coastal areas where alluvial soils exist. The major breeding population is confined to the Sacramento and Feather Rivers and their major tributaries.	Bank swallow is a colonial nester and requires vertical banks and cliffs with fine-textured or sandy soils near streams, rivers, ponds, lakes, and the ocean for nesting. Nest sites consist of burrows dug into a vertical earthen bank to a depth of 18 to 36 inches.	No CNDDB occurrences for bank swallow have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. No Potential
Burrowing owl (<i>Athene cunicularia</i>)	CSSC	Found year-round throughout much of California, except the coastal counties north of Marin and mountainous areas.	Burrowing owl is found in open, dry annual grasslands and scrublands characterized by low-growing vegetation. It is dependent upon burrowing mammals, especially the California ground squirrel for nesting and wintering sites.	No CNDDB occurrences for burrowing owl have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. No Potential
California black rail (<i>Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus</i>)	CT	The majority found in the tidal salt marshes of the northern San Francisco Bay region, primarily in San Pablo and Suisun Bays. Smaller populations occur in San Francisco Bay, the Outer Coast of Marin County, freshwater marshes in the foothills of the Sierra Nevada, and in the Colorado River Area.	California black rail is found in marshlands with unrestricted tidal influence (estuarine, intertidal, emergent, or regularly flooded). It prefers areas dominated by pickleweed (<i>Salicornia virginica</i>), bulrushes (<i>Scirpus</i> sp.), matted salt grass (<i>Distichlis spicata</i>), and other marsh vegetation.	No CNDDB occurrences for California black rail have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. No Potential

Species Name	Federal and State Listing Status ¹	Geographic Distribution	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur ²
California clapper rail (<i>Rallus longirostris obsoletus</i>)	FT CT	Found almost exclusively in the marshes of the San Francisco estuary in San Mateo, Santa Clara, Alameda, Contra Costa, Solano, Napa, Sonoma, and Marin counties.	California clapper rail is found in tidal saltwater and brackish marshes traversed by tidal sloughs in the vicinity of the San Francisco Bay. It prefers tall stands of pickleweed and pacific cordgrass (<i>Spartina foliosa</i>), but they are also associated with gumpiant (<i>Grindelia</i> sp.), saltgrass (<i>Distichlis spicata</i>), and alkali health (<i>Frankenia grandifolia</i>).	No CNDDB occurrences for California clapper rail have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. No Potential
California least tern (<i>Sterna antillarum brownii</i>)	FE CE	Nests along the coast from San Francisco Bay south to Northern Baja California.	California least tern forages primarily in shallow estuaries or lagoons where small fish are abundant. It nests in loose colonies in areas relatively free of human or predatory disturbance on bare or sparsely vegetated, flat substrates in sand beach, alkali flat, or landfill habitats near shallow-water feeding areas.	No CNDDB occurrences for California least tern have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. No Potential
Long-eared owl (<i>Asio Otus</i>)	CSSC	Occurs very locally throughout most of California, particularly in the southeastern deserts and densely forested areas. Essentially extirpated from the entire floor of the Central Valley and locally on the southern coast.	Long-eared owl frequents dense, riparian and live oak thickets near meadow edges, as well as nearby woodland and forest habitats. At higher elevations, it is also found in dense conifer stands. It requires adjacent open land with prey species for foraging. It also requires the presence of old nests for breeding.	No CNDDB occurrences for long-eared owl have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. Some suitable nest trees for this species are present; however, areas of nearby open land with prey species are approximately 2 miles west of the project site Low Potential

Species Name	Federal and State Listing Status ¹	Geographic Distribution	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur ²
Northern harrier (<i>Circus cyaneus</i>)	CSSC	Breed from sea level near the coast to at least 9,000 feet in the Glass Mountain region of Mono County.	Northern harrier is predominantly found in grassland and wetland communities; however, it uses various habitats. It nests on the ground in shrubby vegetation, usually at marsh edges.	No CNDDDB occurrences for northern harrier have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. No Potential
Saltmarsh common yellowthroat (<i>Geothlypis trichas sinuosa</i>)	CSSC	Found year-round in the vicinity of San Francisco Bay, from Tomales Bay in Marin County and Napa Sloughs in southern Sonoma County on the north, east to Carquinez Straight, and south to vicinity of San Jose in Santa Clara County. Historic locations of confirmed breeding include Lake Merced in San Francisco County, and Coyote Creek, Alviso, and Milpitas in Santa Clara County	Saltmarsh common yellowthroat nests and forages in fresh and saltwater marshes and seasonal wetlands. It breeds on the ground or up to 8 centimeters off the ground under the cover of dense shrubs and emergent aquatic vegetation.	One CNDDDB occurrence for saltmarsh common yellowthroat has been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable nesting or foraging habitat for this species is present in the project site. No Potential

Species Name	Federal and State Listing Status ¹	Geographic Distribution	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur ²
Short-eared owl (<i>Asio flammeus</i>)	CSSC	Found year-round in certain parts of California. Small resident populations remain in the Great Basin region and locally in the Sacramento–San Joaquin River Delta. Most recent breeding from coastal central California and the San Joaquin Valley has been episodic. Breeding in mainland southern California is exceptional and limited to years of unusual incursions.	Short-eared owl forages in open, treeless areas, such as marshes and grasslands, with elevated sites for perches and dense vegetation for roosting and nesting.	No CNDDDB occurrences for short-eared owl has been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for short-eared owl is present in the project area. No Potential
Western snowy plover (<i>Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus</i>)	FT CSSC	Occurs along the entire coastline of California.	Western snowy plover is found on sandy beaches, salt pond levees, and shores of large alkali lakes. It needs sandy, gravelly, or friable soils for nesting.	No CNDDDB occurrences for western snowy plover have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. No Potential

Species Name	Federal and State Listing Status ¹	Geographic Distribution	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur ²
White-tailed kite (<i>Elanus leucurus</i>)	CFP	<p>Found year-round in nearly all areas of California up to the western Sierra Nevada foothills and southeast deserts. Common in the Central Valley of California and along the entire length of the coast, possibly breeding in more arid regions east of the Sierra Nevada and Transverse Range (Inyo and eastern Kern Counties). Documented breeding in Imperial County, western Riverside County, and eastern San Diego County. In the Sacramento Valley, populations have predominantly increased in irrigated agricultural areas where the California vole (<i>Microtus californicus</i>) often occurs.</p>	<p>White-tailed kite nests in rolling foothills or valley margins with scattered oaks and river bottomlands or marshes next to deciduous woodland. It forages in open grasslands, meadows, or marshes with perching sites.</p>	<p>No CNDDDB occurrences for white-tailed kite have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. Low-quality nesting habitat for this species is present in the project site. No suitable foraging habitat is present in the project site; however, suitable foraging habitat is present approximately 2 miles west of the project site. The quality of the nesting habitat is low due to the urban nature of the project site. Low Potential</p>
Mammals				
American badger (<i>Taxidea taxus</i>)	CSSC	Occurs throughout California, the western United States, and Canada.	American badger is rare in western San Francisco Bay area. It occurs in grasslands and open stages of forest and scrub habitats with friable soils and good prey base of burrowing rodents.	One CNDDDB occurrence for American badger has been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. No Potential

Species Name	Federal and State Listing Status ¹	Geographic Distribution	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur ²
Hoary bat (<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>)	--	Found throughout California, although distribution is patchy in the southeastern deserts.	Hoary bat prefers open habitats or habitat mosaics, with access to trees for cover. It prefers open areas or habitat edges for feeding. It roosts in dense foliage of medium to large trees. It requires water nearby foraging and roosting sites.	Three CNDDDB occurrences for hoary bat have been documented in the project site. The trees and buildings in the project site provide suitable foraging and roosting habitat. No sign (e.g., guano) of this species was observed in the project site. Moderate Potential
Pallid bat (<i>Antrousus pallidus</i>)	CSSC	Common throughout low elevations of California. No found in the high Sierra from Shasta to Kern counties and the northwestern corner of the State from Del Norte and western Siskiyou counties to northern Mendocino County.	Pallid bat is uncommon, especially in urban areas. This species roosts in caves and large trees and forages in grasslands and oak savannah. It is most common in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting.	One CNDDDB occurrence for pallid bat has been documented within 5 miles of the project site; however this occurrence was last documented in 1960. Some trees are present in the project area that could provide roosting habitat for pallid bat; however, this habitat is marginal since it is fairly urban. Low Potential
Saltmarsh harvest mouse (<i>Reithrodontomys raviventris</i>)	FE CE	Occurs only in the saline emergent wetlands of the San Francisco Bay and its tributaries.	Saltmarsh harvest mouse is only found in saline emergent wetlands in the San Francisco Bay and its tributaries. It uses pickleweed as its primary cover. It also uses non-submerged, salt-tolerant vegetation for escape during extremely high tides.	No CNDDDB occurrences for saltmarsh harvest mouse have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. No Potential
Saltmarsh wandering shrew (<i>Sorex vagrans halicoetes</i>)	CSSC	Endemic to the salt marshes of the south arm of the San Francisco Bay in San Mateo, Santa Clara, Alameda, and Contra Costa counties.	Saltmarsh wandering shrew is most frequently found in salt marshes that provide dense cover and have abundant sources of invertebrates for food and continuous ground moisture.	No CNDDDB occurrences for saltmarsh wandering shrew have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. No Potential

Species Name	Federal and State Listing Status ¹	Geographic Distribution	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur ²
San Francisco dusky-footed woodrat (Neotoma fuscipes annectens)	CSSC	Found throughout the San Francisco Bay area in grasslands, scrub and wooded areas.	San Francisco dusky-footed woodrat is found in forest and scrub habitats of moderate canopy and moderate dense understory.	One CNDDDB occurrence for San Francisco dusky-footed woodrat has been documented within 5 miles of the project site. Due to the open understory within the project site, only low-quality suitable habitat for this species is present. No woodrat houses were observed at the project site. Low Potential
Santa Cruz kangaroo rat (<i>Dipodomys venustus venustus</i>)	--	Found in the cool, maritime mountains of west-central California.	Santa Cruz kangaroo rat occurs in chaparral habitats in the low foothills of the Santa Cruz Mountains on substrates of sands, loams, and sandy loams.	Two CNDDDB occurrences for Santa Cruz kangaroo rat have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. No Potential
Townsend's big-eared bat (<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>)	CPT CSSC	Found throughout California, but details of its distribution are not well known. Found in all but subalpine and alpine habitats.	Townsend's big-eared bat roosts in caves, mines, and large trees. It forages within woodlands and along stream edges. This species is extremely sensitive to human disturbance.	Six CNDDDB occurrences for Townsend's big-eared bat have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. This species could forage within the trees at the project site. In addition, some hibernacula, as well as maternal or colony roosting habitat for this species is present in the trees and buildings at the site. No sign (e.g., guano) of this species was observed in the project site. Moderate Potential

Species Name	Federal and State Listing Status ¹	Geographic Distribution	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur ²
<p>¹ Status explanations: Federal: FE = Listed as endangered under the Federal Endangered Species Act. FT = Listed as threatened under the Federal Endangered Species Act. FC = Candidate species to be listed under the Federal Endangered Species Act. State: CE = Listed as endangered under the California Endangered Species Act. CT = Listed as threatened under the California Endangered Species Act. CPT = Proposed as threatened under the California Endangered Species Act. CSSC = Species of Special Concern designated by California Department of Fish and Wildlife. CFP = Fully Protected Species under California Fish and Game Code.</p> <p>² Potential Occurrence explanations: Present: Species was observed on the project site, or recent species records (within five years) from literature are known within the project area. High: The CNDDB or other reputable documents record the occurrence of the species off-site, but within a 10-mile radius of the project area and within the last 10 years. High-quality suitable habitat is present within the project area. Moderate: Species does not meet all terms of High or Low category. For example: CNDDB or other reputable documents may record the occurrence of the species near but beyond a 10-mile radius of the project area, or some of the components representing suitable habitat are present within or adjacent to the project area, but the habitat is substantially degraded or fragmented. Low: The CNDDB or other documents may or may not record the occurrence of the species within a 10-mile radius of the project area. However, few components of suitable habitat are present within or adjacent to the project area. No: CNDDB or other documents do not record the occurrence of the species within or reasonably near the project area and within the last 10 years, and no or extremely few components of suitable habitat are present within or adjacent to the project area.</p>				

**Skylonda Fire Station Replacement Project
Initial Study / Mitigated Negative Declaration**

Appendix D

Geotechnical and Geologic Report

BAGG Engineers

November 27, 2013
BAGG Job No: MWAAR-01-00

Bill Olechnowicz, Project Architect
MWA Architects
471 Ninth Street
Oakland, California 94607


Preliminary Geotechnical & Geologic Report
Skylonda Fire Station No. 58
17290 Skyline Boulevard
San Mateo County, California

Dear Mr. Olechnowicz:

Transmitted herewith is the report of our preliminary geotechnical and geologic evaluation of the Skylonda Fire Station site on Skyline Road, San Mateo County. This report includes the results of our literature research and site reconnaissance by both our Certified Engineering Geologist and Registered Geotechnical Engineer. The conclusions, opinions, and recommendations presented in this report are based information obtained from these tasks and have not benefited from a site-specific investigations or laboratory testing.

We thank you for the opportunity to perform these services. Please do not hesitate to contact us, should you have any questions or comments.

Very truly yours,
BAGG Engineers


Jason Van Zwol
Principal Engineer



REPORT

**PRELIMINARY GEOLOGIC & GEOTECHNICAL EVALUATION
SKYLONDA FIRE STATION No. 58
17290 SKYLINE BOULEVARD
SAN MATEO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0	INTRODUCTION	1
2.0	SITE DESCRIPTION	1
3.0	PROJECT DESCRIPTION.....	2
4.0	PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF SERVICES.....	2
5.0	GEOLOGY AND SEISMICITY	3
5.1	Regional Geology.....	3
5.2	Site Geology.....	4
5.3	Faulting.....	4
5.4	Liquefaction Potential.....	5
5.5	Other Geologic Hazards.....	6
5.5.1	Potential for Fault-Related Ground Surface Rupture	6
5.6.2	Potential for Lateral Spreading.....	6
5.6.3	Potential for Slope Instability.....	6
5.6.4	Potential for Flooding	6
5.6.5	Potential for Tsunami and Seiches.....	6
5.6.6	Town of Woodside Geologic Hazard Zones	7
6.0	ANTICIPATED GEOTECHNICAL CONDITIONS	7
6.1	Fill Soils	7
6.2	Native Soils	7
6.3	Groundwater	8
7.0	DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	8
7.1	General.....	8
7.2	CBC Seismic Design Parameters.....	8
7.3	Site Grading	9
7.4	Foundations.....	10

7.4.1	Conventional Shallow Footings.....	10
7.4.2	Drilled Piers.....	10
7.5	Retaining Walls.....	11
7.6	Lateral Design.....	11
7.7	Slabs-on-Grade and Exterior Flatwork	12
7.8	Pavement Design.....	12
8.0	CLOSURE	12
11.0	REFERENCES.....	13

The following references and plates are attached and complete this report:

Plate 1	Vicinity Map
Plate 2	Site Plan
Plate 3	Regional Geologic Map
Plate 4	Regional Fault Map

REPORT**PRELIMINARY GEOLOGIC & GEOTECHNICAL EVALUATION
SKYLONDA FIRE STATION No. 58
17290 SKYLINE BOULEVARD
SAN MATEO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA****1.0 INTRODUCTION**

This report summarizes the findings of our preliminary geologic and geotechnical evaluation of the Skylanda Fire Station No. 58, located on the southwest side of Skyline Boulevard, about 700 feet north of its intersection with La Honda Road in San Mateo County. The attached Plate 1, Vicinity Map, shows the general location of the site, and Plate 2, Site Plan, shows the layout of the existing site. This report was prepared in accordance with the scope of services outlined in our Proposal Number 13-436, dated October 8, 2013.

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

The subject property is occupied by a metal apparatus building measuring roughly 40 by 120 feet near Skyline Blvd, with a relatively large and generally flat paved area in front of the building. This flat pad area was apparently created on the order of 50 to 60 years ago and contains a steep cut bank along the northern side and a fill slope along the south and southwestern sides. Access is from Linwood Way near the northwest end of the site, with a second driveway that passes the office and barracks building to the east and enters Skyline near Alice's Restaurant at La Honda Road.

Available plans indicate there are five leach lines located in front of the existing apparatus building. Two old lines are reportedly about 10 feet deep and located parallel to and roughly 10 and 26 feet from the building. Three newer lines, about 7 to 8 years old, are spaced at 10 feet and are about 4½ feet deep.

The site contains several scattered fir and redwood trees around the perimeter and near the office building. The cut slope immediately behind the building is roughly 12 feet in height and is nearly vertical. The fill slope on the southwest side of the site is roughly 10 feet in height at a gradient of roughly 2H:1V (horizontal to vertical). The native slopes in the immediate area are more gentle on the order of 4 to 6H:1V.

3.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The exact nature of the project is not known at this time. Alternatives being considered include: construction of a new barracks building; construction of a complete new facility, including apparatus building, dispatch, and barracks; or construct a new facility at an unidentified new site. The location of new structures on the subject site could also be located within the general area of the existing structures, or could occupy a significant portion of the paved area in front (southwest) of the existing apparatus building.

Buildings would most likely be two-story structures, except the apparatus building would be a high-bay structure. Consideration has also been given to providing a lower floor, or basement with access to Linwood and/or Lakewood Way below the existing fill slope at the edge of the paved area.

4.0 PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF SERVICES

The purpose of our services was to provide preliminary geologic and geotechnical evaluation of the site, with general criteria for the design and construction of the proposed buildings. As indicated, this has been accomplished by performing a research and review of geologic and geotechnical literature pertinent to the site area, performing a geologic reconnaissance of the site and immediate vicinity, and performing engineering analyses as needed to develop preliminary conclusions, opinions, and recommendations regarding:

- Geologic setting of the site
- Geologic hazards affecting the site
- General criteria site grading and earthwork
- Expected requirements for foundation types and design criteria
- Lateral earth pressures for retaining wall design
- Support for slabs-on-grade and pavements

Toward this end, the scope of our services consisted of the following specific tasks:

1. Conduct a review of the available geologic literature, including maps, published reports, Special Studies Zone maps, and geo-hazard maps pertinent to general site area.
2. Conduct an engineering geologic as well as a geotechnical site reconnaissance to map any potential geologic hazards that may affect the building site and immediate vicinity, as well as geotechnical constraints impacting the future site development.
3. Prepare a consultation report summarizing the results of our geologic reviews and reconnaissance, as well as our preliminary recommendations for site grading, building foundations, and drainage requirements for alternatives being considered.

5.0 GEOLOGY AND SEISMICITY

5.1 Regional Geology

The site and the San Francisco Bay Area lie within the Coast Ranges geomorphic province, a series of discontinuous northwest trending mountain ranges, ridges, and intervening valleys characterized by complex folding and faulting. The general geologic framework of the San Francisco Bay Area is illustrated in studies by Schlocker (1970), Wagner et al. (1991), Chin et al. (1993), and Wentworth et al. (1995) among others.

The site is located along the northern portion of the Santa Cruz Mountains along the top of a ridgeline that extends northwestward along the west side of the San Andreas fault, paralleling it, in San Mateo County. Geologic and geomorphic structures within the San Francisco Bay Area are dominated by the San Andreas fault, a right-lateral strike-slip fault that extends from the Gulf of California in Mexico to the Coast of Humboldt County in northern California. It forms a portion of the boundary between two independent tectonic plates. To the west of the San Andreas fault is the Pacific Plate and to the east, the North American Plate. In the San Francisco Bay Area, movement along this plate boundary is concentrated on the San Andreas fault and to a lesser magnitude, along a number of other faults that include the Hayward and Calaveras faults among others.

Basement rocks west of the San Andreas fault zone are generally granitic, while to the east they consist of a mixture of highly deformed marine sedimentary, submarine volcanic and metamorphic rocks of the Franciscan Complex. Both are typically Jurassic to Cretaceous in age (205-65 million years old). Overlying the basement rocks are Cretaceous (about 140 to 65 million years old) marine, as well as Tertiary (about 65 to 1.8 million years old) marine and non-marine sedimentary rocks with some continental volcanic rock. These Cretaceous and Tertiary rocks have been extensively folded and faulted as a result of late Tertiary and Quaternary regional compressional

forces. The inland valleys, as well as the structural depression within which the San Francisco Bay is located, are filled with unconsolidated to semi-consolidated continental deposits of Quaternary age (about the last 1.8 million years). Continental surficial deposits (alluvium, colluvium, and landslide deposits) consist of unconsolidated to semi-consolidated sand, silt, clay, and gravel while the Bay deposits typically consist of very soft organic-rich silt and clay (Bay mud) or sand.

5.2 Site Geology

The site area has been mapped by the California Division of Mines and Geology (1961), Brabb and Pampeyan (1972 and 1983), Wentworth et al. (1985), Pampeyan (1994), and Brabb et al. (1998). Brabb et al. (1998) show the site area to be within the Skylonda structural block and they map the bedrock occupying the site area as Lambert shale (Oligocene to lower Miocene), a whitish siliceous shale bedrock that is considered to be a member of the Monterey formation.

Our consulting Certified Engineering Geologist (CEG) performed a reconnaissance of the fire station and surrounding areas on November 17, 2013. The site is situated along Skyline Boulevard along the top of a ridgeline. The main apparatus building is a steel shell building that is situated along the north side of the site where a relatively level and board paved pad has been created by cutting into the hillside immediately west of Skyline boulevard. The cut measures up to 12 feet in height and exposes colluvial soils comprised a sandy/silty matrix supporting whitish siliceous shale fragments along the north end of the main building. Immediately behind the central portion of the building where the cut slope is highest, in-place siliceous shale bedrock is exposed. The shale appeared laminated, friable, weak, gritty, closely and highly fractured, and bedded striking about 40 degrees west of north and dipping about 12 to 15 degrees northeastward (into the hill).

The eastern, inboard half of the relatively level and broad paved pad area appeared to be made by cutting into the hill while the outer western margin appeared to have been created by placing the cut materials as fill. A fill wedge measuring about 10 feet in height with an approximate gradient of up to about 2H:1V marks the northern portion of the western side of the pad area. Beyond the fill wedge to the west, the original slope measured less than 10 feet in height with an approximate gradient of about 6H:1V and extended down to Blakewood Drive.

5.3 Faulting

The general area, as is the entire San Francisco Bay Area, is considered to be an active seismic region due to the presence of several active earthquake faults. Four, northwest-trending major earthquake faults that comprise the San Andreas fault system extend through the Bay Area. They include the San Andreas fault located about 2 km to the east-northeast, the Monte Vista-Shannon fault located about 4¾ km to the southeast, the Hayward fault located about 32 km to the northeast, and the Calaveras fault located about 40 km to the east. The inactive Pilarcitos fault is

mapped about 0.8 km to the northeast of the site, and the San Gregorio fault is located roughly 13 km to the west southwest.

The following table lists the nearest major faults in the area, their distance to the site, and their expected maximum magnitude earthquake.

Table 1
Significant Earthquake Scenarios

Fault	Approximate Distance from Site (kilometers)¹	Direction from Site	Potential Moment Magnitude (M_w)²
Pilarcitos	0.8	NE	n/a
San Andreas (Entire)	2	ENE	7.9-8.0
San Andreas (Peninsula)	2	ENE	7.1-7.2
Monte Vista – Shannon	4¾	SE	6.3-6.5
San Gregorio	13	WSW	7.4-7.5
Hayward – Rogers Creek	32	NE	7.2-7.3
Calaveras	40	ENE	6.8-7.0

¹USGS Fault files w/ Google Earth

²Working Group on California Earthquake Probabilities, 2008.

5.4 Liquefaction Potential

Soil liquefaction is a condition where saturated granular soils near the ground surface undergo a substantial loss of strength due to increased pore water pressure resulting from cyclic stress applications induced by earthquakes or other vibrations. In the process, the soil acquires mobility sufficient to permit both vertical and horizontal movements, if not confined. Soils most susceptible to liquefaction are loose, uniformly graded, fine-grained, sands, and loose silts with very low cohesion. The fill soils in the western portion of the site, which were likely obtained from cuts to the east are expected to contain significant clayey fines and are considerably above the expected water table.

Youd and Perkins (1987), Knudsen et al. (1997 and 2000), and Witter et al. (2006) show the site area to be underlain by bedrock where the potential for liquefaction is considered nil. The site area is underlain by bedrock and fill soils of unknown quality. However, we understand the fill soils have been in place for over 50 years (giving them time to consolidate somewhat) and the surface pavement, which was placed about 7 years ago, is in good shape, suggesting the fill is firm and relatively dense. In addition, groundwater is anticipated to be relatively deep. Furthermore, there is no history of liquefaction or historic ground failures associated with earthquakes at the site.

However, some earthquake-induced slope failures were reported in areas to the west of the site near Lower Crystal Springs Reservoir (Youd and Hoose, 1978). Based on this information, it is our opinion that the liquefaction potential is considered to be low to nil.

5.5 Other Geologic Hazards

5.5.1 Potential for Fault-Related Ground Surface Rupture

The Skylonda fire station site is not situated within an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone established by the CGS around faults that are considered as active (CGS, 2000). The closest fault to the site is the inactive Pilarcitos fault, which is mapped less than half a mile to the northeast of the site as noted above and the closest active and zoned fault capable of producing ground surface rupture to the site is the San Andreas fault, which is located about 1.5 miles to the east northeast. Based on this information, it is our opinion that the potential for fault-related ground surface rupture at the school campus is low.

5.6.2 Potential for Lateral Spreading

There are no creek channels crossing the fire station site or bordering it. The site area is generally underlain by bedrock and the potential for liquefaction is considered low. In addition, the groundwater level is anticipated to be relatively deep. Based on this information, the potential for lateral spreading to occur within the site limits is considered minimal.

5.6.3 Potential for Slope Instability

The site area is situated along a ridge top with relatively gentle localized slope areas. No slope failures or signs or slope instabilities were observed along the sloping areas by our consulting CEG during his reconnaissance of the site area. The area beyond Skyline Boulevard to the east is relatively level and lacking a driving force, which would impact the stability of the localized sloping areas. Therefore, the potential for slope instabilities to occur and impact the proposed development is considered very low.

5.6.4 Potential for Flooding

The site is situated at an approximate elevation of 1,500-foot above mean sea level and there are no dams located in the area at a higher topographic position than the site. Accordingly, the potential for flooding at the site is considered low.

5.6.5 Potential for Tsunami and Seiches

Tsunamis are seismic sea waves that are typically an open ocean phenomena caused by underwater landslides, volcanic eruptions, or seismic events. They primarily impact low-lying coastal areas. Being near the top of the Santa Cruz Mountains, tsunamis are not believed possible.

Seiches are earthquake-generated waves or oscillations (sloshing) of the water surface in restricted bodies of water. The closest body of water is the Skylonda Reservoir located roughly 100 feet from

the property and on the order of 25 feet lower in elevation. Thus, we judge the potential for seiche-related flooding to occur at the site to be very low.

5.6.6 Town of Woodside Geologic Hazard Zones

Cotton, Shires and Associates, Inc. (May, 2012) prepared a map titled *Geologic Hazard Zones* which shows fault hazard zones (Zone FS), slope instability zones (Zone S), and expansive bedrock zones (Zone E). The site is situated outside the limits of all the above-noted geologic hazard zones. The site is shown to be located in standard constraints (Zone A).

6.0 ANTICIPATED GEOTECHNICAL CONDITIONS

As indicated the site is underlain by fill soils in the western portion of the potential building site, and by the Lambert shale formation, with an overlying blanket of residual and/or colluvial soils. The anticipated engineering characteristics of these materials are described below

6.1 Fill Soils

Based on available information, we understand the site was originally graded sometime in the 1940s or 50s. This makes the fill embankment at least 50 years old, which means it has most likely come to an equilibrium under current conditions. The paved surface, both in front of the apparatus building and near the adjacent fill slope, are in relatively good condition, which suggest that at least the top portion of the fill has been somewhat compacted and is able to support the fire trucks without rutting.

Based on the cut bank exposed behind the existing apparatus building, we would expect the fill soils to consist of a gravelly clay. We would also anticipate the fill soils would be able to support parked fire trucks on an appropriately reinforced concrete slab. However, buildings would most likely have to be supported at depth on the native bedrock materials.

6.2 Native Soils

As indicated, the native soils consist of a blanket of residual and/or colluvial soils overlying a siliceous shale bedrock. Soils blanketing the Lambert shale are usually not expansive, and are expected to provide relatively good foundation support. The surficial soils are expected to be variable in thickness but are typically on the order of 5 feet thick.

The lower bedrock should provide very good foundation support.

6.3 Groundwater

The depth to groundwater is not known, but is expected to be at considerable depth in this area; however, zones of seepage frequently can and do develop at the base of soils and on top of firmer bedrock materials.

7.0 DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 General

Based on the available information and our site reconnaissance, it is our opinion that the proposed project is feasible from a geotechnical engineering viewpoint. However, all conclusions and recommendations presented in this report must be verified or modified based on a site-specific subsurface investigation consisting of several borings and subsequent laboratory testing of collected soil samples. When more detailed development plans are available, they should be submitted to our office so the field exploration can be properly designed to address the proposed development.

Based on available historic information and our surface observations, we anticipate the existing fill soils will be able to support fire trucks parked in a new apparatus building with an appropriately reinforced concrete floor slab. Subject to the results of a site investigation, we recommend that any new building on the site should be supported on firm native soils or bedrock materials at depth. Depending on the building location and the proposed grading, this could be accomplished with either spread footings or drilled, reinforced concrete piers.

The site will experience very strong ground shaking from future earthquakes during the anticipated lifetime of the project. The intensity of the ground shaking will depend on the magnitude of the earthquake, distance to the epicenter, and the response characteristics of the on-site soils. While it is not possible to totally preclude damage to structures during major earthquakes, strict adherence to good engineering design and construction practices will help reduce the risk of damage.

7.2 CBC Seismic Design Parameters

Based on the geology of the site and vicinity, it is our opinion that the site will be classified as a "soft rock/very dense soil" with blow counts greater than 50 and a Class "C" profile. Wills, et al (2000) also has classified the Lambert Shale and Monterey formation as Class "C".

Using the site coordinates of 37.3877 degrees North Latitude and 122.2669 degrees West Longitude, and the USGS website for U.S. Seismic Design Maps (<http://geohazards.usgs.gov/designmaps/us/application.php>), earthquake ground motion parameters were computed in

accordance with 2013 California Building Code are as listed in the following table. If the site is to be designed according to the 2010 Building Code, let us know and we will provide revised parameter values.

Table 2
Parameters for Seismic Design

2013 CBC Site Parameter	Value
Site Latitude	37.3877°N
Site Longitude	122.2669° W
Site Class – ASCE 7-10, Table 20.3-1	Soft Rock – Class C
Mapped Spectral Acceleration for Short Periods S_s – Figure 1613.3.1(1)	2.480g
Mapped Spectral Acceleration for 1-second Period S_1 – Figure 1613.3.1(2)	1.095g
Site Coefficient F_a – Table 1613A.3.3(1)	1.0
Site Coefficient F_v – Table 1613A.3.3(2)	1.3

7.3 Site Grading

Site grading on this site is not expected to be significant, unless a basement or lower level is added to the new structure located within the existing fill area west and southwest of the existing apparatus building. This would require excavations and backfill behind retaining walls. If this is done, the excavated soils will have to be either hauled off-site, or placed as engineered fill somewhere else on the site. These items are discussed below.

In general, the term compact and its derivatives mean that all on-site soils and/or imported fill soils should be moisture conditioned to slightly over optimum moisture content, and compacted to 95 percent within the top 12 inches of pavement subgrades and anywhere below foundations in accordance with ASTM Test Method D1557, and to at least 90 percent in other areas. The term also implies that fill materials should be placed in layers not exceeding 8 inches in loose thickness, and each lift should be thoroughly moisture conditioned and compacted before succeeding lifts are placed.

Excavation can be accomplished with conventional equipment and is not expected to encounter groundwater. Excavations should be sloped or shored in accordance with CalOSHA requirements. We anticipate the upper fills must be classified as a Type “A” soils, while the native soils will likely be classified as a Type “B” soil.

All aspects of site grading including clearing/stripping, demolition, building pad preparation, placement of fills or backfills and preparation of subgrades should be performed under the observation of BAGG’s field representatives. It must be the Contractor’s responsibility to select equipment and procedures that will accomplish the grading as described above. The Contractor

must also organize his work in such a manner that one of our field representatives can observe and test the grading operations.

7.4 Foundations

Based on our preliminary soils information, it is our opinion that the anticipated buildings should be supported on foundations established in firm native soils or bedrock. Depending on the location and on the amount of grading performed at the site, this can be accomplished with either conventional spread footings, or drilled piers.

Where buildings will straddle a transition from cut to fill, the majority of the building will have to be supported on drilled piers. Only in those areas where it can be confirmed by the Geotechnical Engineer's observations in the field that the grade beams expose firm, competent bedrock (not surficial soils), can the piers be eliminated. Pending the site investigation, it should be anticipated that the suitable bedrock is blanketed by at least 5 feet of residual and/or colluvial soils.

Alternatives being considered also indicate there is a possibility the new structure may span over the existing leach lines. Because the leach lines are likely backfilled with loose rock, continuous footings should be designed to span a distance of at least 4 feet across the leach lines. Isolated footings should not be located on top of the leach lines, or within three feet of the edge of the trench. Drilled piers in the vicinity of the leach lines should derive support from soils/bedrock below the bottom of the trenches, or below a plane rising at 1:1 from the bottom of the trench.

7.4.1 Conventional Shallow Footings

Shallow footings should be established at a minimum depth of 18-inches below the lowest adjacent final grade and penetrate at least 12 inches into firm native soils where fill is present. We anticipate such footings can be designed with bearing pressures of about 2,000 psf for dead loads and 3,000 psf for total design loads. The total design pressures may be increased by one-third for short-term loads such as wind or seismic loads.

The bottom of the foundation excavations should be firm, clean, and free of any loose or yielding soils. BAGG should be contacted to inspect the footings prior to placement of steel and concrete. The foundation excavation should not be allowed to dry out or crack. Any dried, cracked soils, as determined by the Geotechnical Engineer, should be removed to expose firm, moist soil and replaced with properly moisture conditioned and compacted fill soils, or lean concrete.

7.4.2 Drilled Piers

Where conventional footings reaching firm native soils would be unfeasible, building loads should be supported on drilled, reinforced, and cast-in-place concrete piers. Within the native soils skin friction support is expected on the order of 400 to 500 psf for total loads. Skin friction within the upper fill soils should be ignored for supporting vertical loads.

Pier drilling will have to be performed with the full-time observation of the Geotechnical Engineer to verify that each pier penetrates into suitable native soil and/or bedrock. All pier holes should be relatively clean and free of loose soils before reinforcing steel or concrete is placed in the hole. Although unlikely, if water or seepage is encountered in the pier hole, it should be pumped from the hole before concrete is poured, or the concrete should be placed with a tremie pipe to displace the water from the hole.

7.5 Retaining Walls

Retaining walls should be designed to resist lateral earth pressures from adjoining natural materials and backfills. We anticipate free standing walls supporting native materials or compacted fill soils can be designed to resist active lateral pressures taken as an equivalent fluid pressure of 45 pounds per cubic foot (pcf) for level backfill, while restrained walls will be designed to resist “at-rest” soil pressures based on an equivalent fluid weight of 65 pcf. These pressures will have to be increased by about 2 pcf for every 5 degrees increase in backfill slope. Seismic loading on the below-grade retaining walls may be taken as a rectangular pressure distribution equal to 10H, where H is the height of the wall. In addition, surcharge pressures should be added to the lateral load on the walls at the rate of 30 percent of the applied vertical load for cantilevered walls and at the rate of 50 percent for fully restrained walls.

Retaining walls should be supported on foundations as described in the “Foundations” section of this report.

The above lateral pressures do not include any hydrostatic pressures resulting from groundwater, seepage water, or infiltration of natural rainfall and/or irrigation water behind the walls. Therefore all walls over 3 feet in height should have a drainage blanket provided behind the wall. The drainage blanket should consist of a pre-manufactured drainage panel, or a one-foot-thick blanket of Caltrans Class 2 Permeable rock, or free-draining gravel encapsulated by a suitable filter fabric. A 12-inch cap of relatively impermeable soil should be placed at the top of the drainage blanket to minimize infiltration of surface water. The cap material should be compacted to a minimum of 90 percent relative compaction. A 4-inch diameter perforated PVC pipe could be installed at the base of the drainage blanket or the drainage layer to facilitate removal of water collected behind the wall.

7.6 Lateral Design

The lateral loads acting on the spread footings may be resisted by a combination of passive soil resistance and friction between the bottom of the footings and firm soil. The allowable passive resistance within firm native soils is expected to be on the order of 350 pcf. Within the existing fill, this will likely be reduced to about 250 pcf. For isolated piers, these values can be assumed to act over 1½ times the pier diameter.

The friction coefficient between the bottom of poured-in-place footings (not pier-supported grade beams) and undisturbed native soil is estimated to be 0.30. Both base friction and lateral passive resistance may be used in combination without reduction.

7.7 Slabs-on-Grade and Exterior Flatwork

Concrete floor slabs or exterior flatwork should be constructed on well compacted and moisture conditioned soil subgrade. All slabs should be reinforced as per the project Structural Engineer's recommendations. The subgrade should be approved by the Geotechnical Engineer immediately before the slab is poured.

In areas where moisture on the slab surface would be undesirable, 4 inches of approved, clean, free draining angular gravel should be placed beneath the concrete slab. The base course is intended to serve as a capillary break; however, moisture may accumulate in the base course zone. Therefore, a vapor barrier with a thickness of at least 15 mil (such as StegoWrap® or an approved equivalent) should be placed on the gravel base if moisture protection is desired and a damp slab is not desirable.

7.8 Pavement Design

It appears the existing pavement is functioning relatively well; however, typical pavement design is for an expected 20-year life and we understand the existing pavement has been in place for only about 7 or 8 years. Nevertheless, we would anticipate that design of a new AC pavement based on R-value testing of the subgrade soils would not require pavement thicknesses significantly different from the existing.

If the new development places the apparatus building at the surface of the existing fill soils, we would anticipate it will be necessary to re-work the upper 18 inches to 2 feet of subgrade soil and use a heavy concrete pavement (6 or 7 inches) for parking the fire trucks. (The existing apparatus building is located within a cut area and supported on firm native materials.)

8.0 CLOSURE

This report has been prepared based on our understanding of the proposed construction as described herein, on research of published literature pertinent to the site and vicinity, and on a reconnaissance of the site by our Certified Engineering Geologist and Registered Geotechnical Engineer. A site-specific soil investigation has not been completed at the site. The recommendations presented in this report are therefore only preliminary in nature, and must be substantiated or modified as necessary by a site-specific investigation consisting of subsurface soil

borings and laboratory testing of soil and/or bedrock samples collected from the borings. No warrantee of any kind is given with this report.

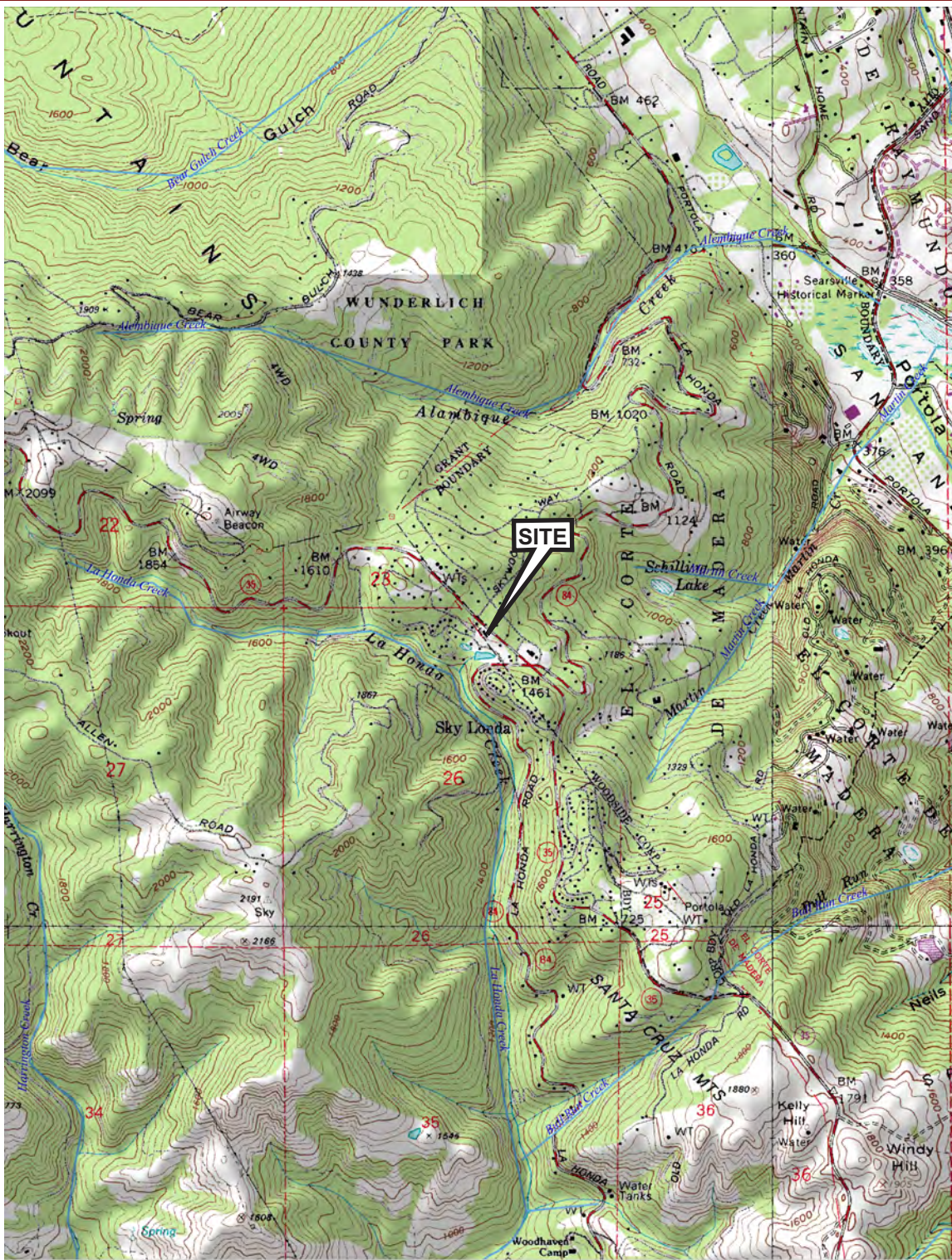
The following references and plates are attached and complete this report:

Plate 1	Vicinity Map
Plate 2	Site Plan
Plate 3	Regional Geologic Map
Plate 4	Regional Fault Map

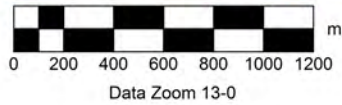
11.0 REFERENCES

- Brabb, E.E., Graymer, R.W. and Jones, D.L., 1998, *Geology of the Onshore Part of San Mateo County, California*, U.S. Geological Survey Open File Map 98-137.
- Brabb, E.E., et al, 1998, *Geology of the Palo Alto 30' X 60' Quadrangle, California: Derived from the Digital Database Open-File 98-348*, USGS.
- Brabb, E.E. and Olsen, J.A., 1986, *Map Showing Faults and Earthquake Epicenters in San Mateo County, California*, U.S. Geological Survey Map I-1257-F.
- California Code of Regulations, Title 24, Part 2, Volume 2 of 2, *2013 California Building Code*, California Building Standards Commission, Based on 2012 International Building Code.
- California Division of Mines and Geology, 1961, *Geologic Map of California San Francisco Sheet*.
- California Division of Mines and Geology (2000), *Digital Images of Official Maps and Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zones of California, Central Coast Region: California Division of Mines and Geology, CD 2000-03*.
- Chin, L.J., Morrow, J.R., Ross, R., and Clifton, E.H., 1993, *Geologic Maps of Upper Cenozoic Deposits in Central California: USGS Miscellaneous Investigations Series Map I-1943*.
- Cotton, Shires and Associates, Inc. (May, 2012), *Geologic Hazard Zones, Town of Woodside, California: Sheet 1 of 1*.
- Knudsen, K.L., Noller, J.S., Sowers, J.M., and Lettis, W.R., 1997, *Maps Showing Quaternary Geology and Liquefaction Susceptibility, San Francisco, California: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 97-715*.
- Knudsen, K.L., Sowers, J.M., Witter, R.C., Wentworth, C.M., and Helley, E.J., 2000, *Description of Mapping of Quaternary Deposits and Liquefaction Susceptibility, Nine-County San Francisco Bay Region, California: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 00-444, Part 3, Version 1.0*.

- Pampeyan, E.H., 1993, Geologic Map of the Palo Alto and Part of the Redwood Point 7.5-Minute Quadrangles, San Mateo and Santa Clara Counties, California: U.S. Geological Survey Map I-2371.
- Pampeyan, E.H., 1994, Geologic Map of the Montara Mountain and San Mateo 7.5-Minute Quadrangles, San Mateo County, California: U.S. Geological Survey, Miscellaneous Investigation Series Map I-2390.
- Ritter, J.R., and Dupre, W.R. (1972), Map showing areas of Potential Inundation by Tsunamis in the San Francisco Bay Region, California, Misc. Field Studies Map MF-480, Basic Data Contribution 52, S.F. Bay Region Environment and Resources Planning Study, U.S. Geological Survey and U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.
- Schlocker, J. (1970), Generalized Geologic Map of the San Francisco Bay Region, California: United States Geological Survey Open-File Report 71-246, Scale
- U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), interactive website, U.S. Seismic Design Maps, <http://geohazards.usgs.gov/designmaps/us/application.php>, Geologic Hazards Science Center.
- Wagner, D.L., Bortugno, E. J. and Mc Junkin, R. D., 1991, Geologic Map of the San Francisco-San Jose Quadrangle: California Division of Mines and Geology Regional Geologic Map Series 5A, scale 1:250,000.
- Wentworth, C.M., and Ellen, D.S., 1995, Hillside Materials and Slopes of the San Francisco Bay Region, California: U.S. Geological Survey Professional Paper 1357.
- Wills, C.J., et al, 2000, *A Site-Conditions Map for California Based on Geology and Shear-Wave Velocity*, Bulletin of the Seismological Society of America, Vol. 90, No. 6B, pp S187-S208
- Working Group on California Earthquake Probabilities, 2008, *The Uniform California Earthquake Rupture Forecast, Version 2 (UCERF2)*, U. S. Geological Survey Open File Report 2007-1437.
- Witter, R.C., Knudsen, K.L., Sowers, J.M., Wentworth, C.M., Koehler, R.D., Randolph, C.E., Brooks, S.K., and Gans, K.D., 2006, Maps of Quaternary Deposits and Liquefaction Susceptibility in the Central San Francisco Bay Region, California: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 06-1037
- Youd, T.L. and Hoose, S.N. (1978), Historic Ground Failures in Northern California Triggered by Earthquakes: United States Geological Survey Professional Paper 993.
- Youd, T.L. and Perkins, J.B., 1987, Map Showing Liquefaction Susceptibility of San Mateo County, California: U.S. Geological Survey Miscellaneous Investigation Series Map I-1257-G



Data use subject to license.
 © DeLorme. Topo USA® 8.
 www.delorme.com



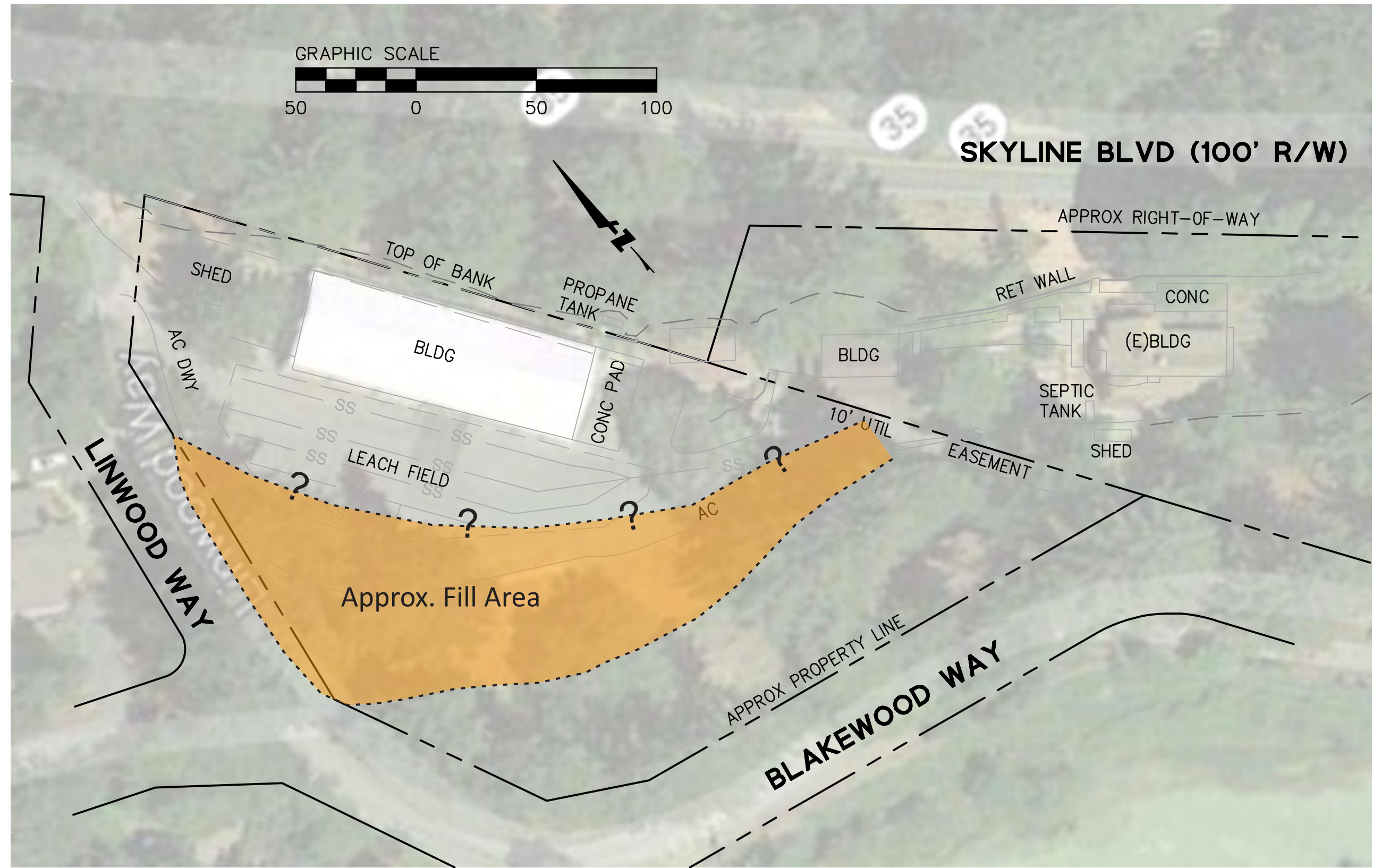
SKYLONDA FIRE STATION NO. 58
17290 SKYLINE BOULEVARD
WOODSIDE, CALIFORNIA

VICINITY MAP

DATE:
 Nov. 2013

JOB NO:
 MWAAR-01-00

PLATE
 1



Base Map:
Existing Site Exhibit, titled
Skylonda Fire Station No. 58, Existing Site,
San Mateo County, California
by BKF Engineers
dated 11/06/2013.

**PRELIMINARY GEOLOGIC & GEOTECHNICAL
EVALUATION**
SKYLONDA FIRE STATION No. 58
17290 SKYLINE BOULEVARD
SAN MATEO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA



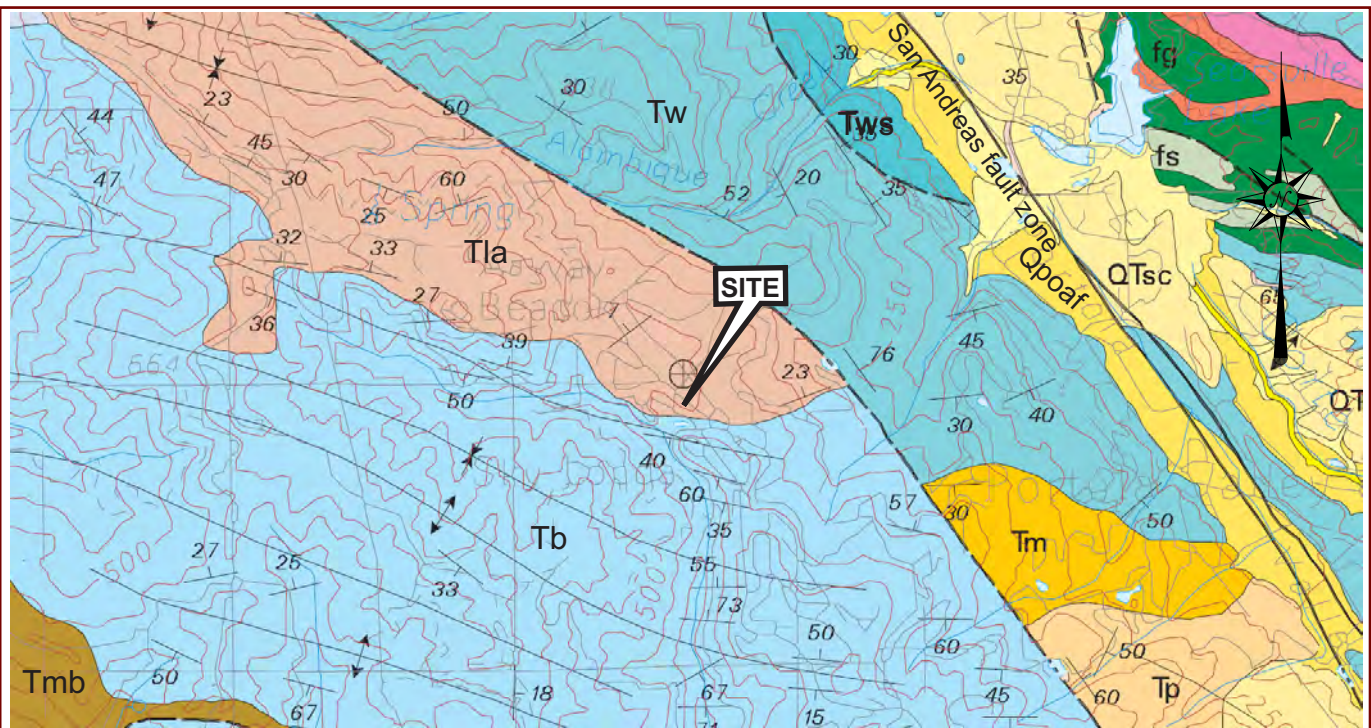
SITE PLAN

JOB NO:
MWAAR-01-00

SCALE:
shown

DATE:
November 2013

PLATE
2



LEGEND

- Qpoaf** Older alluvial fan deposits (Pleistocene)
- Qtsc** Santa Clara Formation (lower Pleistocene and upper Pliocene)
- Tp** Purisima Formation (Pliocene and upper Miocene)
- Tm** Monterey Formation (middle Miocene)
- Tmb** Mindego Basalt and related volcanic rocks (Miocene and/or Oligocene)
- Tla** Lambert Shale (Oligocene and lower Miocene) - Dark to pinkish-brown, moderately well cemented mudstone, siltstone, and claystone. Chert crops out in a few places in upper part of section, and sandstone bodies up to 30 m thick, glauconitic sandstone beds, and microcrystalline dolomite are present in places. Lambert Shale is generally more siliceous than San Lorenzo Formation and less siliceous than the Monterey Shale. It resembles Santa Cruz Mudstone and parts of Purisima Formation. Lambert Shale is about 1460 m thick.
- Tb** Butano Sandstone (middle and lower Eocene) - Light to buff, very fine- to very coarse-grained arkosic sandstone in thin to very thick beds interbedded with dark-gray to brown mudstone and shale. Conglomerate, containing boulders of granitic and metamorphic rocks and well-rounded cobbles and pebbles of quartzite and porphyry, is present locally in lower part of section. Amount of mudstone and shale varies from 10 to 40 percent of volume of formation. About 3000 m thick.
- Tw** Whiskey Hill Formation (middle and lower Eocene)
- Tws** Shale in Whiskey Hill Formation (lower Eocene)

Reference: Geology of the Onshore Part of San Mateo County, California: Derived from the Digital Database Open-File 98-137, by E.E. Brabb, R.W. Graymer, and D.L. Jones, USGS Open-File Report 98-137, 1998.

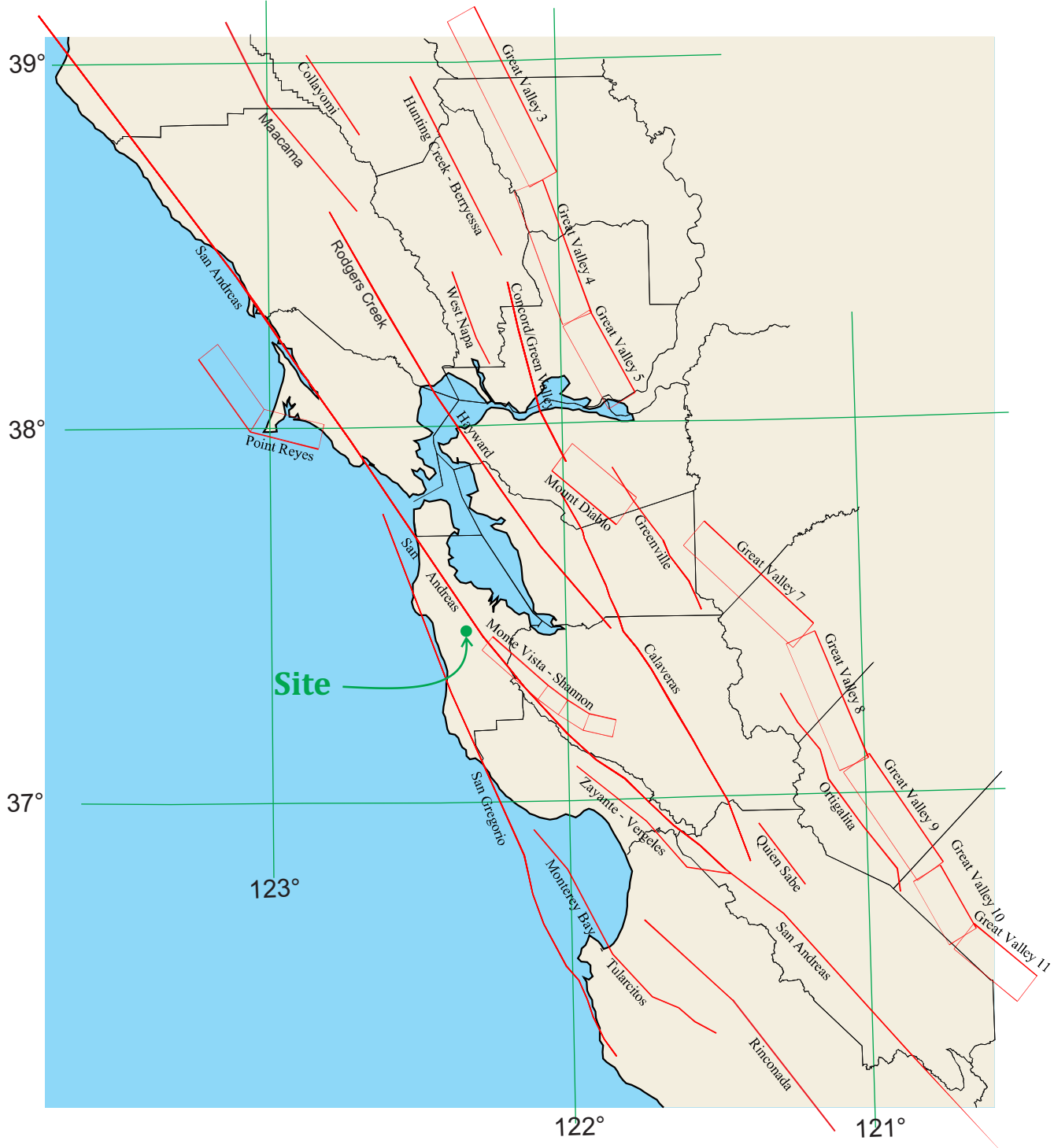
**SKYLONDA FIRE STATION NO. 58
17290 SKYLINE BOULEVARD
WOODSIDE, CALIFORNIA**

REGIONAL GEOLOGY MAP

DATE:
Nov. 2013

JOB NUMBER:
WMAAR-01-00

PLATE
3



Reference: Taken from the 2002 California Geological Survey Fault Model.

SKYLONDA FIRE STATION NO. 58
17290 SKYLINE BOULEVARD
WOODSIDE, CALIFORNIA

REGIONAL FAULT MAP

DATE:
Nov. 2013

JOB NUMBER:
MWAAR-01-00

PLATE
4

Skylonda Fire Station Replacement Project Initial Study / Mitigated Negative Declaration

Appendix E

Geotechnical Investigation

Rutherford + Chekene



Geotechnical Investigation

Skylonda Fire Station No. 58
17290 Skyline Boulevard

Woodside
San Mateo County, California



Prepared for County of San Mateo
Department of Public Works

April 10, 2015
#2014-128G

Rutherford + Chekene
55 Second Street, Suite 600
San Francisco, CA 94105



April 10, 2015

Theresa Yee, Capital Projects Manager
Facilities Planning, Design & Construction
County of San Mateo, Department of Public Works
County Government Center
555 County Center, 5th Floor
Redwood City, CA 94063

2014-128G

Subject: **GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATION
SKYLONDA FIRE STATION NO. 58
17290 SKYLINE BOULEVARD
WOODSIDE, CALIFORNIA
#PC008, RESOLUTION No. 073246**

Dear Ms. Yee:

We are pleased to transmit herewith our report covering the subject geotechnical investigation. The scope of our services was described in our proposal dated November 12, 2014.

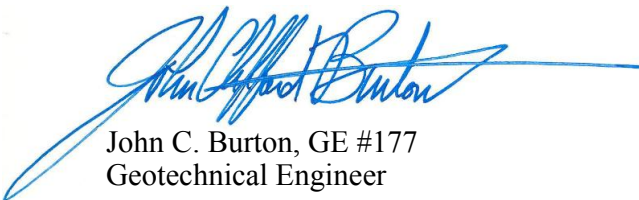
This report contains a summary of geotechnical recommendations developed for the design of the facility, as well as the results of our field exploration, laboratory testing, and engineering analyses that form the basis of our recommendations.

We understand that this report will be part of the bridging documents package that prospective design-build teams will use to prepare their bids. We anticipate that recommendations contained in this report will be incorporated into all contract documents prepared by the selected design-build team and that we would be given the opportunity to review those contract documents for conformance with our recommendations. We also anticipate that supplementary geotechnical recommendations aimed at addressing design issues arising during the design-build phase will be provided by the geotechnical engineer for the design-build team.

We greatly appreciate the opportunity to be of service to you on this project. If you have questions regarding this report, please contact us.

Sincerely,

RUTHERFORD + CHEKENE



John C. Burton, GE #177
Geotechnical Engineer



TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Topic</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
Letter of Transmittal	
Table of Contents	i
List of Figures	iii
List of Tables	iii
SECTION 1 SITE AND PROJECT INFORMATION	1
INTRODUCTION	2
General	2
Site Description	2
Site Elevations	2
Project Description	2
Preliminary Geotechnical Investigation – BAGG Engineers (2013)	3
Previous Geotechnical Investigation – Cleary Consultants (1996)	3
Summary of Field Exploration and Laboratory Testing	3
Limitations	4
SECTION 2 SITE CONDITIONS AND GEOLOGIC HAZARDS	6
GEOLOGY AND SEISMICITY	7
Regional Geology	7
Site Geology	7
Faulting and Seismicity	7
SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS AND GEOLOGIC HAZARDS	10
Soil Conditions	10
Groundwater Conditions	10
Geologic Hazards	11
MITIGATION OF THE POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF HAZARDS.....	12
Mitigation of Potential Geologic Hazards	12
Ground Shaking	12
Soil Corrosivity	12
SECTION 3 DESIGN RECOMMENDATIONS	13
DESIGN RECOMMENDATIONS	14
Seismic Design Criteria	14
Foundations - General	14
Drilled Piers	15
Spread Footings	16
Construction of Footings	17
Retaining Walls	17
Slabs	19
Site Preparation	20
Excavation and Slopes	20

TABLE OF CONTENTS
(continued)

<u>Topic</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
Subgrade Preparation	21
Engineered Fill and Backfill Placement.....	21
Fill and Backfill Materials.....	22
Paving.....	22
Pavement Subgrade Preparation and Drainage	24
Aggregate Base Materials	24
Controlled Low Strength Material (CLSM).....	24
Corrosion Potential and Below-Grade Construction.....	25
Drain Rock and Filter Fabric.....	25
Surface Drainage and Erosion Control.....	25
Utility Trench Backfilling	26
Winter Construction	26
Impact of Site Conditions on Construction	27
SECTION 4 FIELD EXPLORATION AND LABORATORY TESTING PROGRAMS..	28
FIELD EXPLORATION PROGRAM.....	29
Scope	29
Preparatory Activities.....	29
Subsurface Exploration	30
Geophysical Survey.....	31
LABORATORY TESTING PROGRAM.....	32
Engineering Properties	32
Corrosivity Analyses.....	32
SECTION 5 REFERENCES.....	33
REFERENCES	34
Reports and Publications.....	34
APPENDICES	
Appendix A Figures for this Report	
Appendix B Exploratory Boring Logs	
Appendix C Laboratory Test Reports – Cooper Testing Laboratories, Inc.	
Appendix D Corrosivity Analysis – CERCO Analytical	
Appendix E Geophysical Survey Report – NORCAL Geophysical Consultants, Inc.	
Appendix F Excerpts from Cleary Consultants Report, 1996	

LIST OF FIGURES

<u>Figure No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
1	Site Vicinity Map	A1
2	Site and Boring Location Plan.....	A2
3	Subsurface Profile A-A	A3

LIST OF TABLES

<u>Table No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
Table 1	2013 CBC Seismic Design Parameters Based on Mapped Spectral Accelerations	14
Table 2	Allowable Skin Friction for Drilled Piers Under Axial Compressive Loading	15
Table 3	Allowable Bearing Pressures for Footings	16
Table 4	Recommended Asphalt Concrete Pavement Design Sections	23
Table 5	Exploratory Boring Depths	30

**SECTION 1
SITE AND PROJECT INFORMATION**

INTRODUCTION

General

This report summarizes the results of the findings of the geotechnical investigation performed for the Skylonda Fire Station No. 58, at 17290 Skyline Boulevard in Woodside, San Mateo County, California. The location of the site is shown in Figure 1 - Site Vicinity Map.

The overall geotechnical investigation program consists of the following two phases:

1. Gathering of geotechnical data through field exploration and laboratory testing.
2. Interpretation and analysis of the geotechnical data for the sole purpose of developing recommendations for design.

Site Description

The project site is located on the existing Skylonda Fire Station No. 58 property, along the southwest side of Skyline Boulevard and north of its intersection with La Honda Road. The fire station adjoins the property of Alice's Restaurant on the southeast, and is bounded by Linwood Way on the northwest. Skyline Boulevard forms the northeasterly edge of the property, and the southwesterly boundary is along Blakewood Way and the adjacent reservoir.

The existing fire station consists of three buildings placed roughly in a line along the Skyline Boulevard side of the property: the apparatus building, the office building, and the barracks building. The apparatus building is a metal structure, while the office and barracks buildings are older wooden structures. Access to the site is currently via a driveway that enters from the parking area for Alice's Restaurant and runs along the southwest side of the barracks and office buildings, to a wide and flat paved area in front of the apparatus building. An access driveway continues to a second entrance onto Linwood Way.

Site Elevations

We have based the site elevations in this report on a site plan with topographic map background, prepared by BKF Engineers of Redwood City, dated February 12, 2015 and provided to us by the County of San Mateo.

Project Description

As we understand from our site meeting on October 28, 2014, the project as currently proposed will consist of constructing a new building to house the office and barracks functions, then demolishing the existing office and barracks buildings, and constructing a new access driveway directly onto Skyline Boulevard, approximately in the area now occupied by the office building. The new office/barracks building will be located southwest of the existing apparatus building, which will remain. The new building is anticipated to be a two-level structure, either with its

main level at the existing driveway elevation and a lower level stepping down the slope to the southwest, or with its main level at the existing driveway elevation with a second level above. The sanitary sewer leach field that currently serves the facility is located under the paved driveway. It will be upgraded to current code requirements, in the existing location, and overlain by permeable paving.

Preliminary Geotechnical Investigation – BAGG Engineers (2013)

A preliminary geotechnical and geologic evaluation report¹ was prepared in 2013 by BAGG Engineers. Their evaluation was based on literature research and site reconnaissance; site-specific investigations or laboratory testing was not performed at that time. The BAGG report addresses the regional and site geology and seismicity, as well as geologic hazards at the site. The BAGG report indicated that the site conditions are generally favorable for the proposed project, with no major geologic hazards specific to the site, such as liquefaction, fault rupture, lateral spreading, slope instability, flooding, or expansive soil. Our findings from the present investigation concur with their preliminary findings, so these aspects are not duplicated here.

Previous Geotechnical Investigation – Cleary Consultants (1996)

A geotechnical investigation was performed on the site and a report² was prepared in 1996 by Cleary Consultants, Inc. Their investigation was performed for a new barracks/office building planned in a location similar to the currently-proposed project. The investigation included six borings, laboratory testing of samples, engineering analysis, and geotechnical recommendations. The Cleary report was not available until very late in the current investigation, but its subsurface information has been incorporated in this report and augments the basis for our recommendations. The locations of Cleary's 1996 borings and subsurface profiles are shown on Fig. 2 – Site and Boring Location Plan, and boring logs, laboratory test data and subsurface profiles from the Cleary report are reproduced and included as Appendix F.

Summary of Field Exploration and Laboratory Testing

We performed field exploration and laboratory test programs to gather subsurface information and laboratory test data for use in subsequent engineering analysis of the various components of the project.

The field exploration program involved the drilling and sampling of five exploratory borings. Details regarding this exploration program are contained in Section 4. The subsurface information gathered is presented in Appendix B.

¹ *Preliminary Geotechnical & Geologic Report, Skylonda Fire Station No. 58, 17290 Skyline Boulevard, San Mateo County, California*, by BAGG Engineers, dated November 27, 2013 (BAGG Job No. MWAAR-01-00).

² *Geotechnical Investigation, New Barracks and Office Building, Skylonda Fire Station, 17290 Skyline Boulevard, Woodside, San Mateo County, California*, by Cleary Consultants, Inc., dated March 29, 1996 (Cleary Project No. 869.1).

RUTHERFORD + CHEKENE

The laboratory testing program consists of index, strength and corrosivity tests. Details regarding the laboratory test program are also contained in Section 4. The results of the index and strength tests are presented in Appendix C, and the results of the corrosivity tests are presented in Appendix E.

Limitations

1. This report has been prepared for the exclusive use of the County of San Mateo Department of Public Works and its consultants for specific application to the Skylonda Fire Station No. 58 project as described herein. In the event that there are any changes in ownership, nature, location or design of the project, the information contained in this report shall not be considered valid unless the project changes are reviewed by Rutherford + Chekene.
2. Any conclusions contained in this report are based in part upon the data obtained from exploratory borings and laboratory testing performed as part of this and previous investigations. The nature and extent of variations between the borings may not become evident until construction. If variations are discovered, it will be necessary to re-evaluate any conclusions contained in this report.
3. Simplified interpretations of geotechnical data have been made to facilitate the geotechnical analysis performed for this project. Such interpretations, while adequate for the analysis performed, are inadequate for estimating quantities for the purposes of developing construction costs or submitting bids for this project. These interpretations should therefore not be used for purposes other than the stated intended purpose.
4. This report should not be part of the contract documents for the proposed project described herein. Instead, the report should serve as a guide for preparing design drawings and specifications that are part of the contract documents.
5. We cannot be responsible for the impacts of any changes in geotechnical or geologic standards, practices, or regulations subsequent to the performance of our services if we are not consulted subsequent to the changes.
6. We can neither vouch for the accuracy of information supplied by others, nor accept consequences for use of segregated portions of this report without consultation with our office.
7. The opinions set forth in this report are not based upon an examination of the location or condition of utility lines or other subsurface structures on the property. Those performing the construction must assume any risks arising from the locations or conditions of such lines.
8. Rutherford + Chekene assumes no responsibility for the management of contaminated or hazardous materials that may be found on the site.

RUTHERFORD + CHEKENE

- a. Rutherford + Chekene has not performed investigations to determine the presence of contaminated or hazardous materials. The Owner must provide the results of any such investigations to the Contractor.
- b. The Construction Contractor is responsible for ensuring that personnel within the work area are protected from hazardous materials. If hazardous materials are discovered, the Contractor must immediately notify the Owner and cease work until conditions can be maintained in accordance with all applicable regulations.

**SECTION 2
SITE CONDITIONS AND GEOLOGIC HAZARDS**

GEOLOGY AND SEISMICITY

Regional Geology

The site is located in the Coast Ranges geomorphic province that is characterized by northwest-southeast trending valleys and ridges. These are controlled by folds and faults that resulted from the collision of the Farallon and North American plates. As the Farallon plate subducted under the North American plate, the rising Pacific plate collided with the North America plate, creating the subsequent right-lateral-strike-slip shearing along the San Andreas Fault zone. Regional geologic mapping³ identifies the site vicinity to be within the Sky Londa Assemblage and underlain by Lambert shale, of Oligocene to lower Miocene age.

Site Geology

The youngest deposit on the site consists of fill placed during grading and construction of the existing fire station. Fill is present on the southwest side of the apparatus yard, which was likely created by cutting into the hill toward Skyline Blvd. and placing the excavated materials as fill. The wedge of fill formed in this process meets the original grade on the slope above Blakewood Drive. Boring RC-2, located near the outer edge of the fill, encountered 9 feet of fill. Other borings (RC-1, 3 & 4), located farther back from the top of the fill slope, encountered between 3 and 6 feet of fill. Borings by Cleary Consultants (1996) encountered similar thicknesses of fill, in the range of 4.6 to 6.3 feet. The fill wedge is expected to taper out near the middle of the yard.

Beneath the fill and in undisturbed areas of the site, native colluvial soil occurs over the bedrock. Colluvium is absent in places, and variable in thickness where it occurs. In our borings, it varied from 1.5 to 5 feet in thickness in three borings and was absent in two borings. Similarly, in the Cleary borings, it ranged from zero (in one boring) to 5.7 feet thick. The colluvium consists generally of dark brown stiff sandy clay.

The predominant formation at the site is the Lambert shale bedrock. Although the Lambert Shale formation overall is referred to as shale, the rocks within the formation present on the site are claystones, siltstones, and sandstones. In general, these rocks are thin-bedded with low hardness, and are friable and deeply to moderately weathered. These materials are exposed in the open cut face behind the east wall of the apparatus building, where they were excavated to create the building pad.

Faulting and Seismicity

Major Active Faults: The San Andreas Fault Zone lies approximately 2 km east-northeast of the site. The Fault Zone splits from a very linear trace in Central California approximately 95 km southwest of the San Francisco Peninsula. The Hayward–Calaveras fault system trends up the east side of the San Francisco Bay, while the San Andreas fault proper follows the Peninsula on

³ Brabb, E.E., Graymer, R.W. and Jones, D.L., *Geology of the Onshore Part of San Mateo County, California: A Digital Database*, USGS Open-File Report 98-137, 1998.

RUTHERFORD + CHEKENE

the west side of the Bay. The Hayward fault is about 32 km northeast of the site and the Calaveras fault is about 40 km east-northeast of the site. A third strike-slip fault zone, the San Gregorio, is about 13 km west-southwest of the site. It crosses the westernmost part of the Peninsula at Año Nuevo and Pillar Point and then trends offshore toward the Golden Gate where it merges with the San Andreas fault before the main trace trends north through Bolinas and Tomales Bays.

Monte Vista Fault and the Foothills Thrust System: The thrust and reverse faulting that has been mapped along the northeastern foot of the Santa Cruz Mountains are geologic structures, subsidiary to the San Andreas Fault Zone, and can be attributed to the compressional tectonic environment. At the southern end of the Peninsula, the northeast flank of the Santa Cruz Mountains marks the start, and widest expression, of the northwest trending Foothills Thrust System. At the northern end of the Peninsula, the Foothills Thrust System appears to die out to the north in a narrow band of two or three surface traces of the Serra Fault Zone. No trace of the thrust system has been mapped.

The Monte Vista fault is a potentially active fault mapped approximately 4.8 km southeast of the site. Several sub-parallel, generally southwest-dipping faults including the Monte Vista fault (Dibblee, 1966; Sorg and McLaughlin, 1975; William Cotton and Associates, 1978) trend along the northeast flank of the Santa Cruz Mountains from the vicinity of Los Gatos/Highway 17 northwest to just northwest of Page Mill Road in Palo Alto. These faults expose older rocks in their southwest walls suggestive of thrusting or reverse-slip. The fault geometry is compatible with uplift of the Santa Cruz Mountains relative to the Santa Clara Valley.

The Foothills Thrust System is believed to place Franciscan Complex bedrock over alluvial deposits in the Santa Clara Valley. The age of the youngest alluvial deposits juxtaposed with Franciscan Complex rocks is estimated at approximately 20,000 years old (Late Pleistocene; CDMG, 1980). Mapping of the fault zone characteristically shows Santa Clara Formation gravels cut by the faulting, indicating an age of younger than 1 million years.

The Pilarcitos fault, considered inactive, is mapped about 0.8 km northeast of the site.

Seismicity: The site lies in the seismically active San Francisco Bay region and is subject to frequent ground shaking. Significant earthquake scenarios associated with faults nearest the site were presented in Table 1 of the BAGG preliminary report, so are not repeated here.

The site does not lie within a known active fault zone. No other faults were identified on the site during our investigation.

A number of historical earthquakes have affected the area, including the 1906 San Francisco earthquake and the 1989 Loma Prieta earthquake. During a major earthquake on any one of the nearby active faults, the site may experience strong ground shaking.

The U.S. Geological Survey's 2007 Working Group on California Earthquake Probabilities (2008) has compiled the earthquake fault research for the San Francisco Bay area in order to

RUTHERFORD + CHEKENE

estimate the probability of fault segment rupture. They have determined that the overall probability of moment magnitude 6.7 or greater earthquake occurring in the San Francisco Bay Region during the next 30 years is 63 percent. The highest probabilities are assigned to the Hayward/Rodgers Creek and the Northern segment of the San Andreas faults. These probabilities are 31 and 21 percent, respectively (USGS, 2008).

SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS AND GEOLOGIC HAZARDS

Soil Conditions

The project site is underlain by bedrock of the Lambert shale formation, covered by varying amounts of colluvial soil and artificial fill. These earth materials fall under the following three categories:

1. Fill: The fills placed to create the southwest portion of the apparatus yard were likely derived from the excavation of the apparatus building pad. The fill materials consist primarily of moist, soft to stiff, sandy clay of medium plasticity with variable amounts of gravel. We have no records indicating that the fill was compacted as engineered fill. While the overall behavior of the fill appears to have been good, because of the lack of documentation and its variable consistency, new structures should not be supported on the existing fill.
2. Colluvium⁴: The natural colluvial soils consist of a variable thickness of dark brown stiff sandy clay of medium plasticity. In some places, colluvium is not present over bedrock. Where present, undisturbed and firm colluvium is a suitable bearing material to support new structures.
3. Bedrock: The Lambert Shale formation bedrock at the site consists primarily of claystone, siltstone, and sandstone. In general, these rocks are thin-bedded with low hardness, and are friable and deeply to moderately weathered. The Lambert formation forms the primary foundation stratum for new structures, which can be supported either on drilled piers extending into the rock, or on spread footings bearing on rock.

Groundwater Conditions

A continuous groundwater body was not encountered in the borings. However, perched groundwater was encountered in two of the borings (RC-2 and RC-4) located near the middle of the planned building. In both cases, the perched groundwater was encountered within the bedrock. In boring RC-4, perched groundwater occurred at a depth of 16.5 feet (approximate elevation 1467.0), while at boring RC-2, located about 40 feet to the southwest, i.e. in a downslope direction, the perched groundwater was encountered at a depth of 19 feet (approximate elevation 1463.2). The observed water surface gradient of 4.3 feet vertical in 40 feet horizontal, or about 11%, between the two borings suggests that this perched groundwater occurs in a more permeable (more heavily fractured and less clayey) zone of rock and is flowing in a direction roughly parallel to the original ground surface slope.

Groundwater was similarly encountered in the Cleary investigation, during March 1996. Our interpretation of the Cleary logs suggests that the groundwater surface measured in 1996 was

⁴ Colluvium: Unconsolidated sediments that have been deposited by the action of gravity and slope processes.

about three feet higher than we measured in December 2014 in the planned building area. Cleary also observed and mapped three seeps (groundwater slowly seeping from the ground surface, similar to a spring) in the toe of the slope along Blakewood Way. The location of the mapped seeps is shown on Fig. 2 – Site and Boring Location Plan, and the relationship between the interpreted groundwater level in 1996 and the recent measurements is shown in Fig. 3 – Subsurface Profile A-A. These conditions would be consistent with a sloped groundwater surface parallel to, but higher than, the surface measured in our recent borings. No evidence of seeps was observed along Blakewood Way during a site visit on March 30, 2015 (similar time of year to when seeps were mapped by Cleary). A lower groundwater surface this year is also consistent with the drought conditions that have prevailed over the last couple of years.

The groundwater encountered in our investigation, as well as by Cleary in 1996, is below the planned basement level, so is unlikely to affect the basement construction itself. However, drilled piers are likely to extend to elevations where perched groundwater could be encountered during pier installation. Subdrainage and waterproofing of the basement level should also be provided in anticipation that perched groundwater could occur at higher elevations and build up beneath the basement floor slab and behind the basement wall.

Geologic Hazards

Geologic hazards at the site were evaluated by the recent BAGG preliminary study, including faulting and fault-related ground surface rupture; liquefaction; lateral spreading; slope instability; flooding; tsunami and seiches; and expansive soils. The potential for these hazards at the site was deemed to be low to nil. In the course of the present investigation, we have not discovered any evidence contrary to their conclusions, therefore we concur with BAGG's findings and do not repeat them here.

MITIGATION OF THE POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF HAZARDS

Mitigation of Potential Geologic Hazards

The following subsections of this report discuss mitigation of the two geologic hazards that were considered to have a high likelihood of occurrence: strong ground shaking and soil corrosivity.

Ground Shaking

The primary approach to mitigating the potential impacts of ground shaking on the proposed facility is to design the new building in accordance with the current seismic design code. We have therefore developed recommendations for seismic design parameters in accordance with the 2013 California Building Code (CBC). Criteria for the seismic design of new project elements are presented in a subsequent section of this report under the subheading “Seismic Design Criteria.”

Soil Corrosivity

We recommend that adequate cover should be provided on reinforcement for foundations, and buried utility lines should be corrosion-protected according to the recommendations of a qualified Corrosion Engineer.

**SECTION 3
DESIGN RECOMMENDATIONS**

DESIGN RECOMMENDATIONS

Seismic Design Criteria

The primary approach to mitigating the potential impacts of ground shaking on the proposed improvements is to design them in accordance with current seismic design codes. We have therefore developed recommendations for seismic design parameters in accordance with the 2013 California Building Code (CBC), as presented below.

Latitude and Longitude: The project site has the following coordinates:

Latitude: 37.38746 degrees North

Longitude: 122.26685 degrees West

Site Class/Soil Profile Type: C – Very Dense Soil and Soft Rock

Seismic Design Parameters for Site Class C: The seismic design parameters in the table below for Soil Profile S_C are applicable. The parameters can also be obtained from the United States Geological Survey (USGS) website: (<http://earthquake.usgs.gov/designmaps/us/application.php>), “US Seismic Design Maps.”

**Table 1
2013 CBC Seismic Design Parameters Based on Mapped Spectral Accelerations**

Site Class	C	
Mapped Spectral Response Acceleration Parameters	S_S (From 0.2 sec Mapped Spectral Accelerations)	2.474
	S_1 (From 1.0 sec. Mapped Spectral Accelerations)	1.094
Site Coefficients	F_a (From Table 1613.3.3(1) of 2013 CBC)	1.0
	F_v (From Table 1613.3.3(2) of 2013 CBC)	1.3
Adjusted MCE Spectral Acceleration Parameters	$S_{MS} = F_a S_S$	2.474
	$S_{M1} = F_v S_1$	1.423
Design Spectral Acceleration Parameters	$S_{DS} = 2/3 S_{MS}$	1.649
	$S_{D1} = 2/3 S_{M1}$	0.949

Foundations - General

New structures and improvements on the site may be supported using two types of foundations. All major structures and large retaining walls should be supported on drilled piers founded in the Lambert Shale formation bedrock. The overlying stiff and undisturbed colluvial soils, where

RUTHERFORD + CHEKENE

they occur, may also be included for the purposes of computing pier lengths. Minor retaining walls and other sitework may be supported on shallow spread footings.

Drilled Piers

All major structures and large retaining walls should be supported on drilled cast-in-place concrete piers designed and constructed according to the recommendations presented below. Drilled piers should be designed to resist axial compressive and uplift loads through friction between the shaft walls and the surrounding Lambert Shale formation bedrock and overlying firm undisturbed colluvial soil, where it occurs. Skin friction contributions within the existing fill materials should be neglected. The end-bearing capacity of the drilled piers should also be neglected because the end-bearing contribution is likely to be mobilized only at unacceptably large settlements.

Size and Spacing: We recommend using drilled piers with a minimum diameter of 18 inches. Drilled piers should have a minimum center-to-center spacing of three times the pier diameter.

Axial Compressive Loads: The average values of allowable skin friction for the drilled piers given in Table 2 can be used for design.

Table 2
Allowable Skin Friction for Drilled Piers
Under Axial Compressive Loading

Load Case	Average Allowable Skin Friction (psf)
Dead + Live Loads	600
Dead + Live + Seismic	800

Ultimate Axial Compressive Loads: If it is necessary to obtain ultimate values, multiply the allowable values given in Table 2 by two.

Axial Uplift Loads: The allowable uplift capacity for drilled piers may be taken as 3/4 of the allowable axial compressive capacity for the loading condition under consideration.

Settlement: The settlement of drilled piers designed and constructed in accordance with these recommendations is expected to be less than one-quarter inch.

Lateral Resistance: The pier length required to resist lateral forces may be determined by the code pole formula (2013 CBC, Section 1807.3), using a lateral soil resistance value of 375 psf/foot, beginning at the top of the native soil or rock (neglect lateral bearing within existing fill materials).

Reinforcing: Piers should be reinforced for their full length. Reinforcing should be determined by the structural engineer according to the requirements of the structure.

RUTHERFORD + CHEKENE

Drilling Conditions: The ground conditions for drilling and casting piers are expected to be generally favorable. However, perched groundwater may be encountered, which would require dewatering of the holes before casting, or placement of concrete by the tremie method if dewatering is not effective. The Lambert Shale formation bedrock is expected to be drillable using conventional truck-mounted auger drilling equipment with a kelly bar system capable of exerting a substantial crowd force, together with an auger fitted with rock-drilling teeth (rock auger).

Observation: The drilled pier installation process should be observed by the Geotechnical Engineer on a continuous basis, to verify the subsurface conditions assumed in developing the pier design recommendations, and to confirm that proper pier installation procedures have been followed.

Spread Footings

Minor structures and low retaining walls (site walls) may be supported on conventional shallow spread footings, bearing in firm native colluvial soils or Lambert Shale formation bedrock (not existing fill). To avoid the potential for differential settlement to occur between portions of a structure supported on different foundation systems, i.e. drilled piers and spread footings, the two systems should not be used in combination to support a single structure. Where a spread footing supported structure, such as a site wall, abuts a drilled pier supported structure, an isolation joint should be provided to accommodate differential settlement due to the expected difference in foundation behavior.

Spread footings should be designed in accordance with the bearing pressures presented in Table 3. The footings should have a minimum width of 18 inches and should be embedded at least 18 inches below the lowest adjacent grade.

Table 3
Allowable Bearing Pressures for Footings

Loading Condition	Bearing Pressure (psf)	Immediate Total Settlement (in.)	Differential Settlement (in.)
Dead + Live Loads	2,500	0.5	0.5
Dead + Live + Seismic Loads	3,500	---	---

Lateral loads applied to a footing may be resisted by: 1) friction at the base of the footing; and 2) passive pressure against the side of the footing perpendicular to the applied force. These components of resistance may be assumed to act together at the limit state, and so may be added to estimate the total resistance available.

The horizontal frictional resistance, F_{base} , at the interface of soil and a footing may be taken at:

$$F_{\text{base}} = 0.30 \times \text{Applied Bearing Pressure (psf)}$$

A passive pressure beginning at zero at surrounding grade, increasing with depth as a 270 pounds per cubic foot equivalent fluid pressure, may be assumed to act against the side of the footing.

Construction of Footings

To assure that the recommended bearing pressure and passive and frictional resistances are developed from all footings, they should be cast directly against firm native earth materials.

The following measures are recommended to minimize the potential detrimental impacts of footings excavations on foundation performance:

1. Footing excavations should be thoroughly cleaned of all loose materials immediately prior to concrete placement. Usually, the effort to clean the excavations is hampered by the presence of reinforcing bars in the excavations, making this a less-preferred approach than the option described below for creating acceptable bearing conditions.
2. The bottom of the foundation excavations may be covered with a thin lean concrete layer after suitable bearing conditions have been established. This lean concrete layer would ensure that the bearing conditions are maintained, provide a firm surface for placing the footing reinforcement, and ensure adequate concrete cover on the bottom reinforcing bars. Also, any loose materials that accumulate in the excavation can be easily removed using air-blowing techniques. We recommend that the Contractor utilize this approach if footings are to be installed during the rainy season.

We should be given the opportunity to observe the bearing conditions prior to the placement of reinforcement and immediately before concrete placement. Remedial work should be performed, if necessary, until the bearing conditions are deemed to be satisfactory by the Geotechnical Engineer. The responsibility to maintain suitable bearing conditions and control sloughing of the sides of the excavation should remain with the Contractor.

Where materials exposed in footing excavations are disturbed (as determined by the Geotechnical Engineer) by the excavation operations, a reasonably smooth surface should be prepared for foundation placement by removal of loose materials as directed by the Geotechnical Engineer.

Retaining Walls

Retaining walls should be designed to resist lateral earth pressures plus additional lateral pressures that may be caused by earthquakes and/or surcharge loads, as described below. The design lateral earth pressures recommended below do not include contributions from hydrostatic pressures. Thus, a subdrain system should be provided behind retaining walls.

Retaining walls should be designed to resist lateral earth pressures from: 1) the static case and surcharge-induced pressures, if any; and 2) the dynamic case and surcharge-induced pressures, if any. The recommended design lateral earth pressures are as follows:

RUTHERFORD + CHEKENE

1. *Static Loading:* Use the following static equivalent fluid pressures for cantilever or top-restrained walls, with the slope gradient applicable to the surface slope of the retained soil. For slope gradients between the values given, determine the applicable design pressures by linear interpolation.

Retained Soil Slope (horizontal: vertical)	Cantilever Wall (pcf)	Top-Restrained Wall (pcf)
Horizontal (level)	40	60
3:1	45	69
2:1	57	87

2. *Seismic Surcharge Loadings:* For a wall height of H feet, the dynamic earth pressure increment imposed by an earthquake should be assumed to be a uniform pressure of the magnitude indicated in the table below. The associated static lateral earth pressure should be equal to the static value for cantilever walls and may be reduced to the value indicated in the table below for top-restrained walls. The total lateral earth pressure for either the cantilever or the top-restrained case is equal to the sum of the dynamic earth pressure increment and the static earth pressure.

Retained Soil Slope (horizontal: vertical)	Seismic Increment (psf)	Reduced Static Pressure for top-restrained wall (equivalent fluid, pcf)
Horizontal (level)	15H	50
3:1	18H	57
2:1	22H	72

3. *Surcharge-Induced Pressures:* A uniform lateral pressure equal to the uniform vertical pressure that could occur behind a wall, multiplied by the surcharge coefficient shown in the table below, should be used to account for a surcharge directly behind walls. This approach applies only to loadings separate from and in addition to the slope conditions accounted for in 2, above.

Retained Soil Slope (horizontal: vertical)	Surcharge Coefficient (cantilever wall)	Surcharge Coefficient (top-restrained wall)
Horizontal (level)	0.31	0.47
3:1	0.36	0.55
2:1	0.46	0.70

4. *Other Surcharge-Related Issues:* Surcharge pressures on retaining walls resulting from loads, such as foundations, that are located some distance behind the walls should be

evaluated on a case-by-case basis. In general, it can be assumed that there will be no surcharging influence from loads that are applied outside, or below, a 1.5:1 (horizontal: vertical) line. Within such an influence zone, however, surcharge effects should be evaluated individually.

A subdrain system should be installed to prevent hydrostatic pressures from developing against the retaining wall. The subdrain should consist of prefabricated drainage panels (Miradrain, or equal) with filter fabric on the side facing the earth, draining either into weep holes through the wall, or into a collector pipe running along the bottom of the wall. As alternatives to prefabricated drainage panels, clean drain rock or permeable material at least one foot thick may be used. If clean drain rock is used, it should be encased in filter fabric to prevent infiltration of the adjacent soil backfill. If permeable backfill material is used without filter fabric, it should conform to the gradation requirements for Class 2 Permeable Material as specified by the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) Standard Specifications, Section 68.

Slabs

Interior Slabs: The design requirements for interior slabs-on-ground can be summarized as follows: a) prevent dampness and efflorescence in the slab; and b) support anticipated loads on the slab. To fulfill these objectives, the following section is recommended for slab-on-grade floors:

1. Reinforced concrete slab of minimum five-inch thickness. The amount of reinforcing should be determined by the designer, taking into account the anticipated use, expected loads on the slab, and desired performance.
2. Impervious membrane of good quality, per ASTM E1745, Class C. The membrane should be Stego Wrap or approved equal.
3. Granular cushion, with a minimum nominal thickness of four-inches and consisting of broken stone or crushed or uncrushed gravel, angular and free of deleterious matter. The gradation should conform to the following:

<u>U.S. Series Sieve Size</u>	<u>Percentage Passing Sieve (Dry Weight Composition)</u>
3/4-inch	100
No. 4	0-10
No. 200	0-2

The granular cushion should be compacted with a vibro-plate before subsequent construction. If preventing dampness and efflorescence is not necessary, the membrane can be eliminated.

Subdrainage and Waterproofing at Basement Floor Slabs: To provide additional protection against moisture and dampness in the basement, in the event that groundwater levels rise above those observed in this investigation, we recommend installing a drainage blanket and subdrain system beneath the basement floor slab. The drainage blanket should consist of a minimum

RUTHERFORD + CHEKENE

12-inch thick layer of clean ¾-inch drain rock, with a subdrain system of perforated collection piping leading to discharge points outside the building. Subdrain piping size and spacing should be selected by the building designer to suit the building layout. A basement floor level waterproofing system should be selected based on the planned occupancy of the space and its sensitivity to moisture.

Exterior Slabs: For exterior slabs-on-grade subjected to pedestrian traffic only (i.e. sidewalks or walkways), a minimum four-inch thick nominally reinforced concrete slab on prepared subgrade should be adequate, where moisture control is not required.

Site Preparation

The site areas affected by new improvements should be cleared of all obstructions, including pavement, base rock, demolition debris, trees, tree stumps and major roots, abandoned utilities, old footings and/or foundation members, and deleterious materials. Holes resulting from the removal of old footings and foundation members, underground structures, or improvements that extend below the existing grade should be cleared thoroughly and then backfilled with suitable material compacted to the requirements described in “Engineered Fill and Backfill Placement.”

Clearing should typically extend at least five feet beyond the footprint of new structures. Concrete, bricks, wood, and other debris should be hauled off the site. Soils exposed after clearing and stripping should be reviewed by the Geotechnical Engineer before subsequent construction is performed. Unless stripped materials are considered suitable for landscaping purposes or other re-use on site, they should be hauled off the site and disposed of properly.

If an existing below-grade structural element such as a utility structure is encountered within the footprint of proposed construction, it should be removed to at least three feet below the subgrade for new footings, concrete slabs and other flatwork, and the pit should be properly backfilled with site-derived or imported materials in accordance with “Fill and Backfill Materials” and “Engineered Fill and Backfill Placement.”

In the areas of new improvements, unpaved portions of the site should be stripped to the depth necessary to remove organic materials, debris and any other unsuitable materials. The stripping depth may be in the range of 6 to 9 inches below existing grade, or less. Concrete, wood, and other debris should be hauled off the site. In the existing paved areas, the asphalt and subgrade should be stripped to expose clean native soil or fill.

Excavation and Slopes

General: Conventional excavation and earthwork equipment should be satisfactory for mass grading, foundation and basement excavations, and utility trenching on this site.

Sloped Excavations: During the excavation operations, temporary cut slopes should be used, where feasible, to prevent movement of materials exposed on the excavation walls. A temporary slope gradient of 1:1 (horizontal: vertical) or flatter should be used. The Lambert Shale formation bedrock is friable and therefore potentially susceptible to erosion, slaking, and

RUTHERFORD + CHEKENE

raveling if exposed to wetting and drying. Exposure of temporary slopes to the elements should be minimized as much as possible.

Permanent cut and fill slopes should have a gradient of 2:1 (horizontal: vertical) or flatter, in order to ensure stability, encourage plant growth, and minimize erosion. A steeper gradient (1.5:1) could be considered for cuts in the Lambert Shale formation, with the understanding that there might be increased periodic maintenance costs for using a gradient that is steeper than 2:1 (horizontal: vertical) for a permanent cut slope.

To provide erosion protection, permanent slopes should be initially stabilized with straw plugs and then planted with plants, grasses, and shrubs consistent with the approved landscaping plan.

The Contractor should be aware that slope height, slope inclination, and excavation depths (including utility trench excavations) should in no case exceed those specified in local, state, or federal safety regulations, e.g. OSHA Health and Safety Standards for Excavations, 29 CFR Part 1926, or successor regulations.

Subgrade Preparation

After the site has been cleared and stripped of unsuitable materials and graded/excavated to the required subgrade elevation, the exposed surface should be reviewed by the Geotechnical Engineer to determine if zones of potentially expansive clay soils are present in the subgrade surface. If potentially expansive clays are exposed, they should be removed (“over-excavated”) to a depth of at least 12 inches below the slab subgrade elevation and be replaced with non-expansive engineered fill; see “Engineered Fill and Backfill Placement,” below.

The subgrade under slabs-on-grade, exterior flatwork, paving, or sitework should be scarified to a depth of six inches, moisture-conditioned to a moisture content of approximately two percent over optimum, and compacted to at least 95 percent relative compaction (based on ASTM Test Method D1557). Any loose site soils encountered that cannot be compacted to 95% should be removed (“over-excavated”) to a depth of at least 24 inches below the subgrade surface, or as directed by the Geotechnical Engineer, and replaced as engineered fill.

Any exposed subgrade that will receive fill should be prepared by scarifying to a depth of six inches and moisture-conditioning. The moisture-conditioned material should then be compacted to at least 90 percent relative compaction (based on ASTM Test Method D1557). Moisture conditions in the subgrade should be maintained until fill is placed.

Engineered Fill and Backfill Placement

In areas designated to receive fill, the subgrade-to-receive-fill should be prepared as described in the preceding section. Approved fill material should then be placed in lifts not exceeding eight inches in un-compacted thickness, moisture-conditioned to near the optimum moisture content of the material, and compacted to at least 90 percent relative compaction (ASTM D1557).

RUTHERFORD + CHEKENE

In areas to be overlain by a slab-on-grade, exterior flatwork, paving or sitework, each lift of engineered fill should be compacted, at suitable moisture content, to a minimum relative compaction of 95 percent in the uppermost six inches of all fill and backfill, and a minimum 90 percent at other depths.

In addition to being compacted to the required relative compaction, the engineered fill should be stable, i.e., not exhibit “pumping” behavior. Ponding or jetting should not be used to densify fill or backfill.

Fill and Backfill Materials

Material used for fill and backfill, whether derived from the site or imported from off-site, must be granular soil, free of organic matter, which does not exhibit excessive shrinkage or swelling behavior when subjected to changes in water content. Most native site soils and existing fill materials are expected to be suitable for re-use as fill, with the exception of minor localized zones of potentially expansive clays.

If imported fill material is required, it should contain no environmental contaminants or construction debris, and should conform to the following:

1. Satisfy the following gradation requirements:

<u>U.S. Sieve Size</u>	<u>Percentage Passing (Dry Unit Composition)</u>
2 ½-inch	100
No. 8	25-45
No. 200	0-10

2. Be thoroughly compactable without excessive voids.
3. Meet the following plasticity requirements:
 - a. Maximum Plasticity Index of 12 (ASTM D4318).
 - b. Maximum Liquid Limit of 35 (ASTM D4318).

Paving

Asphalt Concrete Pavement: We anticipate that asphalt concrete pavement would be constructed in parking and roadway areas. The paved areas could potentially be subjected to traffic loads ranging from “infrequent traffic from relatively light loads” to “frequent relatively heavy loads”. To account for this range of traffic loads, we are providing design pavement sections for Traffic Indices (TIs) of 5.0, 6.0, and 7.0.

For areas with infrequent traffic from relatively light loads, we recommend using a TI of 5.0. Such areas could include parking spaces and aisles. For areas with more frequent traffic that are subjected to relatively light loads, such as roadways with normal vehicle traffic, we recommend

RUTHERFORD + CHEKENE

using a TI of 6.0. Furthermore, for any areas subjected to heavy vehicle loads, such as fire trucks, we recommend using a TI of 7.0.

Our pavement design recommendations are summarized below.

Table 4
Recommended Asphalt Concrete Pavement Design Sections

Vehicular Traffic Area	Assumed Traffic Index (TI)	Thickness of Asphalt Concrete (in.)	Thickness of Caltrans Class 2 Aggregate Base (in.)
Infrequent Traffic from Light Loads (see note)	5.0	2	8
		3	6
Frequent Traffic from Light Loads	6.0	3	9
Heavily Loaded Areas	7.0	3	12

Note: For infrequent traffic from light loads (TI = 5.0), two alternative design sections are presented in the table. The first alternative is based on a minimal thickness of asphalt, while the second is based on an increased asphalt thickness and correspondingly reduced base thickness. Although both sections are structurally comparable, the section with thicker asphalt is expected to offer better wearing surface performance, especially where vehicles are frequently moving and turning; it is recommended for areas subjected to such use or where wear and appearance are of particular concern.

These pavement sections are based on the California State Flexible Paving Design Method, using the assumed TI values. Selection of these design traffic parameters were based on assumed use and not on a detailed equivalent wheel load analysis or traffic study. Furthermore, our recommended pavement design sections were based on a minimum R-value of 30, which is based on a laboratory test of site soils (Boring RC-5). The Cleary (1996) investigation included one R-Value test result of 45 and based its pavement section recommendations on a reduced value of 35, which is slightly less conservative than the our sections recommended above.

It should be noted that the pavement sections described above were not designed to accommodate construction traffic. The Contractor should be aware of this and should sequence the construction in such a way that new pavement sections are not subjected to construction traffic.

Concrete Pavement: For concrete paving subjected to traffic loads equivalent to a TI of 6.0 to 7.0, the pavement section should typically consist of 6 inches of appropriately reinforced concrete slab overlying 9 inches of aggregate base. Concrete paving or slabs subjected to heavy vehicular traffic, such as large fire trucks, should be designed on a special-case basis using an accepted rigid paving design methodology that takes into account parameters such as the expected wheel loads, frequency, and design life.

RUTHERFORD + CHEKENE

For slabs-on-grade subjected to pedestrian traffic only, a minimum four-inch thick nominally reinforced concrete slab on prepared subgrade should be adequate.

Unit Pavers: Where unit pavers are used, the paving system should be designed to support the weight of fully loaded fire vehicles wherever the area is accessible to such vehicles. Pavers in other areas should be designed for loadings appropriate for the usage. In all cases, the soil subgrade should be prepared, and the base and pavers should be installed, in accordance with the paving supplier's design recommendations.

Street Pavement: Where street paving is breached and needs to be replaced, the existing pavement section thickness should be restored if the performance/condition of the existing pavement is acceptable.

Pavement Subgrade Preparation and Drainage

Paving Subgrade: The subgrade for all paving types should consist of existing non-organic site soils (after stripping) scarified to a depth of six inches, moisture-conditioned, and re-compacted to a minimum 95 percent relative compaction (based on ASTM Test Method D1557).

Pavement Drainage: Our observations of pavement performance indicate that there is a strong correlation between poor pavement drainage conditions and the amount of pavement failures (potholes, settlement bowls, alligator cracks, etc.) observed. For this reason, we recommend that new pavement sections should be adequately drained by providing swales, culverts, or subdrains, as deemed necessary.

Aggregate Base Materials

Where aggregate base material is specified, the furnished material should meet the requirements of Class 2 Aggregate Base as described in the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) Standard Specifications. Aggregate base materials should consist of virgin rock aggregates only, unless the Contractor can provide certification that any proposed recycled materials are free of hazardous and/or deleterious contaminants. The Contractor should provide written certification from the quarry stating that aggregate base materials meet all the requirements of Caltrans Class 2 Aggregate Base.

Controlled Low Strength Material (CLSM)

In cases where backfilling is required (e.g. at utility trenches), Controlled Low Strength Material (CLSM) can be used, if approved by the Geotechnical Engineer. Controlled Low Strength Material (also known as flowable compacting fill) should be a flowable and self-compacting mixture of Portland cement, fly ash, fine aggregates, water, and entrained air, conforming to ACI 229R. The mix shall have the following properties:

1. Minimum Compressive Strength: 25 psi at 1 day; 300 psi at 90 days. Strength shall not exceed 1,500 psi at 90 days for applications where future removal may be required (utility backfill, for example).

2. Slump: Six inches minimum to ten inches maximum, when tested in accordance with ASTM C143.

Corrosion Potential and Below-Grade Construction

Soils within the zone of influence of the project consist predominantly of soils which have a moderate to high corrosion potential. To mitigate the potential for corrosion effects, we recommend the following for below-grade concrete construction:

1. Allow for minimum 3-inch concrete cover over reinforcing steel for construction in contact with native soils.
2. Use dense concrete with the following characteristics:
 - a. 4000 psi unconfined compression strength
 - b. Type 2 Portland cement mixed thoroughly and integrally with 15-20 percent fly ash.

Subsurface utilities should be designed using materials and installation methods appropriate for an environment of moderate to high corrosion potential. A qualified corrosion engineer should be hired for detailed recommendations regarding corrosion protection of utilities.

Drain Rock and Filter Fabric

Drain rock, if required, should consist of Class 2 Permeable Material, meeting gradation and other requirements contained in the California Standard Specifications. Alternatively, three-quarter-inch crushed rock encapsulated in filter fabric (Mirafi 140N or equivalent) can be used instead of Class 2 Permeable Material. The Contractor should provide written certification to the Geotechnical Engineer stating that drain rock materials meet all the requirements of Caltrans Class 2 Permeable Material.

Surface Drainage and Erosion Control

Finished grading for surface drainage should be designed to direct surface runoff away from new structures toward discharge facilities. Ponding of surface water should not be allowed adjacent to structures. Downspouts and gutters should be provided, and water from downspouts should be directed through non-perforated pipes to storm drains. Alternatively, drainage culverts may be used to direct water from downspouts to storm drains.

Various best management practices for surface runoff, subsurface seepage, and erosion control can be employed either singularly or jointly to mitigate the potential for erosion. These include using curbs to keep runoff on the paved roadway; directing the runoff to strategically placed catch basins; providing swales at the toes of slopes to capture surface runoff; directing flow in swales to the storm drain system; and using erosion control matting and/or vegetation.

Utility Trench Backfilling

Site-Derived Backfill: Utility trench backfill generally consists of bedding, initial backfill, and final backfill. The bedding and initial backfill materials are selected based on the type of pipe in the trench. The Civil Engineer or other designers of utility installations should specify the type of bedding and initial backfill materials that are appropriate for the utility line in the trench. Site-derived soils from the trenches, except those containing organic materials, can be used as final backfill material. The Contractor should selectively stockpile site-derived soils that meet this general requirement.

Compaction Requirements: Approved initial and final backfill materials should be placed in lifts not exceeding eight inches in un-compacted thickness, moisture-conditioned to a moisture content of about two percent above the optimum moisture content of the material, and compacted to at least 90 percent relative compaction (ASTM D 1557). In areas where a trench is to be overlain by a pavement, the upper 6 inches of the backfill should be compacted to a minimum relative compaction of 95 percent.

Use of Controlled Density Fill (CDF) or Controlled Low Strength Material (CLSM): Conventional soil backfilling and compaction of trenches could be problematic for deep trenches required in some locations on the site, or under conditions of excessive soil moisture content. If acceptable to the designer from the performance point of view, in these conditions consideration should be given to fully or partially backfilling trenches with CDF or CLSM.

Moisture Flow Control Barriers: Utility trench backfill, even when properly compacted, can still serve as the path of least resistance for flow of moisture from storm water runoff or artificial sources. Moisture flow control barriers made up of low permeability clay soil or concrete should be installed at strategic locations to prevent moisture flow into utility structures or buildings.

Winter Construction

If earthwork operations are performed during the winter or the rainy season, the potential for erosion may increase and provisions would need to be made to minimize erosion.

Also, provisions should be made to dewater the excavations and to minimize the flow of surface runoff into the excavations if earthwork is performed during the rainy season.

We must note that the moisture content shown on the boring logs for the native soils reflects the moisture conditions at the time of the field exploration. The moisture content of those materials should be expected to be much higher if earthwork is performed during the winter or rainy season.

If earthwork operations are performed during the winter or the rainy season, long delays may result from the Contractor's inability to properly moisture-condition the mostly clayey, silty and sandy surface soils to achieve the required relative compaction. In that case, lime or cement treatment could be employed to make the site soils workable and compactable. Alternatively, geotextile fabric might be used to stabilize exposed wet subgrade in order to facilitate subsequent

construction. Mirafi 500X or approved equal could be used in that case, but subgrade stabilization would require at least 12 inches of over-excavation before the placement of the fabric. Once the subgrade soils have been properly stabilized or compacted, a six-inch layer of Caltrans Class 2 Aggregate Base can be placed over the subgrade as a cap to maintain suitable working conditions, if necessary.

A gravel surface course may be required on construction traffic roads.

Impact of Site Conditions on Construction

Although this investigation was performed primarily for design purposes, a brief discussion of the impact of the site conditions on construction is presented for information purposes only. The discussion must not be considered a presentation of every possible impact of site conditions on construction.

Unanticipated Structures: Buried structures or concrete elements might be encountered. Efforts should be made to prevent contamination of site-derived fill materials by concrete and other debris.

Dust, Noise, and Vibration Control: Dust, noise and vibration control may be necessary to minimize the impact of construction activities on nearby buildings.

Rock: The term “rock” as used in this report encompasses materials ranging from moderately to very heavily weathered and fractured material. However, in compensation for drilling or excavation work on this site, no differentiation should be made between rock of various hardness.

Excavation: The rate of drilling through the rock encountered is one of many indicators of the ease with which the rock that will be removed. The drilling rates suggest that the bedrock formation could be excavated with slight to moderate effort using conventional construction equipment.

**SECTION 4
FIELD EXPLORATION AND
LABORATORY TESTING PROGRAMS**

FIELD EXPLORATION PROGRAM

Scope

We conducted a subsurface exploration program on December 19, 2014. The purpose of the exploration was to provide geologic and geotechnical data for the project. The exploration program consisted of the following elements:

1. Obtaining San Mateo County permit for drilling, as notification to the County of San Mateo Environmental Health Department, under Annual Geotechnical Drilling Permit No. AGDP-14-1314.
2. Notifying USA North for subsurface utility marking (Ticket No. 512835) on December 8, 2014.
3. Performing geophysical survey by NORCAL Geophysical Consultants to locate existing leach field and check proposed boring locations for utilities, on December 9, 2014.
4. Mobilization of equipment by HEW Drilling on December 19, 2014.
5. Drilling, logging and sampling on December 19, 2014.
6. Grouting of holes and demobilization of equipment on December 19, 2014.
7. Selection of samples for subsequent geotechnical testing.
8. Analysis of laboratory test data and preparation of logs of borings.

Preparatory Activities

Preparation: Our staff marked proposed boring locations in the field using white paint. Borings are identified by the prefix "RC-", followed by a number. The approximate surface elevations of the exploratory holes are shown on the logs of borings.

Coordination: We coordinated with the on-site staff of Cal Fire regarding our drilling work and maintaining fire department operations without interruption or interference.

Field logistics were coordinated by our staff in conjunction with field geologist, Rick Ford, working as a subconsultant to Rutherford + Chekene. Cal Fire personnel visited the site briefly during the drilling operations.

Subsurface Exploration

Drilling: Drilling was performed by HEW Drilling Company of East Palo Alto. HEW deployed a truck-mounted CME 75 drilling rig fitted with 6-inch solid stem augers. Five exploratory borings were drilled to the depths shown in the following table:

**Table 5
Exploratory Boring Depths**

Boring	Approximate Ground Surface Elevation (feet)	Depth Below Existing Ground Surface (feet)
RC-1	-	26.5
RC-2	-	25.25
RC-3	-	25.4
RC-4	-	26.5
RC-5	-	11.5

The locations of the borings are shown on Figure 2 - Site and Boring Location Plan, in Appendix A.

Logging: The field geologist visually classified the soil using the Unified Soil Classification System (USCS) and the rock samples using the applicable classification system.

Our boring logs contain the information obtained in this exploration program. The boring logs show our interpretation of the subsurface conditions at the boring location on the date indicated, and it is not warranted that the logs are representative of subsurface conditions at other locations and times. The stratification lines shown represent the approximate boundaries between material types, and the transitions may be gradual. Also, we have developed soil and subsurface profiles by interpolation between the available data points, between which variations may occur in the actual conditions. Logs of the borings are included in Appendix B.

The locations of the borings were determined by measuring from physical features shown on the topographic survey, and surface elevations at the borings were obtained by interpolating between contours on the survey. The locations and elevations of the borings should be considered accurate only to the degree implied by the methods used.

Sampling: We obtained disturbed samples using a Standard Penetration Test (SPT) split-spoon sampler with equipment and procedures in accordance with ASTM Test Method D1586; liners were not used in the SPT sampler. We also obtained larger diameter, less disturbed samples in brass liners using a Modified California sampler with an outside diameter of about 2.5 inches and an inside diameter of 2.438 inches. The samplers were driven using a 140-pound automatic hammer falling and average of 30 inches. For each of the samples taken using either method, the number of blows required for every six-inch increment of penetration (or fraction thereof) was

RUTHERFORD + CHEKENE

recorded. For each test, the total for the last 12 inches is the blow count. The blow counts on our boring logs represent the actual number of blows recorded during sampling; no conversions were made to the blow counts on the logs. For each sample obtained using an SPT sampler, the blow count is the Standard Penetration Test value, N. Using the method of Fang (1991), the actual blow counts of the Modified California sampler may be converted to approximately equivalent N values, by multiplying by 0.6.

At the completion of drilling, we retained representative samples for laboratory testing and future reference. Brass liner samples were capped and labeled. The SPT samples were placed in labeled plastic bags that were sealed.

Geophysical Survey

A geophysical survey was performed on December 9, 2014 by NORCAL Geophysical Consultants of Cotati, California. The purpose of the survey was to locate the existing leach lines associated with the site sanitary sewer system. The methods used and the survey findings are presented in NORCAL's report dated January 7, 2015, which is included as Appendix E.

LABORATORY TESTING PROGRAM

Engineering Properties

We commissioned Cooper Testing Laboratory (CTL) of Mountain View to perform laboratory testing aimed at evaluating index characteristics of selected soil samples from the borings.

Our program of index property testing consisted of tests on 23 samples to determine their moisture contents, according to ASTM D2216. We also had four samples taken with liner type samplers tested to determine their moisture contents and dry densities, in accordance with ASTM D2937; these four samples were also tested to determine their unconfined compressive strength using procedures in accordance with ASTM D2166. Sieve analyses were performed on four samples to determine their gradation characteristics in accordance with ASTM D422. Finally, four samples of clayey soils were tested to determine their Atterberg limits, according to ASTM D4318.

One soil sample taken from boring RC-5 was tested to determine the R-Value in accordance with Caltrans Test Method 301.

The results of the index property tests are presented on the boring logs at the appropriate sample depths. The laboratory test reports are presented in Appendix C.

Corrosivity Analyses

We commissioned CERCO Analytical of Pleasanton to perform corrosivity analyses of two soil samples taken from the exploratory borings (RC-2 at 5 feet and RC-4 at 5 feet). Tests were performed to measure the resistivity; chloride, sulfate and sulfide ion concentrations; pH; and redox potentials of the samples.

CERCO concluded, based on the resistivity measurements, that both samples are classified as moderately corrosive.

The chloride and sulfate ion concentrations in both samples were none detected, with a detection limit of 15mg/kg.

The pH of the samples ranged from 5.11 to 7.24. As noted by CERCO, any soils with a pH of less than 6.0 are considered to be corrosive to buried iron, steel, mortar-coated steel and reinforced concrete structures. Therefore, corrosion prevention measures need to be considered for structures to be placed in this acidic soil.

The redox potentials are both 350 mV and are indicative of potentially “slightly corrosive” soils resulting from anaerobic soil conditions.

CERCO’s report is contained in Appendix D.

**SECTION 5
REFERENCES**

REFERENCES

Reports and Publications

The following reports and publications were used for information in the course of this investigation:

1. American Society of Civil Engineers (2010), *Minimum Design Loads for Buildings and Other Structures*, ASCE/SEI 7-10.
2. BAGG Engineers (2013), *Preliminary Geotechnical & Geologic Report, Skylonda Fire Station No. 58, 17290 Skyline Boulevard, San Mateo County, California*, BAGG Job No. MWAAR-01-00, November 27.
3. BKF Engineers (2015), *Topographic Survey, Skylonda Fire Station #58 (APN'S 075-094-010 & 075-101-010), Unincorporated Area, County of San Mateo, State of California*, BKF Job No. 20140305-50, February 12.
4. Bowles, J. E., (1996), *Foundation Analysis and Design, (Fifth Edition)*, McGraw Hill Company, New York.
5. Brabb, E.E., Graymer, R.W., and Jones, D.L. (1998), *Geology of the Onshore Part of San Mateo County, California: Derived from the Digital Database Open File 98-137*, USGS Open File Report 98-137.
6. California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), (1996), *California Seismic Hazard Map 1996, Based on Maximum Credible Earthquakes (MCE)*, July.
7. California Emergency Management Agency, Coastal Region (2009), *Tsunami Inundation Emergency Planning Map for the San Francisco Bay Region*.
8. California Division of Mines and Geology (CDMG), (1974), *State of California Special Studies Zones, Woodside Quadrangle, 1:24,000 scale*, July 1.
9. California Division of Mines and Geology (CDMG), (2005), *State of California Seismic Hazard Zones, Mindogo Hill Quadrangle, 1:24,000 scale*, August 11.
10. California Division of Mines and Geology (CDMG), (2006), *State of California Seismic Hazard Zones, Palo Alto Quadrangle, 1:24,000 scale*, October 18.
11. California Stormwater Quality Association (2009), *California Stormwater Best Management Practice (BMP) Handbook*.

RUTHERFORD + CHEKENE

12. Cleary Consultants, Inc. (1996), *Geotechnical Investigation, New Barracks and Office Building, Skylonda Fire Station, 17290 Skyline Boulevard, Woodside, San Mateo County, California*, report for Mr. Jerry Okada, Department of Public Works; portions of report also reproduced on Sheet A-0.0-Geotechnical Investigation (Soils Report), of drawings for Barracks/Office Building project at Sky Londa Fire Station, San Mateo County Fire Department Job Number P3101, by CJW Architecture, Portola Valley, California, dated June 3, 1997 (CJW Job No. 9452.2), Cleary Consultants Project No. 869.1, March 1996.
13. International Conference of Building Officials (ICBO), (1998), *Maps of Known Active Fault Near-Source Zones in California and Adjacent Portions of Nevada*.
14. California Building Standards Commission (CBSC), (2014), *2013 California Building Code*.
15. Hartzell, S.R. (2005), *Septic System Repair Plan*, October 27.
16. Jennings, C. W., (1994), *Fault Activity Map of California and Adjacent Areas, California Division of Mines and Geology*, Geologic Data Map No. 6, 1:750,000.
17. Kramer, Steven L., (1996), *Geotechnical Earthquake Engineering*, Prentice Hall, Inc.
18. MWA Architects (2014), *Facility Needs Assessment, Skylonda Fire Station No. 58, San Mateo County*, Draft – January 10.
19. Navy, Department of the, Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NAVFAC) (1982), *Foundations and Earth Structures, Design Manual 7.2*, May.
20. Skierka, Rick – Licensed Land Surveyor (1995), *Topographic Map of the Lands of the County of San Mateo being Lots 1-6 of Volume 20 of maps at Page 21 and a portion of Lot 50 as shown in Volume 7 of maps at Page 20 and more commonly known as Assessor's Parcel Numbers 75-094-010 and 75-101-010, S.M. Co. Records, CA, Scale: 1" = 20'*, March.
21. Wagner, D.L., Bortugno, E.J., and McJunkin, R.D. (1991), *Geologic Map of the San Francisco-San Jose Quadrangle, California, 1:250,000*, California Division of Mines and Geology, Regional Geologic Map Series, Map No. 5A (Geology).
22. Working Group on California Earthquake Probabilities, (2008), *The Uniform California Earthquake Rupture Forecast, Version 2 (UCERF 2)*, Published as USGS Open File Report 2007-01437, CGS Special Report 203, and SCEC Contribution #1138.

APPENDIX A
Figures for this Report

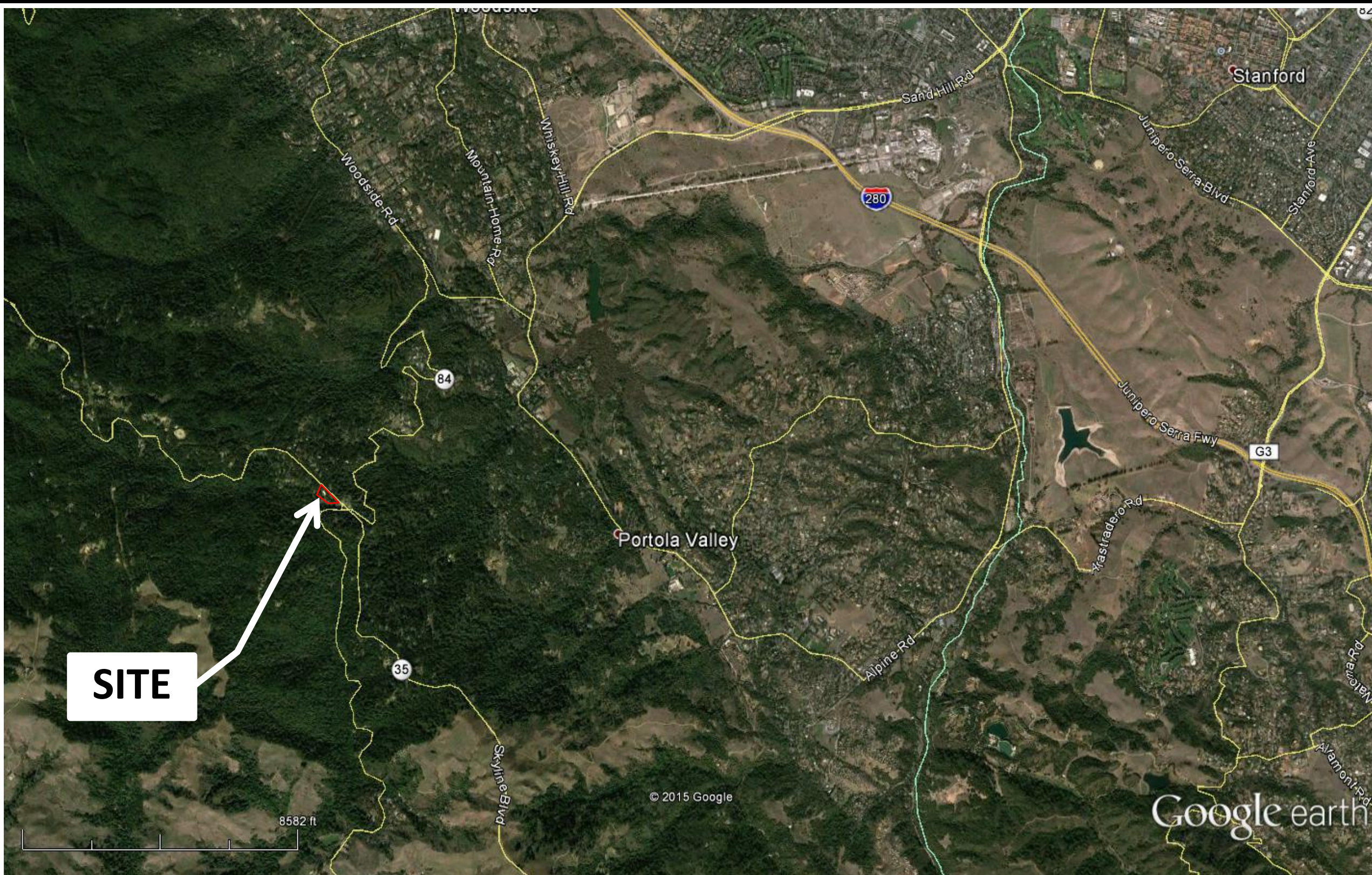


FIG. 1 - SITE VICINITY MAP

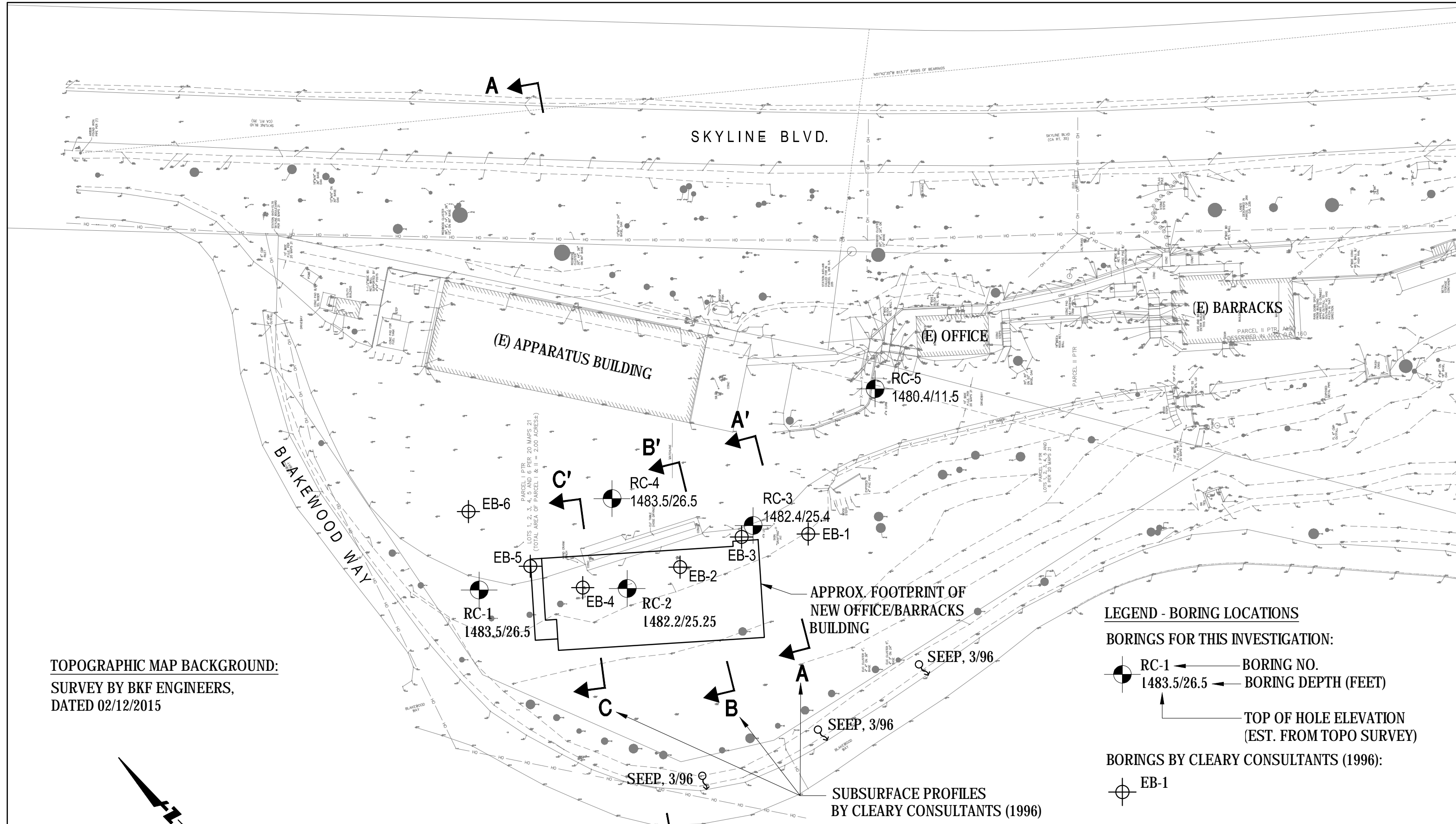
SKYLONDA FIRE STATION NO. 58

Woodside, San Mateo County, California

JOB NUMBER	DATE	SCALE	PAGE
2014-128G	4/10/15	As Shown	A1

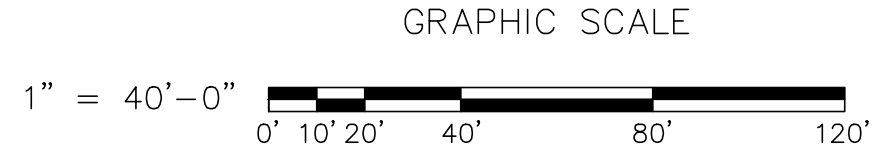


Structural | Geotechnical Engineers
 55 Second Street Suite 600
 San Francisco CA 94105
 T 415 568 4400
 F 415 618 0684
 www.ruthchek.com



TOPOGRAPHIC MAP BACKGROUND:
 SURVEY BY BKF ENGINEERS,
 DATED 02/12/2015

LEGEND - BORING LOCATIONS
BORINGS FOR THIS INVESTIGATION:
 RC-1 ← BORING NO.
 1483.5/26.5 ← BORING DEPTH (FEET)
 ↑ TOP OF HOLE ELEVATION (EST. FROM TOPO SURVEY)
BORINGS BY CLEARY CONSULTANTS (1996):
 EB-1



A ←
 SUBSURFACE
 PROFILE - FIG. 3

R+C
 CHEKENE
 RUTHERFORD +

Structural | Geotechnical
 Engineers
 55 Second Street Suite 600
 San Francisco CA 94105
 T 415 568 4400
 F 415 618 0684
 www.ruthchek.com

SITE AND BORING LOCATION PLAN
 SKYLONDA FIRE STATION NO. 58
 WOODSIDE, CALIFORNIA

SCALE: 1"=40'	DATE: 4/10/15	BY: JB	R&C JOB No.: 2014-128G	FIGURE: 2
---------------	---------------	--------	------------------------	-----------

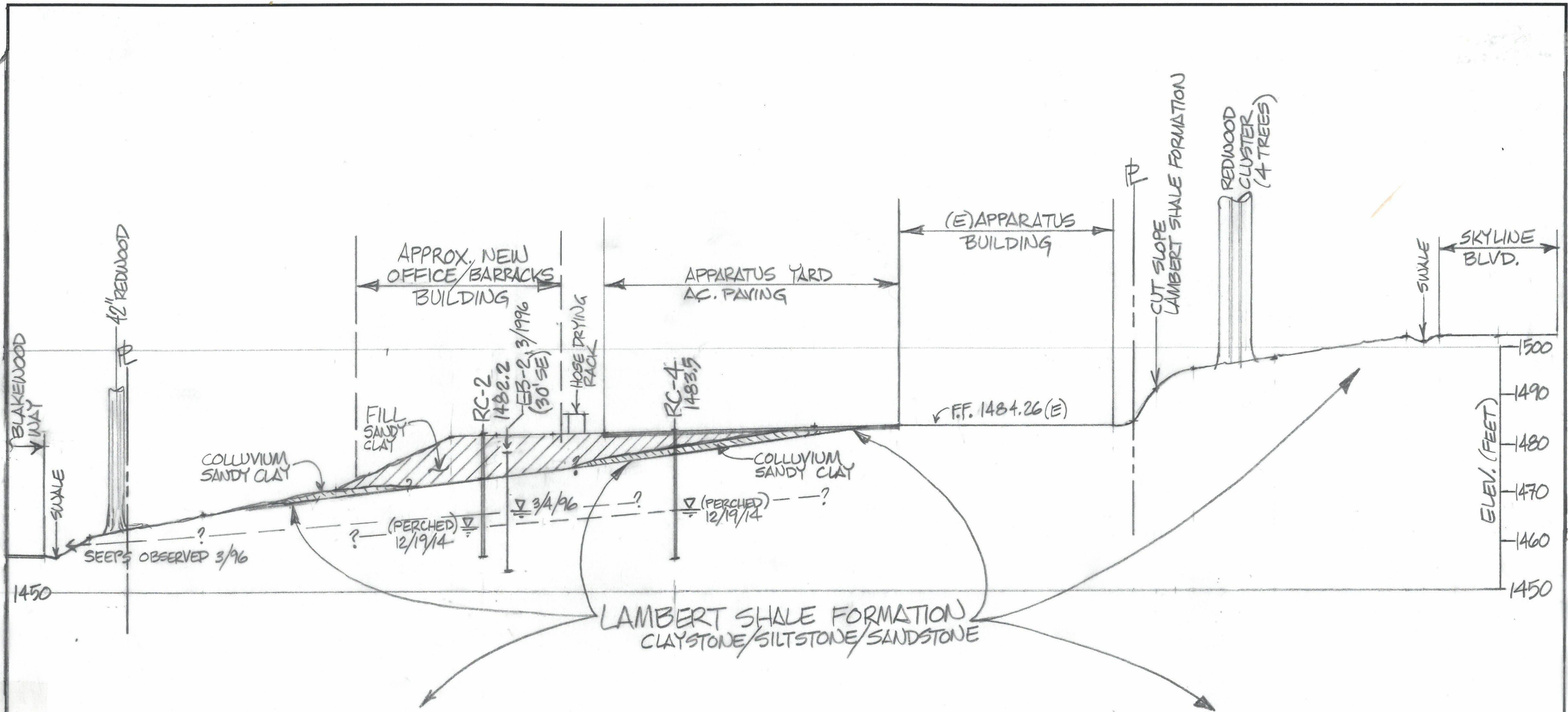


FIG. 3 - SUBSURFACE PROFILE A-A

SKYLONDA FIRE STATION NO. 58

Woodside, San Mateo County, California


RUTHERFORD + CHEKENE
 Structural | Geotechnical Engineers
 55 Second Street Suite 600
 San Francisco CA 94105
 T 415 568 4400
 F 415 618 0684
 www.ruthchek.com

JOB NUMBER	DATE	SCALE	PAGE
2014-128G	4/10/15	1" = 20'	A3

APPENDIX B
Exploratory Boring Logs

SOIL SYMBOLS AND DESCRIPTIONS

GROUP ABBREVIATION (U.S.C.S.)	SYMBOL	GROUP NAME
GW		WELL GRADED GRAVELS
GP		POORLY GRADED GRAVELS
GM		SILTY GRAVELS
GC		CLAYEY GRAVELS
SW		WELL GRADED SANDS
SP		POORLY GRADED SANDS
SM		SILTY SANDS
SC		CLAYEY SANDS
ML		LOW PLASTICITY SILT
CL		LOW PLASTICITY CLAY
OL		LOW PLASTICITY ORGANIC SILT AND CLAY
MH		HIGH PLASTICITY SILT
CH		HIGH PLASTICITY CLAY
OH		HIGH PLASTICITY ORGANIC SILT AND CLAY

SAMPLE TYPES

SYMBOL	SAMPLE METHOD OR TOOL
	STANDARD PENETRATION TEST
	MODIFIED CALIFORNIA (2.0" O.D.)
	MODIFIED CALIFORNIA (2.5" O.D., 1.92" I.D.)
	CORE
	BULK SAMPLE
	NO RECOVERY

STANDARD PENETRATION TEST (SPT) SAMPLES ARE TAKEN BY DRIVING A STANDARD 1.4" I.D. SPLIT-SPOON SAMPLER INTO THE GROUND WITH A 140- POUND WEIGHT (HAMMER) FALLING 30 INCHES, PER ASTM D1586.

WATER LEVEL SYMBOLS

	WATER LEVEL DURING DRILLING, WITH DATE
	WATER LEVEL AFTER DRILLING, WITH DATE

SOIL DESCRIPTION TERMINOLOGY

SOILS ARE IDENTIFIED AND CLASSIFIED IN THIS REPORT ACCORDING TO THE UNIFIED SOIL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM WITH THE FOLLOWING MODIFIERS:

CONSISTENCY OF SOILS

SPT, N BLOW COUNT	RELATIVE DENSITY	SPT, N BLOW COUNT	CLAY CONSISTENCY	UNCONFINED COMPRESSION STRENGTH (PSF)
< 4	VERY LOOSE	< 2	VERY SOFT	< 500
4 - 10	LOOSE	2 - 5	SOFT	500 - 1000
10 - 30	MED. DENSE	5 - 10	MED. STIFF	1000 - 2000
30 - 50	DENSE	10 - 20	STIFF	2000 - 4000
> 50	VERY DENSE	20 - 30	VERY STIFF	4000 - 8000
		> 30	HARD	> 8000

SOIL MOISTURE

DESCRIPTIVE TERM	DESCRIPTION
DRY	DRY OF STANDARD PROCTOR OPTIMUM
DAMP	SAND ONLY
MOIST	NEAR STANDARD PROCTOR OPTIMUM
WET	WET OF STANDARD PROCTOR OPTIMUM
SATURATED	FREE WATER IN SAMPLE

PARTICLE SIZES

COMPONENTS	SIEVE OR SIEVE NO.
BOULDERS	OVER 12 INCHES
COBBLES	3 TO 12 INCHES
GRAVEL- COARSE	3/4 TO 3 INCHES
- FINE	NO. 4 TO 3/4 INCH
SAND - COARSE	NO. 10 TO NO. 4
- MEDIUM	NO. 40 TO NO. 10
- FINE	NO. 200 TO NO. 40
FINES (SILT AND CLAY)	BELOW NO. 200

NOTE:

- 1) THE BORING LOGS SHOW SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS AT THE DATES AND LOCATIONS SHOWN, AND ARE NOT WARRANTED TO BE REPRESENTATIVE OF SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS AT THE OTHER LOCATIONS AND TIMES.



Structural | Geotechnical Engineers
 55 Second Street Suite 600
 San Francisco CA 94105
 T 415 568 4400
 F 415 618 0684
 www.ruthchek.com

KEY TO EXPLORATORY BORING LOGS

Skyllonda Fire Station No. 58
 San Mateo County Department of Public Works
 Woodside, California

JOB No.: 2014-128G

Date: 4/10/2015

FIGURE: B1

PAGE: B1

EXPLORATORY BORING LOG

Ground Surface Elevation and Datum 1483.5 feet,		Drilling Company HEW Drilling		Notes	Boring Number RC-1
Groundwater Depth and Time		Drill Rig and Drilling Method CME 75, Solid Stem Auger			
Start Date 12/19/2014	Finish Date 12/19/2014	Driller Name Perfecto	Drilling Fluid None	Page 1 of 1	
Logged By Rick Ford		Borehole Diameter 6 inches	Backfill Method Grout	Hammer Type / Hammer Drop 140-lb Auto Hammer, 30"	

Depth (feet)	Sample Type/Interval	Blows/6 inches or pressure	Graphic Log	SOIL DESCRIPTION <small>group name (symbol), color, consistency/density, moisture condition, other descriptions (Local Name or Material Type)</small>	LABORATORY DATA					OTHER DATA <small>Pocket Pen. (PP), Direct Shear (DS), Triaxial (Tx), Unconf. Compr.(UC)</small>
					Moisture-Density		Classification			
					Moisture Content (%)	Dry Density (pcf)	Plasticity Index	Liquid Limit	% Fines (-#200)	
1		3		SANDY CLAY (CH): Brown, gray, yellow-orange, etc., mottled, moist, medium stiff to stiff, medium plasticity. [Fill]	35					
2		4								
3		4								
4										
5		3								
6		6		SANDY CLAY (CL): Dark brown, slightly moist, stiff, fine sand. [Colluvium]	24					
7		7								
8										
9		13		CLAYSTONE: Light gray to pale grayish yellow with pervasive yellow-orange and trace black oxidation, very thin-bedded, low hardness, friable, deeply weathered to very stiff clay locally. [Lambert Shale]	35	80.7	37	70	UC = 2796 psf UC = 5539 psf	
10		18								
11		25								
12										
13										
14										
15		11		SILTSTONE: Pervasive yellow orange oxidation	36					
16		12								
17		13								
18										
19										
20		9		Pale yellow gray with yellow orange oxidation	41					
21		7								
22		9								
23										
24										
25		9		Dark gray brown to red brown oxidation mottling	39					
26		15								
27		20								
28				Boring terminated at 26.5' bgs No groundwater encountered						
29										

EXPLORATORY BORING (NO OWNER) SKY LONDA BORINGS.GPJ RUTHERFORD.CHEKENE_2.GDT 3/10/15



Structural | Geotechnical Engineers
 55 Second Street Suite 600
 San Francisco CA 94105
 T 415 568 4400
 F 415 618 0684
 www.ruthchek.com

EXPLORATORY BORING LOG RC-1
 Skylonda Fire Station No. 58
 Woodside, California

JOB NUMBER 2014-128G	DATE 4/10/2015	FIGURE 2	PAGE B 2
-------------------------	-------------------	-------------	-------------

EXPLORATORY BORING LOG

Ground Surface Elevation and Datum 1482.2 feet,		Drilling Company HEW Drilling		Notes	Boring Number RC-2
Groundwater Depth and Time 19 feet, 9:15 am		Drill Rig and Drilling Method CME 75, Solid Stem Auger			
Start Date 12/19/2014	Finish Date 12/19/2014	Driller Name Perfecto	Drilling Fluid None		Page 1 of 1
Logged By Rick Ford		Borehole Diameter 6 inches	Backfill Method Grout	Hammer Type / Hammer Drop 140-lb Auto Hammer, 30"	

Depth (feet)	Sample Type/Interval	Blows/6 inches or pressure	Graphic Log	SOIL DESCRIPTION <small>group name (symbol), color, consistency/density, moisture condition, other descriptions (Local Name or Material Type)</small>	LABORATORY DATA					OTHER DATA <small>Pocket Pen. (PP), Direct Shear (DS), Triaxial (Tx), Unconf. Compr.(UC)</small>
					Moisture-Density		Classification			
					Moisture Content (%)	Dry Density (pcf)	Plasticity Index	Liquid Limit	% Fines (-#200)	
1				SANDY CLAY with GRAVEL (CL): Light brown and yellow mottled, moist, soft to medium stiff, fine sandstone gravel, medium plasticity. [Fill] Medium stiff; yellow orange oxidation on gravel fragments	26				72	Push first 0.9'
2		2								
3		3								
4		4								
5		3								
6		3								
7		4								Corrosion Test
8										
9										
10		8		Harder drilling SANDSTONE: Pale yellow-brown to yellow with yellow-orange and yellow-red oxidation, very thin-bedded, low hardness, friable, fine grained. [Lambert Shale]	25					
11		10								
12		19								
13										
14										
15		11								
16		13								
17		17								
18										
19				Perched groundwater at 19' (approx. elev. 1463.2)						
20		14								
21		32								
22		50/5"								
23										
24										
25		50/3"		Light gray with yellow-red oxidation						
26				Boring terminated at 25.25' bgs						
27										
28										
29										

EXPLORATORY BORING (NO OWNER) SKY LONDA BORINGS.GPJ RUTHERFORD CHEKENE_2.GDT 3/10/15



Structural | Geotechnical Engineers
 55 Second Street Suite 600
 San Francisco CA 94105
 T 415 568 4400
 F 415 618 0684
 www.ruthchek.com

EXPLORATORY BORING LOG RC-2
 Skylanda Fire Station No. 58
 Woodside, California

JOB NUMBER 2014-128G	DATE 4/10/2015	FIGURE 3	PAGE B 3
-------------------------	-------------------	-------------	-------------

EXPLORATORY BORING LOG

Ground Surface Elevation and Datum 1482.4 feet.		Drilling Company HEW Drilling		Notes	Boring Number RC-3
Groundwater Depth and Time		Drill Rig and Drilling Method CME 75, Solid Stem Auger			
Start Date 12/19/2014	Finish Date 12/19/2014	Driller Name Perfecto	Drilling Fluid None			Page 1 of 1
Logged By Rick Ford		Borehole Diameter 6 inches	Backfill Method Grout	Hammer Type / Hammer Drop 140-lb Auto Hammer, 30"	

Depth (feet)	Sample Type/Interval	Blows/6 inches or pressure	Graphic Log	SOIL DESCRIPTION <small>group name (symbol), color, consistency/density, moisture condition, other descriptions (Local Name or Material Type)</small>	LABORATORY DATA					OTHER DATA <small>Pocket Pen. (PP), Direct Shear (DS), Triaxial (Tx), Unconf. Compr.(UC)</small>
					Moisture-Density		Classification			
					Moisture Content (%)	Dry Density (pcf)	Plasticity Index	Liquid Limit	% Fines (-#200)	
1			X	SANDY CLAY with GRAVEL (CH): Brown, yellow, yellow-orange etc. mottled, moist, soft. [Fill]	29	25	54	46		
2		2	X							
3		2	X							
4		2	X							
5		2	X							
6		2	X							
7		2	X	MUDSTONE (CLAYSTONE): Light brown, pale yellow-gray, very thin-bedded, low hardness, friable, deeply weathered. [Lambert Shale]	33	20	46	46		
8		2	X							
9		7	X							
10		10	X							
11		7	X							
12		7	X							
13		10	X							
14		7	X							
15		7	X							
16		12	X							
17		12	X	SILTSTONE: Pale yellow gray, yellow orange oxidation, very thin-bedded, low hardness, friable, moderately weathered. [Lambert Shale]	31	20	46	46	UC = 903 psf UC = 2026 psf	
18		7	X							
19		7	X							
20		22	X	Interbedded SANDSTONE: Pale yellow-gray with red-brown oxidation	29	20	46	46		
21		30	X							
22		50/5"	X	SANDSTONE: Dark gray, thin-bedded, very fine grained, low hardness, weak, moderately weathered. [Lambert Shale]	11	20	46	46		
23		50/5"	X							
24		50/5"	X							
25		50/5"	X	Boring terminated at 25.4' bgs No groundwater encountered						
26			X							
27			X							
28			X							
29			X							

EXPLORATORY BORING (NO OWNER SKY LONDA BORINGS.GPJ RUTHERFORD CHEKENE 2.GDT 3/10/15)



Structural | Geotechnical Engineers
 55 Second Street Suite 600
 San Francisco CA 94105
 T 415 568 4400
 F 415 618 0684
 www.ruthchek.com

EXPLORATORY BORING LOG RC-3

Skylonda Fire Station No. 58
 Woodside, California

JOB NUMBER 2014-128G	DATE 4/10/2015	FIGURE 4	PAGE B 4
-------------------------	-------------------	-------------	-------------

EXPLORATORY BORING LOG

Ground Surface Elevation and Datum 1483.5 feet,		Drilling Company HEW Drilling		Notes	Boring Number RC-4
Groundwater Depth and Time 16.5 feet, 11:00 am		Drill Rig and Drilling Method CME 75, Solid Stem Auger			
Start Date 12/19/2014	Finish Date 12/19/2014	Driller Name Perfecto	Drilling Fluid None		Page 1 of 1
Logged By Rick Ford		Borehole Diameter 6 inches	Backfill Method Grout	Hammer Type / Hammer Drop 140-lb Auto Hammer, 30"	

Depth (feet)	Sample Type/Interval	Blows/6 inches or pressure	Graphic Log	SOIL DESCRIPTION <small>group name (symbol), color, consistency/density, moisture condition, other descriptions (Local Name or Material Type)</small>	LABORATORY DATA					OTHER DATA <small>Pocket Pen. (PP), Direct Shear (DS), Triaxial (Tx), Unconf. Compr.(UC)</small>
					Moisture-Density		Classification			
					Moisture Content (%)	Dry Density (pcf)	Plasticity Index	Liquid Limit	% Fines (-#200)	
1				AC Paving/Base over SANDY CLAY (CL): Dark brown, moist. [Fill]	28				64	Corrosion Test
2		4								
3		3		SANDY CLAY (CL): Dark brown, moist, stiff. [Colluvium]						
4		6								
5		7		SILTSTONE: Gray to light gray, yellow-orange oxidation mottling, very thin-bedded, low hardness, friable, deeply to moderately weathered. [Lambert Shale]						
6		7								
7		10								
8										
9										
10		7		SILTSTONE/CLAYSTONE: Pervasive yellow-orange oxidation	38					
11		8								
12										
13										
14										
15		6								
16		7								
17		9		Perched groundwater at 16.5' bgs (approx. elev. 1467.0)	31					
18										
19										
20		10		Light brown with pink hue, red-brown oxidation	37					
21		10								
22		11								
23										
24										
25		5		Dark brown to dark red-brown oxidation pervasive, slightly harder but low hardness, friable. [Lambert Shale]	28					
26		11								
27		24		Boring terminated at 26.5' bgs						
28										
29										

EXPLORATORY BORING (NO OWNER) SKY LONDA BORINGS.GPJ RUTHERFORD CHEKENE_2.GDT 3/10/15



Structural | Geotechnical Engineers
 55 Second Street Suite 600
 San Francisco CA 94105
 T 415 568 4400
 F 415 618 0684
 www.ruthchek.com

EXPLORATORY BORING LOG RC-4
 Skylanda Fire Station No. 58
 Woodside, California

JOB NUMBER 2014-128G	DATE 4/10/2015	FIGURE 5	PAGE B 5
-------------------------	-------------------	-------------	-------------

EXPLORATORY BORING LOG

Ground Surface Elevation and Datum 1477.5 feet,		Drilling Company HEW Drilling		Notes	Boring Number RC-5
Groundwater Depth and Time		Drill Rig and Drilling Method CME 75, Solid Stem Auger			
Start Date 12/19/2014	Finish Date 12/19/2014	Driller Name Perfecto	Drilling Fluid None			Page 1 of 1
Logged By Rick Ford		Borehole Diameter 6 inches	Backfill Method Grout	Hammer Type / Hammer Drop 140-lb Auto Hammer, 30"	

Depth (feet)	Sample Type/Interval	Blows/6 inches or pressure	Graphic Log	SOIL DESCRIPTION <small>group name (symbol), color, consistency/density, moisture condition, other descriptions (Local Name or Material Type)</small>	LABORATORY DATA					OTHER DATA
					Moisture-Density		Classification			
					Moisture Content (%)	Dry Density (pcf)	Plasticity Index	Liquid Limit	% Fines (-#200)	
1				SANDY CLAY (CL): Red-brown, moist, stiff, trace very fine gravel. [Colluvium]	24					R-Value = 30
2		4								
3		6			29		13	37	84	
4										
5		6								
6		8		SILTSTONE: Light red-brown (pink), yellow-orange oxidation, very thin-bedded, low hardness, friable to weak, deeply to moderately weathered. [Lambert Shale]	30					
7		14								
8										
9										
10		16		Light gray, light yellow-orange mottled	34					
11		16								
12		19								
13				Boring terminated at 11.5' bgs No groundwater encountered						
14										
15										
16										
17										
18										
19										
20										
21										
22										
23										
24										
25										
26										
27										
28										
29										

EXPLORATORY BORING (NO OWNER) SKY LONDA BORINGS.GPJ RUTHERFORD.CHEKENE_2.GDT 3/10/15



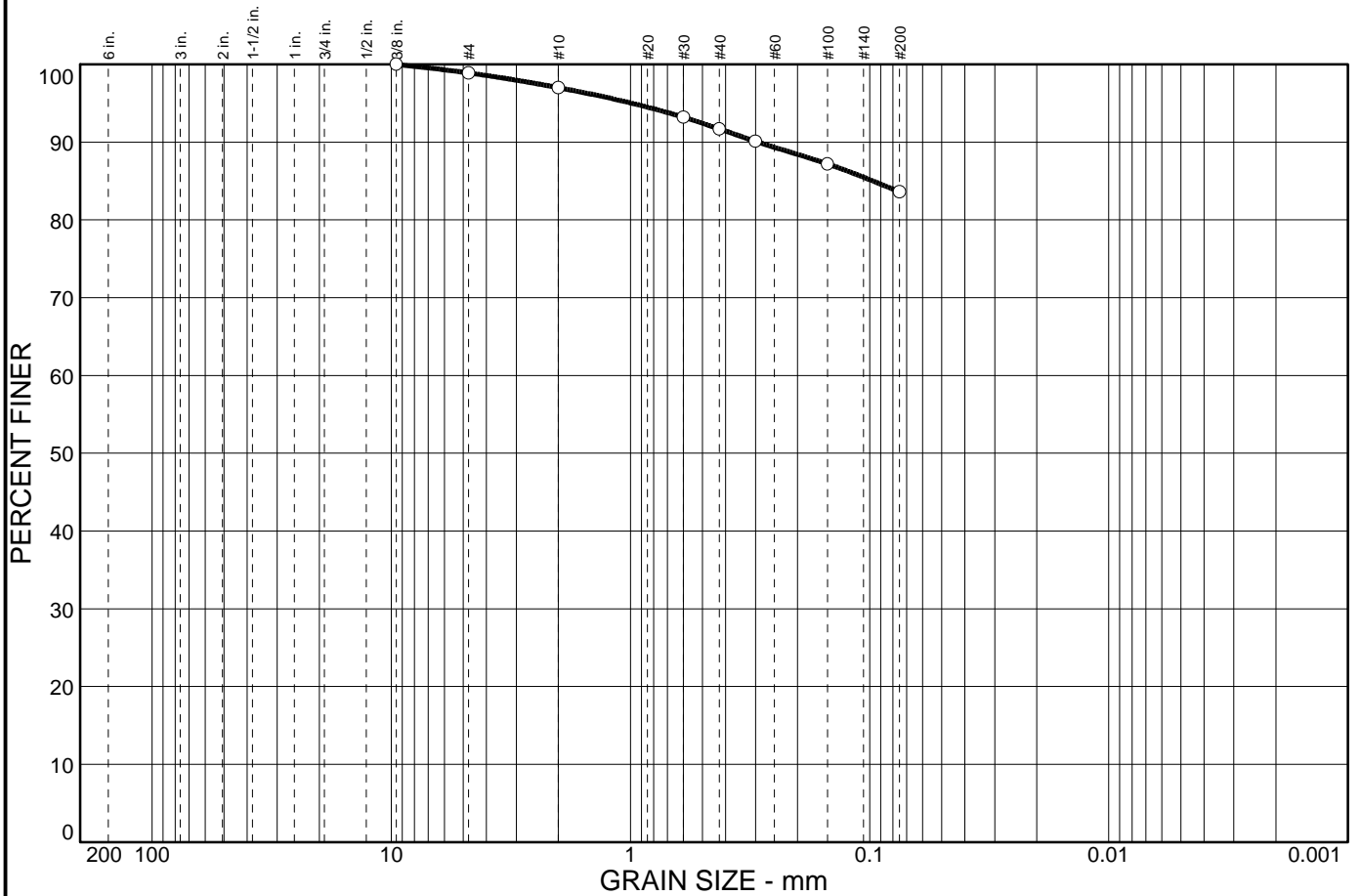
Structural | Geotechnical Engineers
 55 Second Street Suite 600
 San Francisco CA 94105
 T 415 568 4400
 F 415 618 0684
 www.ruthchek.com

EXPLORATORY BORING LOG RC-5
 Skylonda Fire Station No. 58
 Woodside, California

JOB NUMBER 2014-128G	DATE 4/10/2015	FIGURE 6	PAGE B 6
-------------------------	-------------------	-------------	-------------

APPENDIX C
Laboratory Test Reports
Cooper Testing Laboratories, Inc.

Particle Size Distribution Report



% COBBLES	% GRAVEL	% SAND	% SILT	% CLAY	USCS	AASHTO	PL	LL
0	1.1	15.3	83.6		CL		24	37

SIEVE inches size	PERCENT FINER		
	○		
3/8"	100.0		
X	GRAIN SIZE		
D ₆₀			
D ₃₀			
D ₁₀			
X	COEFFICIENTS		
C _c			
C _u			

SIEVE number size	PERCENT FINER		
	○		
#4	98.9		
#10	97.0		
#30	93.2		
#40	91.7		
#50	90.1		
#100	87.2		
#200	83.6		

SOIL DESCRIPTION
 ○ Dark Yellowish Brown Lean CLAY w/
 Sand & organics

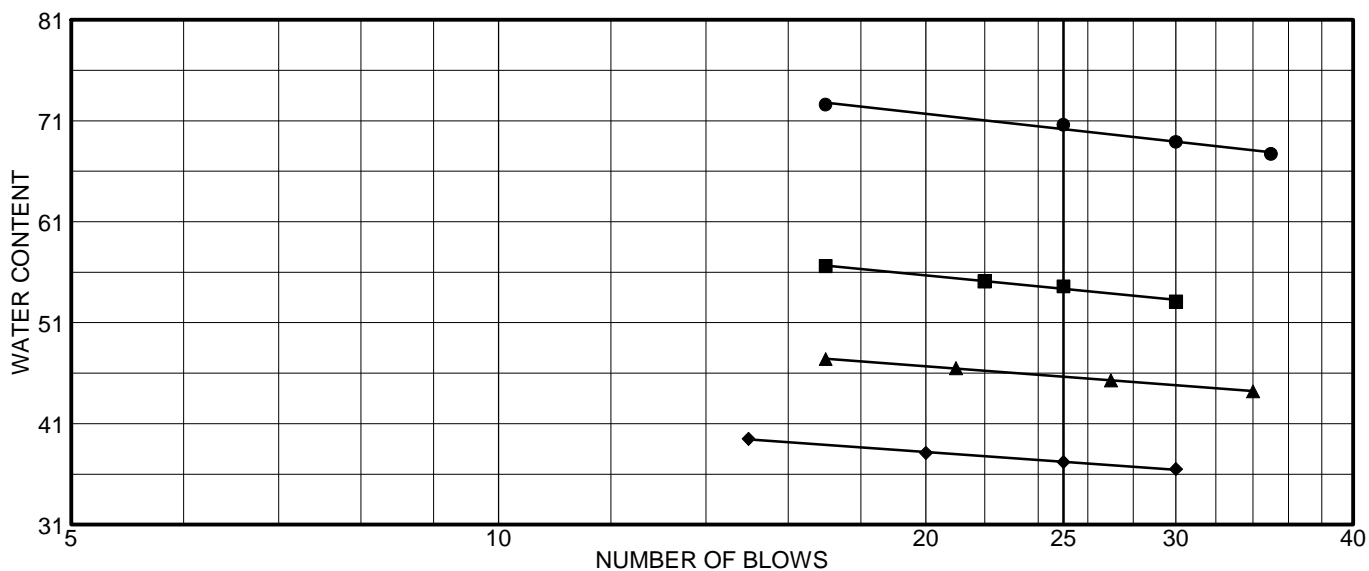
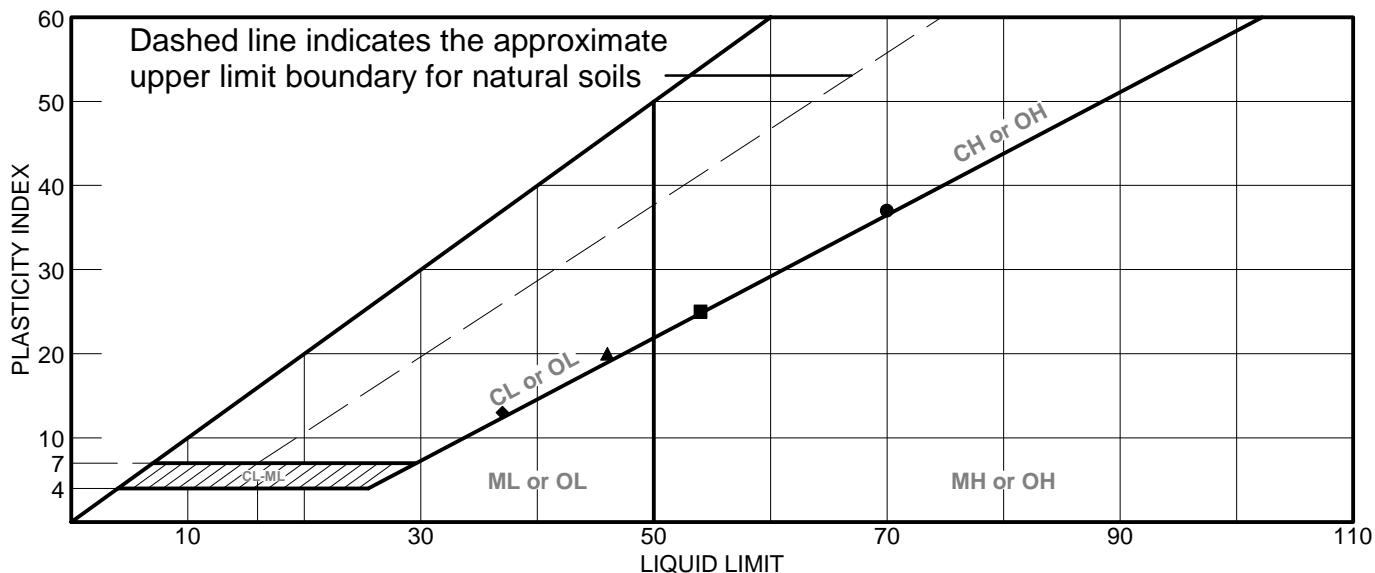
REMARKS:
 ○

○ Source: 5

Sample No.: 1

Elev./Depth: 2'

LIQUID AND PLASTIC LIMITS TEST REPORT



	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	LL	PL	PI	%<#40	%<#200	USCS
●	Dark Yellowish Brown Sandy Fat CLAY	70	33	37			
■	Dark Olive Brown Fat CLAY w/ Gravel	54	29	25			
▲	Yellowish Brown Sandy Lean CLAY change to Olive Brown	46	26	20			
◆	Dark Yellowish Brown Lean CLAY w/ Sand & organics	37	24	13	91.7	83.6	CL

Project No. 335-181 **Client:** Rutherford & Chekene
Project: Sky Londa Fire Station - 2014-128G

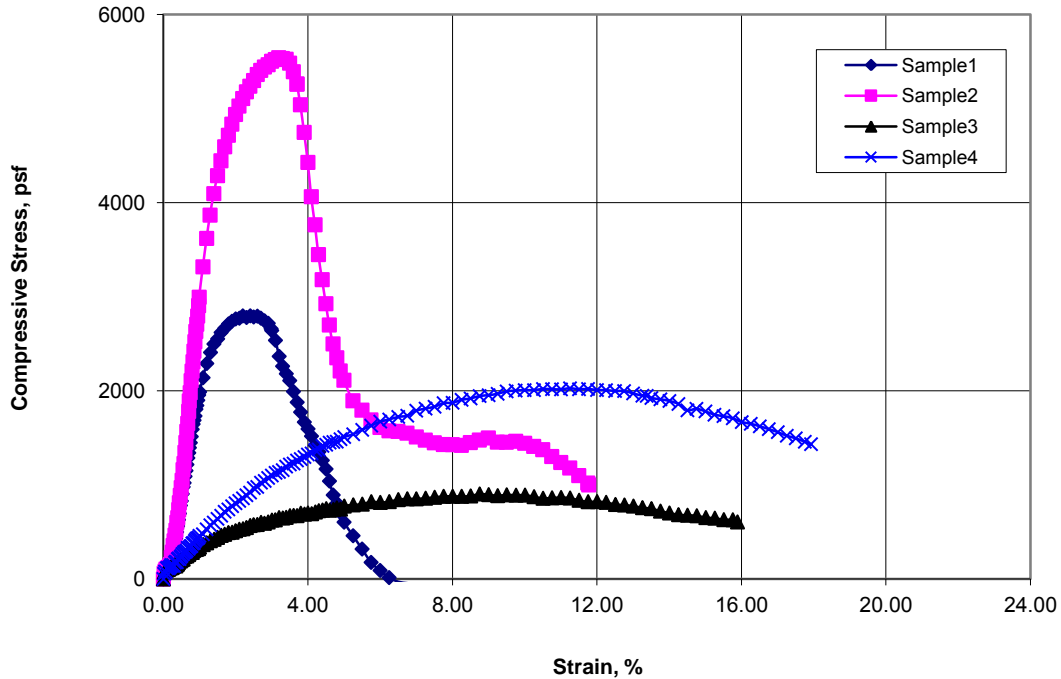
● Source: 1 **Sample No.:** 3A **Elev./Depth:** 9'
■ Source: 3 **Sample No.:** 1 **Elev./Depth:** 2'
▲ Source: 3 **Sample No.:** 3A **Elev./Depth:** 9'
◆ Source: 5 **Sample No.:** 1 **Elev./Depth:** 2'

Remarks:

●
 ■
 ▲
 ◆

Unconfined Compressive Strength

ASTM D2166



Sample No.:	1	2	3	4
Unconfined Compressive Strength, psf	2796	5539	903	2026
Unconfined Compressive Strength, psi	19.4	38.5	6.3	14.1
Undrained Shear Strength, psf	1398	2770	452	1013
Failure Strain, %	2.4	3.2	8.8	11.3
Strain Rate, % per minute	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Strain Rate, inches/minute	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
Moisture Content, %	34.7	34.2	31.5	31.1
Dry Density, pcf	80.7	87.6	84.5	88.8
Saturation, %	86.1	99.9	85.4	93.5
Void Ratio	1.088	0.923	0.996	0.899
Specimen Diameter, inches	2.400	2.398	2.399	2.406
Specimen Height, inches	5.03	5.02	4.87	5.04
Height to Diameter Ratio	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1
Assumed Specific Gravity	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70

Sample Location				Soil Description
	Boring	Sample	Depth, ft.	
1	1	3A	9	Dark Yellowish Brown Sandy Fat CLAY
2	1	3B	9.5	Dark Yellowish Brown CLAY w/ Sand
3	3	3A	9	Yellowish Brown Sandy Lean CLAY change to Olive Brown
4	3	3B	9.5	Dark Yellowish Brown CLAY

Job No.:	335-181	Type of Sample	Undisturbed
Client:	Rutherford & Chekene		
Project:	Sky Londa Fire Station - 2014-128G		
Date:	1/28/2015	By:	MD/RU

Remarks:

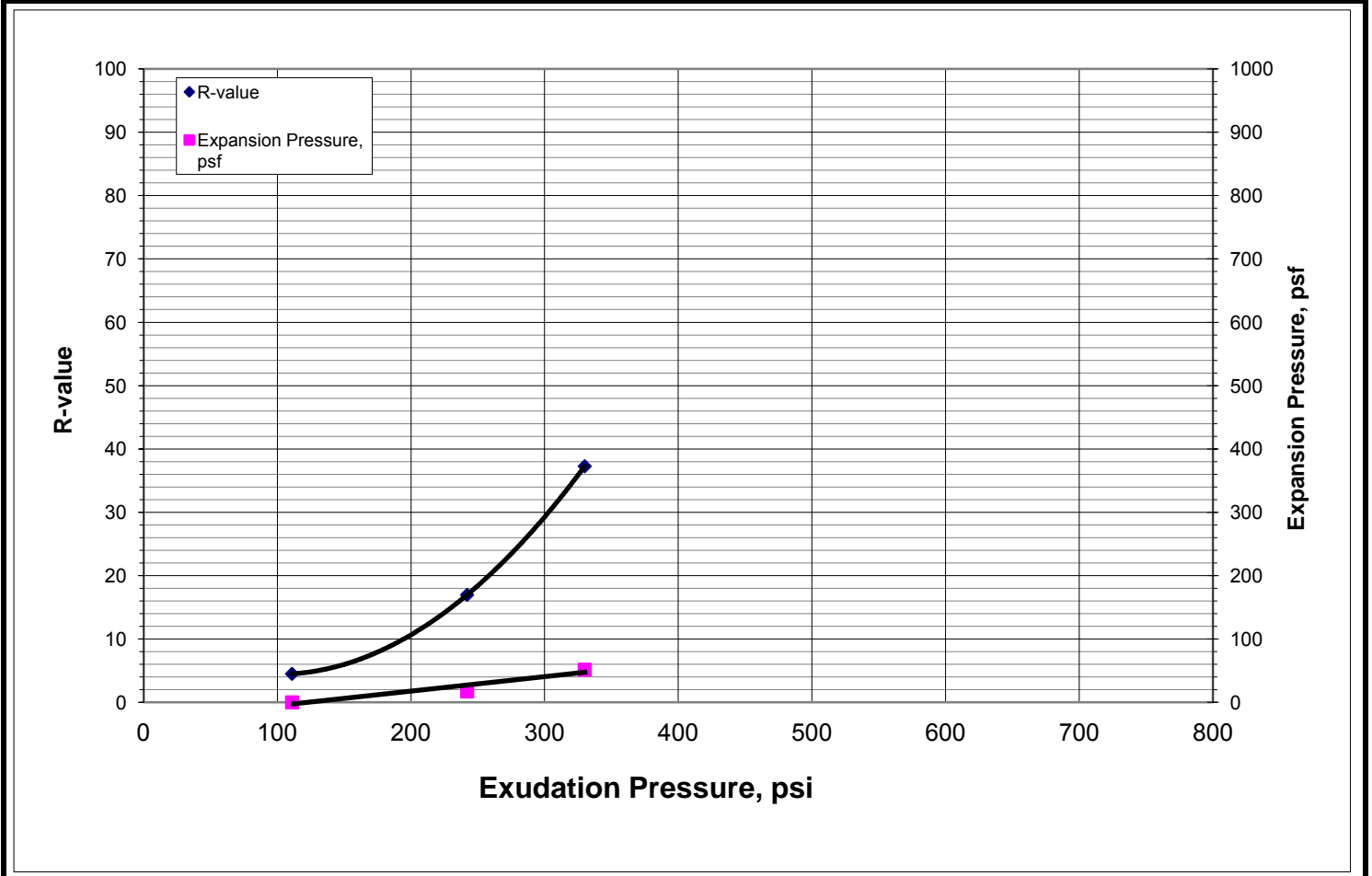




R-value Test Report (Caltrans 301)

Job No.: 335-181	Date: 01/20/15	Initial Moisture, <u>24.0%</u>
Client: Rutherford & Chekene	Tested MD	R-value by Stabilometer 30
Project: Sky Londa Fire Station - 2014-125G	Reduced RU	Expansion Pressure 40 psf
Sample 5 Bag	Checked DC	
Soil Type: Dark Yellowish Brown Sandy CLAY		

Specimen Number	A	B	C	D	Remarks:
Exudation Pressure, psi	111	242	330		
Prepared Weight, grams	1200	1200	1200		
Final Water Added, grams/cc	36	-29	-60		
Weight of Soil & Mold, grams	3110	3098	3111		
Weight of Mold, grams	2106	2116	2106		
Height After Compaction, in.	2.64	2.4	2.41		
Moisture Content, %	27.7	21.0	17.8		
Dry Density, pcf	90.2	102.4	107.2		
Expansion Pressure, psf	0.0	17.2	51.6		
Stabilometer @ 1000					
Stabilometer @ 2000	150	126	91		
Turns Displacement	3.7	3.1	2.9		
R-value	4	17	37		



APPENDIX D
Corrosivity Analysis
CERCO Analytical

29 January, 2015

Job No. 1501137
Cust. No. 11288

Mr. John Burton
Rutherford & Chekene
55 Second Street, Suite 600
San Francisco, CA 94105

Subject: Project No.: 2014-128G
Project Name: Sky Londa Fire Station
Corrosivity Analysis – ASTM Test Methods

Dear Mr. Burton:

Pursuant to your request, CERCO Analytical has analyzed the soil samples submitted on January 21, 2015. Based on the analytical results, a brief corrosivity evaluation is enclosed for your consideration.

Based upon the resistivity measurements, both samples are classified as “moderately corrosive”. All buried iron, steel, cast iron, ductile iron, galvanized steel and dielectric coated steel or iron should be properly protected against corrosion depending upon the critical nature of the structure. All buried metallic pressure piping such as ductile iron firewater pipelines should be protected against corrosion.

The chloride ion concentrations are none detected to 15 mg/kg.

The sulfate ion concentrations are none detected to 15 mg/kg.

The pH of the soils range from 5.11 to 7.24. Any soils with a pH of <6.0 is considered to be corrosive to buried iron, steel, mortar-coated steel and reinforced concrete structures. Therefore, corrosion prevention measures need to be considered for structures to be placed in this acidic soil.

The redox potentials are both 350-mV and are indicative of potentially “slightly corrosive” soils resulting from anaerobic soil conditions.

This corrosivity evaluation is based on general corrosion engineering standards and is non-specific in nature. For specific long-term corrosion control design recommendations or consultation, please call *JDH Corrosion Consultants, Inc.* at (925) 927-6630.

We appreciate the opportunity of working with you on this project. If you have any questions, or if you require further information, please do not hesitate to contact us.

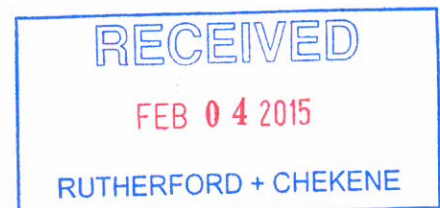
Very truly yours,

CERCO ANALYTICAL, INC.



J. Darby Howard, Jr., P.E.
President

JDH/jdl
Enclosure



APPENDIX E
Geophysical Survey Report
NORCAL Geophysical Consultants, Inc.



January 7, 2015

Mr. John Burton
Rutherford + Chekene
55 Second Street, Suite 600
San Francisco, California 94105

Subject: Geophysical Survey
Skylonda Fire Station No. 58, Woodside

NORCAL Job Number 14-603.02

Dear Mr. Burton:

This letter presents the findings of a geophysical investigation performed by NORCAL Geophysical Consultants, Inc. on the subject property located in Woodside, CA. The field survey was conducted on December 9th, 2014 by NORCAL California Professional Geophysicist David T. Hagin PGp 1033 and Staff Geophysicist Hunter S. Philson. Logistical support was provided onsite by the fire station staff.

1.0 INTRODUCTION and PURPOSE

The fire station is scheduled for improvement, and prior to construction it is desired to know the locations of the leach lines associated with the site sanitary sewer system. The lines are within the asphalt covered area in front of the Apparatus Building, in the area indicated by the dashed green line on Plate 1. The survey area is generally open and flat with the metallic Apparatus Building bounding the area to the north and the top of slope forming the southern boundary. A metal rack, hose reel and fire hose bib are found near the top of the slope. The site was dry at the time of the survey.

The purpose of this survey was to obtain subsurface geophysical information within the designated survey limits to aid in identifying the locations of the leach lines. Additionally, we performed a utility location survey to complement our interpretation of the geophysical data.

2.0 FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

2.1 METHODOLOGY

It is anticipated that the leach lines are of non-metallic construction; however, when the leach line trenches were excavated and subsequently backfilled, the electrical properties of the soil may have been significantly altered. These variations may be detectable by certain geophysical methods. For this investigation we employed electromagnetic terrain conductivity (TC) and ground penetrating radar (GPR) methods. Additionally, we used the MD (metal detection) method to scan for near surface metal objects and the presence of utilities. Descriptions of the TC, GPR, and MD methods are provided in Appendix A.

2.2 DATA ACQUISITION

In order to provide horizontal position control for the acquisition of data we set out a survey grid over the area of investigation. The grid established a rectangular coordinate system based on the orientation of the adjacent Apparatus Building. We marked out the grid using a fiberglass measuring tape and marking paint. The marking paint was used to mark the grid nodes every 10-by 10-ft on the ground. These grids were then used to guide the respective surveys.

For the geophysical surveys, we first performed a site scan using the MD and GPR equipment. Initially, the MD and GPR scanned along both south-north and west-east trending traverses spaced 5-ft apart. When a buried object or trench was detected, the equipment was then employed along additional traverses at various angles in order to better define the target. The location of any detected object was subsequently marked on the ground surface with spray paint.

We then conducted the TC survey over the established grid. These data were acquired at approximately 5-ft intervals (stations) along traverse lines spaced 5-ft apart, resulting in data acquisition density approximating a 5 X 5 ft grid. Following data acquisition, we transferred the data to a personal computer and converted them into a format for contouring. The contouring program (*SURFER Version 12.0 by Golden Software*) calculates an evenly spaced array of values (grid) based on the observed field data. Finally, these gridded values were used to produce a TC contour map. This map provides a general characterization of the lateral conductivity variations and can be used to assess the existence of backfilled areas, buried debris and other subsurface objects.

Following the geophysical investigation, we drafted a site diagram of the survey area using the established grid and a measuring wheel. This diagram was then used to create the AutoCAD generated site plan on Plate 1.

3.0 RESULTS AND INTERPRETATION

The results of all of the geophysical methods used are summarized on Plate 1. Three utility lines and five leach lines were detected. Electric, water and undifferentiated (unknown) utility lines were delineated with the MD. The locations of the septic tank leach lines were identified by detecting the associated backfilled trenching using the GPR method, as indicated by the dashed green lines. The actual lines are apparently non-metallic and beyond the depth of exploration of the GPR.

The thin black lines on Plate 1 represent the TC contours expressed in millisiemens per meter. Areas on the TC contour map with tightly spaced contours indicate large variations in the measured values. These large variations are expected when the instrument is close to a known source such as a metallic building or buried utility; however, when large variations are not attributable to any identifiable source they are considered anomalous.



Rutherford + Chekene
January 7, 2015
Page 3

The TC contours show the approximate locations of the electric and undifferentiated utility lines that were detected with the MD; however, they do not indicate the locations of the leach lines. This may be due to insufficient difference in the soil electrical properties or possibly the trenches are too narrow to provide detectable variations of the TC values. Tightly spaced contour lines are also apparent adjacent to the apparatus building and reinforced concrete slab to the south, as expected.

4.0 LIMITATIONS

In general, there are limitations unique to the geophysical methods used for this investigation. For example, subsurface objects may be buried deeper than the detection capabilities of the geophysical method. There may be a lack of contrast in physical properties between native soils and buried objects. Above or below ground cultural features, such as utilities, fences, and debris, may cause interference that limits or masks the detection of nearby buried objects. Since the accuracy of our findings is subject to these limitations, it should be noted it is possible that not all buried objects or features may be detected or characterized. Descriptions of the MD, TC, and GPR methods and limitations are presented in Appendix A.

5.0 STANDARD CARE AND WARRANTY

The scope of NORCAL's services for this project consisted of using geophysical methods to characterize the shallow subsurface. The accuracy of our findings is subject to specific site conditions and limitations inherent to the techniques used. We performed our services in a manner consistent with the standard of care ordinarily exercised by members of the profession currently employing similar methods. No warranty, with respect to the performance of services or products delivered under this agreement, expressed or implied, is made by NORCAL.

We appreciate having the opportunity to provide our services to Rutherford + Chekene for this investigation.

Respectfully,

NORCAL Geophysical Consultants, Inc.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "David T. Hagin".

David T. Hagin
California Professional Geophysicist, PGp 1033

DTH/KGB/tt

Enclosure: Plate 1
Appendix A GEOPHYSICAL METHODOLOGY



Appendix A
GEOPHYSICAL METHODOLOGY



Appendix A

ELECTROMAGNETIC TERRAIN CONDUCTIVITY (TC)

Methodology

The electromagnetic method is used to measure variations in subsurface electrical conductivity that may be due to buried foreign objects or changes in subsurface materials. The electromagnetic system utilizes two coils separated by a specified distance. One of these coils transmits a time-varying electromagnetic signal (primary magnetic field) which induces current flow in the earth. This in turn creates a secondary magnetic field which is detected by the receiver coil. The secondary signal is complex and has both quadrature and in-phase components. The amplitude of the quadrature component is proportional to the electrical conductivity of the subsurface materials. The in-phase component is proportional to conductivity, but is also affected by electrical properties associated with metal objects. The instrument displays the quadrature component in units of milliSiemens/meter (mS/m). Since this measurement represents the conductivity of the volume of material sampled, rather than individual layers, it is an apparent value and is referred to as terrain conductivity.

Electromagnetic surveys are typically conducted using a Geonics EM31-DL ground conductivity meter connected to an Omnidata data recorder. The EM31 has a fixed coil separation of 12 feet, which results in a total depth of investigation of approximately 10 to 15 feet depending upon local site conditions. The data recorder automatically stores EM values as well as station locations and annotations regarding cultural features.

Data Analysis

Computer Processing

The TC data are down loaded to a lap-top computer and converted it into a format for contouring. The contouring program (SURFER Version 8.0 by Golden Software) calculates an evenly spaced array of values (grid) based on the observed field data. Finally, these gridded values are contoured to produce a TC contour map.

Contour Map Interpretation

The TC contour map shows the variations in the electromagnetic terrain conductivity values within the survey area. The contour map is characterized by a series of contour lines that represent specific values. Areas that lack contour lines, or where the contours are spaced far apart, indicate a minimal change or variation in the respective values. This is indicative of relatively uniform conditions. Areas where contours are closely spaced indicate variations that are not uniform and probably caused by local sources.

In areas where there are significant quantities of above or below ground metal objects, the measured values are relatively large. These areas are characterized by numerous closely spaced contours. If the source of the anomaly is linear (e.g. underground utilities, railroad spurs, culvert, etc.), then the contours tend to parallel the object, and are closely spaced in close proximity to the object. If the below ground source is localized (e.g. buried drum, isolated metal debris, etc.), then the contours tend to form circular or elliptical closures that enclose the object. The larger the object and the closer it is to the geophysical instrument, the more contours there are in a given area. Variations that cannot be attributed to known above and/or below ground objects (metal well casings, reinforced concrete surface drain, above ground 55 gallon drums, utilities, etc.) are caused by unknown buried objects and are considered anomalous.

Buried landfill material is often characterized by circular to elliptical contour closures. These closures can vary from large circular closures that cover broad areas, to clusters of small closures that occur in zones. If the composition of the landfill is generally homogenous and nonmetallic, the contours tend to form large closures representing low values. If the fill material consists of both nonmetallic and metallic debris that varies significantly throughout the landfill, the contours tend to occur as numerous small closures representing both high and low values.

Limitations

There are inherent limitations associated with TC techniques that may not allow for the detection of all subsurface features of interest. These limitations are related to the composition of the subsurface feature, its size and depth of burial, and its proximity to other above or below ground features. In general, as the distance between a subsurface object and the respective geophysical instrument increases, the intensity of the associated field decreases, thereby making detection more difficult. In addition, above and below ground objects, such as buildings, debris, utilities, above ground electric lines, etc., typically produce interference that may mask effects from nearby buried features (targets).

Apart from the physical limitations of the instruments and the unwanted effects from secondary objects, the ability to detect subsurface features is also dependent upon the density of data acquisition points. If the distance between data acquisition points is significantly larger than the size of the subsurface feature, then this object may not be detectable.

GROUND PENETRATING RADAR (GPR)

Methodology

Ground penetrating radar is a method that provides a continuous, high resolution cross-section depicting variations in the electrical properties of the shallow subsurface.

The method is particularly sensitive to variations in electrical conductivity and electrical permittivity (the ability of a material to hold a charge when an electrical field is applied).

The GPR system operates by radiating electromagnetic pulses into the ground from a transducer (antenna) as it is moved along a traverse. Since most earth materials are transparent to electromagnetic energy, the signal spreads downward into the subsurface. However, when the signal encounters a contrast in electrical permittivity, a portion of the electromagnetic energy is reflected back to the surface. When the signal encounters a metal object, all of the incident energy is reflected. The reflected signals are received by the same transducer and are printed in cross-section form on a graphical recorder. Changes in subsurface reflection character on the GPR records can provide information regarding the location of voids, USTs, sumps, buried debris, underground utilities, and variations in the shallow stratigraphy.

The depth of investigation is dependent upon antenna frequency and ground conductivity, as determined by soil conditions. Clayey soils are typically high in water content and relatively conductive, potentially limiting the depth of investigation. Locally, optimum conditions for GPR are dry, sandy soils, although the method has been quite successful when used on snow and ice.

The GPR system used was a Geophysical Survey Systems, Inc. SIR-3000 Subsurface Interface Radar equipped with a 500 megahertz (MHz) transducer. This transducer is near the center of the available frequency range and is used to provide high resolution at shallow depths.

Data Analysis

GPR records are examined to identify reflection patterns characteristic of voids, USTs, utilities, and other buried debris. Typically, USTs, conduits and pipes are manifested by broad localized hyperbolic (upside-down “U” shape) reflection patterns, whereas voids may be quite irregular in shape. The intensity of a reflection pattern is usually dependent upon the condition of the respective object or void, its burial depth, and the type of fill over the feature. Utilities and other buried debris are typically manifested by narrow localized hyperbolic reflections that vary in intensity.

Limitations

The ability to detect subsurface targets is dependent on site specific conditions. These conditions include depth of burial, the size or diameter of the target, the condition of the specific target in question, the type of backfill material associated with the target, and the surface conditions over the target (reinforced concrete, etc.). Under ideal conditions, the GPR can generally detect objects buried to approximately six feet. However, as the clay content in the subsurface increases, the GPR depth of detection decreases. Therefore, it is possible that on-site soil conditions and target features may limit the depth of detection to the upper one to two feet below ground surface.

ELECTROMAGNETIC LINE LOCATION / METAL DETECTION (EMLL / MD)

Methodology

Electromagnetic line location techniques are used to locate the magnetic field resulting from an electric current flowing on a line. These magnetic fields can arise from currents already on the line (passive) or currents applied to a line with a transmitter (active). The most common passive signals are generated by live electric lines and re-radiated radio signals. Active signals can be introduced by connecting the transmitter to the line at accessible locations or by induction.

The detection of underground utilities is affected by the composition and construction of the line in question. Utilities detectable with standard line location techniques include any continuously connected metal pipes, cables/wires or utilities with tracer wires. Unless the utilities carry a passive current, they must be exposed at the surface or in accessible utility vaults. These generally include water, electric, natural gas, telephone, and other conduits related to facility operations. Utilities that are not detectable using standard electromagnetic line location techniques include those made of non-electrically conductive materials such as PVC, fiberglass, vitrified clay, and pipes with insulated connections.

Buried objects can also be detected, without direct contact, by using the induction mode. This is used to detect buried near surface metal objects such as rebar, manhole covers, USTs, and various metallic debris. The induction mode is used by holding the transmitter-receiver unit above the ground and continuously scanning the surface. The unit utilizes two orthogonal coils that are separated by a specified distance. One of the coils transmits an electromagnetic signal (primary magnetic field) which in turn produces a secondary magnetic field about the subsurface metal object. Since the receiver coil is orthogonal to the transmitter coil, it is unaffected by the primary field. Therefore, the secondary magnetic fields produced by buried metal object will generate an audible response from the unit. The peak of this response indicates when the unit is directly over the metal object.

The instrumentation we used for the EMLL survey consists of a Radio Detection RD-400 and a Fisher TW-6 inductive pipe and cable locator.

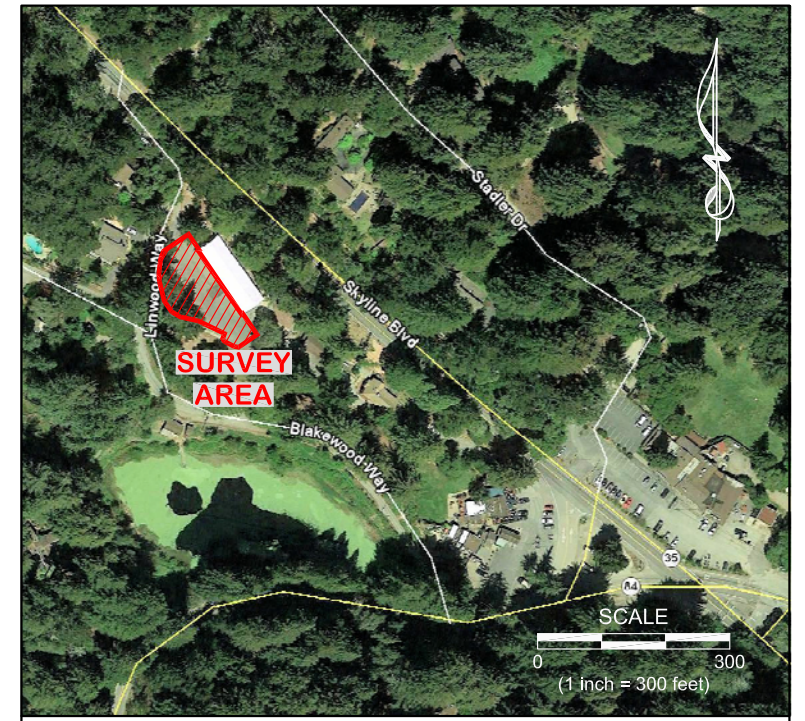
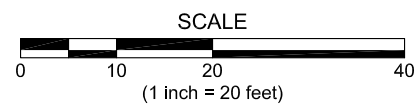
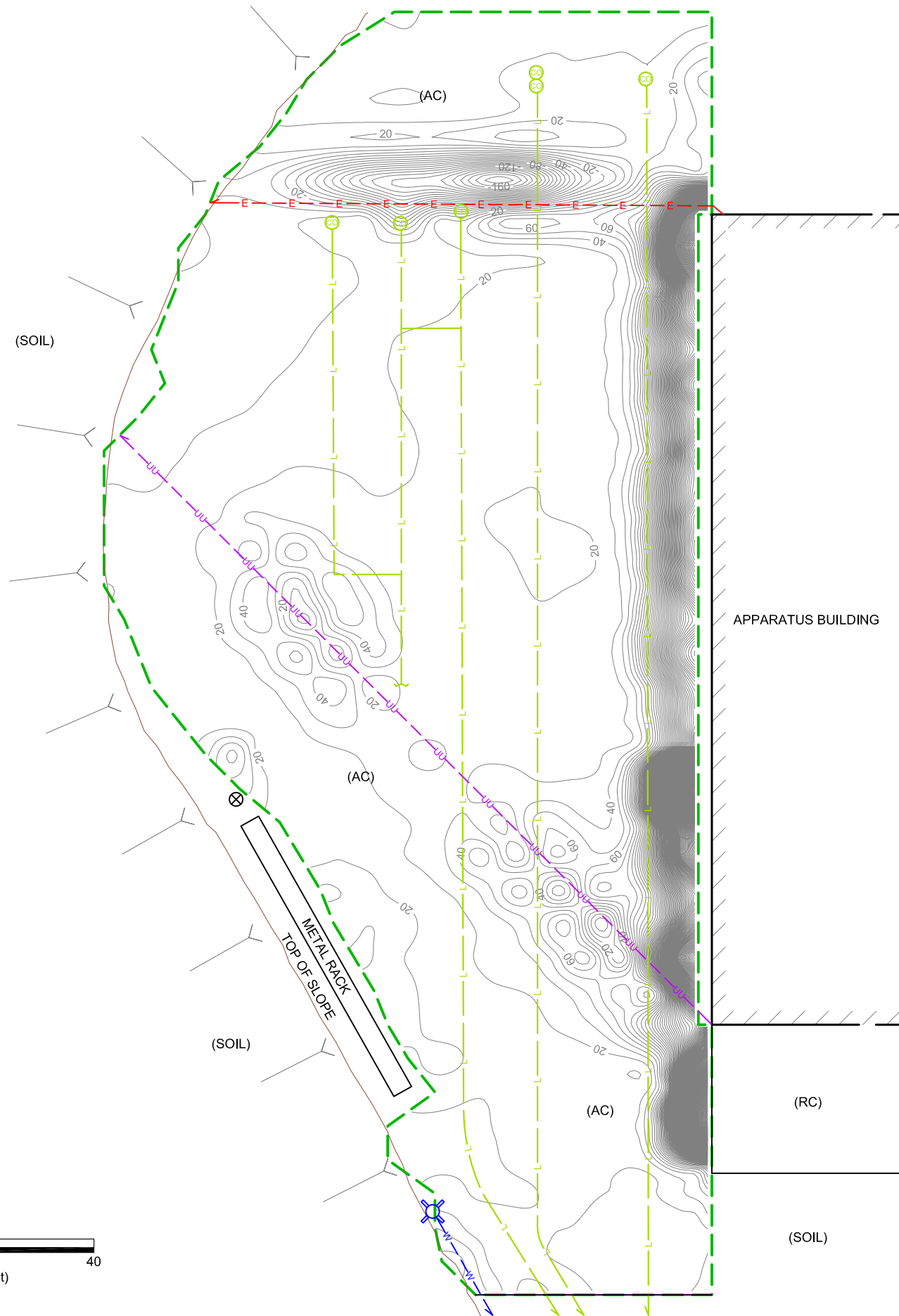
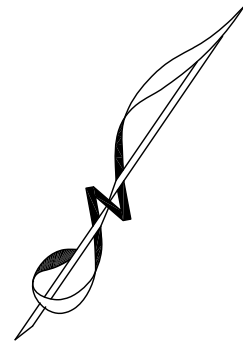
Data Analysis

The EMLL instrumentation indicates the presence of buried metal by emitting an audible tone; there are no recorded data to analyze. Therefore, the locations of buried objects detected with the EMLL method are marked on the ground surface during the survey.



Limitations

The detection of underground utilities is dependent upon the composition and construction of the line of interest, as well as depth. Utilities detectable with standard line location techniques include any continuously connected metal pipes, cables/wires or utilities with tracer wires. Unless carrying a passive current these utilities must be exposed at the surface or accessible in utility vaults. These generally include water, electric, natural gas, telephone, and other conduits related to facility operations. Utilities that may not be detectable using standard electromagnetic line location techniques include certain abandoned utilities, utilities not exposed at the ground surface, or those made of non-electrically conductive materials such as PVC, fiberglass, vitrified clay, and metal pipes with insulating joints. Pipes generally deeper than about five to seven feet may not be detected.



VICINITY MAP

LEGEND

	LIMITS OF GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY
	TERRAIN CONDUCTIVITY CONTOUR (CONTOUR INTERVAL = 10 mS/m)
	ELECTRIC LINE
	SEPTIC TANK LEACH LINE
	UNDIFFERENTIATED UTILITY LINE
	WATER LINE
	APPARENT UTILITY LINE TERMINATION (LINE BECOMES UNDETECTABLE AND IS SUSPECTED TO END)
	UTILITY LINE CONTINUATION (LINE IS SUSPECTED TO CONTINUE BEYOND DETECTED LOCATION)
	FIRE HOSE BIB
	HOSE REEL
	SEWER CLEANOUT
(AC)	ASPHALT
(RC)	REINFORCED CONCRETE



GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY MAP
SKY LONDA FIRE STATION NO. 58
17290 SKYLINE BOULEVARD

LOCATION: WOODSIDE, CALIFORNIA

CLIENT: RUTHERFORD + CHEKENE

JOB #: 14-603.02

NORCAL GEOPHYSICAL CONSULTANTS INC.

DATE: JAN. 2015

DRAWN BY: G.RANDALL



APPROVED BY: DTH

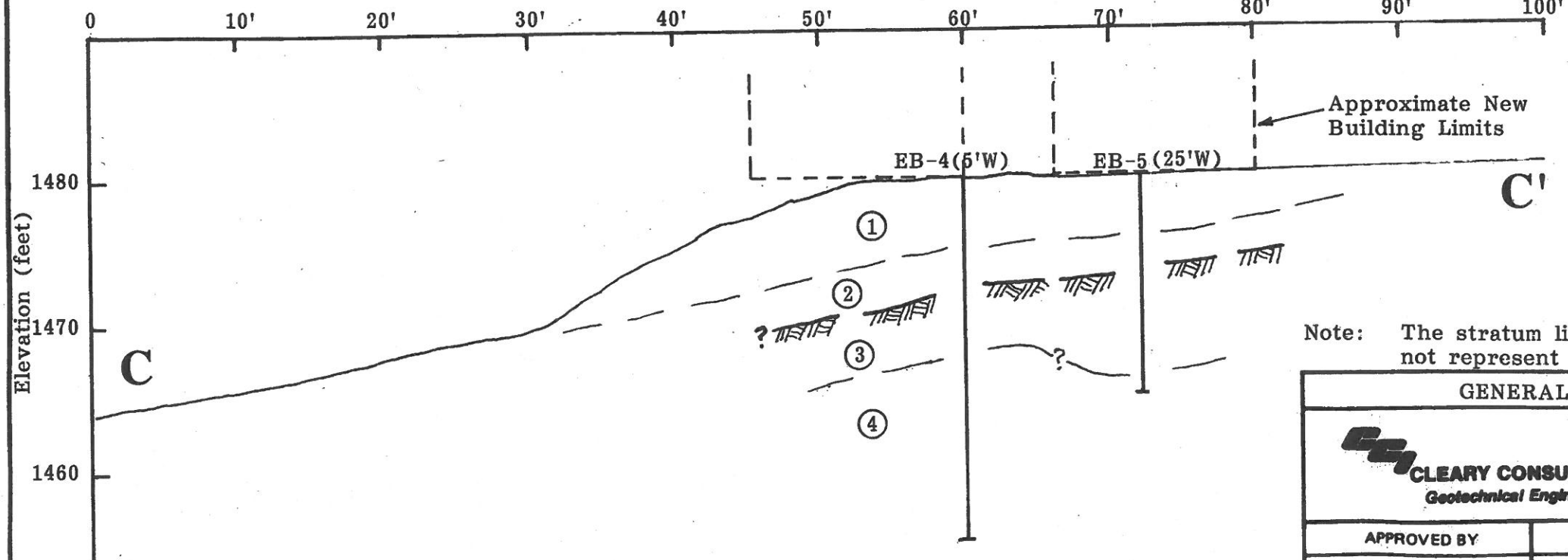
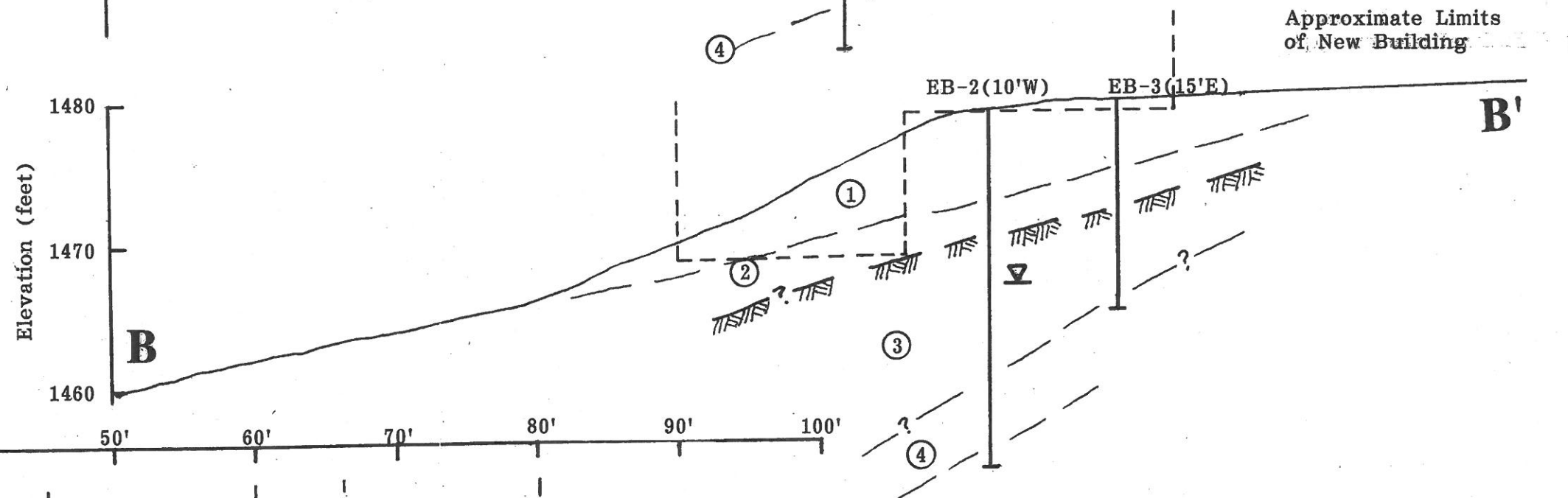
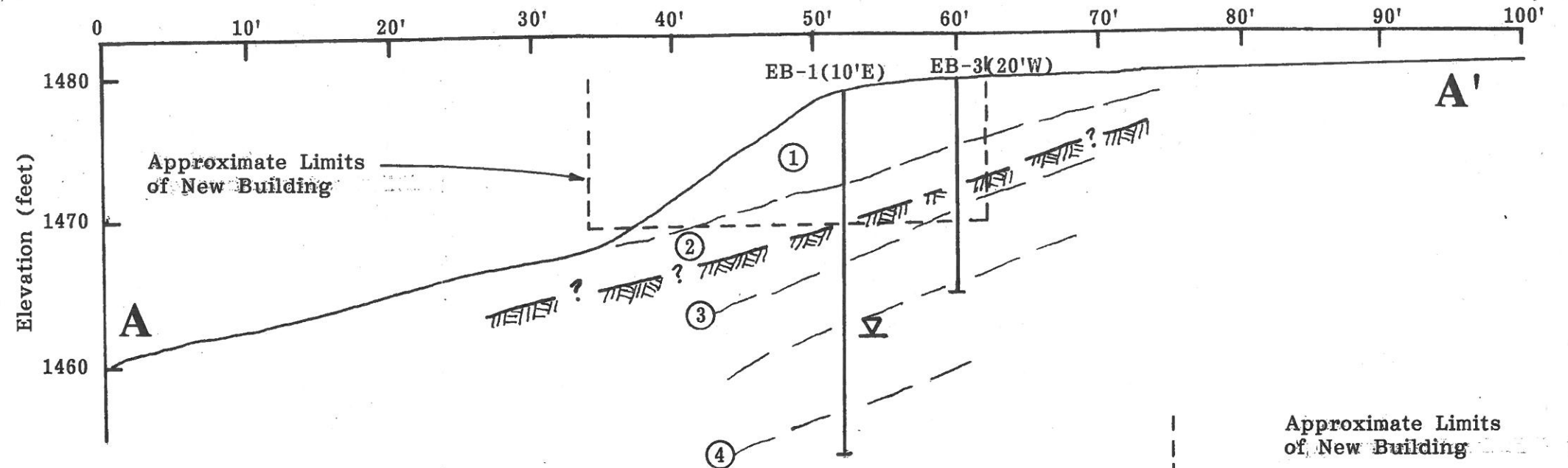
PLATE

1


APPENDIX F
Excerpts from
Cleary Consultants Report, 1996

EXPLANATION

- ① Sandy Clay (CL-CH) FILL, Soft
- ② Sandy Clay (CL-CH) ORIGINAL SOILS, Weak
- ③ Intensely Weathered SILTSTONE and CLAYSTONE
- ④ Moderately Weathered SILTSTONE and CLAYSTONE
- ? — Estimated contact between soil units, queried where uncertain
-  Estimated surface of Lambert Shale bedrock (supporting material for drilled piers)
-  Water table measured on 3/4/96 (72 hours after drilling)



Note: The stratum lines are based upon interpolation between borings and may not represent actual subsurface conditions.

GENERALIZED SUBSURFACE PROFILES A-A', B-B' and C-C'					
 CLEARY CONSULTANTS, INC. Geotechnical Engineers and Geologists		SKYLONDA FIRE STATION Replacement Barracks and Office Building 17290 Skyline Boulevard Woodside, San Mateo County, California			
		APPROVED BY	SCALE	PROJECT NO.	DATE
JMC		1" = 10'±	869.1	March 1996	DRAWING NO. 4

PRIMARY DIVISIONS			GROUP SYMBOL	SECONDARY DIVISIONS
COARSE GRAINED SOILS MORE THAN HALF OF MATERIAL IS LARGER THAN NO. 200 SIEVE SIZE	GRAVELS MORE THAN HALF OF COARSE FRACTION IS LARGER THAN NO. 4 SIEVE	CLEAN GRAVELS (LESS THAN 5% FINES)	GW	Well graded gravels, gravel-sand mixtures, little or no fines.
		GRAVEL WITH FINES	GP	Poorly graded gravels or gravel-sand mixtures, little or no fines.
			GM	Silty gravels, gravel-sand-silt mixtures, non-plastic fines.
		GC	Clayey gravels, gravel-sand-clay mixtures, plastic fines.	
	SANDS MORE THAN HALF OF COARSE FRACTION IS SMALLER THAN NO. 4 SIEVE	CLEAN SANDS (LESS THAN 5% FINES)	SW	Well graded sands, gravelly sands, little or no fines.
		SANDS WITH FINES	SP	Poorly graded sands or gravelly sands, little or no fines.
			SM	Silty sands, sand-silt mixtures, non-plastic fines.
			SC	Clayey sands, sand-clay mixtures, plastic fines.
FINE GRAINED SOILS MORE THAN HALF OF MATERIAL IS SMALLER THAN NO. 200 SIEVE SIZE	SILTS AND CLAYS LIQUID LIMIT IS LESS THAN 50%		ML	Inorganic silts and very fine sands, rock flour, silty or clayey fine sands or clayey silts with slight plasticity.
	SILTS AND CLAYS LIQUID LIMIT IS GREATER THAN 50%		CL	Inorganic clays of low to medium plasticity, gravelly clays, sandy clays, silty clays, lean clays.
			OL	Organic silts and organic silty clays of low plasticity.
	SILTS AND CLAYS LIQUID LIMIT IS GREATER THAN 50%		MH	Inorganic silts, micaceous or diatomaceous fine sandy or silty soils, elastic silts.
			CH	Inorganic clays of high plasticity, fat clays.
			OH	Organic clays of medium to high plasticity, organic silts.
HIGHLY ORGANIC SOILS			Pt	Peat and other highly organic soils.

UNIFIED SOIL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM (ASTM D-2487)

		U.S. STANDARD SERIES SIEVE				CLEAR SQUARE SIEVE OPENINGS		
		200	40	10	4	3/4"	3"	12"
SILTS AND CLAYS	SAND				GRAVEL		COBBLES	BOULDERS
	FINE	MEDIUM	COARSE	FINE	COARSE			

GRAIN SIZES

SANDS AND GRAVELS	BLOWS/FOOT [†]
VERY LOOSE	0 - 4
LOOSE	4 - 10
MEDIUM DENSE	10 - 30
DENSE	30 - 50
VERY DENSE	OVER 50

SILTS AND CLAYS	STRENGTH [‡]	BLOWS/FOOT [†]
VERY SOFT	0 - 1/4	0 - 2
SOFT	1/4 - 1/2	2 - 4
FIRM	1/2 - 1	4 - 8
STIFF	1 - 2	8 - 16
VERY STIFF	2 - 4	16 - 32
HARD	OVER 4	OVER 32

RELATIVE DENSITY

CONSISTENCY

[†] Number of blows of 140 pound hammer falling 30 inches to drive a 2 inch O.D. (1-3/8 inch I.D.) split spoon (ASTM D-1586).

[‡] Unconfined compressive strength in tons/sq. ft. as determined by laboratory testing or approximated by the standard penetration test (ASTM D-1586), pocket penetrometer, torvane, or visual observation.

SOIL STRENGTH



CLEARY CONSULTANTS, INC.
Geotechnical Engineers and Geologists

KEY TO BORING LOGS

SKYLONDA FIRE STATION
17290 Skyline Boulevard
Woodside, San Mateo County, California

PROJECT NO.	DATE	DRAWING NO.
869.1	March 1996	5

LABORATORY TESTING PROCEDURES

The laboratory testing program was directed toward a quantitative and qualitative evaluation of the physical and mechanical properties of the soils underlying the site.

The natural water content was determined on 52 samples of the materials recovered from the borings in accordance with the ASTM D2216 Test Procedure. These water contents are recorded on the boring logs at the appropriate sample depths.

Dry density determinations were performed on 15 samples to measure the unit weight of the subsurface soils in accordance with the ASTM D2937 Test Procedure. The results of these tests are shown on the boring logs at the appropriate sample depths.

Atterberg Limit determinations were performed on three samples of the subsurface soils in accordance with the ASTM D4318 Test Procedure to determine the range of water contents over which the materials exhibited plasticity. The Atterberg Limits are used to classify the soils in accordance with the Unified Soil Classification System and to evaluate the soil's expansion potential. The results of these tests are presented on Drawing 17 and on the boring logs at the appropriate sample depths.

Unconfined compression tests were performed in accordance with the ASTM D2166 Test Procedure on three undisturbed samples of the subsurface soils and rocks to evaluate the undrained shear strength of the material. The unconfined test was performed on a sample having a diameter of 2.43 inches and a height-to-diameter ratio of at least two. Failure was taken at the peak normal stress or at five percent strain, whichever occurred first. The results of these tests are presented on the boring logs at the appropriate sample depth.

The percent soil fraction passing the #200 sieve was determined on five samples of the subsurface soils in accordance with the ASTM D1140 Test Procedure to aid in the classification of the soils. The results of these tests are shown on the boring logs at the appropriate sample depths.

Free swell tests were performed on 10 samples of the soil materials to evaluate the swelling potential of the materials. The tests were performed by pouring ten grams of the dry material into a 100 mL graduated cylinder containing about 40 mL of distilled water. The mixture was stirred repeatedly and allowed to equilibrate for 24 hours, then distilled water was added up to the 100 mL mark. The graduated cylinder was stoppered and left undisturbed to equilibrate. The free-swell volume was then noted. The percent free swell was calculated by dividing the free-swell volume by ten and multiplying by 100 percent. The results of these tests are presented on the boring logs.

A resistance (R-Value) test was performed on a representative sample of the surface soils from Boring 6 to provide data for pavement design. The test was performed in accordance with ASTM D-2844 Test Procedure. The results of this test are presented on Drawing 18.

Drawing No.7

EQUIPMENT 8" Hollow Stem Auger	ELEVATION 1478.0±	LOGGED BY RS
DEPTH TO GROUNDWATER 17.0'	DEPTH TO BEDROCK 16.5'±	DATE DRILLED 3/1/96

DESCRIPTION AND CLASSIFICATION				DEPTH (FEET)	SAMPLER	PENETRATION RESISTANCE (BLOWS/FT.)	WATER CONTENT (%)	DRY DENSITY (PCF)	SHEAR STRENGTH (KSF)	
DESCRIPTION AND REMARKS	COLOR	CONSIST.	SOIL TYPE							
weeds & roots in upper 1"				1						
SANDY CLAY, wet, clayey silt, sandy silt, silty sand and organics in varying proportions, occasional gravels to 1", fine to coarse sand, weak, silty organic @3.5-5.0' @1.5' : Finer than #200 = 34% Free Swell = -10% wet silty clay with gravels, some organics @5.5' ↑ FILL	Orange, Brown, Yellow and Black	Firm	CL-SC	2		6	21	90	36TV	
				3	X	4	21			
			Soft		4		35			
		Dark Gray-Brown			5		4	36		61
					6	X	3	44		
					6		4	34		
SANDY CLAY, wet, fine to coarse sand, trace fine gravels, some silt, plastic @9.0' : Free Swell = 40% @9.5' : Liquid Limit = 57% Plasticity Index = 34% Free Swell = 15%	Light Brown with Orange to Yellow Particles	Stiff	CH	7					*1.41 ksf 5% strair 1.5TV	
				8						
					9			33		82
					10		8	34		
SILTY CLAY, moist to wet, very plastic gray clay, mixed with slightly plastic orange-yellow silty clay, trace fine to medium sand, weak bedding @14.0' : Free Swell = 50% (Completely weath. claystone)	Mottled Orange, Yellow and Gray	Stiff	CH	11						
				12						
					13					
					14	X		31		
					15		15			
CLAYSTONE, moist, friable, thinly bedded, interbedded thin orange siltstone thinly bedded @9.5', 10° bedding, predominantly siltstone	Red-Brown	Hard	(CL-ML)	16					measured 3 day after drilling (3/4/96)	
				17			21			
					18			23		100
					19		47	19		
					20					2.8TV

THE STRATIFICATION LINES REPRESENT THE APPROXIMATE BOUNDARY BETWEEN SOIL TYPES AND THE TRANSITION MAY BE GRADUAL.



LOG OF BORING NO. 1		
SKYLONDA FIRE STATION 17290 Skyline Boulevard Woodside, San Mateo County, California		
PROJECT NO.	DATE	DRAWING NO.
869.1	March 1996	8

EQUIPMENT	8" Hollow Stem Auger	ELEVATION	1478.0±	LOGGED BY	RS
DEPTH TO GROUNDWATER	17.0'	DEPTH TO BEDROCK	16.5±	DATE DRILLED	3/1/96

DESCRIPTION AND CLASSIFICATION				DEPTH (FEET)	SAMPLER	PENETRATION RESISTANCE (BLOWS/FT.)	WATER CONTENT (%)	DRY DENSITY (PCF)	SHEAR STRENGTH (KSF)
DESCRIPTION AND REMARKS	COLOR	CONSIST.	SOIL TYPE						
CLAYSTONE, continued	Orange Brown	Hard	(CL- CH)	21					
				22					
SANDY SILTSTONE, moist, fine to medium sand	Orange Brown and Yellow	Hard	(ML)	23					
poorly bedded, 10° maximum dip on irregular bedding planes @24.0'	Black- Gray			24	X		20		
				25		41			
Bottom of Boring = 25.0'				26					
Hole caved to 19.0' (3/4/96)				27					
* = Unconfined compression test				28					
				29					
				30					
				31					
				32					
				33					
				34					
				35					
				36					
				37					
				38					
				39					
				40					

THE STRATIFICATION LINES REPRESENT THE APPROXIMATE BOUNDARY BETWEEN SOIL TYPES AND THE TRANSITION MAY BE GRADUAL.

LOG OF BORING NO. 1

SKYLONDA FIRE STATION
17290 Skyline Boulevard
Woodside, San Mateo County, California



PROJECT NO.	DATE	DRAWING NO.
869.1	March 1996	9

EQUIPMENT 8" Hollow Stem Auger	ELEVATION 1478.4±	LOGGED BY RS
DEPTH TO GROUNDWATER 12.0'	DEPTH TO BEDROCK 14.5'±	DATE DRILLED 3/1/96

DESCRIPTION AND CLASSIFICATION				DEPTH (FEET)	SAMPLER	PENETRATION RESISTANCE (BLOWS/FT.)	WATER CONTENT (%)	DRY DENSITY (PCF)	SHEAR STRENGTH (KSF)
DESCRIPTION AND REMARKS	COLOR	CONSIST.	SOIL TYPE						
weeds & roots in upper 1"				1					
SANDY CLAY, wet, with mixed sandy silt, clayey silt and silty sand, trace organics, occasional fine to medium gravels, siltstone fragments, fine to coarse sand @2.5' : Liquid Limit = 46% Plasticity Index = 18% Finer than #200 = 68% Free Swell = 30% ↑ FILL	Mixed Brown, Orange and Yellow	Soft	CL-ML	2		4	26	73	
				3	X	3	34		
				4			22		
				5		3	33		
				6	X		25		
				7		12			
SANDY SILT, moist, trace clay, very fine to occasionally coarse sand, horizontal siltstone bedding (Highly weathered siltstone) grading stiffer, more rock-like @14.5' increasing clay content with occasional clay layers @18.0'	Orange Yellow	Stiff	(ML SM)	8				94	*.88 ksf 2.5% stra 1.6TV
				9			20		
				10		10	33		
				11					
				12					
				13					
				14					
				15		Very Stiff			
				16	X		26		
				17					
18									
19									
20	X		37						
20	X		43						

∇ measured 3 day after drilling (3/4/96)

THE STRATIFICATION LINES REPRESENT THE APPROXIMATE BOUNDARY BETWEEN SOIL TYPES AND THE TRANSITION MAY BE GRADUAL.




LOG OF BORING NO. 2		
SKYLONDA FIRE STATION 17290 Skyline Boulevard Woodside, San Mateo County, California		
PROJECT NO.	DATE	DRAWING NO.
869.1	March 1996	10

EQUIPMENT 8" Hollow Stem Auger	ELEVATION 1478.4±	LOGGED BY RS
DEPTH TO GROUNDWATER 12.0'	DEPTH TO BEDROCK 14.5'±	DATE DRILLED 3/1/96

DESCRIPTION AND CLASSIFICATION				DEPTH (FEET)	SAMPLER	PENETRATION RESISTANCE (BLOWS/FT.)	WATER CONTENT (%)	DRY DENSITY (PCF)	SHEAR STRENGTH (KSF)
DESCRIPTION AND REMARKS	COLOR	CONSIST.	SOIL TYPE						
SILTY CLAY, continued	Red-Brown	Hard	CL	21					
				22					
				23					
CLAYEY SILTSTONE, slightly moist, thinly laminated, friable, very fine micaceous sand	Gray-Black	Hard	(CL-SC)	24	X	73/11"	17		
				25					
Bottom of Boring = 25.0'				26					
Hole caved to 17.0'				27					
* = Unconfined compression test				28					
				29					
				30					
				31					
				32					
				33					
				34					
				35					
				36					
				37					
				38					
				39					
				40					

THE STRATIFICATION LINES REPRESENT THE APPROXIMATE BOUNDARY BETWEEN SOIL TYPES AND THE TRANSITION MAY BE GRADUAL

 CLEARY CONSULTANTS, INC. Geological and Geotechnical Engineers	LOG OF BORING NO. 2		
	SKYLONDA FIRE STATION 17290 Skyline Boulevard Woodside, San Mateo County, California		
	PROJECT NO.	DATE	DRAWING NO.
	869.1	March 1996	11

EQUIPMENT 8" Hollow Stem Auger	ELEVATION 1479.7±	LOGGED BY RS
DEPTH TO GROUNDWATER Not Enc.	DEPTH TO BEDROCK 9.0'±	DATE DRILLED 3/1/96

DESCRIPTION AND CLASSIFICATION				DEPTH (FEET)	SAMPLER	PENETRATION RESISTANCE (BLOWS/FT.)	WATER CONTENT (%)	DRY DENSITY (PCF)	SHEAR STRENGTH (KSF)
DESCRIPTION AND REMARKS	COLOR	CONSIST.	SOIL TYPE						
SANDY CLAY, wet, with mixed sandy silt, clayey silt and silty sand, wood fragments, occasional fine to medium siltstone gravels, fine to coarse sand, weak @1.0' : Free Swell = 10%	Brown-Orange-Yellow	Soft	CL	1		2	38	72	
				2					
				3					
				4					
SANDY SILT, moist, clay, occasional siltstone fragments, very fine sand, friable FILL ↑	Mottled Orange-Yellow and Gray-Brown	Soft to Firm	ML	5		3	36	75	
				6					
				7					
				8					
CLAYSTONE, moist, intensely weathered to silty clay, weakly cemented @9.5' : Finer than #200 = 99% Free Swell = 40% grading more silty, very fine sand @14.0'	Orange-Brown	Stiff	(CL-CH)	9		9	36	2.2TV	
				10					
				11					
				12					
				13					
				14					
				15					
Bottom of Boring = 15.0'				16					
				17					
				18					
				19					
				20					
				20					

THE STRATIFICATION LINES REPRESENT THE APPROXIMATE BOUNDARY BETWEEN SOIL TYPES AND THE TRANSITION MAY BE GRADUAL.



LOG OF BORING NO. 3		
SKYLONDA FIRE STATION 17290 Skyline Boulevard Woodside, San Mateo County, California		
PROJECT NO.	DATE	DRAWING NO.
869.1	March 1996	12

EQUIPMENT 8" Hollow Stem Auger	ELEVATION 1479.2±	LOGGED BY RS
DEPTH TO GROUNDWATER Not Det.	DEPTH TO BEDROCK 12.0'±	DATE DRILLED 3/1/96

DESCRIPTION AND CLASSIFICATION				DEPTH (FEET)	SAMPLER	PENETRATION RESISTANCE (BLOWS/FT.)	WATER CONTENT (%)	DRY DENSITY (PCF)	SHEAR STRENGTH (KSF)
DESCRIPTION AND REMARKS	COLOR	CONSIST.	SOIL TYPE						
weeds & roots in upper 1"				1					
SANDY CLAY, moist to wet, with sandy silt, clayey silt and silty sand, minor organics and manmade debris, occasional fine to medium siltstone gravel fragments, fine to coarse sand, weak @1.0' : Liquid Limit = 55% Plasticity Index = 29% Finer than #200 = 72% FILL Free Swell = 50%	Brown-Orange-Yellow	Stiff	CH	2		10	29	90	
		Firm		3		5	32		
				4		32			
				5		32			
SILTY CLAY, wet, fine to medium sand (original topsoil)	Dark Brown	Firm	CL	5		5	33	74	
				6		24			
				7		6			
SANDY CLAY, moist, occasional siltstone fragments, possibly intensely weathered claystone @9.0' : Free Swell = 40%	Mottled Brown-Orange-Yellow	Stiff to Very Stiff	CL	8					
				9					
				10		17	36	83	
				11					
SANDY SILTSTONE, moist, very fine uniform subrounded sand, friable, sugary texture, weak horizontal bedding, intensely weathered and soil-like	Yellow-Gray-Brown	Very Stiff	(ML SM)	12					
				13					
				14			20		
				15		15			
				16					
				17					
				18					
		Hard		19			15		
		20		34					

THE STRATIFICATION LINES REPRESENT THE APPROXIMATE BOUNDARY BETWEEN SOIL TYPES AND THE TRANSITION MAY BE GRADUAL.



LOG OF BORING NO. 4		
SKYLONDA FIRE STATION 17290 Skyline Boulevard Woodside, San Mateo County, California		
PROJECT NO.	DATE	DRAWING NO.
869.1	March 1996	13

EQUIPMENT 8" Hollow Stem Auger	ELEVATION 1479.2±	LOGGED BY RS
DEPTH TO GROUNDWATER Not Det.	DEPTH TO BEDROCK 12.0'±	DATE DRILLED 3/1/96

DESCRIPTION AND CLASSIFICATION				DEPTH (FEET)	SAMPLER	PENETRATION RESISTANCE (BLOWS/FT.)	WATER CONTENT (%)	DRY DENSITY (PCF)	SHEAR STRENGTH (KSF)	
DESCRIPTION AND REMARKS	COLOR	CONSIST.	SOIL TYPE							
SANDY SILTSTONE, continued increasing clay content and harder drilling @22.0' grading more silty @24.0'	Mottled Brown, Orange and Yellow	Hard	(ML)	21						
				22						
				23						
				24		(ML)	X		19	
				25				41		
Bottom of Boring = 25.0'				26						
				27						
				28						
				29						
				30						
				31						
				32						
				33						
				34						
				35						
				36						
				37						
				38						
				39						
				40						

THE STRATIFICATION LINES REPRESENT THE APPROXIMATE BOUNDARY BETWEEN SOIL TYPES AND THE TRANSITION MAY BE GRADUAL.

LOG OF BORING NO. 4

SKYLONDA FIRE STATION
17290 Skyline Boulevard
Woodside, San Mateo County, California



PROJECT NO.	DATE	DRAWING NO.
869.1	March 1996	14

EQUIPMENT 8" Hollow Stem Auger	ELEVATION 1480.2±	LOGGED BY RS
DEPTH TO GROUNDWATER Not Enc.	DEPTH TO BEDROCK 14.0'±	DATE DRILLED 3/1/96

DESCRIPTION AND CLASSIFICATION				DEPTH (FEET)	SAMPLER	PENETRATION RESISTANCE (BLOWS/FT.)	WATER CONTENT (%)	DRY DENSITY (PCF)	SHEAR STRENGTH (KSF)
DESCRIPTION AND REMARKS	COLOR	CONSIST.	SOIL TYPE						
4" AC/6" Baserock				1					
SANDY CLAY, wet, with sandy silt, clayey silt and silty sand, trace organic and manmade debris, occasional gravels and siltstone fragments, minor fine to coarse sand, weak moist @2.5', more silty glass debris @4.9'	Brown, Orange and Yellow	Stiff Firm	CL-ML	2		11	28	78	
				3	X		29		
				4		5			
				4		30	66		
SANDY CLAYEY SILT, moist, minor fine to medium sand, clayey, lenses, friable siltstone fragments	Dark Brown	Firm	CL-ML	5		5	28		
				6	X		33		
SANDY CLAY, moist, siltstone fragments, minor fine sand (Intensely weath. claystone)	Mottled Orange Yellow and Brown	Firm	CL	7					
				8					
				9					
				9		48	72	*2.28 ksf 1.7% str	
				10		9	46	1.7TV	
				11					
				12					
				13					
				14		37			
				15		16			
Bottom of Boring = 15.0'				16					
				17					
				18					
				19					
				20					
				20					

THE STRATIFICATION LINES REPRESENT THE APPROXIMATE BOUNDARY BETWEEN SOIL TYPES AND THE TRANSITION MAY BE GRADUAL.



LOG OF BORING NO. 5		
SKYLONDA FIRE STATION 17290 Skyline Boulevard Woodside, San Mateo County, California		
PROJECT NO.	DATE	DRAWING NO.
869.1	March 1996	15

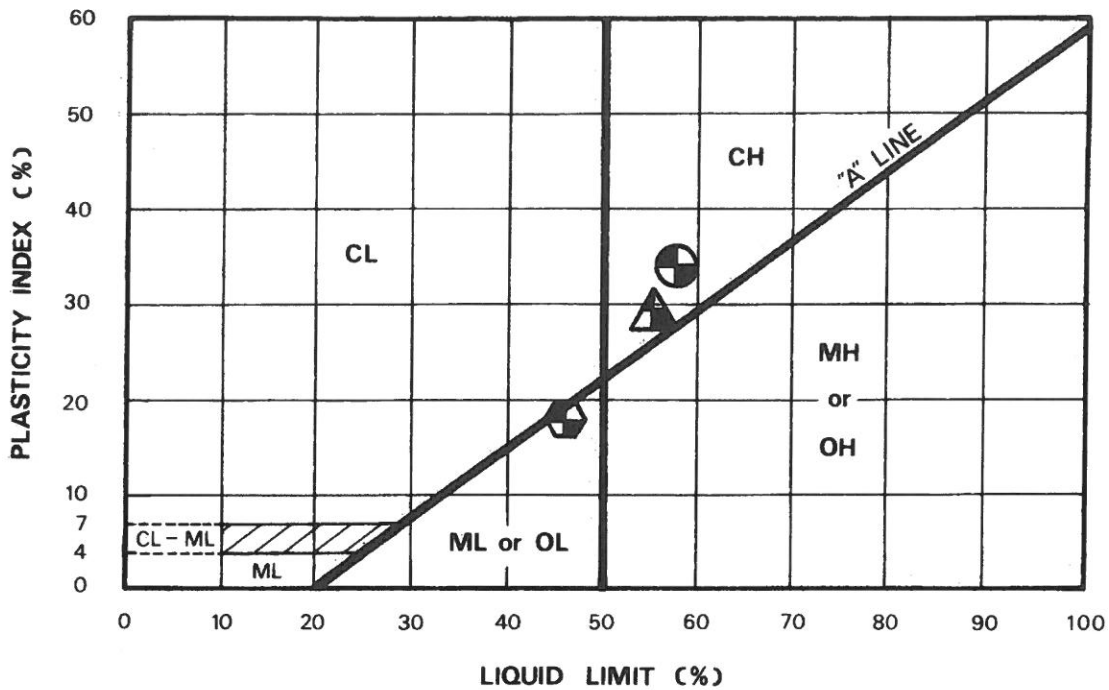
EQUIPMENT 8" Hollow Stem Auger	ELEVATION 1481.1±	LOGGED BY RS
DEPTH TO GROUNDWATER Not Enc.	DEPTH TO BEDROCK Not Enc.	DATE DRILLED 3/1/96

DESCRIPTION AND CLASSIFICATION				DEPTH (FEET)	SAMPLER	PENETRATION RESISTANCE (BLOWS/FT.)	WATER CONTENT (%)	DRY DENSITY (PCF)	SHEAR STRENGTH (KSF)
DESCRIPTION AND REMARKS	COLOR	CONSIST.	SOIL TYPE						
3" AC/9" Baserock				1					
SANDY SILT, with sandy silt, clayey silt and silty sand, trace organics, occasional gravels and siltstone fragments, fine to coarse sand, wet	Mixed Brown, Orange and Yellow	Firm to Stiff	SM-ME	2	X		24		
				3					
				4					
				5					
Bottom of Boring = 4.5'				6					
*Bulk sample from 1' to 4' (R-Value Test)				7					
				8					
				9					
				10					
				11					
				12					
				13					
				14					
				15					
				16					
				17					
				18					
				19					
				20					

THE STRATIFICATION LINES REPRESENT THE APPROXIMATE BOUNDARY BETWEEN SOIL TYPES AND THE TRANSITION MAY BE GRADUAL.



LOG OF BORING NO. 6		
SKYLONDA FIRE STATION 17290 Skyline Boulevard Woodside, San Mateo County, California		
PROJECT NO.	DATE	DRAWING NO.
869.1	March 1996	16



KEY SYMBOL	BORING NO.	SAMPLE DEPTH (feet)	NATURAL WATER CONTENT %	LIQUID LIMIT %	PLASTICITY INDEX %	PASSING NO. 200 SIEVE %	LIQUIDITY INDEX	UNIFIED SOIL CLASSIFICATION SYMBOL
⊕	1	9.0	33	57	34	---	0.3	CH
⊕	2	2.5	34	46	18	68	0.3	ML-CL
⊕	4	1.0	29	55	29	72	0.1	CH

CLEARY CONSULTANTS, INC.
Geotechnical Engineers and Geologists

PLASTICITY CHART

SKYLONDA FIRE STATION
 17290 Skyline Boulevard
 Woodside, San Mateo County, California

PROJECT NO.	DATE	DRAWING NO.
869.1	March 1996	17

**RESULTS OF "R" VALUE TEST
(ASTM D-2844-69)**

Sample No.	Description of Material	Water Content (%)	Dry Density (pcf)	Exudation Pressure (psi)	"R" Value	Expansion Pressure (psf)
Bulk	Brown	24.5	94.8	118	2.9	0
Sample	SANDY SILT	21.6	100.7	185	10.9	0
	with some	19.1	105.3	314	48.2	166
	gravel	18.2	106.8	474	60.6	284

R-Value at 300psi exudation pressure = 45

R-VALUE DETERMINATION



CLEARY CONSULTANTS, INC.
Geotechnical Engineers and Geologists

SKYLONDA FIRE STATION
Replacement Barracks and Office Building
17290 Skyline Boulevard
Woodside, San Mateo County, California

APPROVED BY	SCALE	PROJECT NO.	DATE	DRAWING NO.
JMC	- - -	869.1	March 1996	18

RUTHERFORD + CHEKENE

Geotechnical | Structural
55 Second Street, Suite 600
San Francisco, CA 94105

Skylonda Fire Station Replacement Project Initial Study / Mitigated Negative Declaration

Appendix F

Energy Efficiency Climate Action Plan, Development Checklist
San Mateo County

EECAP DEVELOPMENT CHECKLIST

Measure		Description & Performance Criteria	Compliance			
			Complies	Does Not Comply	N/A	See Discussion
1.1	Energy Upgrade California	Participate in an energy retrofit rebate program, to achieve a minimum of 30% energy savings.			X	
1.2	Residential Energy Efficiency Financing	Participate in a residential energy efficiency financing program, to achieve 30% energy savings.			X	
1.3	Low-Income Weatherization	Complete weatherization, to achieve average energy savings of 25%.			X	
1.4	Tree Planting	Tree plantings to shade new or existing homes.			X	
1.5	Propane Switch	Switch from propane heater to more energy-efficient options, such as Energy Star furnaces or electric air-source pumps.			X	
2.1	Commercial and Industrial Efficiency	Complete energy efficiency upgrades through third-party programs.	X			LEED Silver Certification
2.2	Commercial Financing	Participate in commercial energy efficiency financing programs, to achieve a minimum of 30% energy savings.			X	
2.3	Institutional Energy Efficiency	Complete energy efficiency retrofits at large institutional facilities.			X	
3.1	Green Building Ordinance	Comply with the Green Building Ordinance and achieve CALGreen Tier 1 energy efficiency standards, for all construction projects subject to the Green Building Ordinance.			X	

APPENDIX F: EECAP DEVELOPMENT CHECKLIST

Measure		Description & Performance Criteria	Compliance			
			Complies	Does Not Comply	N/A	See Discussion
3.2	Green Building Incentives	Comply with the Green Building Ordinance and achieve CALGreen Tier 1 energy efficiency standards, regardless of applicability of the Green Building Ordinance.	X			LEED Silver Certification
3.3	Urban Heat Island	Install shading, “cool” surfaces design, and/or open-grid paving to reduce hardscape through strategies such as interlocking concrete pavement, stones, or blocks.			X	
3.6	Regional Energy Efficiency Efforts	Procure and install energy-efficient equipment, through programs such as bulk-purchasing, to achieve a minimum of 8% energy savings.			X	
4.1	Solar PV Incentives	Install a solar photovoltaic system, using private resources and/or local or state incentives, including County incentives, and state rebates through the California Solar Initiative.			X	
4.2	Solar Water Heater Incentives	Install solar water heaters, using private resources and/or local or state incentives, including County incentives and state rebates through the California Solar Initiative.			X	
4.3	Pre-Wired Solar Homes	Pre-wire and pre-plumb for solar thermal or PV systems.			X	
4.4	Pilot Solar Program	Install a solar photovoltaic system through a development project program.			X	
4.5	Renewable Financing	Install a solar photovoltaic system or solar water heater using financing programs such as power purchase agreements or Property Assessed Clean Energy.			X	

APPENDIX F: EECAP DEVELOPMENT CHECKLIST

Measure		Description & Performance Criteria	Compliance			
			Complies	Does Not Comply	N/A	See Discussion
4.7	Incentivize Wind Energy	Install small distributed generation wind power systems on existing development.			X	
4.9	Emissions Offset Programs	Participate in an energy offset program to purchase electricity generated from renewable sources off site.			X	
5.1	General Plan and Zoning Updates	Provide transit-oriented, mixed-use developments.			X	
5.3	Pedestrian Design	Incorporate pedestrian design elements to enhance walkability and connectivity, while balancing impacts on vehicle congestion.			X	
6.1	Neighborhood Retail	Provide neighborhood retail, daily service and commercial amenities in residential communities.			X	
6.2	Traffic Calming in New Construction	Incorporate appropriate traffic-calming features, such as marked crosswalks, countdown signal timers, planter strips with street trees, and curb extensions.			X	
6.4	Expand Transit	Enhance bus and safety shelter amenities to support public transit ridership.			X	
7.1	Parking Ordinance	Provide staggered parking demand, reduced parking, or parking based on demand levels that is lower than required in the code, if supported by parking study findings or proximity to mixed-use and public transit services.			X	
7.3	Unbundled Parking	Price parking separately from rentals or leases, using strategies such as metered parking or parking permits.			X	

Measure		Description & Performance Criteria	Compliance			
			Complies	Does Not Comply	N/A	See Discussion
8.1	Employee Commute	Provide a Commute Trip Reduction program to discourage single-occupancy vehicle trips and encourage other modes of alternative transportation.			X	
8.2	Workplace Parking	Implement workplace parking pricing programs.			X	
8.3	Employer Transit Subsidies	Provide transit subsidies or transit passes to employees.			X	
8.4	Work Shuttles	Expand worker shuttle programs.			X	
10.1	Low Carbon Fuel Infrastructure	Install electric vehicle charging stations or provide neighborhood electric vehicle networks.			X	
13.1	Use of Recycled Materials	Incorporate a minimum of 15% recycled materials into construction.	X			Compliance Required
13.2	Zero Waste	Provide trash, recycling, and composting collection enclosures.	X			Trash enclosures proposed.
14.1	Smart Water Meters	Install smart water meters.	X			Anticipated to be required by local water purveyor.
14.2	Water Reuse	Use grey, rain, and recycled water for landscaping or agricultural purposes.			X	
15.1	Construction Idling	Construction equipment for new development to comply with best management practices from Bay Area Air Quality Management District guidance.	X			Compliance Required
15.2	Electrification in New Homes	Provide outdoor electrical outlets for charging outdoor household equipment.			X	

**Skylonda Fire Station Replacement Project
Initial Study / Mitigated Negative Declaration**

Appendix G

Hazardous Building Materials Reports

SCA Environmental, Inc.



ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.

March 13, 2015

Ms. Barbara Beard
MIG TRA Environmental Services Inc.
545 Middlefield Road, Suite 200
Menlo Park, CA, 94025

RE: Summary Report of Hazardous Building Materials
Cal Fire – Sky Londa Fire Station No. 58
17290 Skyline Blvd., Woodside, CA 94062
SCA Project No.: F11578.02

Dear Ms. Beard:

This letter summarizes the results of a limited hazardous materials investigation at the Cal Fire – Sky Londa Fire Station No. 58, located at 17290 Skyline Blvd., Woodside, CA. Sampling was conducted by SCA Environmental, Inc. (SCA) on February 9-10, 2015 by Tucker Kalman, CSST (#13-5157), under the direct supervision of Christina Codemo CAC, CHMM, REPA and Chuck Siu, CIH, CAC, PE. The investigation included the following:

- An inspection and survey of the office and barrack buildings at Sky Londa Fire Station No. 58
- Non-destructive sampling and testing for lead-containing coatings, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB), and asbestos-containing materials (ACM).
- Assessment to quantify possible PCB lighting ballasts and mercury-containing fluorescent lighting fixtures.

The survey was limited to the following areas:

- interior and exterior of the office building
- interior and exterior of the barrack building
- lead sampling of the painted propane tank between the two structures
- sampling of concrete pad beneath the propane tank
- sampling of the asphalt in the immediate area of the two buildings

The apparatus building, other storage structures, propane tanks adjacent to the apparatus building, and the above ground storage tanks were not included in this survey.

The following summarizes our findings.

Asbestos Hazards

Summary of Standards

Certain existing building components or materials, which may be impacted by the planned demolition of various structures of the Cal Fire - Sky Londa Fire Station No. 58 facility, are known or presumed to contain asbestos.

Asbestos-containing material (ACM) is defined by EPA regulations as those substances containing greater than 1% asbestos. The Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) and the Cal/EPA provide local enforcement of these regulations. Friable ACM with greater than 1% asbestos must be abated prior to demolition or renovation, and is required to be disposed of as asbestos waste. Prior to renovation or demolition, the BAAQMD requires abatement of friable ACM, as well as non-friable ACM that may become friable during renovation (practically, this means all non-friable ACM). Federal Occupational Safety and Health Administrations (OSHA) regulations, locally enforced by CAL/OSHA, define ACM as substances that contain greater than 1% asbestos.

Methodology

Sampling activities were conducted per industry standards and the Federal AHERA regulations (40 CFR Part 763), and sample locations were documented on field diagrams (Attachment B). Under these procedures, the first sample is analyzed. If it tests positive for asbestos (>1%), the analysis is suspended for further samples of that material. If the first sample tests negative, however, the second and third samples are analyzed sequentially, in order to determine the possible presence of asbestos. If all three samples test negative, the material is considered as non-asbestos. Certain materials, such as plasters and gypsum board systems, are frequently non-homogeneous in content. For such materials, multiple samples were gathered at various points in the buildings, with all samples analyzed to determine the possible presence of asbestos.

All building material samples collected were submitted to Asbestos TEM Laboratory in Berkeley, California for analysis by polarized light microscopy with dispersion staining (DS/PLM). Concrete and asphalt samples were submitted to Analytical Labs San Francisco in San Francisco, California for analysis by polarized light microscopy (PLM).

Results

SCA has entered the sampling data from the above-referenced structure into **Tables 1 & 2: Material Matrix Reports (MMRs)**. Printouts which show detailed sample results, locations, and quantity estimates are included in Attachment A of this report. Materials designated as AAA are assumed to contain asbestos. Sample locations are included on the sample location diagrams in Attachment B.

1. The MMRs (Tables 1 & 2 in Attachment A) list positive, assumed, and negative materials, the locations where each material is present, and the quantity estimates in each location.
2. As the building is still in use, SCA did not perform destructive sampling to inspect wall cavities, above ceilings, etc. in areas where this sampling would affect the use of the room. Any material not sampled is listed as assumed (AAA) in the MMRs. Quantities listed in the matrices are for visible quantities only. SCA makes no warranties or representations regarding materials or quantities that may be present behind wall cavities, above ceilings, etc.
3. The following items were to be assumed asbestos-containing during the survey: vapor barriers, wall mastics, ceiling mastics, formica counter tops, etc. SCA has listed these materials as assumed asbestos-containing items in the attached MMR and Abatement Cost Estimate. The County of San Mateo should be aware that these materials are required to be tested prior demolition of the buildings. SCA recommends that the destructive testing and testing of inaccessible/assumed materials be performed prior to preparation of abatement specifications, if possible, or that the specifications be prepared

with line items for all inclusive unit costs for abatement in the event the materials are found to contain asbestos.

Please note the following with respect to the assumed materials:

- Both the office building and barrack building contained a significant amount of wall and ceiling wood paneling. This paneling probably contains a glue or mastic between the paneling itself and the assumed drywall present beneath. This mastic is used to adhere the paneling to the substrate and based on the age of the buildings, could likely contain asbestos. Destructive sampling of this material would be required before demolition of the building.
- Both the office building and barrack building have exterior wood siding on all surfaces. This wood siding could possibly contain a waterproofing membrane between it and the substrate of the building walls. Based on the age of the buildings, this material could contain asbestos. Destructive sampling of this material would be required before any demolition of the buildings.
- It is not uncommon for structures to have a vapor barrier assembly under the concrete foundation slab and the concrete walls (when below grade) adjacent to the hillside. Given the construction date of the Barrack building, this vapor barrier system, if present, could consist of a tar-like substance with waterproofing membrane that often contains asbestos. As destructive testing was excluded from the scope of work, SCA has assumed that a vapor barrier system may be present under the Barrack building concrete slab and wall where the building abuts the hillside (below grade). (The Office building possesses a crawlspace and no vapor membrane was noted here upon inspection.) A coring contractor should be retained prior to demolition of the structure to obtain a continuous core through these areas to verify the presence of a vapor barrier system. If present, the material should be tested to verify asbestos content. If the material is found to contain asbestos, the demolition contractor should possess asbestos-registration and proper training, and such concrete should not be recycled.
- SCA has provided an estimated cost for abatement of all items in the event that asbestos is found in the assumed materials. The abatement estimate may decrease if these assumed materials are found to be non-asbestos containing during destructive testing prior to demolition of the structures.
- SCA assumes that in the future, this survey report may be referenced by Abatement Contractors providing bids for abatement of materials at the surveyed site. SCA requests that this text portion of the report be provided to bidding contractors for review. Bidding Contractors are hereby notified that the quantities included herein are estimates only, and all quantities should be field verified by the Contractor for any budgeting, planning or bidding decisions.

Lead Hazards

Summary of Standards

Certain existing painted or coated surfaces to be impacted by the proposed renovation or demolition of the facility are known to contain lead.

Since elemental lead is a suspect carcinogen and known teratogen and neurotoxic in high doses, lead-containing materials need to be identified prior to the on-set of demolition activities. Using combinations of engineering controls and personal protective equipment, lead-containing materials can be removed safely. Several sources of applicable standards are listed as follows:

1. Lead exposures in the workplace are regulated by Cal/OSHA, which has certain regulatory requirements for identifying and controlling potential lead exposures. Currently applicable regulations for the construction industry have been adopted by Cal/OSHA (8 CCR 1532.1) from the Federal OSHA regulations. The current OSHA 8-hour Permissible Exposure Level (PEL) for lead is 50 µg/m³.
2. Current EPA and Cal/EPA regulations do not require LBP to be removed prior to demolition, unless loose and peeling. Provided that the paints are securely adhered to the substrates (i.e., non-flaking or non-peeling), disposal of intact demolition debris can generally be handled in California as non-hazardous and non-RCRA waste. Disposal requirements are as follows:

Classification and Disposal of Inorganic Lead Wastes in California								
Standards	TTLc	Leachable Lead		Classifications			Stabilization Required	Landfill Class
Concentrations	1000 mg/kg	5 mg/L						
Condition	Test Methods & Results			Non-haz waste	CalHaz (Non-RCRA)	Fed Haz (RCRA)	Stabilization Required	Landfill Class
	Total Pb (mg/kg)	STLC Pb (mg/L)	TCLP Pb (mg/L)					
1a	<50 (a1)	NA		Yes	no	no	no	III
1b	<100 (a2)		NA	Yes	no	no	no	III
2a	50 to <1000	<5	<5	Yes (c)	no	no	no	III or II (d)
2b		>5	<5	no	Yes	no	no	I
2c		>5	>5	no	Yes	Yes	Yes	I
2d (b)		<5	>5	no	no	Yes	Yes	I
3a	>1000	<5	<5	No	Yes	No	no	I
3b		>5	<5	no	Yes	no	no	I
3c		>5	>5	no	Yes	Yes	Yes	I
3d (b)		<5	>5	no	no	Yes	Yes	I
4	any	any	>5	no	no	Yes	Yes	I

(a1) 50 = 10 x 5 (STLC for Pb). Per WET method, impossible to exceed STLC even if 100% soluble.
 (a2) 100 = 20 x 5 (TCLP for Pb). Per TCLP method, impossible to exceed STLC even if 100% soluble.
 (b) Physically impossible due to the stronger acid used in WET than TCLP.
 (c) Landfills will likely require documentation that TCLP is <5, even though TCLP is almost always less than WET.
 (d) Landfill dependent, function of permit, landfill liner, or landfill policy

In California, loose and peeling LBP or other wastes require characterization and testing for leachability to determine if the materials would be classified as a RCRA or California hazardous waste.

3. The major definitions of LBP or lead-coated surfaces are listed as follows:
 - HUD defines LBP as paint that contains either ≥0.5% by weight of lead, or ≥1 mg/cm².
 - Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) prohibits the manufacturing of paint that contains more than 90 ppm of lead.
4. Lead is on the "Proposition 65" list, based on its potential to cause reproductive harm.

5. The California Department of Public Health (CDPH) requires the use of Certified Lead Workers and Supervisors for lead abatement projects at public buildings with a greater than 20 years expected life or whenever work is completed specifically to abate Lead-Based paints as defined by HUD. The CDPH certification requirements do not apply to industrial sites; however, dust controls and personnel protection are still required under 17 CCR Section 35001 through 36100.

Methodology

SCA collected a number of bulk samples for analysis to determine the lead content of these materials. Materials included lead paints and coatings.

Lead samples collected were submitted to McCampbell Analytical, Inc. in Pittsburg, California for analysis for total lead content by Flame Atomic Absorption (Flame AA).

Results

SCA has entered the lead sampling data into Tables 1 and 2 included in Attachment A. The MMRs show detailed sample results and locations of the sampled materials. Sample locations are included on the sample location diagrams in Attachment B.

1. Lead concentrations for paints ranged from <0.5 milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg) to 1,100 mg/kg.

As lead was identified in some paints and a detailed inventory of paints was not performed for the project, for the purpose of complying with the Cal/OSHA lead in construction regulation (8 CCR 1532.1), all coated surfaces shall be considered to contain some lead and require demolition dust control procedures for compliance with Cal/OSHA's Construction Lead Standard under 8 CCR 1532.1. The aforementioned regulation contains requirements for lead air monitoring, work practices, respiratory protection, etc., that are triggered by the presence of even very low levels of lead.

In addition, based on the California Total Threshold Level Concentration (TTLC) hazardous waste standard, the paints may be classified as hazardous wastes. Additional sampling and analysis for leachable lead content by the Contractor or Consultant during demolition will be required for waste characterization.

Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) & Mercury-Containing Items

Methodology

SCA collected a representative sample of the exposed caulking to determine PCB content. This sample was analyzed by EPA Method 8082 at McCampbell Analytical, Inc. in Pittsburg, CA and reported in milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg).

SCA also quantified lighting ballasts that were observed in conjunction with mercury-containing, fluorescent lighting fixtures in various locations throughout the two structures.

Results

Quantities of both PCB ballasts and fluorescent tubes in various locations are included in Tables 1 & 2 in Attachment A.

1. No PCBs were detected in the caulking sampled by SCA.
2. Various lighting ballasts were identified throughout the buildings. The ballasts in the Office building were inspected by SCA and found to be labeled as non PCB-containing.

- The ballasts in the Barrack building were not able to be inspected and should be inspected prior to demolition of the building. Ballasts identified as PCB-containing should be removed by trained workers and disposed of in accordance with federal and state regulations.
3. Mercury-containing fluorescent tubes were identified throughout the buildings. Recycling vendors for reclaiming the mercury vapor are commonly available for services at approximately \$0.15 per lineal foot. Note that costs for fluorescent tube disposal do not tend to be significant compared to overall abatement costs.

If you have any questions, please contact us.

Sincerely,
SCA ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.



Christina Codemo, CHMM, REPA, CAC
Sr. Consultant

Appendices:

- | | |
|-------------|-------------------------------|
| Appendix A: | Materials Matrix Report |
| Appendix B: | Sample Location Drawings |
| Appendix C: | Asbestos Laboratory Results |
| Appendix D: | PCB & Lead Laboratory Results |

Appendix A

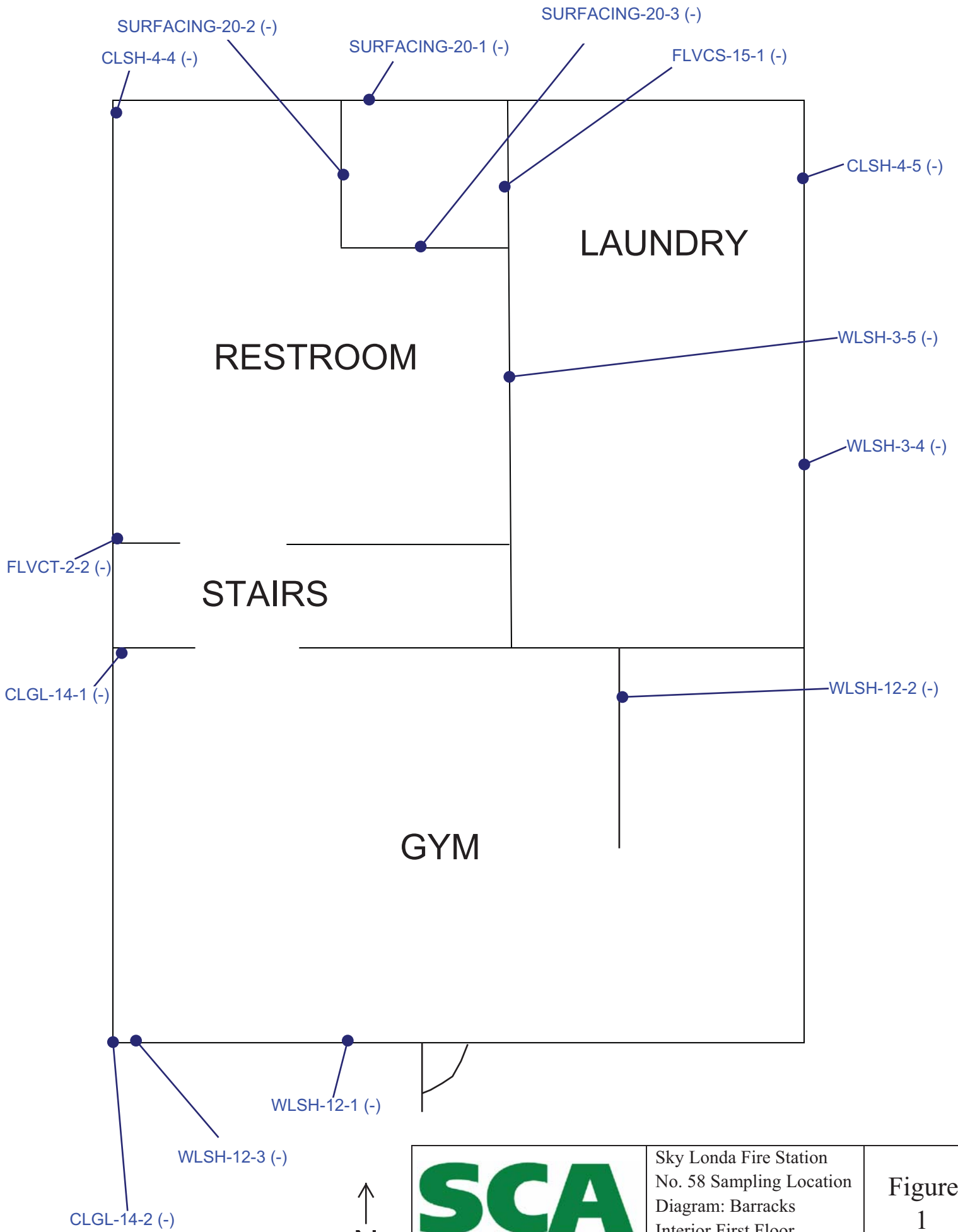
Materials Matrix Report


**TABLE 1: MATERIAL MATRIX REPORT
SKY LONDA FIRE STATION NO.58 BARRACK BUILDING**

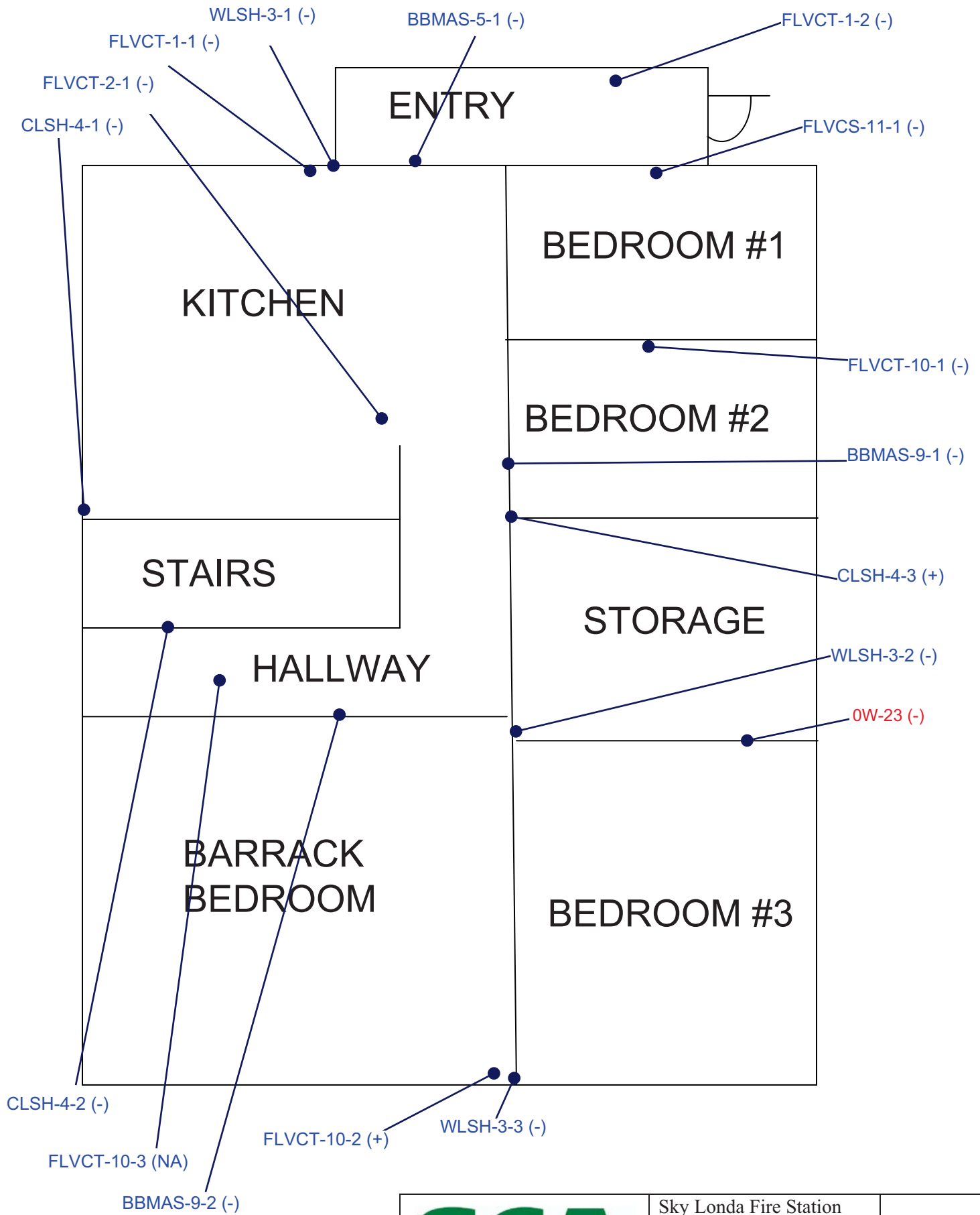
Room ID----- > Material ID	Components	Asbestos: Positive, Negative, Trace, Assumed	Sample 1	Sample 2	Sample 3	Sample 4	Sample 5	Sample 6	Sample 7	Sample 8	Sample 9	Sample 10	Units	1st Floor				2nd Floor							Roof & Exterior			TOTAL +/- 15%				
														GYM	BATHROOM	LAUNDRY	HALLWAY	KITCHEN	ENTRY	BEDROOM #1	BEDROOM #2	BEDROOM #3	BARRACK BEDROOM	BEDROOM	STAIRS	STORAGE	HALLWAY		ROOF	EXTERIOR	PROPANE TANK	
ASBESTOS																																
WLSH-3/CLSH-4	Off-white wall & ceiling drywall (-) with joint compound (+) and texture in gym (-)	Positive	ND	ND	5% CH	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	<1% CH	ND	SF	1500	500	300	12	1040	460	420	420	600	950	20	500	860				7582		
FLVCT-10	12"x12" off white vinyl floor tile (-) with yellow carpet mastic (-) and black mastic (+)		ND	5% CH	NA									SF				12				100		400	20		150				682	
PENMAS-19	Black roofing penetration mastic		10% CH											SF														10			10	
ASSUMED ASBESTOS (Destructive Testing Required to Confirm)																																
FORMICA-AAA-6	Glue under formica counter tops	Assumed											SF					50													50	
WLMAS-AAA-7	Mastic behind wood wall paneling (assumed drywall behind)		SF	200																400	320	320		400			640				2280	
CLMAS-AAA-8	Mastic behind wood ceiling paneling (assumed ceiling drywall behind)		SF														12			60												72
PAPER-AAA-27	Waterproofing paper assumed underneath exterior wood siding		SF																										2000			2000
WLMAS-AAA-13	Mastic behind plastic wall paneling (assumed drywall behind)		SF													250																250
VAPOR-AAA-26	Vapor barrier assumed present on exterior of bldg at hillside in that area		SF																										500			500
NON-ASBESTOS																																
FLVCT-1	12"x12" tan vinyl floor tiles with brown smudges and yellow mastic on top of 12"x12" off-white vinyl floor tiles with black mastic on wood	Negative	ND	ND									SF					325	60												385	
FLVCT-2	12"x12" off white vinyl floor tile with grey smudges and yellow mastic on wood		ND	ND										SF					75													75
BBMAS-5	Brown base board mastic behind black baseboard		ND											LF					80													80
BBMAS-9	Yellow base board mastic behind black baseboard		ND	ND										LF		40						40		80			80					240
FLVCS-11	White vinyl floor sheeting underneath carpet with yellow carpet mastic and yellow mastic		ND											SF								100										100
CLGL-14	12"x12" glued in ceiling tiles with yellow glue on top of ceiling drywall		ND	ND										SF	900																	900
FLVCS-15	Off white floor sheeting with yellow mastic		ND											SF		25																25
RD-16	Red exterior paint		ND											SF															2000			2000
BR-17	Brown exterior paint		ND											SF															100			100
RFSH-18	Red roof shingles with black roofing mastic		ND	ND	ND									SF													1600					1600
SURFACING-20	red-painted "Brick and Mortar" look stucco material		ND	ND	ND									SF		48																48
CAULK-21	White exterior window caulk		ND	ND										LF															20			20
CONCRETE-24	Concrete pad underneath propane tank		ND											SF																	50	50
ASPHALT-25	Asphalt parking lot material around building		ND											SF															4000			4000
LEAD CONTAINING MATERIALS			mg/kg																													
RD-16	Red exterior paint	1000											SF															1600			1600	
BR-17	Brown exterior paint	7.7											SF															100			100	
CAULK-21	White exterior window caulk	25											LF															20			20	
SV-22	Silver paint on propane tank	450											SF																		PNQ	
OW-23	Off white interior paint sampled in the Barrack Bedroom	<0.05											SF																		PNQ	
Lead-containing paints	Lead-Containing paints												SF	PNQ	PNQ	PNQ	PNQ	PNQ	PNQ	PNQ	PNQ	PNQ	PNQ	PNQ	PNQ	PNQ	PNQ	PNQ	PNQ	PNQ	PNQ	
PCBs		mg/kg																														
CAULK-21	White exterior window caulk	<0.5											LF															20			20	
BALLASTS	Possible PCB-containing lighting ballasts	Present											EA	6		2															8	
OTHER HAZMATS																																
TUBES	Mercury-containing fluorescent tubes	Present											EA	12		4															16	

Appendix B

Sample Location Drawings

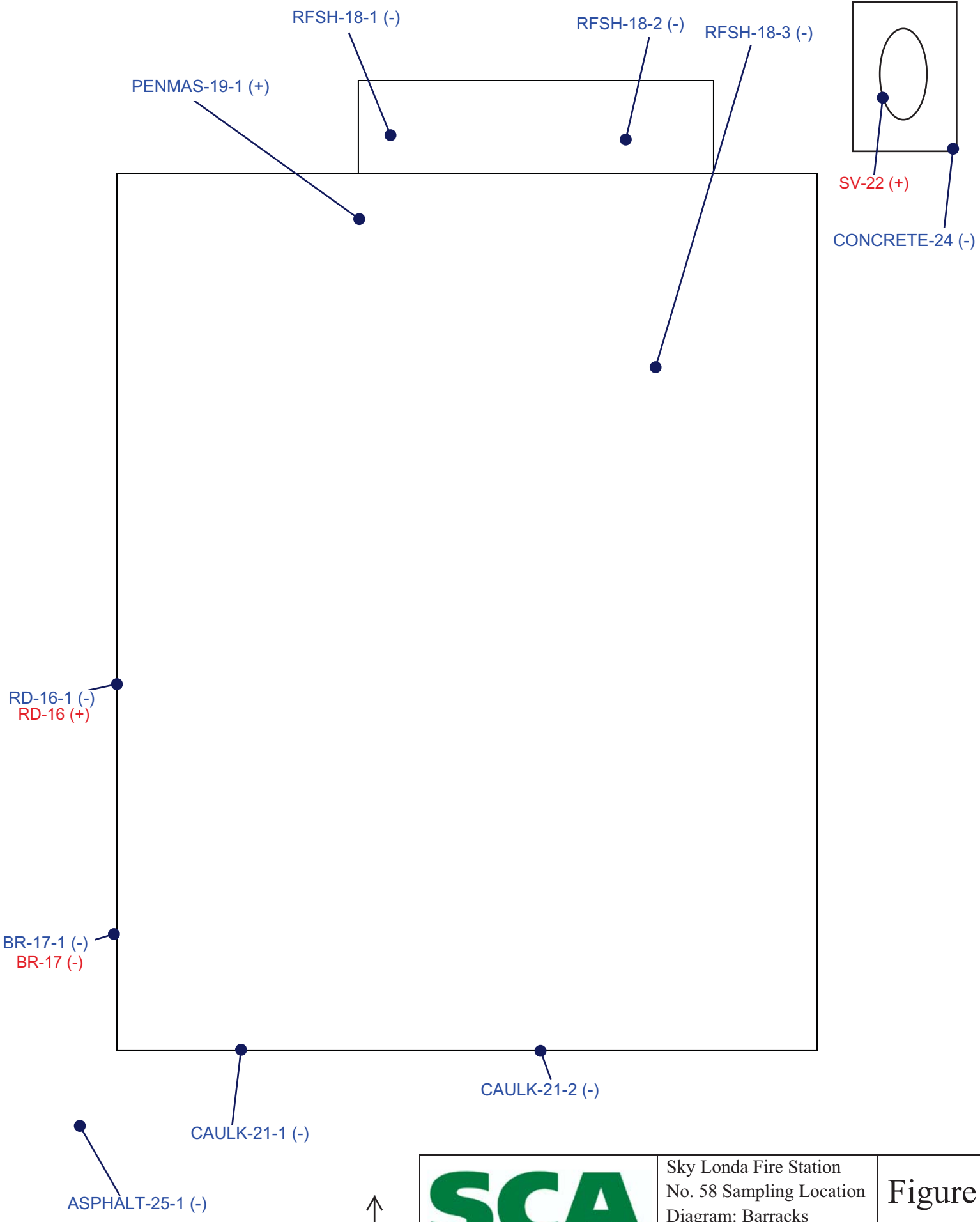


	<p>Sky Londa Fire Station No. 58 Sampling Location Diagram: Barracks Interior First Floor SCA Project No. F11578</p>	<p>Figure 1</p>
--	--	------------------------------



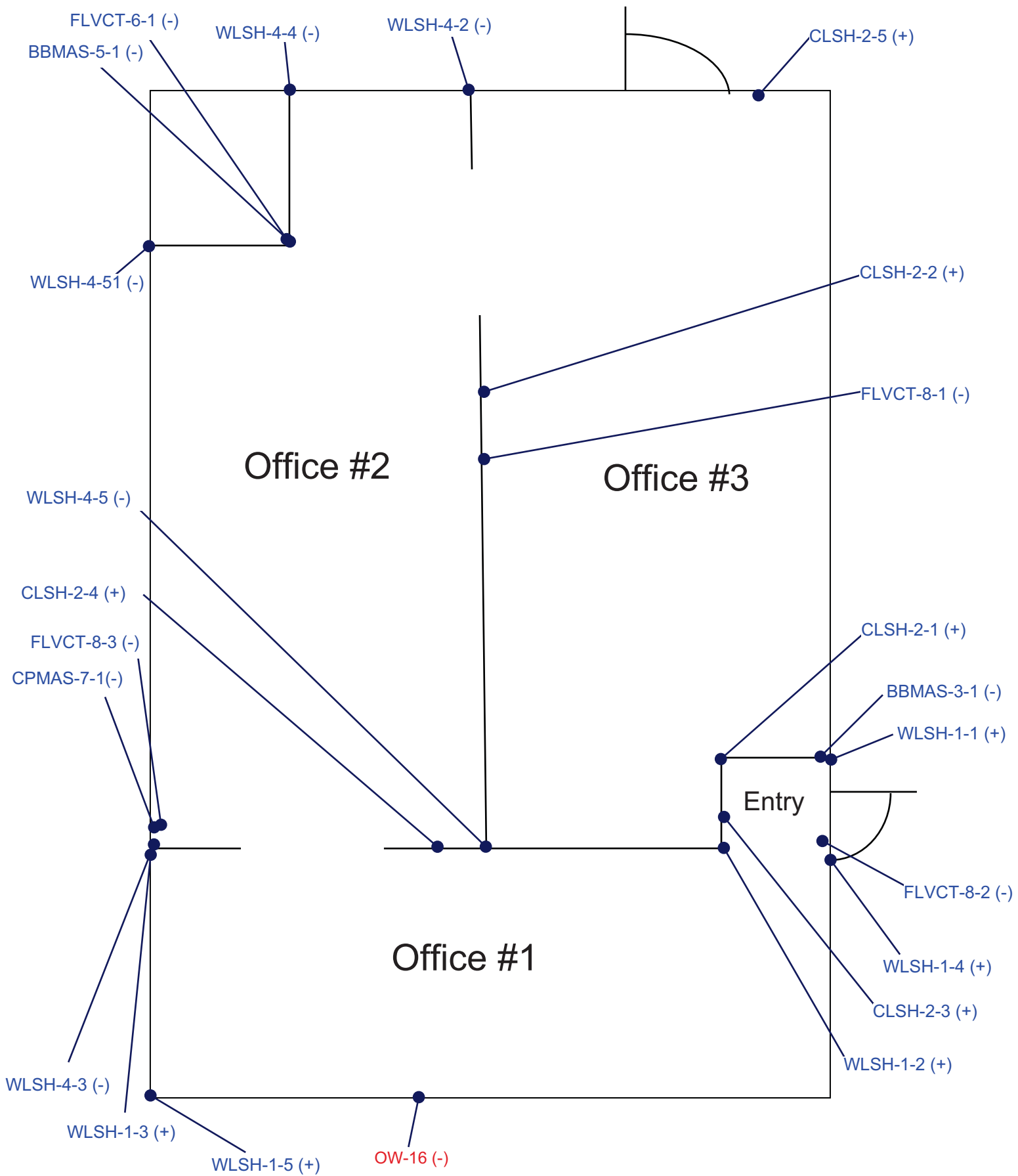
Sky Londa Fire Station
 No. 58 Sampling Location
 Diagram: Barracks
 Interior Second Floor
 SCA Project No. F11578


Figure
 2

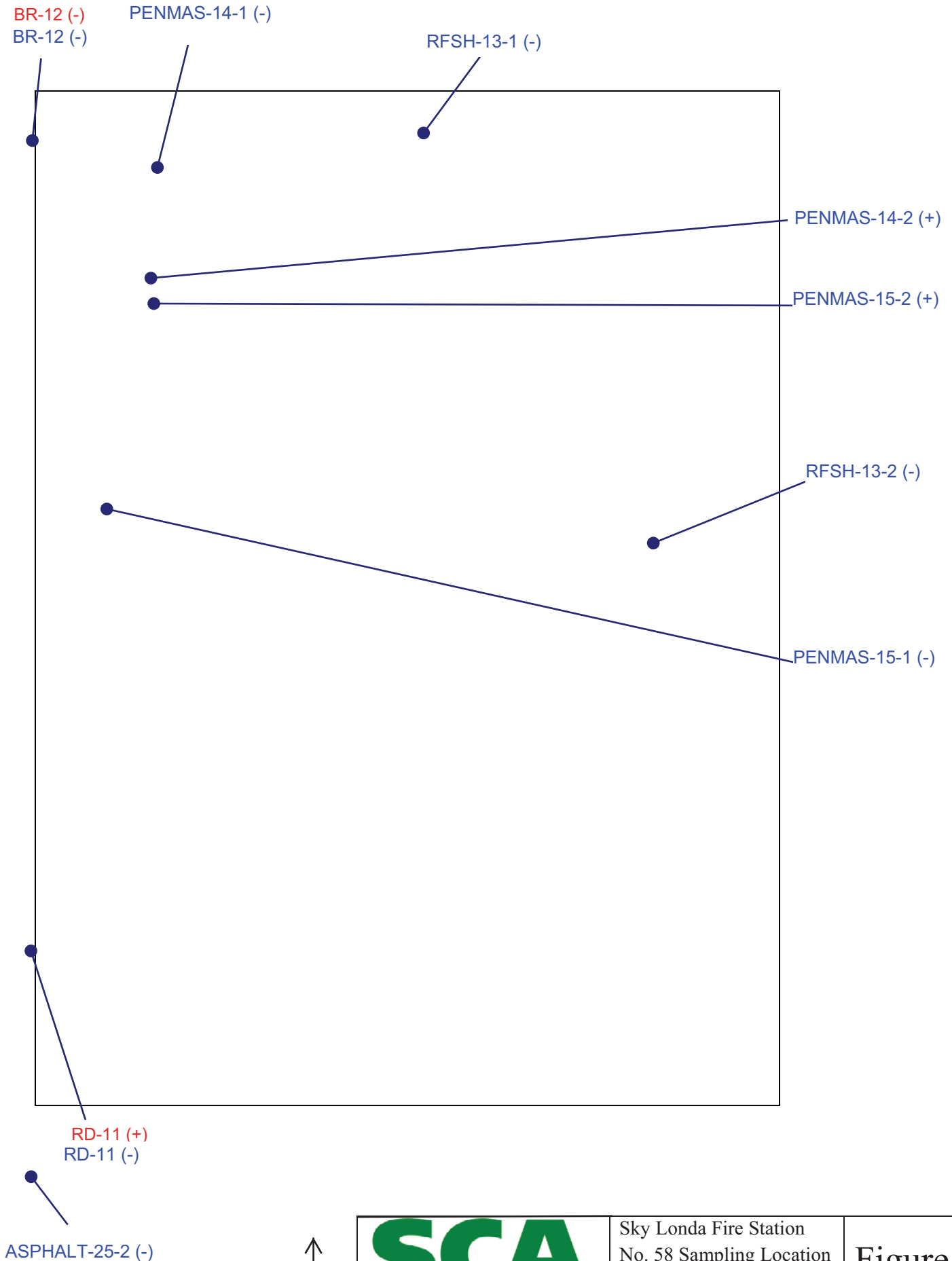


Sky Londa Fire Station
 No. 58 Sampling Location
 Diagram: Barracks
 Exterior and Roof
 SCA Project No. F11578

Figure
3



	<p>Sky Londa Fire Station No. 58 Sampling Location Diagram: Office Interior</p> <p>SCA Project No: F11578</p>	<p>Figure 4</p>
--	--	------------------------------



SCA
ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.

Sky Londa Fire Station
No. 58 Sampling Location
Diagram: Office Exterior
and Roof
SCA Project No. F11578

Figure
5

Appendix C

Asbestos Laboratory Results

POLARIZED LIGHT MICROSCOPY ANALYTICAL REPORT

EPA Method 600/R-93/116 or 600/M4-82-020

Page: 1 of

Contact: Christina Codemo	Samples Indicated: 38	Report No. 331777 v. 2
Address: SCA Environmental, Inc. - San 650 Delancey Street, #222 San Francisco, CA 94107	Reg. Samples Analyzed: 38	Date Submitted: Feb-12-15
	Split Layers Analyzed: 36	Date Reported: Feb-19-15
	Job Site / No. Sky Londa Barracks	

SAMPLE ID	% ASBESTOS TYPE	OTHER DATA	DESCRIPTION
		1) Non-Asbestos Fibers 2) Matrix Materials 3) Date/Time Collected 4) Date Analyzed	FIELD LAB
FLVCT-1-1. Lab ID # 532-02481-001A	None Detected	1) 1-5% Cellulose 2) 95-99% Calc, Bndr, Other m.p. 3) _____ 4) Feb-19-15	Floor Tile-Beige
FLVCT-1-1. Lab ID # 532-02481-001B	None Detected	1) None Detected 2) 99-100% Qtz, Mica, Other m.p. 3) _____ 4) Feb-19-15	Mastic-Yellow
FLVCT-1-1. Lab ID # 532-02481-001C	None Detected	1) None Detected 2) 99-100% Calc, Bndr 3) _____ 4) Feb-19-15	Floor Tile-Off-White
FLVCT-1-1. Lab ID # 532-02481-001D	None Detected	1) None Detected 2) 99-100% Tar, Opq, Qtz, Other m.p. 3) _____ 4) Feb-19-15	Mastic-Black
FLVCT-1-2. Lab ID # 532-02481-002A	None Detected	1) 1-5% Cellulose 2) 95-99% Calc, Bndr, Other m.p. 3) _____ 4) Feb-19-15	Floor Tile-Beige
FLVCT-1-2. Lab ID # 532-02481-002B	None Detected	1) None Detected 2) 99-100% Qtz, Mica, Other m.p. 3) _____ 4) Feb-19-15	Mastic-Yellow
FLVCT-1-2. Lab ID # 532-02481-002C	None Detected	1) None Detected 2) 99-100% Calc, Bndr 3) _____ 4) Feb-19-15	Floor Tile-Off-White
FLVCT-1-2. Lab ID # 532-02481-002D	None Detected	1) None Detected 2) 99-100% Tar, Opq, Qtz, Other m.p. 3) _____ 4) Feb-19-15	Mastic-Black
FLVCT-2-1. Lab ID # 532-02481-003A	None Detected	1) None Detected 2) 99-100% Calc, Bndr 3) _____ 4) Feb-19-15	Floor Tile-Off-White
FLVCT-2-1. Lab ID # 532-02481-003B	None Detected	1) None Detected 2) 99-100% Qtz, Mica, Other m.p. 3) _____ 4) Feb-19-15	Mastic-Yellow

Detection Limit of Method is Estimated to be 1% Asbestos Using a Visual Area Estimation Technique

Analyst

POLARIZED LIGHT MICROSCOPY ANALYTICAL REPORT

EPA Method 600/R-93/116 or 600/M4-82-020

Page: 2 of

Contact: Christina Codemo	Samples Indicated: 38	Report No. 331777 v. 2
Address: SCA Environmental, Inc. - San 650 Delancey Street, #222 San Francisco, CA 94107	Reg. Samples Analyzed: 38	Date Submitted: Feb-12-15
	Split Layers Analyzed: 36	Date Reported: Feb-19-15
	Job Site / No. Sky Londa Barracks	

SAMPLE ID	ASBESTOS TYPE	OTHER DATA	DESCRIPTION
		1) Non-Asbestos Fibers 2) Matrix Materials 3) Date/Time Collected 4) Date Analyzed	FIELD LAB
FLVCT-2-2. Lab ID # 532-02481-004A	None Detected	1) None Detected 2) 99-100% Calc, Bndr 3) 4) Feb-19-15	Floor Tile-Off-White
FLVCT-2-2. Lab ID # 532-02481-004B	None Detected	1) None Detected 2) 99-100% Qtz, Mica, Other m.p. 3) 4) Feb-19-15	Mastic-Yellow
WLSH-3-1 Lab ID # 532-02481-005A	None Detected	1) 1-5% Cellulose 2) 95-99% Gyp, Opq, Other m.p. 3) 4) Feb-19-15	Drywall-Off-White
WLSH-3-1 Lab ID # 532-02481-005B	None Detected	1) 1-5% Cellulose 2) 95-99% Calc, Gyp, Mica, Qtz 3) 4) Feb-19-15	Texture-Off-White
WLSH-3-2 Lab ID # 532-02481-006A	None Detected	1) 1-5% Cellulose 2) 95-99% Gyp, Opq, Other m.p. 3) 4) Feb-19-15	Drywall-Off-White
WLSH-3-2 Lab ID # 532-02481-006B	None Detected	1) 1-5% Cellulose 2) 95-99% Calc, Gyp, Mica, Qtz 3) 4) Feb-19-15	Texture-Off-White
WLSH-3-3 Lab ID # 532-02481-007	<1% Chrysotile	1) None Detected 2) 100-100% Calc, Gyp, Other m.p. 3) 4) Mar-04-15	Drywall (composite)-Off-White
WLSH-3-4 Lab ID # 532-02481-008	None Detected	1) 1-5% Cellulose 2) 95-99% Opq, Gyp, Calc, Other m.p. 3) 4) Mar-04-15	Drywall (composite)-Off-White
WLSH-3-5 Lab ID # 532-02481-009	None Detected	1) 1-5% Cellulose 2) 95-99% Gyp, Opq, Other m.p. 3) 4) Mar-04-15	Drywall-Off-White
CLSH-4-1. Lab ID # 532-02481-010A	None Detected	1) 1-5% Cellulose 2) 95-99% Gyp, Opq, Other m.p. 3) 4) Mar-04-15	Drywall-Off-White

Detection Limit of Method is Estimated to be 1% Asbestos Using a Visual Area Estimation Technique

Analyst

POLARIZED LIGHT MICROSCOPY ANALYTICAL REPORT

EPA Method 600/R-93/116 or 600/M4-82-020

Page: **3** of

Contact: Christina Codemo	Samples Indicated: 38	Report No. 331777 v. 2
Address: SCA Environmental, Inc. - San 650 Delancey Street, #222 San Francisco, CA 94107	Reg. Samples Analyzed: 38	Date Submitted: Feb-12-15
	Split Layers Analyzed: 36	Date Reported: Feb-19-15
	Job Site / No. Sky Londa Barracks	

SAMPLE ID	ASBESTOS TYPE	OTHER DATA	DESCRIPTION
		1) Non-Asbestos Fibers 2) Matrix Materials 3) Date/Time Collected 4) Date Analyzed	FIELD LAB
CLSH-4-1. Lab ID # 532-02481-010B	None Detected	1) 1-5% Cellulose 2) 95-99% Calc, Bndr, Mica, Other m.p. 3) _____ 4) Feb-19-15	JointCom/Text-Off-White
CLSH-4-2. Lab ID # 532-02481-011A	None Detected	1) 1-5% Cellulose 2) 95-99% Gyp, Opq, Other m.p. 3) _____ 4) Feb-19-15	Drywall-Off-White
CLSH-4-2. Lab ID # 532-02481-011B	None Detected	1) 1-5% Cellulose 2) 95-99% Calc, Bndr, Mica, Other m.p. 3) _____ 4) Feb-19-15	JointCom/Text-Off-White
CLSH-4-3. Lab ID # 532-02481-012A	None Detected	1) 1-5% Cellulose 2) 95-99% Gyp, Opq, Other m.p. 3) _____ 4) Feb-19-15	Drywall-Off-White
CLSH-4-3. Lab ID # 532-02481-012B	1-5% Chrysotile	1) None Detected 2) 95-99% Calc, Bndr, Mica, Other m.p. 3) _____ 4) Feb-19-15	JointCom/Text-Off-White
CLSH-4-4. Lab ID # 532-02481-013A	None Detected	1) 1-5% Cellulose 2) 95-99% Gyp, Opq, Other m.p. 3) _____ 4) Feb-19-15	Drywall-Off-White
CLSH-4-4. Lab ID # 532-02481-013B	None Detected	1) 1-5% Cellulose 2) 95-99% Gyp, Calc, Mica, Other m.p. 3) _____ 4) Feb-19-15	JointCom/Text-Off-White
CLSH-4-5. Lab ID # 532-02481-014A	None Detected	1) 1-5% Cellulose 2) 95-99% Gyp, Opq, Other m.p. 3) _____ 4) Feb-19-15	Drywall-Off-White
CLSH-4-5. Lab ID # 532-02481-014B	None Detected	1) 1-5% Cellulose 2) 95-99% Gyp, Calc, Mica, Other m.p. 3) _____ 4) Feb-19-15	JointCom/Text-Off-White
BBMAS-5-1 Lab ID # 532-02481-015A	None Detected	1) 1-5% Cellulose 2) 95-99% Tar, Other m.p. 3) _____ 4) Feb-19-15	Mastic-Brown

Detection Limit of Method is Estimated to be 1% Asbestos Using a Visual Area Estimation Technique

Analyst

POLARIZED LIGHT MICROSCOPY ANALYTICAL REPORT

EPA Method 600/R-93/116 or 600/M4-82-020

Page: **4** of

Contact: Christina Codemo	Samples Indicated: 38	Report No. 331777 v. 2
Address: SCA Environmental, Inc. - San 650 Delancey Street, #222 San Francisco, CA 94107	Reg. Samples Analyzed: 38	Date Submitted: Feb-12-15
	Split Layers Analyzed: 36	Date Reported: Feb-19-15
	Job Site / No. Sky Londa Barracks	

SAMPLE ID	% ASBESTOS TYPE	OTHER DATA	DESCRIPTION
		1) Non-Asbestos Fibers 2) Matrix Materials 3) Date/Time Collected 4) Date Analyzed	FIELD LAB
BBMAS-5-1 Lab ID # 532-02481-015B	None Detected	1) 1-5% Cellulose 2) 95-99% Calc, Gyp, Mica, Qtz 3) _____ 4) Feb-19-15	Texture-White
BBMAS-9-1 Lab ID # 532-02481-016	None Detected	1) None Detected 2) 99-100% Qtz, Mica, Other m.p. 3) _____ 4) Feb-19-15	Mastic-White
BBMAS-9-2 Lab ID # 532-02481-017	None Detected	1) None Detected 2) 99-100% Qtz, Mica, Other m.p. 3) _____ 4) Feb-19-15	Mastic-Tan
FLVCT-10-1 Lab ID # 532-02481-018A	None Detected	1) None Detected 2) 99-100% Calc, Qtz, Opq 3) _____ 4) Feb-19-15	CerTile-Off-White
FLVCT-10-1 Lab ID # 532-02481-018B	None Detected	1) None Detected 2) 99-100% Qtz, Mica, Other m.p. 3) _____ 4) Feb-19-15	Mastic-Yellow
FLVCT-10-1 Lab ID # 532-02481-018C	None Detected	1) 60-70% Cellulose 2) 30-40% Bndr, Glue, Mica, Calc 3) _____ 4) Feb-19-15	Wrap-Tan
FLVCT-10-2 Lab ID # 532-02481-019A	None Detected	1) None Detected 2) 99-100% Calc, Bndr 3) _____ 4) Feb-19-15	Floor Tile-Off-White
FLVCT-10-2 Lab ID # 532-02481-019B	None Detected	1) None Detected 2) 99-100% Qtz, Mica, Other m.p. 3) _____ 4) Feb-19-15	Mastic-Yellow
FLVCT-10-2 Lab ID # 532-02481-019C	1-5% Chrysotile	1) None Detected 2) 95-99% Tar, Bndr, Calc, Other m.p. 3) _____ 4) Feb-19-15	Mastic-Black
FLVCT-10-3 Lab ID # 532-02481-020A	None Detected	1) None Detected 2) 99-100% Calc, Bndr 3) _____ 4) Feb-19-15	Floor Tile-Off-White

Detection Limit of Method is Estimated to be 1% Asbestos Using a Visual Area Estimation Technique

Analyst

POLARIZED LIGHT MICROSCOPY ANALYTICAL REPORT

EPA Method 600/R-93/116 or 600/M4-82-020

Page: 5 of

Contact: Christina Codemo	Samples Indicated: 38	Report No. 331777 v. 2
Address: SCA Environmental, Inc. - San 650 Delancey Street, #222 San Francisco, CA 94107	Reg. Samples Analyzed: 38	Date Submitted: Feb-12-15
	Split Layers Analyzed: 36	Date Reported: Feb-19-15
	Job Site / No. Sky Londa Barracks	

SAMPLE ID	% ASBESTOS TYPE	OTHER DATA	DESCRIPTION
		1) Non-Asbestos Fibers 2) Matrix Materials 3) Date/Time Collected 4) Date Analyzed	FIELD LAB
FLVCT-10-3 Lab ID # 532-02481-020B	None Detected	1) None Detected 2) 99-100% Qtz, Mica, Other m.p. 3) 4) Feb-19-15	Mastic-Yellow
FLVCT-10-3 Lab ID # 532-02481-020C	Not Analyzed	1) 2) 3) 4) Feb-19-15	
FLVCS-11-1 Lab ID # 532-02481-021A	None Detected	1) 10-20% Cellulose 2) 80-90% Bndr, Calc, Glue, Qtz 3) 4) Feb-19-15	Floor Tile-Off-White
FLVCS-11-1 Lab ID # 532-02481-021B	None Detected	1) None Detected 2) 99-100% Qtz, Mica, Other m.p. 3) 4) Feb-19-15	Mastic-Yellow
WLSH-12-1 Lab ID # 532-02481-022A	None Detected	1) None Detected 2) 99-100% Calc, Glue 3) 4) Feb-19-15	Drywall-White
WLSH-12-1 Lab ID # 532-02481-022B	None Detected	1) 1-5% Cellulose 2) 95-99% Calc, Gyp, Mica, Qtz 3) 4) Feb-19-15	Texture-White
WLSH-12-1 Lab ID # 532-02481-022C	None Detected	1) None Detected 2) 99-100% Glue, Qtz, Opq, Other m.p. 3) 4) Feb-19-15	Paint-Grey
WLSH-12-2 Lab ID # 532-02481-023A	None Detected	1) None Detected 2) 99-100% Calc, Glue 3) 4) Feb-19-15	Drywall-White
WLSH-12-2 Lab ID # 532-02481-023B	None Detected	1) 1-5% Cellulose 2) 95-99% Calc, Gyp, Mica, Qtz 3) 4) Feb-19-15	Texture-White
WLSH-12-2 Lab ID # 532-02481-023C	None Detected	1) None Detected 2) 99-100% Glue, Qtz, Opq, Other m.p. 3) 4) Feb-19-15	Paint-Grey

Detection Limit of Method is Estimated to be 1% Asbestos Using a Visual Area Estimation Technique

Analyst

POLARIZED LIGHT MICROSCOPY ANALYTICAL REPORT

EPA Method 600/R-93/116 or 600/M4-82-020

Page: **6** of

Contact: Christina Codemo	Samples Indicated: 38	Report No. 331777 v. 2
Address: SCA Environmental, Inc. - San 650 Delancey Street, #222 San Francisco, CA 94107	Reg. Samples Analyzed: 38	Date Submitted: Feb-12-15
	Split Layers Analyzed: 36	Date Reported: Feb-19-15
	Job Site / No. Sky Londa Barracks	

SAMPLE ID	ASBESTOS TYPE	OTHER DATA	DESCRIPTION
		1) Non-Asbestos Fibers 2) Matrix Materials 3) Date/Time Collected 4) Date Analyzed	FIELD LAB
WLSH-12-3 Lab ID # 532-02481-024A	None Detected	1) None Detected 2) 99-100% Calc, Glue 3) 4) Feb-19-15	Drywall-White
WLSH-12-3 Lab ID # 532-02481-024B	None Detected	1) 1-5% Cellulose 2) 95-99% Calc, Gyp, Mica, Qtz 3) 4) Feb-19-15	Texture-White
WLSH-12-3 Lab ID # 532-02481-024C	None Detected	1) None Detected 2) 99-100% Glue, Qtz, Opq, Other m.p. 3) 4) Feb-19-15	Paint-Grey
CLGL-14-1 Lab ID # 532-02481-025	None Detected	1) 70-80% Cellulose 2) 20-30% GlassFoam, Other m.p. 3) 4) Feb-19-15	Ceiling Tile-Grey
CLGL-14-2 Lab ID # 532-02481-026	None Detected	1) 70-80% Cellulose 2) 20-30% GlassFoam, Other m.p. 3) 4) Feb-19-15	Ceiling Tile-Grey
FLVCS-15-1 Lab ID # 532-02481-027A	None Detected	1) None Detected 2) 99-100% Calc, Bndr 3) 4) Feb-19-15	Vinyl Sheet Floor-Off-White
FLVCS-15-1 Lab ID # 532-02481-027B	None Detected	1) None Detected 2) 99-100% Qtz, Mica, Other m.p. 3) 4) Feb-19-15	Mastic-Yellow
RD-16-1 Lab ID # 532-02481-028	None Detected	1) None Detected 2) 99-100% Glue, Qtz, Opq, Other m.p. 3) 4) Feb-19-15	Paint-Red
BR-17-1 Lab ID # 532-02481-029A	None Detected	1) None Detected 2) 99-100% Glue, Qtz, Opq, Other m.p. 3) 4) Feb-19-15	Paint-Brown
BR-17-1 Lab ID # 532-02481-029B	None Detected	1) None Detected 2) 99-100% Calc, Bndr 3) 4) Feb-19-15	Caulk-White

Detection Limit of Method is Estimated to be 1% Asbestos Using a Visual Area Estimation Technique

Analyst



CHAIN OF CUSTODY FORM

650 Delaney St. #222, SF, CA 94107
334 19th St. Oakland, CA 94612
5777 W. Conary Blvd. #1055, LA, CA 90045

Tel 415-8821673
510-6456200
310-2580460
Fax 415-8620736
415-8620736
415-8620736

CALL/TXT with results:
415 328 4188
@messaging.sprmlpc.com

Email rpt / COC & invoice:
tkalman @scachs.com

EMAIL HEADING: (Project #) - (Project Manager Initials) - (Site Name/Address) - (Date MMDD)
CC Sky Linda Barracks 0211

Email Prj Mgr Name:
Chuck Su Glenn Cass Christina Codomo

LAB ATEM
Pickup at Oakland Office

Accounting Data:

COURIER
LAB REP NOTIFIED: -
AIRBILL/FLIGHT NO: -
EST ARRIVAL DATE: -
Method Reference: 7400 PCM AHERA TEM CARB-AHERA TEM 0.001 s/cc Detection Limit
Sample Media: PLM (asbestos) Flame AA (Lead) MCEF Bulk Water Wipe

Table with columns: ASBESTOS, LEAD, Units (each), Flame AA, Wipes. Rows include PCM NIOSH 7400, PLM Bulk, CARB 435 (400 Pt Ct) w/ prep, PLM Std Point Count 400, TEM AHERA, CARB AHERA 35-40 grid openings, CARB AHERA 10-15 grid openings.

RESULTS DUE: 5 days

CHAIN OF CUSTODY DATA:
Sending info: 38 samples submitted by JK (SCA) on 2/11 at 4:30 P
Received by Lab: 38 samples received by PG on 2/12 at
Received by Analyst: samples received by on at

Table with columns: SAMPLE ID, LITERS, Results, Ins/Blanks/Outs. Rows include FLVCT-1-1,2; FLVCT-2-1,2; WLSH-3-1,2,3,4,5; CASH-4-1,2,3,4,5; BBMAS-5-1; BBMAS-9-1,2; FLVCT-10-1,2,3; FLVCS-11-1; WLSH-12-1,2,3; CASH-14-1,2; FLVCS-15-1; RD-16-1; BR-17-1; RFSH-18-1,2,3; PENMAS-19-1; Surfacing-20-1,2,3; CAULK-21-1,2.

Large table with columns for detection limits (1 to 9, 10 to 40, >40) and time intervals (< 6 hours, 24 hours, 48 hours, 3 to 5 days, > 6 days).

- INSTRUCTIONS TO LAB (delete items not applicable AND circle items applicable):
1. Protocols requested: 11.
2. Call SCA's contact to acknowledge receipt of samples.
3. Analyze samples by PCM only.
4. Analyze inside samples by PCM first, if any sample >0.01 fcc, contact SCA.
5. If all samples are <0.01 fcc proceed with items 6, 7 or 8, as noted.
6. Analyze inside samples only, stop if Avg = 70 str/min - contact SCA before analyzing outdoors or blanks.
7. Analyze all samples, including outside samples and blanks.
8. Do NOT analyze outside or blank samples.
9. Analyze by TEM only the positive air sample with the highest PCM result.
10. Serial analysis, stop at first positive (>1%), first trace (<0.1%), except sheetrock and plaster samples.
11. Analyze all bulk samples, unless otherwise indicated.

Table with columns: Report Number, Invoice Number, Supplies/Equipment, Qty. Supplies include Hi-Vol (3040), Lo-Vol (3020), TEM / Pb cassettes (3520), PCM cassettes (3500), Bulk sampling supply (3710). Qty for Bulk sampling supply is 38.

POLARIZED LIGHT MICROSCOPY ANALYTICAL REPORT

EPA Method 600/R-93/116 or 600/M4-82-020

Page: 4 of

Contact: Christina Codemo	Samples Indicated: 31	Report No. 331779
Address: SCA Environmental, Inc. - San 650 Delancey Street, #222 San Francisco, CA 94107	Reg. Samples Analyzed: 31	Date Submitted: Feb-11-15
	Split Layers Analyzed: 29	Date Reported: Feb-19-15
	Job Site / No. Sky Londa Office F11578 - CC	

SAMPLE ID	% ASBESTOS TYPE	OTHER DATA	DESCRIPTION
		1) Non-Asbestos Fibers 2) Matrix Materials 3) Date/Time Collected 4) Date Analyzed	FIELD LAB
WLSH-4-5 Lab ID # 532-02482-017A	None Detected	1) 1-5% Cellulose 2) 95-99% Gyp, Opq, Other m.p. 3) _____ 4) Feb-19-15	Drywall-White
WLSH-4-5 Lab ID # 532-02482-017B	None Detected	1) 1-5% Cellulose 2) 95-99% Calc, Gyp, Mica, Qtz 3) _____ 4) Feb-19-15	Texture-White
BBMAS-5-1 Lab ID # 532-02482-018A	None Detected	1) 10-20% Cellulose 2) 80-90% Bndr, Calc, Glue, Qtz 3) _____ 4) Feb-19-15	Baseboard-Grey
BBMAS-5-1 Lab ID # 532-02482-018B	None Detected	1) None Detected 2) 99-100% Qtz, Mica, Other m.p. 3) _____ 4) Feb-19-15	Mastic-Brown
FLVCT-6-1 Lab ID # 532-02482-019A	None Detected	1) None Detected 2) 99-100% Calc, Bndr 3) _____ 4) Feb-19-15	Floor Tile-Grey
FLVCT-6-1 Lab ID # 532-02482-019B	None Detected	1) None Detected 2) 99-100% Qtz, Mica, Other m.p. 3) _____ 4) Feb-19-15	Mastic-Yellow
CPMAS-7-1 Lab ID # 532-02482-020A	None Detected	1) 99-100% Synthetics 2) <1% Other m.p. 3) _____ 4) Feb-19-15	Carpet-Grey
CPMAS-7-1 Lab ID # 532-02482-020B	None Detected	1) None Detected 2) 99-100% Qtz, Mica, Other m.p. 3) _____ 4) Feb-19-15	Mastic-Yellow
FLVCT-8-1 Lab ID # 532-02482-021A	None Detected	1) None Detected 2) 99-100% Calc, Bndr 3) _____ 4) Feb-19-15	Floor Tile-Brown
FLVCT-8-1 Lab ID # 532-02482-021B	None Detected	1) None Detected 2) 99-100% Qtz, Mica, Other m.p. 3) _____ 4) Feb-19-15	Mastic-Yellow

Detection Limit of Method is Estimated to be 1% Asbestos Using a Visual Area Estimation Technique

Analyst

POLARIZED LIGHT MICROSCOPY ANALYTICAL REPORT

EPA Method 600/R-93/116 or 600/M4-82-020

Page: 5 of

Contact: Christina Codemo	Samples Indicated: 31	Report No. 331779
Address: SCA Environmental, Inc. - San 650 Delancey Street, #222 San Francisco, CA 94107	Reg. Samples Analyzed: 31	Date Submitted: Feb-11-15
	Split Layers Analyzed: 29	Date Reported: Feb-19-15
	Job Site / No. Sky Londa Office F11578 - CC	

SAMPLE ID	% ASBESTOS TYPE	OTHER DATA	DESCRIPTION
		1) Non-Asbestos Fibers 2) Matrix Materials 3) Date/Time Collected 4) Date Analyzed	FIELD <hr/> LAB
FLVCT-8-1 Lab ID # 532-02482-021C	None Detected	1) None Detected 2) 99-100% Calc, Bndr 3) _____ 4) Feb-19-15	Floor Tile-Green
FLVCT-8-1 Lab ID # 532-02482-021D	None Detected	1) None Detected 2) 99-100% Tar, Opq, Qtz, Other m.p. 3) _____ 4) Feb-19-15	Mastic-Black
FLVCT-8-2 Lab ID # 532-02482-022A	None Detected	1) None Detected 2) 99-100% Calc, Bndr 3) _____ 4) Feb-19-15	Floor Tile-Brown
FLVCT-8-2 Lab ID # 532-02482-022B	None Detected	1) None Detected 2) 99-100% Qtz, Mica, Other m.p. 3) _____ 4) Feb-19-15	Mastic-Yellow
FLVCT-8-2 Lab ID # 532-02482-022C	None Detected	1) None Detected 2) 99-100% Calc, Bndr 3) _____ 4) Feb-19-15	Floor Tile-Green
FLVCT-8-2 Lab ID # 532-02482-022D	None Detected	1) None Detected 2) 99-100% Tar, Opq, Qtz, Other m.p. 3) _____ 4) Feb-19-15	Mastic-Black
FLVCT-8-3 Lab ID # 532-02482-023A	None Detected	1) None Detected 2) 99-100% Calc, Bndr 3) _____ 4) Feb-19-15	Floor Tile-Brown
FLVCT-8-3 Lab ID # 532-02482-023B	None Detected	1) None Detected 2) 99-100% Qtz, Mica, Other m.p. 3) _____ 4) Feb-19-15	Mastic-Yellow
FLVCT-8-3 Lab ID # 532-02482-023C	None Detected	1) None Detected 2) 99-100% Calc, Bndr 3) _____ 4) Feb-19-15	Floor Tile-Green
FLVCT-8-3 Lab ID # 532-02482-023D	None Detected	1) None Detected 2) 99-100% Tar, Opq, Qtz, Other m.p. 3) _____ 4) Feb-19-15	Mastic-Black

Detection Limit of Method is Estimated to be 1% Asbestos Using a Visual Area Estimation Technique

Analyst

POLARIZED LIGHT MICROSCOPY ANALYTICAL REPORT

EPA Method 600/R-93/116 or 600/M4-82-020

Page: **6** of

Contact: Christina Codemo	Samples Indicated: 31	Report No. 331779
Address: SCA Environmental, Inc. - San 650 Delancey Street, #222 San Francisco, CA 94107	Reg. Samples Analyzed: 31	Date Submitted: Feb-11-15
	Split Layers Analyzed: 29	Date Reported: Feb-19-15
	Job Site / No. Sky Londa Office F11578 - CC	

SAMPLE ID	% ASBESTOS TYPE	OTHER DATA	DESCRIPTION
		1) Non-Asbestos Fibers 2) Matrix Materials 3) Date/Time Collected 4) Date Analyzed	FIELD <hr/> LAB
RD-11-1 Lab ID # 532-02482-024	None Detected	1) None Detected 2) 99-100% Glue, Qtz, Opq, Other m.p. 3) _____ 4) Feb-19-15	Paint-Red
BR-12-2 Lab ID # 532-02482-025	None Detected	1) None Detected 2) 99-100% Glue, Qtz, Opq, Other m.p. 3) _____ 4) Feb-19-15	Paint-Brown
RFSH-13-1 Lab ID # 532-02482-026A	None Detected	1) 10-20% Cellulose, Fiberglass 2) 80-90% Calc, Tar, Qtz, Opq 3) _____ 4) Feb-19-15	Roofing Felt/Tar-Black
RFSH-13-1 Lab ID # 532-02482-026B	None Detected	1) 60-70% Cellulose 2) 30-40% Tar, Other m.p. 3) _____ 4) Feb-19-15	Roofing Felt-Black
RFSH-13-2 Lab ID # 532-02482-027A	None Detected	1) 10-20% Cellulose, Fiberglass 2) 80-90% Calc, Tar, Qtz, Opq 3) _____ 4) Feb-19-15	Roofing Felt/Tar-Black
RFSH-13-2 Lab ID # 532-02482-027B	None Detected	1) 60-70% Cellulose 2) 30-40% Tar, Other m.p. 3) _____ 4) Feb-19-15	Roofing Felt-Black
PENMAS-14-1 Lab ID # 532-02482-028	None Detected	1) None Detected 2) 99-100% Tar, Opq, Qtz, Other m.p. 3) _____ 4) Feb-19-15	Mastic-Black
PENMAS-14-2 Lab ID # 532-02482-029	5-10% Chrysotile	1) 1-5% Cellulose 2) 85-94% Tar, Opq, Qtz 3) _____ 4) Feb-19-15	Mastic-Black
PENMAS-15-1 Lab ID # 532-02482-030	None Detected	1) None Detected 2) 99-100% Tar, Opq, Qtz, Other m.p. 3) _____ 4) Feb-19-15	Mastic-Black
PENMAS-15-2 Lab ID # 532-02482-031	5-10% Chrysotile	1) 1-5% Cellulose 2) 85-94% Tar, Opq, Qtz 3) _____ 4) Feb-19-15	Mastic-Black

Detection Limit of Method is Estimated to be 1% Asbestos Using a Visual Area Estimation Technique

Analyst

Row 211
8-30-
Paul

CHAIN OF CUSTODY FORM				CALL/TXT with results: 415-378-4198 @messaging.sprintpcs.com																																																																					
SCA Environmental, Inc. 650 Delaney St. #222, SF, CA 94107 334 19th St. Oakland, CA 94612 5777 W Century Blvd. #1055, LA, CA 90045		Tel 415-8821675 510-6456200 310-2580460		Fax 415-9620736 415-9620736 415-9620736																																																																					
EMAIL HEADING: (Project #) - (Project Manager Initials) - (Site Name/Address) - (Date MMDD) FI1578-02 CC SKY Landa 0211				Email rpt / COC & invoice: + Kalman @scaehs.com																																																																					
LAB ATEM OFFICE				Email Prj Mgr Name: Chuck Siu Glenn Cass Christina Codomo																																																																					
COURIER LAB REP NOTIFIED: <u> </u> Notification DATE/TIME: <u> </u> AIRBILL/FLIGHT NO.: <u> </u> Shipper REFERENCE I.D. <u> </u> EST ARRIVAL DATE: <u> </u> EST. ARRIVAL TIME <u> </u> Method Reference 7400 PCM AHERA TEM CARB-AHERA TEM 0.001 s/cc Detection Limit Sample Media <u>PLM (asbestos)</u> Flame AA (Lead) MCEF <u>Bulk</u> Water Wipe				Accounting Data: <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Units (each)</td> <td>ASBESTOS</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PCM NIOSH 7400</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>PLM Bulk</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>CARB 435 (400 Pt Ct) w/ prep</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>PLM Std Point Count 400</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>TEM AHERA</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>CARB AHERA 35-40 grid openings</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>CARB AHERA 10-15 grid openings</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>				Units (each)	ASBESTOS	PCM NIOSH 7400		PLM Bulk		CARB 435 (400 Pt Ct) w/ prep		PLM Std Point Count 400		TEM AHERA		CARB AHERA 35-40 grid openings		CARB AHERA 10-15 grid openings																																																			
Units (each)	ASBESTOS																																																																								
PCM NIOSH 7400																																																																									
PLM Bulk																																																																									
CARB 435 (400 Pt Ct) w/ prep																																																																									
PLM Std Point Count 400																																																																									
TEM AHERA																																																																									
CARB AHERA 35-40 grid openings																																																																									
CARB AHERA 10-15 grid openings																																																																									
RESULTS DUE: 5 Day				<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Units (each)</td> <td>LEAD</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Flame AA</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wipes</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>				Units (each)	LEAD	Flame AA		Wipes																																																													
Units (each)	LEAD																																																																								
Flame AA																																																																									
Wipes																																																																									
CHAIN OF CUSTODY DATA: Sending Info 31 samples submitted by TK (SCA) on 2/11 at 4:30 P Received by Lab: 31 samples received by PC on 2/11 at 10:20 Received by Analyst: samples received by on at																																																																									
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>SAMPLE ID</th> <th>LITERS</th> <th>Results</th> <th>Ins/Blanks/Outs</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>WLSH-1-1,2,3,4,5</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>CLSH-2-1,2,3,4,5</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>BRMAS-3-1,2</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>WLSH-4-1,2,3,4,5</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>BRMAS-5-1</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>FLVCT-6-1</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>CPMAS-7-1</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>FLVCT-8-1,2,3</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>RD-11-1</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>BR-12-1</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>RESH-13-1,2</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>PENNAS-14-1,2</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>PENNAS-15-1,2</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>0 LITERS</td><td></td><td></td><td>BLANK</td></tr> <tr><td>0 LITERS</td><td></td><td></td><td>BLANK</td></tr> <tr><td>0 LITERS</td><td></td><td></td><td>BLANK</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		SAMPLE ID	LITERS	Results	Ins/Blanks/Outs	WLSH-1-1,2,3,4,5				CLSH-2-1,2,3,4,5				BRMAS-3-1,2				WLSH-4-1,2,3,4,5				BRMAS-5-1				FLVCT-6-1				CPMAS-7-1				FLVCT-8-1,2,3				RD-11-1				BR-12-1				RESH-13-1,2				PENNAS-14-1,2				PENNAS-15-1,2				0 LITERS			BLANK	0 LITERS			BLANK	0 LITERS			BLANK				
SAMPLE ID	LITERS	Results	Ins/Blanks/Outs																																																																						
WLSH-1-1,2,3,4,5																																																																									
CLSH-2-1,2,3,4,5																																																																									
BRMAS-3-1,2																																																																									
WLSH-4-1,2,3,4,5																																																																									
BRMAS-5-1																																																																									
FLVCT-6-1																																																																									
CPMAS-7-1																																																																									
FLVCT-8-1,2,3																																																																									
RD-11-1																																																																									
BR-12-1																																																																									
RESH-13-1,2																																																																									
PENNAS-14-1,2																																																																									
PENNAS-15-1,2																																																																									
0 LITERS			BLANK																																																																						
0 LITERS			BLANK																																																																						
0 LITERS			BLANK																																																																						
INSTRUCTIONS TO LAB (delete items not applicable AND circle items applicable): 1. Pickup requested: 11. Contact: _____ Time of Call: _____ 2. Call SCA's contact to acknowledge receipt of samples. 3. Analyze samples by PCM only. 4. Analyze inside samples by PCM first; if any sample >0.01 f/cc, contact SCA. 5. If all samples are <0.01 f/cc, proceed with items 6, 7 or 8, as noted. 6. Analyze inside samples only; stop if Avg >70 str/mm ² ; contact SCA before analyzing outside or blanks. 7. Analyze all samples, including outside samples and blanks. 8. Do NOT analyze outside or blank samples. 9. Analyze by PCM only the inside of a sample with the initial PCM count. 10. Serial analysis; stop at first positive (>1%); first trace (<0.1%); except sheetrock and plaster samples. 11. Analyze all bulk samples, unless otherwise indicated.																																																																									
Report Number: 331779		Supplies /Equipment Qty																																																																							
		Hi-Vol (3040)																																																																							
		Lo-Vol (3020)																																																																							
Invoice Number: 331779		TEM / Pb cassettes (3520)																																																																							
		PCM cassettes (3500)																																																																							
		Bulk sampling supply (3710)		31																																																																					

POLARIZED LIGHT MICROSCOPY ANALYSIS FOR ASBESTOS CONTENT

Client: SCA ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.
650 DELANCEY ST. #222
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94107

Report Number: BB21104
Date: FEBRUARY 18, 2015
Analyst: OLGA KIST

Project No.: F11578.02
Project: SKY LANDER

Date Analyzed: FEBRUARY 18, 2015
Sample Collector: TUCKER KALMAN
Collection Date: FEBRUARY 11, 2015

0 Sample(s) containing Asbestos

Sample #	Location / Description	ASBESTOS Type and Range % or NONE DETECTED	NONASBESTOS Other Fibers (%) Balance
3 Sample(s) Analyzed			
3 Sample(s) Received 2/11/15 17:30			
1. CONCRETE-24-1	A) GRAY CONCRETE WITH SAND TEXTURE B) GRAY CONCRETE WITH WHITE-GOLD-BROWN-RED ROCKS	NONE DETECTED NONE DETECTED	SILI, IRON OXIDES, CEMENT, CARB, OPAQUES, MICA, MISC.
2. ASPHALT-25-1	A) BROWN-BLACK GRAVEL AND TAR WITH WHITE-GREENISH-GRAY ROCKS B) GOLD CLAY INCLUSIONS	NONE DETECTED NONE DETECTED	CELL <1, SILI, IRON OXIDES, OPAQUES, ACTINOLITE, FLYASH, MISC.
3. ASPHALT-25-2	A) BROWN-BLACK GRAVEL AND TAR WITH WHITE-GREENISH-GRAY ROCKS AND MOSS B) BROWN CLAY SOIL (BOTTOM)	NONE DETECTED NONE DETECTED	CELL 1-3 / SILI, IRON OXIDES, OPAQUES, ACTINOLITE, MISC.

021615 LABORATORY BLANK (1866 GLASS FIBERS) NONE DETECTED

ASBESTOS TYPES

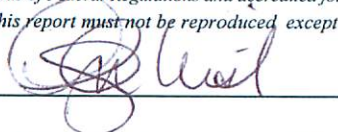
CHRY: Chrysotile
AMOS: Amosite
CROC: Crocidolite
TREM: Tremolite/Actinolite
ANTH: Anthophyllite

NONASBESTOS

CELL: Cellulose
GL: Fiberglass/Mineral Wool
SYN: Synthetic
CARB: Carbonates
SILI: Mixed Silicates
POLY: Polyethylene
FTALC: Fibrous Talc
FGYP: Fibrous Gypsum
FELD: Feldspar
CASI: Calcium Silicates

Bulk samples analyzed in accordance with "Method for the Determination of Asbestos in Bulk Building Materials" EPA/600/R-93/116, July 1993. The detection limit is 1%. Quantitation of asbestos is by calibrated visual estimation. Analytical Labs San Francisco, Inc. (ALSF) is recognized under the National Laboratory Accreditation Program for satisfactory compliance with criteria established in Title 15, Part 7 code of Federal Regulations and accredited for bulk asbestos fiber analysis (NVLAP lab code: 101909-0). Asbestos fibers less than 0.2 microns cannot be resolved by light microscope. This report must not be reproduced, except in full, without the written approval of ALSF and pertains only to the samples analyzed.

AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE



DATE

2/18/15

Appendix D

PCB & Lead Laboratory Results



McC Campbell Analytical, Inc.

"When Quality Counts"

Analytical Report

WorkOrder: 1502493

Report Created for: SCA Enviromental, Inc.
334 19th Street
Oakland, CA 94612

Project Contact: Christina Codemo
Project P.O.:
Project Name: #F11578.02; Sky Londa

Project Received: 02/12/2015

Analytical Report reviewed & approved for release on 02/19/2015 by:

Question about
your data?

[Click here to email
McC Campbell](#)

Angela Rydelius,
Laboratory Manager

The report shall not be reproduced except in full, without the written approval of the laboratory. The analytical results relate only to the items tested. Results reported conform to the most current NELAP standards, where applicable, unless otherwise stated in the case narrative.





Glossary of Terms & Qualifier Definitions

Client: SCA Enviromental, Inc.
Project: #F11578.02; Sky Londa
WorkOrder: 1502493

Glossary Abbreviation

95% Interval	95% Confident Interval
DF	Dilution Factor
DUP	Duplicate
EDL	Estimated Detection Limit
ITEF	International Toxicity Equivalence Factor
LCS	Laboratory Control Sample
MB	Method Blank
MB % Rec	% Recovery of Surrogate in Method Blank, if applicable
MDL	Method Detection Limit
ML	Minimum Level of Quantitation
MS	Matrix Spike
MSD	Matrix Spike Duplicate
ND	Not detected at or above the indicated MDL or RL
NR	Data Not Reported due to matrix interference or insufficient sample amount.
PF	Prep Factor
RD	Relative Difference
RL	Reporting Limit (The RL is the lowest calibration standard in a multipoint calibration.)
RPD	Relative Percent Deviation
RRT	Relative Retention Time
SPK Val	Spike Value
SPKRef Val	Spike Reference Value
TEQ	Toxicity Equivalence



Analytical Report

Client: SCA Enviromental, Inc.
Project: #F11578.02; Sky Londa
Date Received: 2/12/15 20:02
Date Prepared: 2/12/15

WorkOrder: 1502493
Extraction Method: SW3050B
Analytical Method: SW6010B
Unit: mg/Kg

Lead

Client ID	Lab ID	Matrix/ExtType	Date Collected	Instrument	Batch ID
RD-16	1502493-001A	Solid/TOTAL	02/11/2015	ICP-JY	101135

<u>Analytes</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>RL</u>	<u>DF</u>	<u>Date Analyzed</u>
Lead	140	5.0	1	02/13/2015 15:02

<u>Surrogates</u>	<u>REC (%)</u>	<u>Limits</u>
Tb 350.917	109	70-130

Analyst(s): DVH

Client ID	Lab ID	Matrix/ExtType	Date Collected	Instrument	Batch ID
BR-17	1502493-002A	Solid/TOTAL	02/11/2015	ICP-JY	101135

<u>Analytes</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>RL</u>	<u>DF</u>	<u>Date Analyzed</u>
Lead	7.7	5.0	1	02/13/2015 15:05

<u>Surrogates</u>	<u>REC (%)</u>	<u>Limits</u>
Tb 350.917	85	70-130

Analyst(s): DVH

Client ID	Lab ID	Matrix/ExtType	Date Collected	Instrument	Batch ID
SV-22	1502493-003A	Solid/TOTAL	02/11/2015	ICP-JY	101135

<u>Analytes</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>RL</u>	<u>DF</u>	<u>Date Analyzed</u>
Lead	450	7.4	1	02/13/2015 15:07

<u>Surrogates</u>	<u>REC (%)</u>	<u>Limits</u>
Tb 350.917	106	70-130

Analyst(s): DVH

Client ID	Lab ID	Matrix/ExtType	Date Collected	Instrument	Batch ID
OW-23	1502493-004A	Solid/TOTAL	02/11/2015	ICP-JY	101198

<u>Analytes</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>RL</u>	<u>DF</u>	<u>Date Analyzed</u>
Lead	ND	5.0	1	02/13/2015 15:10

<u>Surrogates</u>	<u>REC (%)</u>	<u>Limits</u>
Tb 350.917	79	70-130

Analyst(s): DVH

(Cont.)



Analytical Report

Client: SCA Enviromental, Inc.
Project: #F11578.02; Sky Londa
Date Received: 2/12/15 20:02
Date Prepared: 2/12/15

WorkOrder: 1502493
Extraction Method: SW3050B
Analytical Method: SW6010B
Unit: mg/Kg

Lead

Client ID	Lab ID	Matrix/ExtType	Date Collected	Instrument	Batch ID
RD-11	1502493-005A	Solid/TOTAL	02/11/2015	ICP-JY	101198

Analytes	Result	RL	DF	Date Analyzed
Lead	1100	5.0	1	02/13/2015 15:12

Surrogates	REC (%)	Limits	Date Analyzed
Tb 350.917	92	70-130	02/13/2015 15:12

Analyst(s): DVH

Client ID	Lab ID	Matrix/ExtType	Date Collected	Instrument	Batch ID
BR-12	1502493-006A	Solid/TOTAL	02/11/2015	ICP-JY	101198

Analytes	Result	RL	DF	Date Analyzed
Lead	18	5.0	1	02/13/2015 15:15

Surrogates	REC (%)	Limits	Date Analyzed
Tb 350.917	102	70-130	02/13/2015 15:15

Analyst(s): DVH

Client ID	Lab ID	Matrix/ExtType	Date Collected	Instrument	Batch ID
OW-16	1502493-007A	Solid/TOTAL	02/11/2015	ICP-JY	101198

Analytes	Result	RL	DF	Date Analyzed
Lead	ND	5.0	1	02/13/2015 15:17

Surrogates	REC (%)	Limits	Date Analyzed
Tb 350.917	77	70-130	02/13/2015 15:17

Analyst(s): DVH



Quality Control Report

Client: SCA Enviromental, Inc.
Date Prepared: 2/11/15
Date Analyzed: 2/13/15
Instrument: ICP-JY
Matrix: Soil
Project: #F11578.02; Sky Londa

WorkOrder: 1502493
BatchID: 101135
Extraction Method: SW3050B
Analytical Method: SW6010B
Unit: mg/Kg
Sample ID: MB/LCS-101135
 1502318-017AMS/MSD

QC Summary Report for SW6010B

Analyte	MB Result	LCS Result	RL	SPK Val	MB SS %REC	LCS %REC	LCS Limits
Lead	ND	52.6	5.0	50	-	105	75-125

Surrogate Recovery

Tb 350.917	515	507		500	103	101	70-130
------------	-----	-----	--	-----	-----	-----	--------

Analyte	MS Result	MSD Result	SPK Val	SPKRef Val	MS %REC	MSD %REC	MS/MSD Limits	RPD	RPD Limit
Lead	62.8	61.9	50	7.045	112	110	75-125	1.44	25

Surrogate Recovery

Tb 350.917	559	515	500		112	103	70-130	8.15	20
------------	-----	-----	-----	--	-----	-----	--------	------	----



Quality Control Report

Client: SCA Enviromental, Inc.
Date Prepared: 2/12/15
Date Analyzed: 2/13/15
Instrument: ICP-JY
Matrix: Soil
Project: #F11578.02; Sky Londa

WorkOrder: 1502493
BatchID: 101198
Extraction Method: SW3050B
Analytical Method: SW6010B
Unit: mg/Kg
Sample ID: MB/LCS-101198

QC Summary Report for SW6010B

Analyte	MB Result	LCS Result	RL	SPK Val	MB SS %REC	LCS %REC	LCS Limits
Lead	ND	51.1	5.0	50	-	102	75-125
Surrogate Recovery							
Tb 350.917	515	510		500	103	102	70-130

1534 Willow Pass Rd
Pittsburg, CA 94565-1701
(925) 252-9262



CHAIN-OF-CUSTODY RECORD

WorkOrder: 1502493

ClientCode: SCAO

WaterTrax
 WriteOn
 EDF
 Excel
 EQUIS
 Email
 HardCopy
 ThirdParty
 J-flag

Report to:
 Christina Codemo
 SCA Enviromental, Inc.
 334 19th Street
 Oakland, CA 94612
 (510) 645-6200 FAX: (510) 839- 6200

Email: ccodemo@sca-enviro.com
 cc/3rd Party:
 PO:
 ProjectNo: #F11578.02; Sky Londa

Bill to:
 Accounts Payable
 SCA Enviromental, Inc.
 334 19th Street
 Oakland, CA 94612
 emuise@sca-ic.com

Requested TAT: 5 days

Date Received: 02/12/2015
Date Printed: 02/13/2015

Lab ID	Client ID	Matrix	Collection Date	Hold	Requested Tests (See legend below)												
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1502493-001	RD-16	Solid	2/11/2015	<input type="checkbox"/>	A												
1502493-002	BR-17	Solid	2/11/2015	<input type="checkbox"/>	A												
1502493-003	SV-22	Solid	2/11/2015	<input type="checkbox"/>	A												
1502493-004	OW-23	Solid	2/11/2015	<input type="checkbox"/>	A												
1502493-005	RD-11	Solid	2/11/2015	<input type="checkbox"/>	A												
1502493-006	BR-12	Solid	2/11/2015	<input type="checkbox"/>	A												
1502493-007	OW-16	Solid	2/11/2015	<input type="checkbox"/>	A												

Test Legend:

1	PB_S	2		3		4		5	
6		7		8		9		10	
11		12							

Prepared by: Jena Alfaro

Comments:

NOTE: Soil samples are discarded 60 days after results are reported unless other arrangements are made (Water samples are 30 days). Hazardous samples will be returned to client or disposed of at client expense.



WORK ORDER SUMMARY

Client Name: SCA ENVIROMENTAL, INC.

QC Level: LEVEL 2

Work Order: 1502493

Project: #F11578.02; Sky Londa

Client Contact: Christina Codemo

Date Received: 2/12/2015

Comments:

Contact's Email: ccodemo@sca-enviro.com

WaterTrax
 WriteOn
 EDF
 Excel
 Fax
 Email
 HardCopy
 ThirdParty
 J-flag

Lab ID	Client ID	Matrix	Test Name	Containers /Composites	Bottle & Preservative	De-chlorinated	Collection Date & Time	TAT	Sediment Content	Hold	SubOut
1502493-001A	RD-16	Solid	SW6010B (Lead)	1	2oz Plastic Tub	<input type="checkbox"/>	2/11/2015	5 days		<input type="checkbox"/>	
1502493-002A	BR-17	Solid	SW6010B (Lead)	1	2oz Plastic Tub	<input type="checkbox"/>	2/11/2015	5 days		<input type="checkbox"/>	
1502493-003A	SV-22	Solid	SW6010B (Lead)	1	2oz Plastic Tub	<input type="checkbox"/>	2/11/2015	5 days		<input type="checkbox"/>	
1502493-004A	OW-23	Solid	SW6010B (Lead)	1	2oz Plastic Tub	<input type="checkbox"/>	2/11/2015	5 days		<input type="checkbox"/>	
1502493-005A	RD-11	Solid	SW6010B (Lead)	1	2oz Plastic Tub	<input type="checkbox"/>	2/11/2015	5 days		<input type="checkbox"/>	
1502493-006A	BR-12	Solid	SW6010B (Lead)	1	2oz Plastic Tub	<input type="checkbox"/>	2/11/2015	5 days		<input type="checkbox"/>	
1502493-007A	OW-16	Solid	SW6010B (Lead)	1	2oz Plastic Tub	<input type="checkbox"/>	2/11/2015	5 days		<input type="checkbox"/>	

NOTES: - STLC and TCLP extractions require 2 days to complete; therefore, all TATs begin after the extraction is completed (i.e., One-day TAT yields results in 3 days from sample submission).

- MAI assumes that all material present in the provided sampling container is considered part of the sample - MAI does not exclude any material from the sample prior to sample preparation unless requested in writing by the client.



Sample Receipt Checklist

Client Name: **SCA Enviromental, Inc.** Date and Time Received: **2/12/2015 8:02:46 PM**
 Project Name: **#F11578.02; Sky Londa** LogIn Reviewed by: **Jena Alfaro**
 WorkOrder No: **1502493** Matrix: Solid Carrier: Bernie Cummins (MAI Courier)

Chain of Custody (COC) Information

Chain of custody present? Yes No
 Chain of custody signed when relinquished and received? Yes No
 Chain of custody agrees with sample labels? Yes No
 Sample IDs noted by Client on COC? Yes No
 Date and Time of collection noted by Client on COC? Yes No
 Sampler's name noted on COC? Yes No

Sample Receipt Information

Custody seals intact on shipping container/cooler? Yes No NA
 Shipping container/cooler in good condition? Yes No
 Samples in proper containers/bottles? Yes No
 Sample containers intact? Yes No
 Sufficient sample volume for indicated test? Yes No

Sample Preservation and Hold Time (HT) Information

All samples received within holding time? Yes No
 Sample/Temp Blank temperature Temp: NA
 Water - VOA vials have zero headspace / no bubbles? Yes No NA
 Sample labels checked for correct preservation? Yes No
 pH acceptable upon receipt (Metal: <2; 522: <4; 218.7: >8)? Yes No NA
 Samples Received on Ice? Yes No

UCMR3 Samples:

Total Chlorine tested and acceptable upon receipt for EPA 522? Yes No NA
 Free Chlorine tested and acceptable upon receipt for EPA 218.7, 300.1, 537, 539? Yes No NA

* NOTE: If the "No" box is checked, see comments below.

 Comments:



McC Campbell Analytical, Inc.

"When Quality Counts"

Analytical Report

WorkOrder: 1502491

Report Created for: SCA Enviromental, Inc.
334 19th Street
Oakland, CA 94612

Project Contact: Christina Codemo
Project P.O.:
Project Name: #F11578.02; Sky Londa

Project Received: 02/12/2015

Analytical Report reviewed & approved for release on 02/19/2015 by:

*Question about
your data?*

[Click here to email
McC Campbell](#)

Angela Rydelius,
Laboratory Manager

The report shall not be reproduced except in full, without the written approval of the laboratory. The analytical results relate only to the items tested. Results reported conform to the most current NELAP standards, where applicable, unless otherwise stated in the case narrative.





Glossary of Terms & Qualifier Definitions

Client: SCA Enviromental, Inc.
Project: #F11578.02; Sky Londa
WorkOrder: 1502491

Glossary Abbreviation

95% Interval	95% Confident Interval
DF	Dilution Factor
DUP	Duplicate
EDL	Estimated Detection Limit
ITEF	International Toxicity Equivalence Factor
LCS	Laboratory Control Sample
MB	Method Blank
MB % Rec	% Recovery of Surrogate in Method Blank, if applicable
MDL	Method Detection Limit
ML	Minimum Level of Quantitation
MS	Matrix Spike
MSD	Matrix Spike Duplicate
ND	Not detected at or above the indicated MDL or RL
NR	Data Not Reported due to matrix interference or insufficient sample amount.
PF	Prep Factor
RD	Relative Difference
RL	Reporting Limit (The RL is the lowest calibration standard in a multipoint calibration.)
RPD	Relative Percent Deviation
RRT	Relative Retention Time
SPK Val	Spike Value
SPKRef Val	Spike Reference Value
TEQ	Toxicity Equivalence

Analytical Qualifiers

S	spike recovery outside accepted recovery limits
a1	sample diluted due to matrix interference
a4	reporting limits raised due to the sample's matrix prohibiting a full volume extraction.
c1	surrogate recovery outside of the control limits due to the dilution of the sample.
h4	sulfuric acid permanganate (EPA 3665) cleanup



Analytical Report

Client: SCA Enviromental, Inc.
Project: #F11578.02; Sky Londa
Date Received: 2/12/15 19:49
Date Prepared: 2/12/15

WorkOrder: 1502491
Extraction Method: SW3550B
Analytical Method: SW8082
Unit: mg/kg

Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Aroclors

Client ID	Lab ID	Matrix/ExtType	Date Collected	Instrument	Batch ID
Caulk-21	1502491-001A	Solid	02/11/2015	GC22	101189

Analytes	Result	RL	DF	Date Analyzed
Aroclor1016	ND	0.50	1	02/19/2015 07:18
Aroclor1221	ND	0.50	1	02/19/2015 07:18
Aroclor1232	ND	0.50	1	02/19/2015 07:18
Aroclor1242	ND	0.50	1	02/19/2015 07:18
Aroclor1248	ND	0.50	1	02/19/2015 07:18
Aroclor1254	ND	0.50	1	02/19/2015 07:18
Aroclor1260	ND	0.50	1	02/19/2015 07:18
PCBs, total	ND	0.50	1	02/19/2015 07:18

Surrogates	REC (%)	Qualifiers	Limits	Analytical Comments: a1,a4,c1,h4
Decachlorobiphenyl	68	S	70-130	02/19/2015 07:18

Analyst(s): SS



Analytical Report

Client: SCA Enviromental, Inc.
Project: #F11578.02; Sky Londa
Date Received: 2/12/15 19:49
Date Prepared: 2/12/15

WorkOrder: 1502491
Extraction Method: SW3050B
Analytical Method: SW6010B
Unit: mg/Kg

Lead

Client ID	Lab ID	Matrix/ExtType	Date Collected	Instrument	Batch ID
Caulk-21	1502491-001A	Solid/TOTAL	02/11/2015	ICP-JY	101135

Analytes	Result	RL	DF	Date Analyzed
Lead	25	7.2	1	02/13/2015 15:20

Surrogates	REC (%)	Limits	Date Analyzed
Tb 350.917	98	70-130	02/13/2015 15:20

Analyst(s): DVH



Quality Control Report

Client: SCA Enviromental, Inc.
Date Prepared: 2/12/15
Date Analyzed: 2/18/15
Instrument: GC22
Matrix: Soil
Project: #F11578.02; Sky Londa

WorkOrder: 1502491
BatchID: 101189
Extraction Method: SW3550B
Analytical Method: SW8082
Unit: mg/kg
Sample ID: MB/LCS-101189

QC Summary Report for SW8082

Analyte	MB Result	LCS Result	RL	SPK Val	MB SS %REC	LCS %REC	LCS Limits
Aroclor1016	ND	-	0.050	-	-	-	-
Aroclor1221	ND	-	0.050	-	-	-	-
Aroclor1232	ND	-	0.050	-	-	-	-
Aroclor1242	ND	-	0.050	-	-	-	-
Aroclor1248	ND	-	0.050	-	-	-	-
Aroclor1254	ND	-	0.050	-	-	-	-
Aroclor1260	ND	0.180	0.050	0.15	-	120	70-130
PCBs, total	ND	-	0.050	-	-	-	-
Surrogate Recovery							
Decachlorobiphenyl	0.0483	0.0467		0.050	97	93	70-130



Quality Control Report

Client: SCA Enviromental, Inc.
Date Prepared: 2/11/15
Date Analyzed: 2/13/15
Instrument: ICP-JY
Matrix: Soil
Project: #F11578.02; Sky Londa

WorkOrder: 1502491
BatchID: 101135
Extraction Method: SW3050B
Analytical Method: SW6010B
Unit: mg/Kg
Sample ID: MB/LCS-101135
 1502318-017AMS/MSD

QC Summary Report for SW6010B

Analyte	MB Result	LCS Result	RL	SPK Val	MB SS %REC	LCS %REC	LCS Limits
Lead	ND	52.6	5.0	50	-	105	75-125

Surrogate Recovery

Tb 350.917	515	507		500	103	101	70-130
------------	-----	-----	--	-----	-----	-----	--------

Analyte	MS Result	MSD Result	SPK Val	SPKRef Val	MS %REC	MSD %REC	MS/MSD Limits	RPD	RPD Limit
Lead	62.8	61.9	50	7.045	112	110	75-125	1.44	25

Surrogate Recovery

Tb 350.917	559	515	500		112	103	70-130	8.15	20
------------	-----	-----	-----	--	-----	-----	--------	------	----



1534 Willow Pass Rd
Pittsburg, CA 94565-1701
(925) 252-9262

CHAIN-OF-CUSTODY RECORD

WorkOrder: 1502491

ClientCode: SCAO

WaterTrax
 WriteOn
 EDF
 Excel
 EQulS
 Email
 HardCopy
 ThirdParty
 J-flag

Report to:

Christina Codemo
SCA Enviromental, Inc.
334 19th Street
Oakland, CA 94612
(510) 645-6200 FAX: (510) 839- 6200

Email: ccodemo@sca-enviro.com
cc/3rd Party:
PO:
ProjectNo: #F11578.02; Sky Londa

Bill to:

Accounts Payable
SCA Enviromental, Inc.
334 19th Street
Oakland, CA 94612
emuise@sca-ic.com

Requested TAT:

5 days

Date Received: 02/12/2015

Date Printed: 02/13/2015

Lab ID	Client ID	Matrix	Collection Date	Hold	Requested Tests (See legend below)												
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1502491-001	Caulk-21	Solid	2/11/2015	<input type="checkbox"/>	A	A											

Test Legend:

1	8082_PCB_S	2	PB_S	3		4		5	
6		7		8		9		10	
11		12							

Prepared by: Jena Alfaro

Comments:

NOTE: Soil samples are discarded 60 days after results are reported unless other arrangements are made (Water samples are 30 days). Hazardous samples will be returned to client or disposed of at client expense.



WORK ORDER SUMMARY

Client Name: SCA ENVIROMENTAL, INC.

QC Level: LEVEL 2

Work Order: 1502491

Project: #F11578.02; Sky Londa

Client Contact: Christina Codemo

Date Received: 2/12/2015

Comments:

Contact's Email: ccodemo@sca-enviro.com

WaterTrax
 WriteOn
 EDF
 Excel
 Fax
 Email
 HardCopy
 ThirdParty
 J-flag

Lab ID	Client ID	Matrix	Test Name	Containers /Composites	Bottle & Preservative	De-chlorinated	Collection Date & Time	TAT	Sediment Content	Hold	SubOut
1502491-001A	Caulk-21	Solid	SW6010B (Lead)	1	oz HDPE Tub	<input type="checkbox"/>	2/11/2015	5 days		<input type="checkbox"/>	
			SW8082 (PCBs Only)			<input type="checkbox"/>		5 days		<input type="checkbox"/>	

NOTES: - STLC and TCLP extractions require 2 days to complete; therefore, all TATs begin after the extraction is completed (i.e., One-day TAT yields results in 3 days from sample submission).

- MAI assumes that all material present in the provided sampling container is considered part of the sample - MAI does not exclude any material from the sample prior to sample preparation unless requested in writing by the client.



Sample Receipt Checklist

Client Name: **SCA Enviromental, Inc.** Date and Time Received: **2/12/2015 7:49:17 PM**
 Project Name: **#F11578.02; Sky Londa** LogIn Reviewed by: **Jena Alfaro**
 WorkOrder No: **1502491** Matrix: Solid Carrier: Bernie Cummins (MAI Courier)

Chain of Custody (COC) Information

Chain of custody present? Yes No
 Chain of custody signed when relinquished and received? Yes No
 Chain of custody agrees with sample labels? Yes No
 Sample IDs noted by Client on COC? Yes No
 Date and Time of collection noted by Client on COC? Yes No
 Sampler's name noted on COC? Yes No

Sample Receipt Information

Custody seals intact on shipping container/cooler? Yes No NA
 Shipping container/cooler in good condition? Yes No
 Samples in proper containers/bottles? Yes No
 Sample containers intact? Yes No
 Sufficient sample volume for indicated test? Yes No

Sample Preservation and Hold Time (HT) Information

All samples received within holding time? Yes No
 Sample/Temp Blank temperature Temp: NA
 Water - VOA vials have zero headspace / no bubbles? Yes No NA
 Sample labels checked for correct preservation? Yes No
 pH acceptable upon receipt (Metal: <2; 522: <4; 218.7: >8)? Yes No NA
 Samples Received on Ice? Yes No

UCMR3 Samples:

Total Chlorine tested and acceptable upon receipt for EPA 522? Yes No NA
 Free Chlorine tested and acceptable upon receipt for EPA 218.7, 300.1, 537, 539? Yes No NA

* NOTE: If the "No" box is checked, see comments below.

 Comments:



ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.

November 3, 2015

Ms. Theresa Yee
County of San Mateo
400 County Center, 5th Floor
Redwood City, CA 94061

RE: Summary Report of Hazardous Building Materials
Cal Fire – Sky Londa Fire Station No. 58 Apparatus Building
17290 Skyline Blvd., Woodside, CA 94062
SCA Project No.: F11869

Dear Ms. Yee:

This letter summarizes the results of a limited hazardous materials investigation at the Cal Fire – Sky Londa Fire Station No. 58, located at 17290 Skyline Blvd., Woodside, CA. Sampling was conducted by SCA Environmental, Inc. (SCA) on October 8, 2015, by Tucker Kalman, CAC, CDPH under the direct supervision of Christina Codemo CAC, CHMM, REPA and Chuck Siu, CIH, CAC, PE. The investigation included the following:

- An inspection and survey of the Apparatus Building at Sky Londa Fire Station No. 58.
- Non-destructive sampling and testing for lead-containing coatings, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB) in building materials, asbestos-containing materials (ACM), and asbestos-containing construction materials (ACCM).
- Assessment to quantify possible PCB lighting ballasts and mercury-containing fluorescent lighting fixtures.

The survey was limited to the following areas:

- interior and exterior building materials associated with the Apparatus Building
- sampling of the structure's concrete slab via non-destructive testing (i.e. coring was not performed)
- sampling of the asphalt within 20 feet of the building

Other buildings, storage structures, and the above ground storage tanks located at the site were not included in this survey.

The following summarizes our findings.

Asbestos Hazards

Summary of Standards

Certain existing building components or materials, which may be impacted by the planned demolition of the Apparatus Building at the Cal Fire - Sky Londa Fire Station No. 58 facility, were presumed to contain asbestos.

Asbestos-containing material (ACM) is defined by EPA regulations as those substances containing greater than 1% asbestos. The Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) and the Cal/EPA provide local enforcement of these regulations. Friable ACM with greater than 1% asbestos must be abated prior to demolition or renovation, and is required to be

disposed of as asbestos waste. Prior to renovation or demolition, the BAAQMD requires abatement of friable ACM, as well as non-friable ACM that may become friable during renovation (practically, this means all non-friable ACM). Federal Occupational Safety and Health Administrations (OSHA) regulations, locally enforced by CAL/OSHA, define ACM as substances that contain greater than 1% asbestos.

Methodology

Sampling activities were conducted per industry standards and the Federal AHERA regulations (40 CFR Part 763), and sample locations were documented on field diagrams (Attachment B). Under these procedures, the first sample is analyzed. If it tests positive for asbestos (>1%), the analysis is suspended for further samples of that material. If the first sample tests negative, however, the second and third samples are analyzed sequentially, in order to determine the possible presence of asbestos. If all three samples test negative, the material is considered as non-asbestos. Certain materials, such as plasters and gypsum board systems, are frequently non-homogeneous in content. For such materials, multiple samples were gathered at various points in the buildings, with all samples analyzed to determine the possible presence of asbestos.

All building material, concrete slab, and asphalt samples collected were submitted to Reservoirs Environmental Inc. (REI) Laboratory in Denver, Colorado for analysis by polarized light microscopy with dispersion staining (DS/PLM).

Results

SCA has entered the sampling data from the above-referenced structure into **Table 1: Material Matrix Report (MMR)**. Printouts which show detailed sample results, locations, and quantity estimates are included in Attachment A of this report. Materials designated as AAA are assumed to contain asbestos and require destructive testing to confirm asbestos content. Sample locations are included on the sample location diagrams in Attachment B.

1. The MMR (Table 1 in Attachment A) lists assumed and negative materials, the locations where each material is present, and the quantity estimates in each location. No asbestos was identified in any suspect material sampled.
2. As the building is still in use, SCA did not perform destructive sampling to inspect wall cavities, above ceilings, etc. in areas where this sampling would affect the use of the room. Any suspect material not sampled is listed as assumed (AAA) in the MMRs. Quantities listed in the matrices are for suspected quantities only. SCA makes no warranties or representations regarding materials or quantities that may be present behind wall cavities, above ceilings, etc.
3. The following items are assumed asbestos, pending additional “destructive testing”:
 - waterproofing membranes under the building slab and subslab baserock
 - formica counter tops and associated mastics
 - hoses used to direct fire engine exhaust outside the building while the engines are running

SCA has listed these materials as assumed asbestos-containing items in the attached MMR and Abatement Cost Estimate. The County of San Mateo should be aware that these materials are required to be tested prior demolition of the buildings. SCA recommends that the destructive testing and testing of inaccessible/assumed materials be performed prior to preparation of abatement specifications, if possible, or that the

specifications be prepared with line items for all inclusive unit costs for abatement in the event the materials are found to contain asbestos.

Please note the following with respect to the assumed materials:

- It is not uncommon for structures to have a vapor barrier assembly under the concrete foundation slab. Given the construction date of the Apparatus building, this waterproofing system, if present, could consist of a tar-like substance with waterproofing membrane that often contains asbestos. As destructive testing was excluded from the scope of work, SCA has assumed that a waterproofing membrane and underlying baserock may be present under the Apparatus building's concrete slab. A coring contractor should be retained prior to demolition of the structure to obtain a continuous core through this area to verify the presence of a vapor barrier system. If present, the material should be tested to verify asbestos content. If the material is found to contain asbestos, the demolition contractor should possess asbestos-registration and proper training, and such concrete should not be recycled.

SCA assumes that in the future, this survey report may be referenced by Abatement Contractors providing bids for abatement of materials at the surveyed site. SCA requests that this text portion of the report be provided to bidding contractors for review. Bidding Contractors are hereby notified that the quantities included herein are estimates only, and all quantities should be field verified by the Contractor for any budgeting, planning or bidding decisions.

Lead Hazards

Summary of Standards

Certain existing painted or coated surfaces to be impacted by the proposed renovation or demolition of the facility are known to contain lead.

Since elemental lead is a suspect carcinogen and known teratogen and neurotoxic in high doses, lead-containing materials need to be identified prior to the on-set of demolition activities. Using combinations of engineering controls and personal protective equipment, lead-containing materials can be removed safely. Several sources of applicable standards are listed as follows:

1. Lead exposures in the workplace are regulated by Cal/OSHA, which has certain regulatory requirements for identifying and controlling potential lead exposures. Currently applicable regulations for the construction industry have been adopted by Cal/OSHA (8 CCR 1532.1) from the Federal OSHA regulations. The current OSHA 8-hour Permissible Exposure Level (PEL) for lead is $50 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.
2. Current EPA and Cal/EPA regulations do not require LBP to be removed prior to demolition, unless loose and peeling. Provided that the paints are securely adhered to the substrates (i.e., non-flaking or non-peeling), disposal of intact demolition debris can generally be handled in California as non-hazardous and non-RCRA waste. Disposal requirements are as follows:

Classification and Disposal of Inorganic Lead Wastes in California								
Standards	TTLc	Leachable Lead						
Concentrations	1000 mg/kg	5 mg/L						
Test Methods & Results				Classifications				
Condition	Total Pb (mg/kg)	STLC Pb (mg/L)	TCLP Pb (mg/L)	Non-haz waste	CalHaz (Non-RCRA)	Fed Haz (RCRA)	Stabilization Required	Landfill Class
1a	<50 (a1)	NA		Yes	no	no	no	III
1b	<100 (a2)		NA	Yes	no	no	no	III
2a	50 to <1000	<5	<5	Yes (c)	no	no	no	III or II (d)
2b		>5	<5	no	Yes	no	no	I
2c		>5	>5	no	Yes	Yes	Yes	I
2d (b)		<5	>5	no	no	Yes	Yes	I
3a	>1000	<5	<5	No	Yes	No	no	I
3b		>5	<5	no	Yes	no	no	I
3c		>5	>5	no	Yes	Yes	Yes	I
3d (b)		<5	>5	no	no	Yes	Yes	I
4	any	any	>5	no	no	Yes	Yes	I

(a1) 50 = 10 x 5 (STLC for Pb). Per WET method, impossible to exceed STLC even if 100% soluble.
 (a2) 100 = 20 x 5 (TCLP for Pb). Per TCLP method, impossible to exceed STLC even if 100% soluble.
 (b) Physically impossible due to the stronger acid used in WET than TCLP.
 (c) Landfills will likely require documentation that TCLP is <5, even though TCLP is almost always less than WET.
 (d) Landfill dependent, function of permit, landfill liner, or landfill policy

In California, loose and peeling LBP or other wastes require characterization and testing for leachability to determine if the materials would be classified as a RCRA or California hazardous waste.

3. The major definitions of LBP or lead-coated surfaces are listed as follows:
 - HUD defines LBP as paint that contains either $\geq 0.5\%$ by weight of lead, or ≥ 1 mg/cm².
 - Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) prohibits the manufacturing of paint that contains more than 90 ppm of lead.
4. Lead is on the "Proposition 65" list, based on its potential to cause reproductive harm.
5. The California Department of Public Health (CDPH) requires the use of Certified Lead Workers and Supervisors for lead abatement projects at public buildings with a greater than 20 years expected life or whenever work is completed specifically to abate Lead-Based paints as defined by HUD. The CDPH certification requirements do not apply to industrial sites; however, dust controls and personnel protection are still required under 17 CCR Section 35001 through 36100.

Methodology

SCA collected a number of bulk samples for analysis to determine the lead content of these materials. Materials included lead paints and coatings, as well as vinyl flooring. Lead samples collected were submitted to REI Inc. in Denver, Colorado for analysis for total lead content by Flame Atomic Absorption (Flame AA).

Results

SCA has entered the lead sampling data into Table 1 included in Attachment A. The MMR shows detailed sample results and locations of the sampled materials. Sample locations are included on the sample location diagrams in Attachment B.

1. Lead concentrations for paints ranged from <24.6 ppm (parts per million) to 31,360 ppm.
2. Lead was detected in vinyl flooring found in the building at 35.4 ppm.

As lead was identified in some paints and a detailed inventory of paints was not performed for the project, for the purpose of complying with the Cal/OSHA lead in construction regulation (8 CCR 1532.1), all coated surfaces shall be considered to contain some lead and require demolition dust control procedures for compliance with Cal/OSHA's Construction Lead Standard under 8 CCR 1532.1. The aforementioned regulation contains requirements for lead air monitoring, work practices, respiratory protection, etc., that are triggered by the presence of even very low levels of lead.

In addition, based on the California Total Threshold Level Concentration (TTLC) hazardous waste standard, the paints may be classified as hazardous wastes. Additional sampling and analysis for leachable lead content by the Contractor or Consultant during demolition will be required for waste characterization.

None of the applicable regulations require removal of lead paint prior to renovation if the paints are securely adhered to the substrates (i.e., non-flaking or non-peeling). Disposal of the demolition debris in this case can be handled as non-hazardous and non-RCRA waste after the loose and flaking paint have been removed, as long as demolition practices do not compromise worker safety and waste stream characterization testing has been performed for verification.

Conventional demolition techniques should be employed for all painted surfaces and removal of vinyl flooring with the Contractor complying with applicable OSHA and Cal/OSHA statutes regarding:

- Worker awareness training;
- Exposure monitoring, as needed;
- Medical examinations, which may include blood lead level testing; and
- Establishing a written respiratory protection program.

Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) & Mercury-Containing Items

Methodology

SCA visually inspected for any caulking or putties associated with the Apparatus building, which are suspected to contain PCBs. These items are usually found around windows or doors, around the glass plains of windows, or at joints between walls. SCA did not visually identify any exposed caulking or putties during the investigation. SCA also quantified lighting ballasts that were observed in conjunction with mercury-containing, fluorescent lighting fixtures in various locations throughout the building.

Results

Quantities of fluorescent tubes in various locations are included in Table 1 in Attachment A.

1. Various lighting ballasts were identified throughout the buildings. Multiple ballasts in the Apparatus building were inspected by SCA and found to contain a "No PCBs" label. These items are therefore considered non PCB-containing and do not require disposal as PCB wastes.
2. Mercury-containing fluorescent tubes were identified throughout the building. Fluorescent light tubes and thermostats are required to be either disposed of as hazardous material, or recycled for their mercury contents. Note that costs for fluorescent tube disposal do not tend to be significant compared to overall abatement costs.

If you have any questions, please contact us.

Sincerely,
SCA ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.



Tucker Kalman, CAC (#15-5384), CDPH (#25870)
tkalman@scaehs.com

Reviewed by:



Christina Codemo, CHMM, REPA, CAC
Sr. Consultant
415-867-9540
ccodemo@sca-enviro.com



Chuck Siu, CAC, PE, CIH, CAC
President
415-547-0572
csiu@sca-enviro.com

Appendices:

- A: Materials Matrix Report
- B: Sample Location Drawings
- C: Asbestos Laboratory Report
- D: Lead Laboratory Report

**Skylonda Fire Station Replacement Project
Initial Study / Mitigated Negative Declaration**

Appendix H

Phase 1 Environmental Site Assessment

SCA Environmental, Inc.

**PHASE I ENVIRONMENTAL SITE ASSESSMENT
COUNTY OF SAN MATEO
SKYLONDA FIRE STATION NO. 58
17290 SKYLINE BOULEVARD
WOODSIDE, CA**

Prepared For:

**MIG | TRA Environmental Sciences, Inc.
545 Middlefield Road, Suite 200
Menlo Park, CA 94025**

Prepared By:



ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.

**650 Delancey Street, #222
San Francisco, CA 94107
TEL: (415) 882-1675
FAX: (415) 962-0736**

SCA PROJECT NO.: F11578.01

MARCH 31, 2015

**PHASE I ENVIRONMENTAL SITE ASSESSMENT
COUNTY OF SAN MATEO
SKYLONDA FIRE STATION NO. 58
17290 SKYLINE BOULEVARD
WOODSIDE, CA**

PREPARED FOR:

**MIG | TRA ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES, INC.
545 MIDDLEFIELD ROAD, SUITE 200
MENLO PARK, CA 94025**

**MARCH 31, 2015
SCA PROJECT NO.: F11578.01**

PREPARED BY:

**SCA ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.
650 DELANCEY STREET, #222
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94107
TEL: (415) 882-1675
FAX: (415) 962-0736**

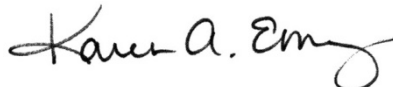
Certifications

This Phase I Environmental Site Assessment is subject to limitations as described in Section 10.0. We declare that, to the best of our professional knowledge and believe, we meet the definition of Environmental Professional as defined in §312.10 of 40 CFR 312. We have the specific qualifications based on education, training, and experience to assess a property of the nature, history, and setting of the Target Property. We have developed and performed the all appropriate inquires in conformance with the standards and practices set forth in 40 CFR Part 312.

All work performed for this Phase I was performed under the direct supervision of the professionals listed below.



Christina Codemo, CHMM, REPA, CAC
Senior Project Manager
REPA 953197 exp 4/25/15



Karen A. Emery, P.G.
Senior Geologist
California PG: 8788 Expires 10/31/2016



PROJECT PERSONNEL

MIG | TRA Environmental Sciences, Inc.

Barbara Beard..... Director of Environmental Analysis

County of San Mateo

Theresa Yee, AIC, CPC Capital Projects Manager

SCA Environmental, Inc.

Christina M. Codemo, CHMM, REPA, CAC Senior Consultant

Karen A. Emery, P.G. Senior Geologist

Tucker Kalman, CSST, CDPH..... Environmental Scientist

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
1.1 SITE SUMMARY	1
1.2 FINDINGS	2
2.0 INTRODUCTION	3
2.1 PURPOSE	3
2.2 SCOPE OF SERVICES	3
2.3 ASSUMPTIONS	3
2.4 LIMITATIONS & EXCEPTIONS	3
2.5 SPECIAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS	3
2.6 USER RELIANCE	4
3.0 TARGET PROPERTY DESCRIPTION.....	5
3.1 TARGET PROPERTY DESCRIPTION	5
3.2 SITE FEATURES.....	5
3.3 SITE SETTING	6
3.4 ADJACENT PROPERTY USES.....	7
4.0 USER PROVIDED INFORMATION	8
4.1 TITLE RECORDS.....	8
4.2 LIENS OR USE LIMITATIONS	8
4.3 SPECIALIZED KNOWLEDGE	8
4.4 VALUATION REDUCTION.....	8
4.5 INFORMATION PROVIDED BY <i>KEY SITE MANAGER</i>	8
4.6 REASON FOR PERFORMING PHASE I	8
4.7 OTHER.....	8
5.0 RECORDS REVIEW.....	9
5.1 RECORDS SOURCES.....	9
5.2 ADDITIONAL RECORDS SOURCES	13
5.3 PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCES	13
5.4 HISTORICAL DATA	14
5.5 HISTORICAL USE INFORMATION	16
6.0 SITE RECONNAISSANCE	17
6.1 LIMITATIONS/ METHODS	17
6.2 SITE SETTING	17
6.3 OBSERVATIONS.....	17
7.0 INTERVIEWS.....	24
7.1 <i>KEY SITE MANAGER</i> INTERVIEW.....	24
7.2 REGULATORY INTERVIEWS.....	24
7.3 INTERVIEWS WITH OTHERS	26
8.0 FINDINGS	27
8.1 ASTM FINDINGS	27
8.2 OTHER FINDINGS	27

9.0 CONCLUSIONS.....30
10.0 LIMITATIONS31

FIGURES

Figure 1 Vicinity Map
Figure 2 Site Diagram

APPENDICES

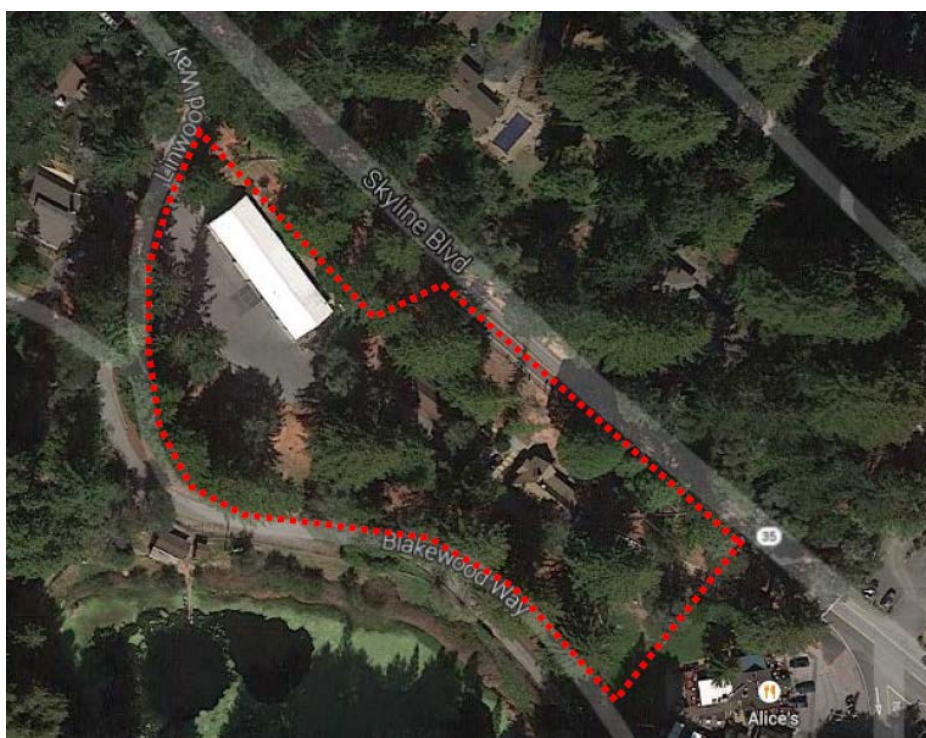
Appendix A Site Photographs
Appendix B Miscellaneous Correspondence and Interviews
Appendix C Environmental Lien Search Report
Appendix D City Directory
Appendix E EDR Database Report
Appendix F Aerial Photographs

1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 SITE SUMMARY

SCA Environmental, Inc. (SCA) conducted a *Phase I Environmental Site Assessment* for the Skylonda Fire Station No. 58, located at 17290 Skyline Boulevard, Woodside, in unincorporated San Mateo County, California, Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 075-101-010 and 075-094-010 (hereafter referred to as the "Target Property", Figure 1).

The *assessment* was performed in accordance with the scope and limitations of American Society of Testing and Materials (ASTM) Practice E1527-13. Any limitations to, or deletions from, this practice are described in Section 2.4. ASTM-defined terms are italicized in this report.



The Target Property is comprised of three buildings, which include a small office building, a barracks designed for housing employees of the fire station, and an apparatus building for housing fire engines and miscellaneous equipment. The site is situated in a mixed open space, residential, and commercial neighborhood. This report pertains only to the portions of the Target Property depicted in Figure 2 (attached) and outlined in red above.

The Target Property is currently owned by the County of San Mateo (County) and leased by the State of California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (Cal Fire). According to the County, the site has been utilized as a fire station since the mid 1930s. Aerial photos show that the site has been in the present configuration with the three buildings and driveway since at least 1953.

The County has informed SCA that they intend to redevelop the Target

Property into a new fire station.

1.2 FINDINGS

SCA has performed this Phase I Environmental Site Assessment in conformance with the scope and limitations of ASTM Practice E 1527-13 for the Target Property. Any exceptions to, or deletions from, this practice are described in Section 2.4 of this report. The assessment revealed no evidence of *recognized environmental conditions*, *controlled recognized environmental conditions*, or *historical recognized environmental conditions* in connection with the property with the exception of the following:

1. Two underground storage tanks (USTs, one 540 gallon gasoline and one 560 gallon diesel) were removed from the site in June 1997. Analyses of soil samples collected beneath the fill end of each UST identified residual concentrations of total petroleum hydrocarbons as gasoline (TPHg), benzene, toluene, xylenes, and Methyl Tertiary-Butyl Ether (MTBE) in soil, and were indicative that a release had occurred at the site. No groundwater was encountered during UST removal activities. Waste oil was also historically discharged to the ground surface at the site for an unknown duration of time. In June 1997, excavation activities were performed at the site to remove petroleum hydrocarbon impacted soil in an area measuring 12 feet wide, by 25 feet long, to depths between 2.5 and 6.5 feet bgs. Following excavation, confirmation soil samples were collected at the base of the excavation which identified residual concentrations of total petroleum hydrocarbons as diesel (TPHd), BTEX, MTBE, and total oil and grease in soil. No groundwater was encountered during the excavation activities. According to information reviewed for the preparation of this Phase I ESA, the Contractor concluded that residual concentrations in soil were below San Mateo County Environmental Health Department (SMCEHD) guidelines and recommended closure of the UST and waste oil spill area; however, no closure letter was found in a search of SMCEHD files. The documented releases associated with the UST and waste oil disposal area, the absence of an evaluation of whether historic releases have impacted groundwater beneath the site, and the absence of a closure letter from SMCEHD are considered *recognized environmental conditions*.

The following items were also noted, but are not recognized environmental conditions as defined by ASTM methodology, and may be of some significance in future redevelopment activities at the site:

1. Above ground gasoline and diesel storage tanks
2. Septic tank with associated leach field
3. PCB-containing light ballasts in fluorescent light fixtures
4. Asbestos-containing building materials
5. Lead-containing paints
6. Mercury-containing items.

Section 8 of this report contains a summary and discussion of the findings and related recommendations.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 PURPOSE

This *Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (Phase I ESA)* was performed by SCA under contract to MIG | TRA Environmental Sciences, Inc. The purpose of the Phase I ESA is to identify recognized environmental concerns associated with the past and/or present use, generation, storage, or disposal of hazardous materials and/or wastes at the Target Property, and at nearby properties judged to have a potential to affect the Target Property.

The *Phase I* was performed in accordance with the ASTM standard E1527-13 which defines good commercial and customary practice in the United States for conducting a *Phase I* of a parcel of commercial real estate with respect to the range of contaminants within the scope of Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) and petroleum hydrocarbons. As such, ASTM E 1527-13 is intended to permit a user to satisfy one of the requirements to qualify for the innocent landowner defense to CERCLA liability: that is, the practices that constitute “*all appropriate inquiry into the previous ownership and uses of the property consistent with good commercial or customary practice*” as defined in 42 USC [section] 9610(35)(B).

2.2 SCOPE OF SERVICES

The *Phase I ESA* was performed in accordance with the ASTM standard E1527-13. SCA's work included the review of reasonably ascertainable standard historical sources and a site reconnaissance.

2.3 ASSUMPTIONS

In preparing this report, SCA has assumed that all information received from interviewed parties is true and accurate. In addition, SCA has assumed that all records obtained from Others, such as regulatory databases, maps, aerial photos, etc. are accurate and complete. SCA has not independently verified the accuracy or completeness of any data received.

2.4 LIMITATIONS & EXCEPTIONS

Information regarding the Target Property and nearby properties was gathered from a site visit, historical background data, and environmental database files. Information was also obtained from Theresa Yee with the County of San Mateo, as well as from Cal Fire personnel during the site reconnaissance.

Note that ASTM E1527-13 requires that the property's use be identified at intervals of five years or less, beginning from the first developed use, or 1940, whichever is earlier. Intervals of less than five years were not available for the Target Property. SCA was unable to locate information regarding the property during the following intervals: 1902-1943, 1953-1961, 1973-1982, 1982-1991, 1991-1997. Given the site history and SCA's review of available data, the absence of documentation during these time periods is not considered a significant data gap.

2.5 SPECIAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

The methodology used was that detailed in the ASTM document E1527-13, *Standard Practice for Environmental Site Assessments: Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Process*. Site-specific details of this methodology (for

example, specific records sources used) are explained in the pertinent sections of this report.

2.6 USER
RELIANCE

SCA prepared this *Phase I* specifically for MIG | TRA Environmental Sciences, Inc. No other entity may use or rely on this report without written approval signed by a Principal of SCA Environmental, Inc. or the County of San Mateo.

3.0 TARGET PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

3.1 TARGET PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

The Target Property is located in Woodside, in unincorporated San Mateo County, California. The following table presents the address and legal description of the Target Property, as well as its use. This information was obtained from the site reconnaissance, record reviews, and interviews.

Assessor's Parcel No. (APNs) & Addresses	APNs 075-101-010 and 075-094-010 17290 Skyline Boulevard
Location	Woodside, Unincorporated San Mateo County, California
Topographic Map	Woodside 7.5-minute Quadrangle
Gross Area	Approximately 2.0-acres
Uses	Cal Fire Fire Station

3.2 SITE FEATURES

Information regarding the current site features and site utilities obtained from the site reconnaissance, records review, and interviews is included in the table on the following page. A site diagram is included in Figure 2.

<p>Building Descriptions, Site Features, Roads, etc.</p>	<p>Three buildings (Barracks, Office, and Apparatus) are present on site with associated paved parking areas.</p> <p>The Barracks Building is an approximately 900 square foot (sq.ft., footprint of structure), two story living space intended to house employees of the fire station. The first story is comprised of a gym, restroom with multiple showers, and a laundry room. The second story is comprised of a dormitory style bedroom, three single bedrooms, and a kitchen.</p> <p>The Office Building is an approximately 600 sq.ft., single story structure that is comprised of three large office rooms and a restroom.</p> <p>The Apparatus Building is an approximately 2,000 sq.ft, single story, large metal framed garage designed with four fire engine bays. Used oil, as well as new motor oil and other vehicle fluids are stored in the building. Miscellaneous equipment including oxygen tanks, fire rescue, and life support equipment are also present in this building.</p> <p>A dual-vault above ground storage tank (AST, similar to a ConVault type) and fuel dispensary is present adjacent to the northwestern side of the Apparatus Building. The dual-vault AST is comprised of a 500-gasoline and 1,000-gallon diesel tanks.</p> <p>In addition, a septic system is located onsite with a leach field. The leach field is located southwest of the Apparatus Building and has been paved over with asphalt.</p> <p>An above ground propane tank and a PG&E transformer are present between the Office and Barracks Buildings. In addition, an AT&T Communications shed and a Drafting Pit (underground reservoir of water) are present on site.</p>
---	--

Source of Potable Water	Municipal
Sewage Disposal System	Septic. A paved over leach field is present on the site
Solid Waste Disposal	Municipal
Other Improvements and Features	A large paved parking area and driveway is located on site.

3.3 SITE SETTING

The area surrounding the Target Property consists primarily of open space and rural residential, with a restaurant and gas station existing to the south. Residential properties surround the site on the north, east, and west sides along Linwood Way, Blakewood Way, and Skyline Blvd.

3.3.1 *Geology and Topography*

The Target Property is located in Woodside, in unincorporated San Mateo County, with an elevation of approximately 1,484 feet above mean sea level. The overall region in which the Target Property is located is comprised of steeply sloping terrain, sloping from the northeast to the southwest.

According to the Preliminary Geologic Map of the Onshore Part of the Palo Alto 1:100,000 Quadrangle¹, the Target Property is mapped as Tertiary-aged Butano Formation (Tb or Tbu) which is comprised of light gray to buff, sandstone, massive, hard, contains some greenish gray micaceous shale and lenses of pebble-cobble conglomerate, locally fossiliferous.

The soil component at the site is Hugo, with the soil surface texture being a sandy loam. The hydrologic group for this soil is Class B, meaning it has moderate infiltration rates, and is moderately well and well drained soils with coarse texture.

3.3.2 *Hydrology*

The nearest surface water body is a reservoir located southwest of the site, across Blakewood Way. No standing water bodies or flowing surface water was present on the Target Property at the time of SCA's site reconnaissance. A Drafting Pit (underground reservoir) is present in the central portion of the site between the Apparatus Building and the Office Building.

Based on our review of the EDR reports no known wells are located within a 1.25 mile radius of the Target Property. Additionally, no sites within a 1.0 mile radius where groundwater depth or flow was evaluated were identified on the State Water Resources Control Board's (SWRCB) GeoTracker or the Department of Toxic Substances Control's (DTSC) Envirostor websites.

The direction of groundwater flow is estimated to be towards the adjacent reservoir in a southwesterly direction, following the surface gradient in a general way. It is typical for local groundwater gradients and directions to vary substantially, due to subsurface soil and rock density, and due to offsite dewatering activities, agricultural / tidal fluctuations, aquifer recharge, etc.

¹ Brabb, E.E., 1993, Preliminary Geologic Map of the Onshore Part of the Palo Alto 1:100,000 Quadrangle, California. USGS OF-93-271, Scale 1:62500. Available at http://ngmdb.usgs.gov/Prodesc/proddesc_12664.htm

3.4 ADJACENT
PROPERTY
USES

Adjoining Direction	Name	Use
North	4 Linwood Way. Single family residential.	Residential
West	127 Blakewood Way. Single family residential. Skylonda Mutual Water Company.	Residential and Reservoir
East	Skyline Boulevard and Residential Properties	Residential
South	Alice's Restaurant and Alice's Station	Restaurant and Gas Station

4.0 USER PROVIDED INFORMATION

- | | |
|---|--|
| 4.1 <u>TITLE RECORDS</u> | Title records for the parcels were not researched as part of this Phase I. |
| 4.2 <u>LIENS OR USE LIMITATIONS</u> | SCA did not discover evidence of any existing Environmental Liens or Activity and Land Use Limitations based on the EDR Lien Search Report (Appendix C). |
| 4.3 <u>SPECIALIZED KNOWLEDGE</u> | Based on information provided to SCA, the Target Property has been utilized as a fire station since first developed. The client also indicated that ASTs and a septic tank/leach field are present on the property. The Client did not report any other specialized knowledge or experience pertaining to environmental issues at the Target Property. |
| 4.4 <u>VALUATION REDUCTION</u> | SCA is not aware of any instance where the Target Property's commercial real estate value was decreased resulting in a purchase price significantly less than that of comparable properties. |
| 4.5 <u>INFORMATION PROVIDED BY KEY SITE MANAGER</u> | Information for this Phase I Environmental Site Assessment was obtained from Theresa Yee, Capital Projects Manager with the County of San Mateo, and various Cal Fire personnel while conducting the site reconnaissance. Information obtained from these parties is incorporated by reference and documented in Appendix B |
| 4.6 <u>REASON FOR PERFORMING PHASE I</u> | The Phase I Environmental Site Assessment is being performed as part of due diligence investigations prior to redevelopment of the fire station at the site. |
| 4.7 <u>OTHER</u> | No other information has been provided to SCA at this time, other than that detailed in this report. |

5.0 RECORDS REVIEW

5.1 RECORDS SOURCES

5.1.1 *Federal Records*

The following databases were accessed from the Environmental Data Resources (EDR) report:

- United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) "Superfund" National Priority List (NPL);
- USEPA Proposed NPL sites;
- USEPA Delisted NPL sites;
- USEPA NPL Recovery sites;
- USEPA Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System (CERCLIS);
- USEPA No Further Remedial Action Planned Sites (NFRAP);
- USEPA Corrective Action Report (CORRACTS);
- USEPA Resource Conservation and Recovery Information System - Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities (RCRIS -TSD);
- USEPA Resource Conservation and Recovery Information System - Large Quantity Generators and Small Quantity Generators (RCRIS LG and SG);
- USEPA Emergency Response Notification System (ERNS);
- US Department of Transportation Hazardous Information Reporting System (HMIRS);
- USEPA Engineering Controls Sites List (US ENG CONTROLS);
- USEPA Institutional Controls Sites List (US INST CONTROL);
- USEPA Department of Defense sites (DOD);
- US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS);
- USEPA Brownfields sites (US BROWNFIELDS);
- USEPA Superfund (CERCLA) Consent Decrees (CONSENT);
- USEPA Records Of Decision (ROD);
- Department of Energy (DOE) Uranium Mill Tailings Sites (UMTRA);
- USEPA Open Dump Inventory (ODI);
- USEPA/NTIS Toxic Chemical Release Inventory System (TRIS);
- USEPA /NTIS Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA);
- FIFRA/TSCA Tracing System (FTTS);
- USEPA Section 7 Tracking System (SSTS);
- USEPA Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS);
- Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) Clandestine Drug Labs (CDL);
- Department of the Navy Land Use Control Information System (LUCIS);
- USEPA Radiation Information Database (RADINFO);
- USEPA PCB Activity Database System (PADS);
- US Nuclear Regulatory Commission Material Licensing Tracking System (MLTS);
- Mine Safety & Health Administration (MSHA) Mines Master Index File (MINES);
- USEPA Corrective Facility Index System (FINDS);
- USEPA RCRA Administrative Action Tracking System (RAATS).
- USGS Water Wells;
- Department of Health Services Drinking Water Quality Database.

5.1.2
State Records

- Historical Calsites Database (HIST CAL-SITES)
- California Department of Health Services Bond Expenditure Plan (BEP);
- School Property Evaluation Program (SCH);
- State Water Resources Control Board Toxic Pits (TOXIC PITS);
- California State Landfill Listings (STATE LANDFILL)
- State Water Resources Control Board Waste Discharge System (WDS);
- California Regional Water Quality Control Board San Francisco Bay Region (2) (WMUDS/SWAT);
- Cal/EPA/Office of Emergency Information Cortese (CORTESE);
- California Recycler Database (SWRCY)
- State Water Resources Control Board Leaking Underground Storage Tank Information System (LUST);
- Cal/EPA Facility Database Inventory (CA FID);
- North and South Bay SLIC Report (SLIC);
- State Water Resources Control Board Hazardous Substance Storage Container Database (UST);
- Historical UST Registered Database (HIST UST);
- State Water Resources Control Board Aboveground Storage Tank Facilities (AST);
- State Water Resources Control Board Statewide Environmental Evaluation and Planning System (SWEEPS UST)
- Office of Emergency Services California Hazardous Material Incident Report System (CHMIRS);
- State Water Resources Control Board Proposition 65 (NOTIFY 65);
- Deed Restriction Listing (DEED);
- Voluntary Cleanup Program Properties (VCP);
- Cal EPA Listed Drycleaners (DRYCLEANERS);
- Well Investigation Program Case List (WIP);
- Clandestine Drug Labs (CDL);
- State Response Sites (RESPONSE);
- Hazardous Waste Facility and Manifest Data (HAZNET);
- Emissions Inventory Data (EMI);
- EnviroStor Database (ENVIROSTOR).

5.1.3
 Findings from
 Regulatory Databases

The following table summarizes findings from the EDR report:

Database	Radius of Search in Miles	Site on list?	Number of Off-Site Facilities on List	Number of Off-Site facilities Which Are at a equal or higher elevation
USEPA NPL	1.000	No	0	0
USEPA PROPOSED NPL	1.000	No	0	0
USEPA DELISTED NPL	1.000	No	0	0
USEPA NPL LIENS	0.001	No	0	0
USEPA CERCLIS	0.500	No	0	0
USEPA CERCLIS-NFRAP	0.500	No	0	0
USEPA CORRACTS	1.000	No	0	0
USEPA RCRA TSDF	0.500	No	0	0
USEPA RCRIS-LQG	0.250	No	0	0
USEPA RCRIS-SQG	0.250	No	0	0
USEPA RCRIS-NonGen	0.250	No	0	0
USEPA ERNS	0.125	No	0	0
USEPA HMIRS	0.125	No	0	0
USEPA US ENG CONTROLS	0.500	No	0	0
USEPA INST CONTROL	0.500	No	0	0
USACE FUDS	1.000	No	0	0
US BROWNFIELDS	0.500	No	0	0
USEPA CONSENT	1.125	No	0	0
USEPA ROD	1.125	No	0	0
DOE UMTRA	0.500	No	0	0
USEPA TRIS	0.125	No	0	0
USEPA TSCA	0.125	No	0	0
USEPA FINDS	0.125	Yes	0	0
USEPA RAATS	0.125	No	0	0
STATE HIST CAL-SITES	1.000	No	0	0
STATE BEP	1.125	No	0	0
STATE SCH	0.250	No	0	0
STATE TOXIC PITS	1.000	No	0	0
STATE SWF/LF	0.500	No	0	0
STATE WMUDS/SWAT	0.500	No	0	0
STATE CORTESE	0.500	No	0	0
STATE HIST CORTESE	0.500	No	2	0
STATE SWRCY	0.625	No	0	0
STATE LUST	0.500	No	3	0
STATE FID UST	0.250	No	0	0
STATE SLIC	0.500	No	0	0
STATE UST	0.250	No	1	0
STATE HIST UST	0.250	Yes	0	0
STATE AST	0.250	Yes	0	0
STATE SWEEPS UST	0.250	Yes	2	0
STATE CHMIRS	0.001	No	0	0
STATE NOTIFY 65	1.125	No	0	0
STATE DEED	0.500	No	0	0
STATE VCP	0.500	No	0	0
STATE DRYCLEANERS	0.250	No	0	0
STATE HAZNET	0.001	Yes	0	0
STATE EMI	0.001	Yes	0	0
STATE RESPONSE	1.000	No	0	0
STATE ENVIROSTOR	1.000	No	0	0
STATE INDIAN VCP	0.500	No	0	0
STATE INDIAN UST	0.250	No	0	0
STATE INDIAN LUST	0.500	No	0	0
SAN MATEO COUNTY BI	0.250	Yes	3	0
US CDL	0.001	Yes	0	0

The Target Property is listed in the following databases researched by EDR: HIST UST, SWEEPS UST, San Mateo County BI, EMI, HAZNET, CDL.

- The HIST UST database was created and managed by the SWRQB until 1981 and includes a listing of sites with registered USTs. The Target Property is listed on the HIST UST database as having two (2) tanks (1,000-gallon gasoline product and a 500-gallon diesel UST) at the property. No violations reported.
- The SWEEPS UST (Statewide Environmental Evaluation and Planning System) database was updated and maintained by a company contacted by the SWRCB in the early 1990s. The listing is no longer updated or maintained. The Target Property is listed in this database as having one (1) 550-gallon regular unleaded UST at the property with active dates of 1991 and 1994. An additional SWEEPS UST is listed for the site which identifies one (1) 550-gallon diesel UST onsite with active dates of 1991 and 1994. No violations reported.
- The Target Property is listed in the EMI database for the years 2007 through 2012. The EMI database is maintains files related to complaints, permits, emissions, and violations that may impact air quality. No violations were reported for those years.
- The San Mateo Co. BI database is created and managed by San Mateo County and identifies a site that (1) requires a Hazardous Materials Business Plan be filed with the County; (2) listed as a Hazardous Waste Generator by the County; and/or (3) identified by the County as having USTs at the facility. The Target Property is listed in this database as having above ground and underground storage tanks, a generator and recycler for waste oil and solvents, storing motor vehicle fuels and waste oil, and for storing <5,000 gallons in their tanks.
- The HAZNET database is extracted data from the copies of hazardous waste manifests received each year by the DTSC. The Target Property is listed for the years 1997, 1998, and 2003. The site is listed as having hazardous waste manifests completed for other empty containers of 30 gallons or more, unspecified organic liquid mixture, other organic solids, and waste oil and mixed oil. No violations reported.
- CDL is a listing of drug lab locations. Listing of a location in this database does not indicate that any illegal lab materials were or were not present there, and does not constitute a determination that the location requires or does not require additional cleanup work. The creek bed behind the Target Property is listed as having Abandoned Drug Lab Waste (A), meaning the location is away from an actual illegal drug lab where drug lab waste and /or equipment were abandoned.
- The AST database is a list of above ground storage tank petroleum storage and tank locations. The Target Property is listed as having a total of 1,320 gallons in their above ground storage tanks. No violations reported.
- The FINDS database contains both facility information and pointers to other sources that contain more detail. The Target Property is listed on the criteria and hazardous air pollutant inventory. No violations reported.

SCA researched sites within 0.35 mile of the Target Property with documented leaking underground storage tanks, releases, and documented subsurface contamination. SCA found no active sites within a 0.35-mile radius with reported contamination.

SCA researched sites within 0.35 mile of the Target Property with documented leaking underground storage tanks, releases, and documented subsurface contamination. Various properties within a 0.35-mile radius of the Target Property are noted on databases including the LUST, UST, HIST UST, SWEEPS UST, HIST CORTESE and San Mateo Co. BI. For these facilities, the facility status was listed as closed through the San Mateo County Environmental Health Department; or no information regarding the presence of subsurface contamination was provided. Additionally, all other facilities identified within a 0.35 mile of the Target Property are situated at a lower elevation (downgradient). Impacts to the Target Property from these facilities are considered minimal. Based on the information provided in the EDR report, the potential for recognized environmental conditions at the Target Property from off-site sources is minimal.

5.1.4
*Unmapped Sites in the
EDR Report*

One site was listed as not mapped due to inadequate address information. SCA was unable to locate this site to determine if it is located within 0.35-mile of the Target Property. The facility was listed on Skyline Boulevard in Woodside, California. The facility appears in the LUST database with the status listed as closed on 9/11/2001. The contaminant of concern is listed as gasoline impacts to soil. Based on the information reviewed in the EDR report, impacts to the Target Property from this unmapped site are considered minimal.

5.1.5
*Other Sites within a
0.25 mile radius*

SCA conducted a visual inspection of neighboring properties within a 0.35-mile radius for landfill sites, gas stations, waste incinerators, hazardous waste disposal sites, etc. and visual evidence of possible contamination. Property within a 0.35-mile radius of the Target Property is primarily Open Space and residential. One gas station, located at Alice's Restaurant, 17288 Skyline Boulevard, is located immediately southeast and downgradient of the site. Since this site is immediately downgradient of the Target Property, impacts to the Target Property from this facility are considered minimal.

No other facilities were noted that would have a likelihood to use, treat, or store hazardous chemicals.

5.2 ADDITIONAL
RECORDS
SOURCES

No additional records sources, besides those listed in Sections 5.3, 5.4, and 7.0, were used.

5.3 PHYSICAL
SETTING
SOURCES

The following records sources were used in preparing this report:

- United States Geological Survey (USGS), Woodside, CA/7.5-Minute Quadrangle.

- EDR Reports located in Appendices C through F.
- Regulatory reviews as listed in Section 7.
- Summary Report of Hazardous Building Materials, Skylonda Fire Station No. 58, Woodside, CA, prepared by SCA Environmental, Inc., dated March 13, 2015.

5.4 HISTORICAL DATA

The following sources were researched for site and adjacent property history information. See the Appendices of this report for these historical sources.

- Topographic Maps – 1902-1997.
- City Directory –1970-2013.
- Aerial photographs – 1943-2012.

No Sanborn Map coverage was available for the Target Property.

5.4.1 *Historical Findings*

The earliest data that SCA has obtained for the site is a 1902 Topographic Map that shows the overall Target Property as undeveloped. A 1948 Aerial Photograph shows two structures, likely the Apparatus Building and Barracks Building, existing in their current configuration in the northern and southern ends of the property. A 1953 Aerial Photograph clearly shows the office building existing in its current configuration between the two other structures. A 1982 aerial photograph shows that the driveway to the property as paved, reflecting the current state of the Target Property. Use of the Target Property remains unchanged throughout the rest of the Topographic Maps and Aerial Photographs reviewed.

The historical data obtained from aerial photographs, city directories, and topographic maps for the Target Property and immediately surrounding properties is summarized in the following table.

Date	Document	Notes
1902	Topo Map	Shows the overall area of the Target Property.
1943	Aerial Photo	Shows the Target Property as undeveloped. Skyline Blvd and La Honda Road appear to intersect at the Target Property, but are both unpaved. Land use in the vicinity of the Target Property is primarily open space. The reservoir is located south of the Target Property in its present day location.
1948	Topo Map	Shows the overall area of the Target Property. No structures are mapped at the site. Skyline Blvd and La Honda Road are depicted, but not labeled.
1948	Aerial Photo	Shows the Target Property as occupied by at least 2 structures, appearing to be the Apparatus and Barracks Buildings at their present day locations. A clearing exists in place of the present day asphalt paved area in front of the Apparatus Building. Commercial structures are observed east of the site in the present day location of the Mountain Terrace. Land use in the vicinity of the site remains primarily open space.
1953	Topo Map	Shows the overall area of the Target Property as developed with up to four buildings.
1953	Aerial Photo	Shows the Target Property as currently developed with three structures. No significant change to the land use in the vicinity of the site.
1961	Topo Map	Shows the Target Property and vicinity as currently developed.
1961	Topo Map	Shows the Target Property and vicinity as currently developed.

1963	Aerial Photo	Shows the Target Property as currently developed. No significant change to the land use in the vicinity of the site with the exception of the addition of surrounding residential structures. Structure associated with Alice's Restaurant is observed.
1968	Topo Map	Shows the Target Property and vicinity as currently developed.
1968	Aerial Photo	Shows the Target Property and vicinity as currently developed. No significant changes noted.
1973	Topo Map	Shows the Target Property and vicinity as currently developed.
1982	Aerial Photo	Shows the Target Property as currently developed. The driveway appears to be paved and the businesses to the southeast have expanded.
1991	Topo Map	Shows the Target Property and vicinity as currently developed.
1991	Aerial Photo	Shows the Target Property and vicinity as currently developed. No significant changes noted.
1997	Topo Map	Shows the Target Property and vicinity as currently developed.
1998	Aerial Photo	Shows the Target Property and vicinity as currently developed. No significant changes noted.
1999	City Directory	Lists the Target Property as Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (17290 Skyline Blvd)
2003	City Directory	Lists the Target Property as California State Office Forest and Fire Protection (17290 Skyline Blvd)
2005	Aerial Photo	Shows the Target Property and vicinity as currently developed. No significant changes noted.
2006	Aerial Photo	Shows the Target Property and vicinity as currently developed. No significant changes noted.
2008	City Directory	Lists the Target Property as Forestry Fire Protection CA Dept (17290 Skyline Blvd)
2009	Aerial Photo	Shows the Target Property and vicinity as currently developed. No significant changes noted.
2010	Aerial Photo	Shows the Target Property and vicinity as currently developed. No significant changes noted.
2012	Aerial Photo	Shows the Target Property and vicinity as currently developed. No significant changes noted.
2013	City Directory	Lists the Target Property as State of California (17290 Skyline Blvd)

Feb 2015	Site Visit	<p>Three buildings (Barracks, Office, and Apparatus) are present on site with associated paved parking areas.</p> <p>The Barracks Building is an approximately 900 square foot (sq.ft.), two story living space intended to house employees of the fire station. The first story is comprised of a gym, restroom with multiple showers, and a laundry room. The second story is comprised of a dormitory style bedroom, three single bedrooms, and a kitchen.</p> <p>The Office Building is an approximately 600 sq.ft., single story structure that is comprised of three large office rooms and a restroom.</p> <p>The Apparatus Building is an approximately 2,000 sq.ft, single story, large metal framed garage designed to house four fire engines. Used oil, as well as new motor oil and other vehicle fluids are stored in the building. Miscellaneous equipment including oxygen tanks, fire rescue, and life support equipment are also present in this building.</p> <p>A dual-vault above ground storage tank (AST, similar to a ConVault type) and fuel dispensary is present adjacent to the northwestern side of the Apparatus Building. The dual-vault AST is comprised of a 500-gasoline and 1,000-gallon diesel tanks.</p> <p>In addition, a septic system is located onsite with a leach field. The leach field is located southwest of the Apparatus Building and has been paved over with asphalt.</p> <p>An above ground propane tank and a PG&E transformer are present between the Office and Barracks Buildings. In addition, an AT&T Communications shed and a Drafting Pit (underground reservoir of water) are present on site.</p>
----------	------------	--

Based on our review of this and other available information, the Target Property was open space until the fire station was constructed in the mid 1940s.

**5.5 HISTORICAL
 USE
 INFORMATION**

Historically, sites in the immediate area have been open space and residential, with a gas station and restaurant existing to the southeast. SCA observed a gas station (Alice's Station) southeast of the property. This gas station has underground diesel and gasoline storage tanks. Information reviewed on the SWRCB's GeoTracker website indicates that several USTs and ASTs were removed from this facility in the mid 1980s and early 1990s. Gasoline and diesel fuel releases occurred at this facility around this time due to historic fueling activities (tank gauging stick penetrated 2,000 gallon gasoline UST, releases at fuel dispenser, open valve on diesel AST). Following removal of the various tanks and product piping, up to 2,000 cubic yards of impacted soil was excavated from the site in 1992. According to GeoTracker, groundwater monitoring activities in September 2000 reported up to 150 µg/L of TPHg and TPHd, 1.5 µg/L of xylenes, and 22 µg/L of MTBE, just slightly above respective California Department of Public Health Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs), but well under RWQCB's Environmental Screening Levels for the evaluation of a potential vapor intrusion concern. Based on the results of groundwater monitoring and soil sampling activities completed at the site, this facility was granted regulatory closure from SMCEHD in June 2011. Since this site is immediately downgradient of the Target Property, impacts to the Target Property from this facility are considered minimal.

6.0 SITE RECONNAISSANCE

6.1 LIMITATIONS/ METHODS

The site visit was completed by SCA staff, Karen Emery, P.G., on February 10, 2015. Ground level photographs taken during the site reconnaissance are presented in Appendix A.

SCA inspected all buildings on site.

6.2 SITE SETTING

The area surrounding the Target Property consists primarily of open space and residential, with the exception of the adjacent municipal reservoir, restaurant, and gas station.

6.3 OBSERVATIONS

All observations of site conditions including any identified or non-identified substances have been listed below in accordance with ASTM Practice E-1527-13.

6.3.1 *Hazardous Substances from Identified Property Uses*

Various chemicals including antifreeze, lubricating oil, automobile coolant, gear oil, propane, gasoline, paint thinner, motor oil, miscellaneous paints, and compressed carbon dioxide were observed in the apparatus building. Miscellaneous cleaning products were also observed in the apparatus building and barracks. All chemicals were observed inside of intact containers on shelves or the concrete floor.

No stains or leaks were noted around the containers, and all containers were labeled and noted to be in relatively good condition at the time of the site reconnaissance, although minor oil leaks were observed on the concrete floors underneath the fire engines.

6.3.2 *Hazardous Substance and Unidentified Containers*

No unidentified substances or containers were noted at the Target Property during the site reconnaissance.

6.3.3 *Storage Tanks*

A dual-vault AST, (similar to a ConVault type) and fuel dispensary is present adjacent to the northwestern side of the Apparatus Building. The dual-vault AST is comprised of a 500-gasoline and 1,000-gallon diesel tanks. The ASTs are situated on top of a concrete pad, however, no secondary containment was observed around the AST. No spills or stains were observed.

In addition, two USTs (one 540 gallon gasoline UST and one 560 gallon diesel UST) were removed from the site in June 1997. Analyses of soil samples collected beneath the fill end of each UST were indicative that a release had occurred at the site. Refer to Section 7.2.3 for additional information.

(See "ASTM Findings" in Section 8.1)

6.3.4
*Polychlorinated
Biphenyls (PCBs)*

PCBs are regulated under Federal and State law. Byproducts of PCB combustion are known carcinogens and respiratory hazards. Consequently, specific handling and disposal of PCB-containing products is required. PCBs are most commonly found in lighting ballasts, wet transformers, and in electrical equipment, which uses dielectric fluids. PCBs are also occasionally found as a contaminant in hydraulic fluids.

PCB-containing light ballasts were present at the Target Property. SCA also noted one (1) transformer at the property. This transformer is owned by PG&E. The unit was functioning at the time of the investigation. No visual evidence of staining was noted during the investigation. As the unit is owned by PG&E, disposal of the PCB-containing fluids, if present, would be the responsibility of PG&E.

In their current state, the ballasts are not an environmental concern. However, prior to their removal, PCB-content should be determined by consulting with the ballast suppliers. SCA was able to inspect some of the ballasts in the office building, but did not have access to all ballasts on the property. If information regarding the PCB content is unavailable, the ballasts should be treated as PCB-containing during removal and disposed of in accordance with federal, state, and local regulations.

No other electrical transformers, hydraulic equipment, or other PCB-containing equipment was observed on the Target Property.

(See "PCBs" in Section 8.2)

6.3.5
Solid Waste Disposal

Solid waste disposal is handled by outside parties. Solid waste was noted in garbage collection areas outside of the barracks building in the southern portion of the property.

6.3.6
*Physical Setting Analysis
(re: on-site or off-site
migration of hazardous
substances)*

Based on our site reconnaissance and the findings listed in Section 5.1.3, it is SCA's opinion that adjacent properties have not impacted the soil, soil-vapor, or groundwater conditions at the Target Property.

Regarding the potential for on-site migration of hazardous substances, a 1,000 gallon diesel and a 500 gallon gasoline AST are located on the property. In addition, two USTs (one 540 gallon gasoline UST and one 560 gallon diesel UST) were removed from the site in June 1997. Analyses of soil samples collected beneath the fill end of each UST were indicative that a release had occurred at the site. No groundwater was encountered during UST removal activities. Waste oil was also historically discharged to the ground surface at the site for an unknown duration of time. In June 1997, excavation activities were performed at the site to remove petroleum hydrocarbon impacted soil in an area measuring 12 feet wide, by 25 feet long, to depths between 2.5 and 6.5 feet bgs. Following excavation, confirmation soil samples were collected at the base of the excavation which identified residual concentrations of TPHd, BTEX, MTBE, and total oil and

grease in soil. No groundwater was encountered during the excavation activities.

According to information reviewed for the preparation of this Phase I ESA, the Contractor concluded that residual concentrations in soil were below SMCEHD guidelines and recommended closure of the UST and waste oil spill area, however, no closure letter was found in a search of SMCEHD files. The documented releases associated with the UST and waste oil discharge area has the potential for on-site migration of hazardous substances. Refer to Section 7.2.3 for additional information.

No other factors observed at the Target Property were relevant to on-site or off-site migration.

(See "ASTM Findings" in Section 8.1)

6.3.7
Odors

No odors of an unknown nature were noted by SCA at the time of the site investigation.

6.3.8
Pits, Ponds, Lagoons, or
Pools of Liquid

No pits, ponds, lagoons or pools of liquid were noted during SCA's site visit.

6.3.9
Stained or Corroded
Concrete, Floors, etc.

SCA observed hydrocarbon staining on the concrete inside of the Apparatus Building. These appeared to be oil stains from the fire engines and/or vehicles parked inside of the garage. These conditions were limited, did not appear to impact surface soil, and are considered to be *de minimus*.

6.3.10
Stressed Vegetation

No stressed vegetation indicative of possible contamination was noted at the Target Property during the site reconnaissance.

6.3.11
Wastewater and
Stormwater Disposal

Stormwater follows the topographic gradient of the site. SCA did not note any storm drains on the site.

6.3.12
Wells and Septic System

No wells were identified during SCA's site visit. However, a drafting pit (underground reservoir of water) is located onsite.

SCA identified the presence of an existing septic tank west of the Barracks Building. In addition to this septic tank, a paved over leach field exists in the northern portion of the property, west of the Apparatus Building. This leach field exists within 200 feet of the reservoir located southwest, and adjacent to the Target Property. Two manholes labeled "Sanitary Sewer" were located east of the septic system. Three manholes labeled "Sewer" were located on the southern side of the leach field, while three manholes labeled "Cleanout" and two more labeled "Sewer" were located on the northern end of the leach field.

(See “Septic System” in Section 8.2)

6.3.13
Drains and Sumps

SCA noted drains in the 1st floor of the Apparatus Building, showers/bathrooms in each of the buildings, and the main kitchen area during the site visit.

6.3.14
Asbestos-Containing Materials

Asbestos-containing materials (ACM) are those materials identified as containing >1.0% asbestos. Trace ACM are those materials identified as containing <1.0% but greater than 0.1% asbestos. These materials may exist as construction debris (in which case they fall under CERCLA regulatory requirements), as materials in intact buildings (in which case they fall under TSCA and NESHAPS requirements) or as geological deposits (in which case they are typically regulated by local air pollution control district standards).

Concurrent with this Phase I ESA, SCA conducted a Hazardous Building Materials Survey of the Barracks and Office buildings slated for demolition as part of the new fire station construction. Sampling for asbestos was conducted on February 9-10, 2015 by Tucker Kalman, CSST (#13-5157), CDPH with SCA under the supervision of Christina Codemo, CAC, CHMM, REPA and Chuck Siu, CIH, CDPH. The following asbestos-containing materials were identified:

Barracks Building

- Wall and ceiling drywall with joint compounds (1-5% Chrysotile [CH] asbestos in joint compound)
- 12"x12" off white vinyl flooring tiles and black mastic (1-5% CH in mastic)
- Black roof penetration mastic (5-10% CH)
- Mastic associated with formica countertops (Assumed asbestos-containing)
- Mastic behind wood wall paneling (Assumed asbestos-containing)
- Mastic behind ceiling wood paneling (Assumed asbestos-containing)
- Waterproofing paper assumed behind exterior wood siding (Assumed asbestos-containing)
- Mastic behind plastic wall paneling (Assumed asbestos-containing)
- Vapor barrier assumed present on exterior of building at hillside (Assumed asbestos-containing)

Office Building

- Wall and ceiling drywall with joint compounds (1-5% CH in joint compound)
- Black roofing penetration mastic (5-10% CH)
- Black/Grey roof penetration mastic (5-10% CH)
- Mastic behind wood wall paneling (Assumed asbestos-containing)
- Mastic behind plastic wall paneling (Assumed asbestos-containing)
- Waterproofing paper assumed behind exterior wood siding (Assumed asbestos-containing)

Refer to the complete report for information regarding the quantities and locations of identified materials as well as a list of non asbestos-containing materials found in the buildings. As the survey was non-destructive and the buildings were in use, destructive sampling was not performed. Additional materials may be present behind wall cavities, above ceilings, etc. Destructive sampling should be performed prior to demolition to verify asbestos content in assumed materials.

(See “Asbestos-Containing Materials” in Section 8.2)

6.3.15
*Lead-Containing
Materials*

Lead is a suspect carcinogen and known teratogen, and neurotoxic in high doses, therefore lead-containing materials need to be identified prior to the onset of construction activities. Deteriorated or child-accessible lead-based paints (LBP) and lead-contaminated dust may be of particular concern in residential settings, even where no construction activities are planned.

LBP is defined differently by different agencies. The Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) prohibits the use of more than 90 parts per million (ppm) of lead in new paint for residential use. HUD uses a cutoff of 0.5% lead by weight or 1.0 milligram/ square centimeter (mg/cm²). Lead paint waste disposal is regulated by California EPA, and uses a definition of 1000 ppm total lead by weight and 5 ppm of soluble lead (although intact LBP on a solid substrate is generally not regulated as a hazardous waste). Federal and California OSHA use a standard based upon airborne exposure to workers disturbing the painted surface, providing that, airborne lead should not exceed a permissible exposure limit of 50 micrograms per cubic meter.

Concurrent with this Phase I ESA, SCA conducted a Hazardous Building Materials Survey of the Barracks and Office buildings slated for demolition as part of the new fire station construction. Representative samples for lead were collected Tucker Kalman, CSST (#13-5157), CDPH.. Sampled materials included lead paints and coatings on the interior and exterior of the buildings. Paints in the building were generally noted to be in fair to good condition at the time of the survey; however, various areas of loose and peeling paints were noted on the exterior areas. Results ranged from less than <0.05 mg/kg to 1100 mg/kg.

SCA only sampled a limited number of painted surfaces. All painted surfaces should be considered as lead containing or sampled before any demolition activities.

Refer to the complete report for information regarding the lead content of various materials.

(See “Lead-Based Paints” in Section 8.2)

6.3.16
Lead in Water

Lead in drinking water is limited to a 15 parts per billion (ppb) standard under USEPA regulations. The potential sources of lead, and their

applicability to the Target Property, are summarized in the following table:

Potential Source of Lead In Water	Applicability to Target Property	Follow-up Action
Older piping systems with "silver solder" connections.	Although not observed during the reconnaissance, may be present onsite.	Pre- and post-flush testing required to determine lead content. Given the building is slated for demolition and replacement, no further action is recommended at this time.
Specific brands of drinking fountain with lead-lined holding tanks.	Not applicable – no drinking fountains of these specific brands observed.	None
Water provided by local municipality	Not applicable	None

6.3.17
Mercury Lamps and Control Systems

Elemental mercury is a neurotoxin and bio-accumulative environmental hazard, which is relatively common in building electrical and control systems. Various mercury-containing fluorescent tubes were identified throughout the building.

(See "Mercury-Containing Lamps" in Section 8.2)

6.3.18
Urea Formaldehyde Foam Insulation

No urea-formaldehyde foam insulation was observed during SCA's site visit.

6.3.19
Fiberglass Building Systems

Fiberglass insulation was identified on HVAC ducts in the barracks during the building materials survey.

6.3.20
Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)

CFC compounds occur commonly in building cooling systems, refrigeration equipment, and fire suppression systems. CFCs are regulated under an EPA phase-out program designed to reduce use of ozone-depleting chemicals.

Materials, which potentially contain CFCs, include refrigerators noted in the main kitchen. The units were in good condition and are not considered an environmental concern at this time.

6.3.21
Radon

No specific information is available concerning radon levels at the Target Property. However, the Federal EPA Radon Zone for San Mateo County is listed in the EDR Report as "2". The zone is defined by radon testing of the basement, first and second floors for various sites in San Mateo County. The zone indicates that the average indoor level of radon is greater than 2 but less than 4 picocuries per liter (pCi/l). This average is below the US EPA's recommended action level of 4 pCi/l.

6.3.22
Electromagnetic Fields

Based on these survey results SCA does not anticipate radon exposures to exceed the US EPA recommended action level of 4 pCi/l.

The Target Property does not appear to be in a particularly high-risk location for electromagnetic field (EMF) or extremely low frequency (ELF) exposure. High voltage lines do not traverse the property. No transformers, step-down stations, microwave transmitters, or other typical sources of EMF/ELF were visible on the property or surrounding properties.

6.3.23
Mold

No mold growth was noted during the site reconnaissance.

6.3.24
Other Environmental Issues

SCA noted no other environmental issues.

7.0 INTERVIEWS

7.1 KEY SITE MANAGER INTERVIEW

Information for this Phase I Environmental Site Assessment was obtained from Theresa Yee, Capital Projects Manager with the County of San Mateo, and various Cal Fire personnel while conducting the site reconnaissance. Information obtained from these parties is incorporated by reference.

7.2 REGULATORY INTERVIEWS

SCA requested files for the Target Property using all of the address presently and historically associated with the site. Files were requested from representatives of the following regulatory agencies, and memoranda documenting these requests are located in Appendix B of this report.

7.2.1 *California Regional Water Quality Control Board – San Francisco Bay Region*

This agency maintains files related to leaks, spills and groundwater contamination. According to Melinda Wong at the Board, the agency has no records on file related to the Target Property.

SCA also checked the GeoTracker website that includes case file summaries for Water Board case files from approximately 1988. There were no records on file for the Target Property.

7.2.2 *Bay Area Air Quality Management District*

This agency maintains files that include sites with air quality violations, permits, etc. SCA researched all addresses associated with the Target Property on the District's on-line database. The agency had no files related to the Target Property.

7.2.3 *San Mateo County Environmental Health Department*

This agency maintains files including sites undergoing remediation, underground storage tank removal and installation, hazardous materials management plans, permits, inventories, and notices of violations. Various records were identified for the Target Property including Certified Unified Program Agency Permits; permits to repair the onsite septic system, Hazardous Materials Business Plan (HMBP); HMBP Inspections Reports/Hazardous Waste Generator Inspection Report; Water Pollution Prevention Program Inspection Forms; Medical and Dental Waste Facility Inspection Forms; and Small Quantity Generator Off-site Treatment and Limited Medical Waste Hauler Exemption permits. SCA notes the following:

- Permit for aboveground storage tanks
- Permit to store motor vehicle fuels or waste (current)
- Permit to generate and recycle waste oil and solvent (current)
- Hazardous Waste Generator Inspection Report dated 5/14/93 that indicated waste oil had been periodically disposed to ground surface for an unknown amount of time.
- Complaint dated April 1994 indicated a failing septic system with effluent surfacing within 200 feet of the reservoir (effluent observed on ground surface, approximately 60 feet from the reservoir).
- Complaints dated August 1994 indicating that a septic system is being illegally installed.

- County inspection records dated 8/10/94 indicating the observance of the installation of a 1,500 gallon septic tank.
- Notice of Violation from the RWQCB, dated 9/5/00. The notice requests (1) A listing of all ASTs at the facility, including location, capacity, contents, and tank ages; (2) confirmation of submittal of Storage Statements and fees for all ASTs; (3) Submittal of a Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan.
- UST Removal and Soil Excavation Report, prepared by Atlas Engineering Services, Inc. (AES), dated December 8, 1997. Two USTs (one 540 gallon gasoline UST and one 560 gallon diesel UST) were removed from the site in June 1997. Soil samples were collected beneath the fill end of each UST at depths between 7.5 and 8 feet bgs. Below the diesel UST, analyses only detected 0.01 mg/kg of toluene. Below the gasoline UST, analyses detected 0.65 mg/kg of TPHg, 0.19 mg/kg of benzene, 0.02 mg/kg of xylenes, 6.5 mg/kg of MTBE, and 15 mg/kg of total lead. AES indicated that results were all below SMCEHD guidelines. No groundwater was encountered during UST removal activities.

In June 1997, AES excavated an area measuring 12 feet wide, by 25 feet long, to depths between 2.5 and 6.5 feet bgs in the area where waste oil was historically discharged to the ground surface. Initial sample results identified areas that required additional excavation. Following completion of additional excavation, additional analyses reported up to 110 mg/kg of TPHd, up to 1.0 mg/kg of MTBE, up to 0.009 mg/kg of benzene, 0.015 mg/kg of toluene, 0.013 mg/kg of ethylbenzene, 0.048 mg/kg of xylenes, and 360 mg/kg of total oil and grease. No groundwater was encountered during the excavation activities.

AES concluded that residual concentrations in soil were below SMCEHD guidelines and recommended closure of the UST and waste oil spill area by SMCEHD. (*Note: no closure letter was found in a search of SMCEHD files.*)

The documented releases associated with the UST and waste oil disposal area, the absence of an evaluation of whether historic releases have impacted groundwater beneath the site, and the absence of a closure letter from SMCEHD are considered *recognized environmental conditions*. A copy of all documents obtained from SMCEHD is included in Appendix B.

(See “ASTM Findings” in Section 8.1)

7.2.4
Permits, Licenses, and
Registrations, etc.

No other registrations, environmentally related permits or licenses are existent or required for the Target Property under its current use.

7.2.5
California Department
of Conservation,
Division of Oil, Gas

No oil, gas, or geothermal wells are located within 1,500-feet of the Target Property.

*and Geothermal
Resources.*

7.3 INTERVIEWS
WITH OTHERS

The findings of SCA have not warranted any further interviews to be conducted at this time.

8.0 FINDINGS

8.1 ASTM FINDINGS

The assessment revealed no evidence of recognized environmental conditions controlled recognized environmental conditions, or historical recognized environmental conditions in connection with the property with the exception of the following:

1. Two USTs (one 540 gallon gasoline UST and one 560 gallon diesel UST) were removed from the site in June 1997. Analyses of soil samples collected beneath the fill end of each UST identified residual concentrations of TPHg, benzene, toluene, xylenes, and MTBE in soil, and were indicative that a release had occurred at the site. No groundwater was encountered during UST removal activities. Waste oil was also historically discharged to the ground surface at the site for an unknown duration of time. In June 1997, excavation activities were performed at the site to remove petroleum hydrocarbon impacted soil in an area measuring 12 feet wide, by 25 feet long, to depths between 2.5 and 6.5 feet bgs. Following excavation, confirmation soil samples were collected at the base of the excavation which identified residual concentrations of TPHd, BTEX, MTBE, and total oil and grease in soil. No groundwater was encountered during the excavation activities. According to information reviewed for the preparation of this Phase I ESA, the Contractor concluded that residual concentrations in soil were below SMCEHD guidelines and recommended closure of the UST and waste oil spill area, however, no closure letter was found in a search of SMCEHD files. The documented releases associated with the UST and waste oil disposal area, the absence of an evaluation of whether historic releases have impacted groundwater beneath the site, and the absence of a closure letter from SMCEHD are considered *recognized environmental conditions*.

Recommendation: SCA recommends the completion of a Phase II site investigation to evaluate soil that may be encountered during redevelopment activities at the site as well as to evaluate groundwater conditions due to known releases at this facility. This investigation should be completed prior to the start of redevelopment activities at the site.

8.2 OTHER FINDINGS

The following items were noted, but are not *recognized environmental conditions* as defined by ASTM methodology. Although not recognized by ASTM, these items may be of some significance in future site operations.

8.2.1 PCBs

Possible PCB-containing light ballasts were present at the Target Property and must be verified as non-PCB before demolition. SCA also noted one (1) transformer at the property. The transformer is owned by PG&E. As the unit was functioning at the time of the investigation, sampling of transformer fluids to determine PCB content was not performed. No visual evidence of staining was noted during the investigation.

Recommendation: In their current state, the ballasts are not an environmental concern. However, prior to their removal, PCB-content should be determined by consulting with the ballast suppliers. If information regarding the PCB content

is unavailable, the ballasts should be treated as PCB-containing during removal and disposed of in accordance with federal, state, and local regulations. Workers handling the PCB lighting ballasts should be trained in the safe handling and disposal of these ballasts.

The transformer unit is owned by PG&E. As a result, disposal of the PCB-containing fluids, if present, would be the responsibility of PG&E.

8.2.2
Asbestos-Containing Materials

Various asbestos-containing materials were identified in the building. The survey completed at the site was non-destructive, and as a result various materials were assumed asbestos containing and not sampled. Furthermore, as the building is still in use, SCA did not perform destructive sampling to inspect wall cavities, above ceilings, etc.

Recommendation: Destructive testing prior to demolition or renovation activities is required to confirm whether assumed materials are found to contain asbestos. Prior to demolition and/or renovation activities, all asbestos-containing materials should be abated by a licensed and properly trained asbestos abatement contractor.

8.2.3
Lead-Based Paints

Lead was identified in some paints present in the building.

Recommendation: As lead was identified in some paints and a detailed inventory of paints was not performed for the project, SCA recommends that all paint be treated as lead-containing for the purpose of complying with Cal-OSHA requirements. All future renovation and/or demolition work should follow local, state, and federal regulations regarding lead. Prior to renovation or demolition work, incorporate lead stabilization and/or abatement planning into the project.

8.2.4
Mercury-Containing Lamps

SCA observed fluorescent lighting elements in various locations throughout the building.

Recommendation: In their current state, the items are not an environmental concern. Construction and maintenance workers should be trained to safely and legally handle and dispose of fluorescent lamps.

8.2.5
Above Ground Storage Tanks

Presence of one (1) 1000 gallon above ground diesel storage tank and presence of one (1) 500 gallon above ground gasoline storage tank. These two tanks are in the AST database, but neither has a reported violation or spill. Neither tank is inside of a secondary containment, as observed in SCA's site visit.

Recommendation: Although no violations or spills have been reported for these tanks, the owner may want to consider the construction of a secondary containment area around the ASTs if they are to remain on site.

8.2.6
Septic System

The Target Property has a septic system on site with a leach field expanding across

With Leach Field | the north western portion of the site. This leach field has been paved over and is located within 200 feet of an active reservoir, which are in violation of County ordinances.

Recommendations: Due to the leach field being in violation of County ordinance, it is recommended that it be relocated and/or brought into compliance during redevelopment activities at the site.

9.0 CONCLUSIONS

SCA has performed this Phase I Environmental Site Assessment in conformance with the scope and limitations of ASTM Practice E 1527-13 for the Skylonda Fire Station, located at 17290 Skyline Blvd, on Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 075-101-010 and 075-094-010, and located in Woodside, in unincorporated San Mateo County, California, the Target Property. Any exceptions to, or deletions from, this practice are described in Section 2.4 of this report. The assessment revealed no evidence of *recognized environmental conditions controlled recognized environmental conditions, or historical recognized environmental conditions* in connection with the property with the exception of the following:

1. Two USTs (one 540 gallon gasoline and one 560 gallon diesel) were removed from the site in June 1997. Analyses of soil samples collected beneath the fill end of each UST identified residual concentrations of TPHg, benzene, toluene, xylenes, and MTBE in soil, and were indicative that a release had occurred at the site. No groundwater was encountered during UST removal activities. Waste oil was also historically discharged to the ground surface at the site for an unknown duration of time. In June 1997, excavation activities were performed at the site to remove petroleum hydrocarbon impacted soil in an area measuring 12 feet wide, by 25 feet long, to depths between 2.5 and 6.5 feet bgs. Following excavation, confirmation soil samples were collected at the base of the excavation which identified residual concentrations of TPHd, BTEX, MTBE, and total oil and grease in soil. No groundwater was encountered during the excavation activities. According to information reviewed for the preparation of this Phase I ESA, the Contractor concluded that residual concentrations in soil were below SMCEHD guidelines and recommended closure of the UST and waste oil spill area, however, no closure letter was found in a search of SMCEHD files. The documented releases associated with the UST and waste oil disposal area, the absence of an evaluation of whether historic releases have impacted groundwater beneath the site, and the absence of a closure letter from SMCEHD are considered *recognized environmental conditions*.

The following items were noted, but are not recognized environmental conditions as defined by ASTM methodology, and may be of some significance in future redevelopment activities at the site:

1. Above ground gasoline and diesel storage tanks
2. Septic tank with associated leach field
3. PCB-containing light ballasts in fluorescent light fixtures
4. Asbestos-containing building materials
5. Lead-containing paints
6. Mercury-containing items.

10.0 LIMITATIONS

The staff of SCA Environmental, Inc. has prepared this report for MIG | TRA Environmental Sciences, Inc. and the County of San Mateo under the professional supervision of the principal and staff whose signatures appear hereon. Neither SCA Environmental, Inc., nor any staff member assigned to this investigation has any interest or contemplated interest, financial or otherwise, in the subject or surrounding properties or which may be responsible for environmental issues identified during the course of this investigation, and has no personal bias with respect to the parties involved.

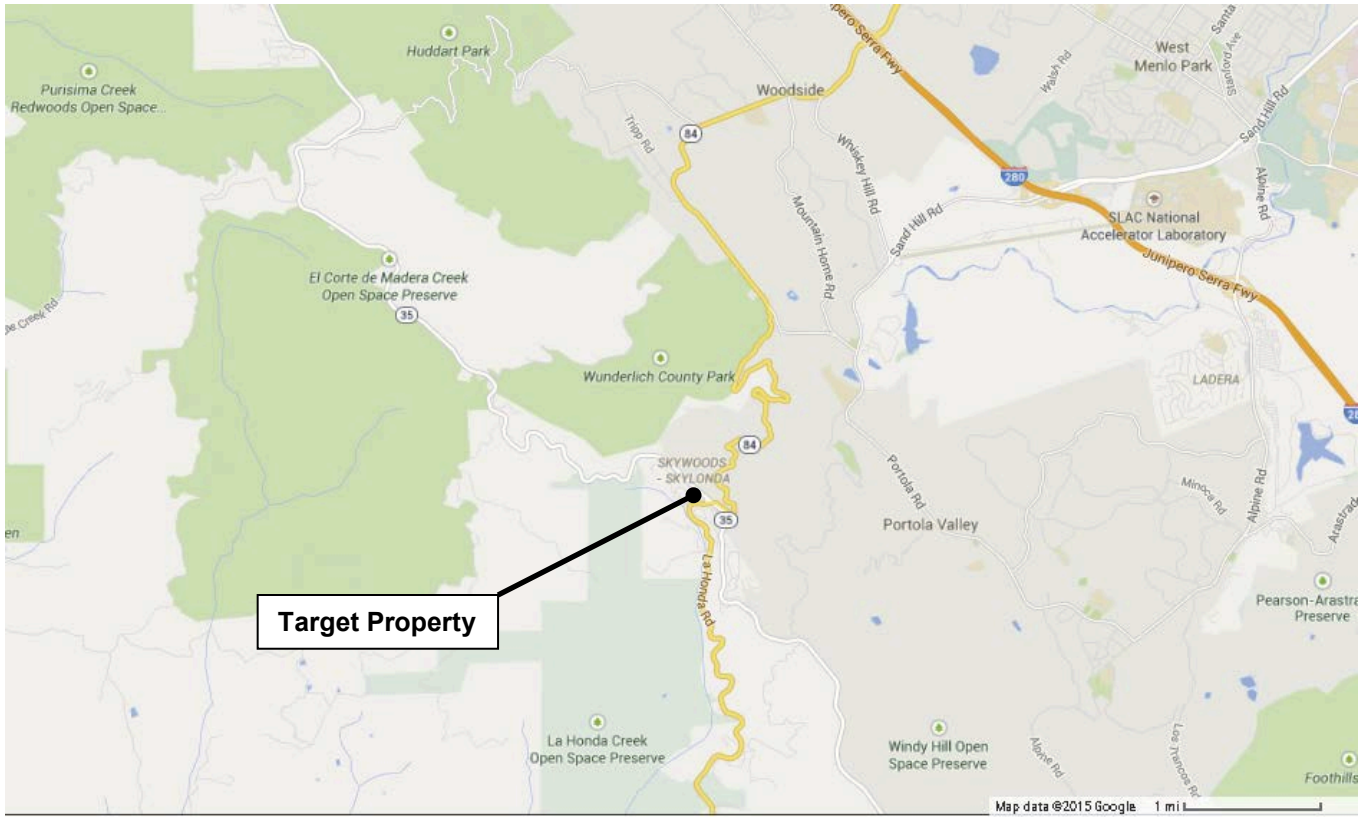
The information contained in this report has received appropriate technical review and approval. The conclusions represent professional judgments and are founded upon the findings of the investigations identified in the report and the interpretation of such data based on our experience and expertise according to the existing standard of care. No other warranty or limitation exists, either express or implied.



The investigation was prepared in accordance with the most current (E-1527-13) American Society of Testing and Materials (ASTM) methods for environmental site assessments. The report is prepared solely for the use and benefit of MIG | TRA Environmental Sciences, Inc. and the County of San Mateo. No other party may use this report, for any purpose, without the written authorization of a Principal of SCA.

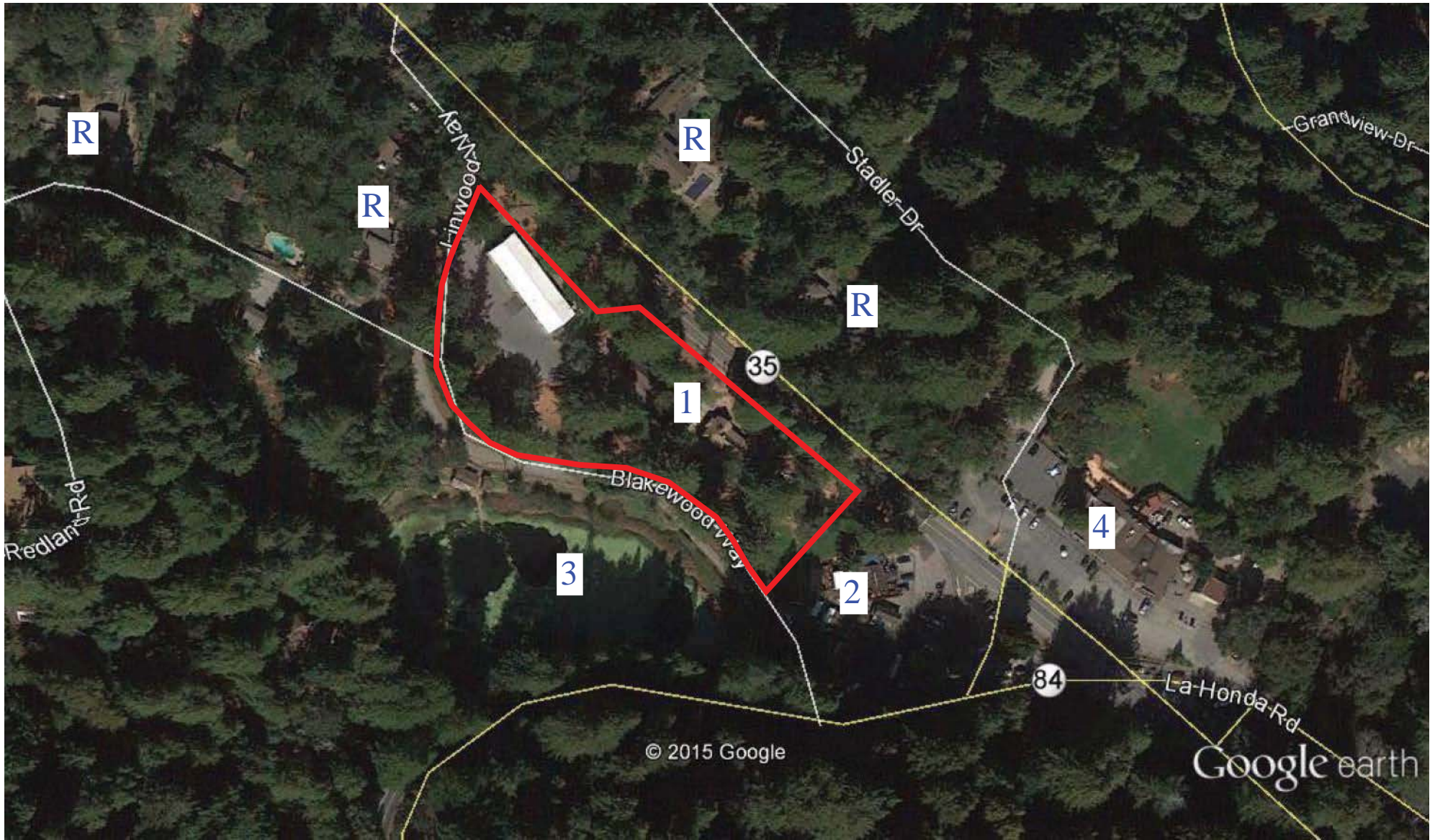
In preparing this report, SCA has relied upon information provided by others. SCA has not verified the accuracy or completeness of this information. Should information provided by others prove to be inaccurate or incomplete, SCA's findings, conclusions, and recommendations provided herein may not be valid.

Please note that relevant ASTM standards require re-preparation of Phase I assessments after six months if they are to be used for funding, development, or other decision-making purposes. This document is not to be used for zoning or planning purposes and does not address seismic, aesthetic or noise issues.

FIGURES



<p>Source: Google Maps</p> 		<p>Vicinity Map Phase I Environmental Assessment for Skylonda Fire Station #58 17290 Skyline Blvd Woodside, CA SCA Project #F11578.01</p>	<p>Figure 1</p>
--	---	--	-----------------------------



LEGEND:

Approximate Site Boundary

- 1. Site
- 2. Alice's Restaurant / Alice's Station
- 3. Reservoir
- 4. Mountain Terrace

R. Residential Property



Source: Google Earth Imagery - 2015

SCA
ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.

SITE DIAGRAM

Skylonda Fire Station No. 58
17290 Skyline Blvd.
Woodside, CA
SCA Project #F11578.01

Figure

2

APPENDIX A
SITE PHOTOGRAPHS



Photo 1: View of Office and Barracks Buildings onsite.



Photo 2: View of Apparatus Building.



Photo 3: View of AT&T Communication shed onsite.



Photo 4: View of paved parking area adjacent to Apparatus Building. Leach Field is located below pavement.



Photo 5: View of septic system area.



Photo 6: View of Aboveground Storage Tank adjacent to Apparatus Building.

SITE PHOTOGRAPHS
Skylonda Fire Station No. 58
17290 Skyline Blvd.
Woodside, California



Photo 7: View of waste oil containment inside Apparatus Building.



Photo 8: View of onsite propane tank.



Photo 9: View of chemical storage inside Apparatus Building.

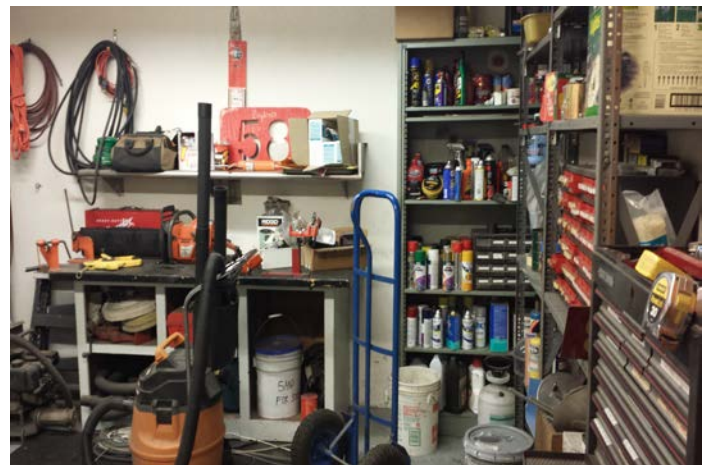


Photo 10: View of chemical storage inside Apparatus Building.



Photo 11: View of onsite oxygen tank storage inside Apparatus Building.



Photo 12: View of Drafting Pit.

SITE PHOTOGRAPHS
Skylonda Fire Station No. 58
17290 Skyline Blvd.
Woodside, California



Photo 13: View of minor hydrocarbon staining inside Apparatus Building



Photo 14: View looking northwest of adjacent residential property.



Photo 15: View looking east toward Skyline Blvd. and residential property.



Photo 16: View of Alice's Restaurant and Alice's Station located southeast of the site.



Photo 17: View of adjacent reservoir area southwest of the site.



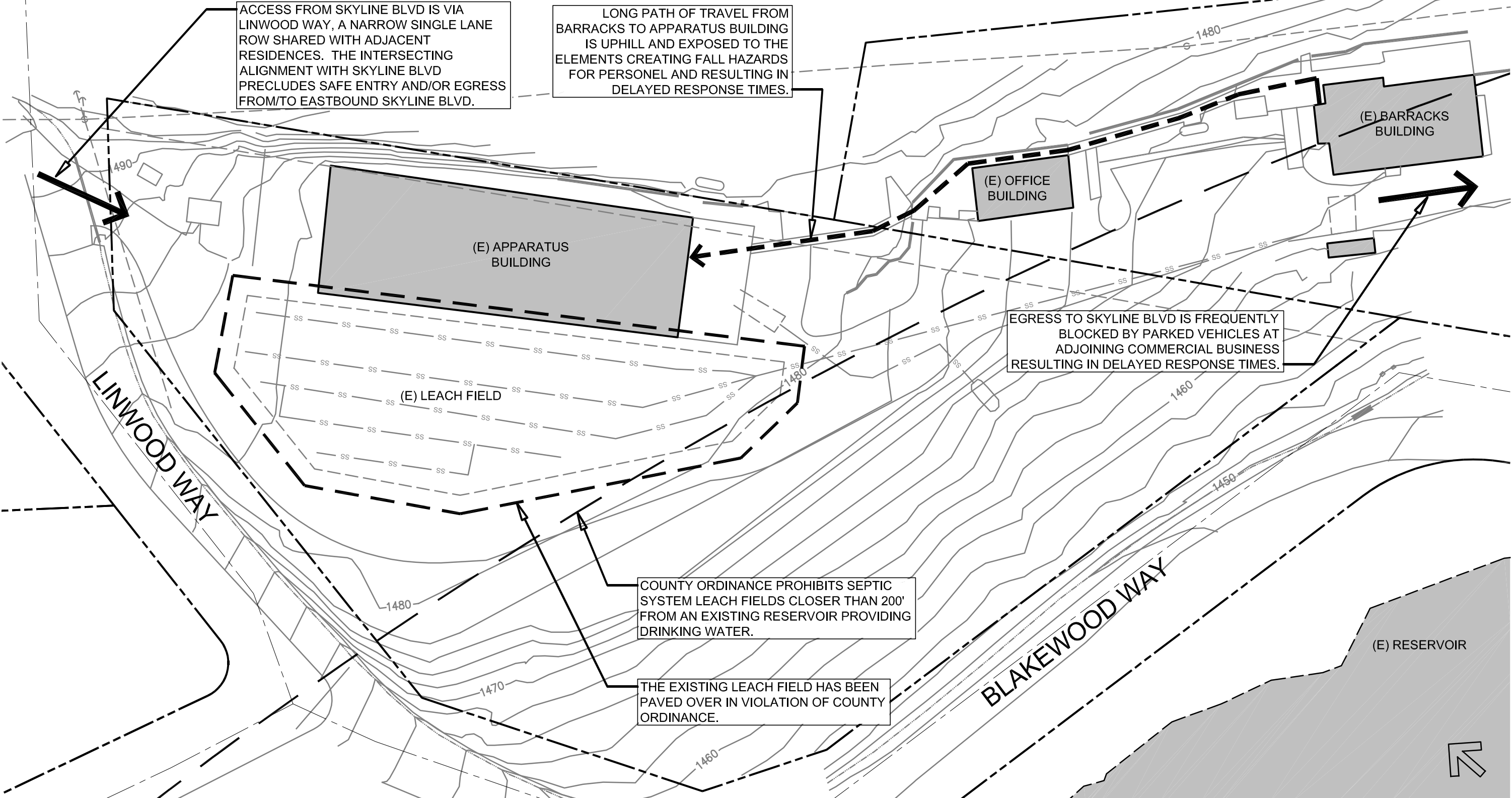
Photo 18: View of adjacent reservoir area southwest of the site.

SITE PHOTOGRAPHS
Skylonda Fire Station No. 58
17290 Skyline Blvd.
Woodside, California

APPENDIX B

MISCELLANEOUS CORRESPONDENCE AND INTERVIEWS

SKYLINE BLVD



ACCESS FROM SKYLINE BLVD IS VIA LINWOOD WAY, A NARROW SINGLE LANE ROW SHARED WITH ADJACENT RESIDENCES. THE INTERSECTING ALIGNMENT WITH SKYLINE BLVD PRECLUDES SAFE ENTRY AND/OR EGRESS FROM/TO EASTBOUND SKYLINE BLVD.

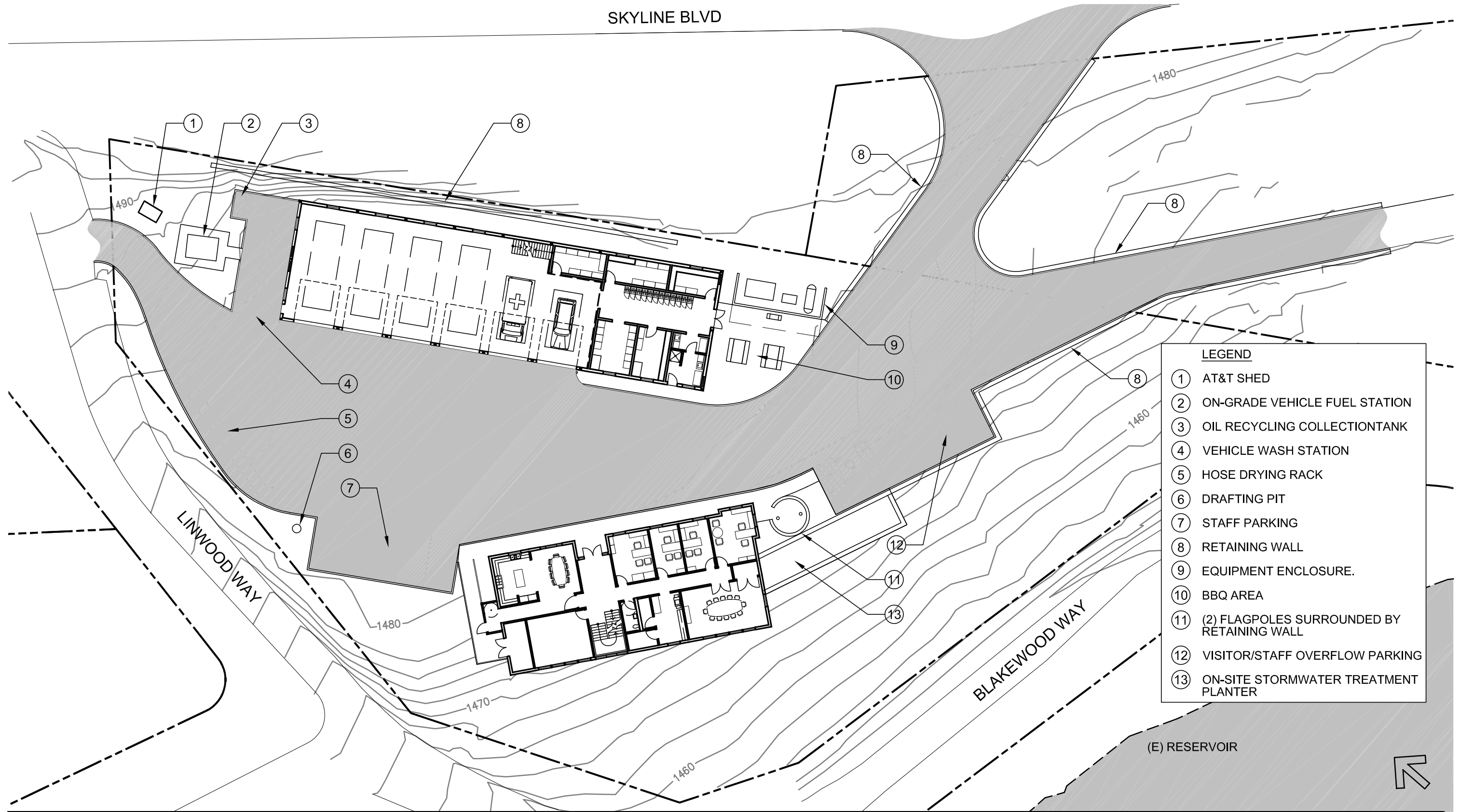
LONG PATH OF TRAVEL FROM BARRACKS TO APPARATUS BUILDING IS UPHILL AND EXPOSED TO THE ELEMENTS CREATING FALL HAZARDS FOR PERSONEL AND RESULTING IN DELAYED RESPONSE TIMES.

EGRESS TO SKYLINE BLVD IS FREQUENTLY BLOCKED BY PARKED VEHICLES AT ADJOINING COMMERCIAL BUSINESS RESULTING IN DELAYED RESPONSE TIMES.

COUNTY ORDINANCE PROHIBITS SEPTIC SYSTEM LEACH FIELDS CLOSER THAN 200' FROM AN EXISTING RESERVOIR PROVIDING DRINKING WATER.

THE EXISTING LEACH FIELD HAS BEEN PAVED OVER IN VIOLATION OF COUNTY ORDINANCE.

SKYLINE BLVD



LEGEND

- ① AT&T SHED
- ② ON-GRADE VEHICLE FUEL STATION
- ③ OIL RECYCLING COLLECTION TANK
- ④ VEHICLE WASH STATION
- ⑤ HOSE DRYING RACK
- ⑥ DRAFTING PIT
- ⑦ STAFF PARKING
- ⑧ RETAINING WALL
- ⑨ EQUIPMENT ENCLOSURE.
- ⑩ BBQ AREA
- ⑪ (2) FLAGPOLES SURROUNDED BY RETAINING WALL
- ⑫ VISITOR/STAFF OVERFLOW PARKING
- ⑬ ON-SITE STORMWATER TREATMENT PLANTER



mwa architects

471 NINTH ST
 OAKLAND CA 94607
 P 510 287 9710
 F 510 287 9713
 MWAARCHITECTS.COM

Sky Londa Fire Station No. 58

Architectural Site Plan
 Scale: 1/32"=1'-0"
 Jan. 10, 2014

255 SHORELINE DR
SUITE 200
REDWOOD CITY, CA 94065
650-482-6300
650-482-6399 (FAX)



CALIFORNIA

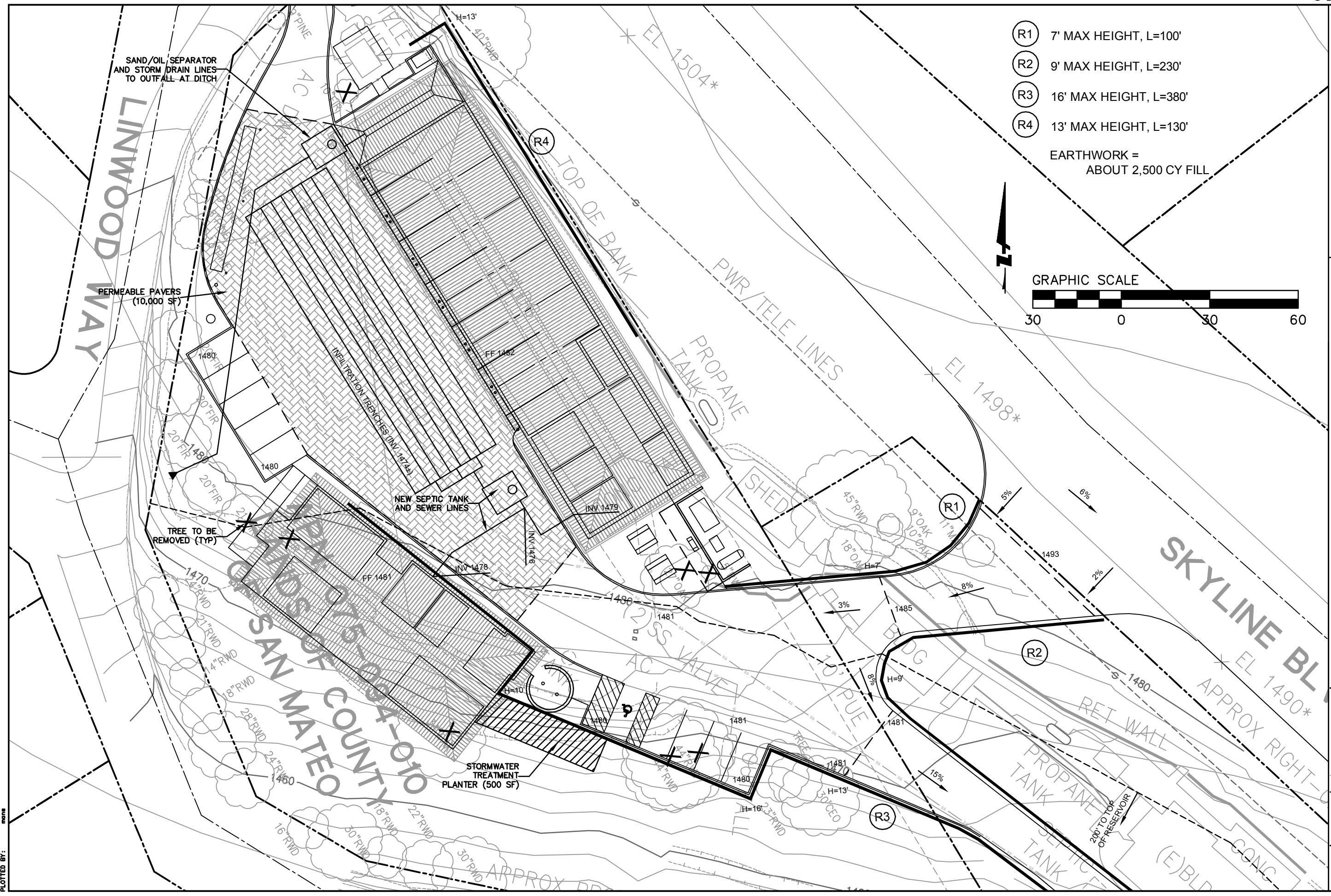
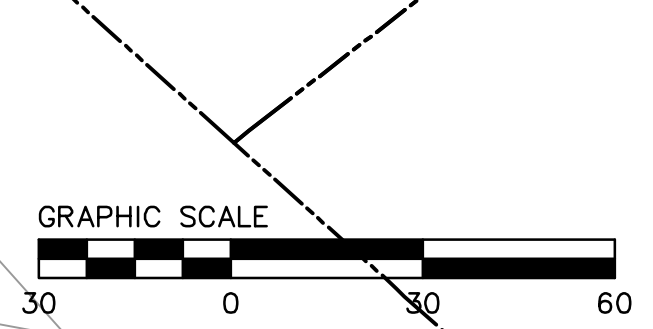
SKYLONDA FIRE STATION NO. 58
SCHEME4A, REV 04
GRADING CONCEPT
SAN MATEO COUNTY

No.	Revisions

Drawing Number:
GD
OF

- (R1) 7' MAX HEIGHT, L=100'
- (R2) 9' MAX HEIGHT, L=230'
- (R3) 16' MAX HEIGHT, L=380'
- (R4) 13' MAX HEIGHT, L=130'

EARTHWORK =
ABOUT 2,500 CY FILL



DRAWING NAME:
PLOT TIME:
PLOTTED BY:

K:\Eng\3\130244\DWG\EXHIBITS\concept4-r4.dwg
01-13-14
mm

SCA

ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.

Site Name & Address: Skylonda Fire Station

SCA Project Number: _____

Issue	Yes	No
<p>Environmental Cleanup Liens Filed or Recorded Against the Property</p> <p>Are you aware of any environmental cleanup liens against the property that are filed or recorded under federal, tribal, state or local law? If so, please specify.</p>		X
<p>Activity & Land Use Limitations That are in Place on the Site or That Have Been Filed or Recorded in a Registry</p> <p>Are you aware of any activity and use limitations, such as engineering controls, land use restrictions, or institutional controls that are in place at the site and/or have been filed or recorded in a registry under federal, tribal, state, or local law?</p>		X
<p>Specialized Knowledge or Experience</p> <p>Do you have any specialized knowledge or experience related to the property or nearby properties relevant to identifying conditions indicative of releases or threatened releases at the subject property? If so, please explain.</p>		X
<p>Relationship of the Actual Purchase Price of the Property to the Estimated Fair Market Value of the Property with No Contamination</p> <p>Does the purchase price being paid for this property reasonably reflect the fair market value of the property? If you conclude that there is a difference, have you considered whether the lower purchase price is due to contamination that is known or believed to be present at the property? If so, please explain.</p>	N/A	
<p>Commonly-Known or Reasonably-Ascertainable Information About the Property</p> <p>Are you aware of commonly-known or reasonably-ascertainable information about the property that would help identify conditions indicative of releases or threatened releases? For example, do you know of any:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Past uses of the property? If so, please specify. <i>Has been fire station site</i> • Specific chemicals affecting the property? If so, please specify. <i>Since mid 1930's,</i> • Spills or other chemical releases affecting the property? If so, please specify. • Any environmental cleanups affecting the property? If so, please specify. 		X
<p>The Degree of Obviousness of the Presence or Likely Presence of Contamination at the Property, and the Ability To Detect the Contamination by Appropriate Investigation</p> <p>Based on your knowledge and experience related to the property, are there any obvious indicators that point to the presence or likely presence of contamination at the property? If so, please specify.</p>		X

↳ There is an existing generator, diesel fuel tank, propane tank & parking area onsite.

Theresa A. Yee
Signature

Theresa A. Yee
Printed Name

03 FEB 15
Date

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH
S A N M A T E O C O U N T Y

PERMIT 07- 2087



Protecting Our Health and Environment

CERTIFIED UNIFIED PROGRAM AGENCY

THIS PERMIT IS ISSUED FOR THE FOLLOWING:

2150	PR0034140	ABOVE GROUND TANK/SPCC
2160	PR0023479	STORES MV FUELS OR WASTE ONLY
2220	PR0000032	GENERATES & RECYCLES WASTE OIL/SOLVENT

FACILITY:

SKYLONDA FIRE DEPT
17290 SKYLINE BLVD
WOODSIDE, CA 94062

OWNER:

COUNTY OF SAN MATEO
555 COUNTY CTR-DPW
REDWOOD CITY CA 94063

FA0011529

DATE ISSUED: 1/1/2008

Dean D. Peterson, P.E., REHS

EXPIRATION DATE: 1/1/2013

DIRECTOR, ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

THIS PERMIT IS NONTRANSFERABLE AND MUST BE POSTED ON-SITE IN A CONSPICUOUS PLACE

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH
S A N M A T E O C O U N T Y



Protecting Our Health and Environment

PERMIT CONDITIONS

455 County Center, 4th Floor, Redwood City, CA 94063

Facility Identification Number: FA0011529

*In order to maintain the **Permit to Operate**, the permit holder must comply with the following provisions of related laws concerning management of hazardous materials. Any violation of the conditions may be cause for revocation of the **Permit to operate**.*

- a. **Hazardous Materials Business Plan Program:** California Health and Safety Code, Division 20, Chapter 6.95, Article 1 and Title 19 California Code of Regulations.
- b. **California Accidental Release Prevention Program (Cal-ARP):** California Health and Safety Code, Division 20, Chapter 6.95, Article 2 and Title 19, California Code of Regulations.
- c. **Hazardous Waste Generator Program:** California Health and Safety Code, Division 20, Chapter 6.5, Articles 1-13, Section 25100 et seq., and Title 22, California Code of Regulations, Chapter 20
- d. **Aboveground Petroleum ACT SPCC Plans:** California Health and Safety Code, Division 20, Chapter 6.67 and 40 CFR 112.
- e. **Tiered Permit On-Site Hazardous Waste Treatment:** California Health and Safety Code, Division 20, Chapter 6.5 Article 9, and Title 22 California Code of Regulations, Chapter 20

The Permit to Operate is to be maintained on-site and is valid for a period of five (5) years.

ORDINANCE: 03740

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH
S A N M A T E O C O U N T Y



Protecting Our Health and Environment

PERMIT 06- 0657

REFERENCE# 06-0657

P/E: 4219 SEPTIC SYSTEM REPAIR OR ALTERATION

LOCATION:

17290 SKYLINE
WOODSIDE

OWNER:

COUNTY OF SAN MATEO
555 COUNTY CENTER
REDWOOD CITY

ON0005943
075-094-010

CONTRACTOR:

PUBLIC WORKS - ROAD CREW

TERMS & CONDITIONS:

To schedule an inspection call
(650) 363-1922. One working
day advance notice is required.

DATE ISSUED: 6/1/2006

STEVE HARTSELL

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SPECIALIST

EXPIRATION DATE: 6/1/2007

THIS PERMIT IS NONTRANSFERABLE AND MUST BE POSTED ON-SITE IN A CONSPICUOUS PLACE

Onsite Information

Facility ID	<input type="text"/>	Block	<input type="text"/>	Record ID	ON0005943
Subdivision ID	<input type="text"/>	Lot	<input type="text"/>	Account ID	<input type="text"/>
Addition	<input type="text"/>	Split	<input type="text"/>	Permit	<input type="text"/>

Status	APPLICATION FOR PERMIT	Permit No.	<input type="text"/>	Has Linked Permit	No
Program/Element	4219 SEPTIC SYSTEM REPAIR OR ALTER	Received	6/1/2006	Sent to Plan Dept	<input type="text"/>
Billing Status	04 Active, exempt from billing	Business Name	PUBLIC WORKS - ROAD CREW		
Status Changed	6/1/2006	St No	<input type="text"/>	Fraction	<input type="text"/>
Discount Code	<input type="text"/>	Pre Dr	<input type="text"/>	Street Name	SKYLINE
Owner Name	COUNTY OF SAN MATEO	St Type	BLVD		
Legal Address	555 COUNTY CENTER	Site Address	17290	Unit	<input type="text"/>
2nd Address	5TH FLOOR	Post Dr	<input type="text"/>	Unit Type	<input type="text"/>
City, St, Zip	REDWOOD CITY CA 94063-	2nd Address	<input type="text"/>		
Phone	(650)363-4094	City, St, Zip	WOODSIDE CA -	Lot Size	<input type="text"/>
Fax	() -	City Code	WD WOODSIDE	# of Units	<input type="text"/>
Email	<input type="text"/>	City Code	WD WOODSIDE	APN	075-094-010
Location	65 WOODSIDE	Inspection Code	<input type="text"/>		
		Last Activity	<input type="text"/>		
		Date of Last Billing	<input type="text"/>	Date of Next Billing	<input type="text"/>

- Location
- Specifications
- Dimensions (1)
- Dimensions (2)
- GIS
- User-Defined Fields
- Daily Activities
- Violations
- Invoice

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH PERMIT

San Mateo County Department of Health Services
590 Hamilton Street, Redwood City, CA 94063

Permit to REPAIR A SEPTIC SYSTEM. TWO NEW
DRAINFIELD, 100' LONG.

At 17290 SKYLINE BLVD.
WOODSIDE

This permit has been granted to:

CDF-- SAN MATEO COUNTY
17290 SKYLINE BLVD.
WOODSIDE, CA 94062

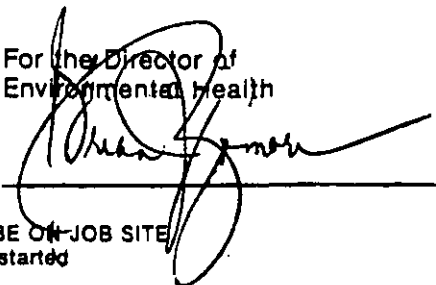
Contractor:

SAN MATEO COUNTY PUBLIC WORKS

No.	<u>STR-57-94</u>
Date	<u>7/12/94</u>
Fee paid	<u>FEE EXEMPT</u>
APN	<u></u>
Ordinance No.	<u>03101</u>

ISSUED BY: STEVE HARTSELL

For the Director of
Environmental Health



THIS PERMIT IS NONTRANSFERABLE AND MUST BE ON-JOB SITE
Permit shall be void if construction is not started
within 90 days of date of this permit.



HEALTH SERVICES AGENCY

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES DIVISION

July 6, 1994

Jeff Arias
Supervising Stationary Engineer
Public Works
San Mateo County

Re: California Department of Forestry, 17290 Skyline Blvd.,
Woodside

Dear Mr. Arias,

We have received your application for a variance to the San Mateo County Septic Ordinance regulation that prohibits the pumping of sewage from the septic tank to the drainfield (II(D)11).

Environmental Health Staff has determined that no problems would be created for neighbors by the completion of this project as proposed, no practical alternative exists, and an unnecessary hardship (biweekly septic tank pumping) would be caused by the enforcement of this regulation.

I hereby grant this variance. All other regulations, codes, and/or ordinances remain in force.

Sincerely,



Brian Zamora, REHS, MPH
Director of Environmental Health

BZ/SH

SAN MATEO COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
RUBEN BARRALES • MARY GRIFFIN • TOM HUENING • TED LEMPert • MICHAEL D. NEVIN

HEALTH SERVICES AGENCY DIRECTOR
MARGARET TAYLOR

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES DIVISION DIRECTOR
BRIAN ZAMORA, MPH, REHS

590 HAMILTON STREET, REDWOOD CITY, CALIFORNIA 94063
PHONE (415) 363-4305 • TDD (415) 573-3206 • FAX (415) 363-7882



SAN MATEO COUNTY ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

455 County Center 4th Floor, Redwood City, CA 94063
(650) 363-4305 ♦ FAX (650) 363-7882

2006 SEPTIC APPLICATION

NEW CONSTRUCTION: (check one or more)

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ \$ _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> Filing Fee/ Water Test \$ 27 | <input type="checkbox"/> Wet Weather Testing \$ 712 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Site Exam \$ 748 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Repair/Alteration \$ 1,187 | <input type="checkbox"/> Pressure Dosed \$ 1,294 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Perc Test \$ 1,360 | <input type="checkbox"/> Minor Repair/Alter \$ 653 | <input type="checkbox"/> Alt/Press Dose Annual \$ 321 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Final Permit | <input type="checkbox"/> Alternative System \$ 1,294 | <input type="checkbox"/> Re-submittal for: _____ \$ 425 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. <2500 ft ² \$ 1,360 | <input type="checkbox"/> Insp. Cancellation \$ 257 | <input type="checkbox"/> Tank Destruction \$ 653 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. <3500 ft ² \$ 2,070 | <input type="checkbox"/> Permit Appeal \$ 213 | <input type="checkbox"/> Variance \$ 516 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. >3501 ft ² \$ 2,845 | <input type="checkbox"/> Permit Extension (current fee) 50% | |

(Fees must be submitted with application)
FEES SUBJECT TO CHANGE

APPLICATION FOR INDIVIDUAL SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEM PERMIT

Three plot plans MUST be submitted with this application

(Make plans to scale 1" = 20' preferred)

OWNER: County of San Mateo CONTRACTOR: Public Works - Road Crew
(MUST BE CERTIFIED SEPTIC CONTRACTOR)
 MAILING ADDRESS: 555 County Center 5th Floor ADDRESS: NA
(Street No. & Name) Attention Doug Koenig (Street No. & Name)
Redwood City CA 94063 NA
(City) (Zip) (City) (Zip)

PHONE: 650 363 4094 PHONE: ()
 SITE ADDRESS: CDF, 17290 Skyline Blvd, Woodside
 APN: 075-094-010 LOT SIZE: NA
(9-Digit Number Required)

NUMBER OF BEDROOMS: NA ADDITION TO HOUSE: YES NO

SOURCE OF WATER SUPPLY: PUBLIC WATER WELL SPRING

San Mateo County Certified Percolation Tester No: _____

San Mateo County Certified Installer's No: _____

Workmen's Compensation Insurance Coverage: _____

I certify that in the performance of the work for which this permit is being issued, I shall not employ any person in any manner so as to become subject to the Workmen's Compensation Laws of California.

APPLICANT SIGNATURE: [Signature] DATE: 5-20-2006

SUBMIT METHOD OF ABANDONMENT ON A SEPARATE SHEET.

APPLICATION WILL BE VOID AFTER 1 YEAR FROM DATE OF SUBMITTAL.

OFFICE USE ONLY

SOIL PERC RATE: 1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 _____ 5 _____ 6 _____ Average NA
PERMITTED INSTALLED # OF LINES

SEPTIC TANK CAPACITY: NA

DISPOSAL FIELD LENGTH: 241' 3

DISPOSAL FIELD DEPTH: 4-6'

DISPOSAL FIELD WIDTH: 6.5'

MAKE & MODEL OF PUMP: _____

FAILURE: TANK FIELD GROUNDWATER OTHER _____

CONDITIONS: _____

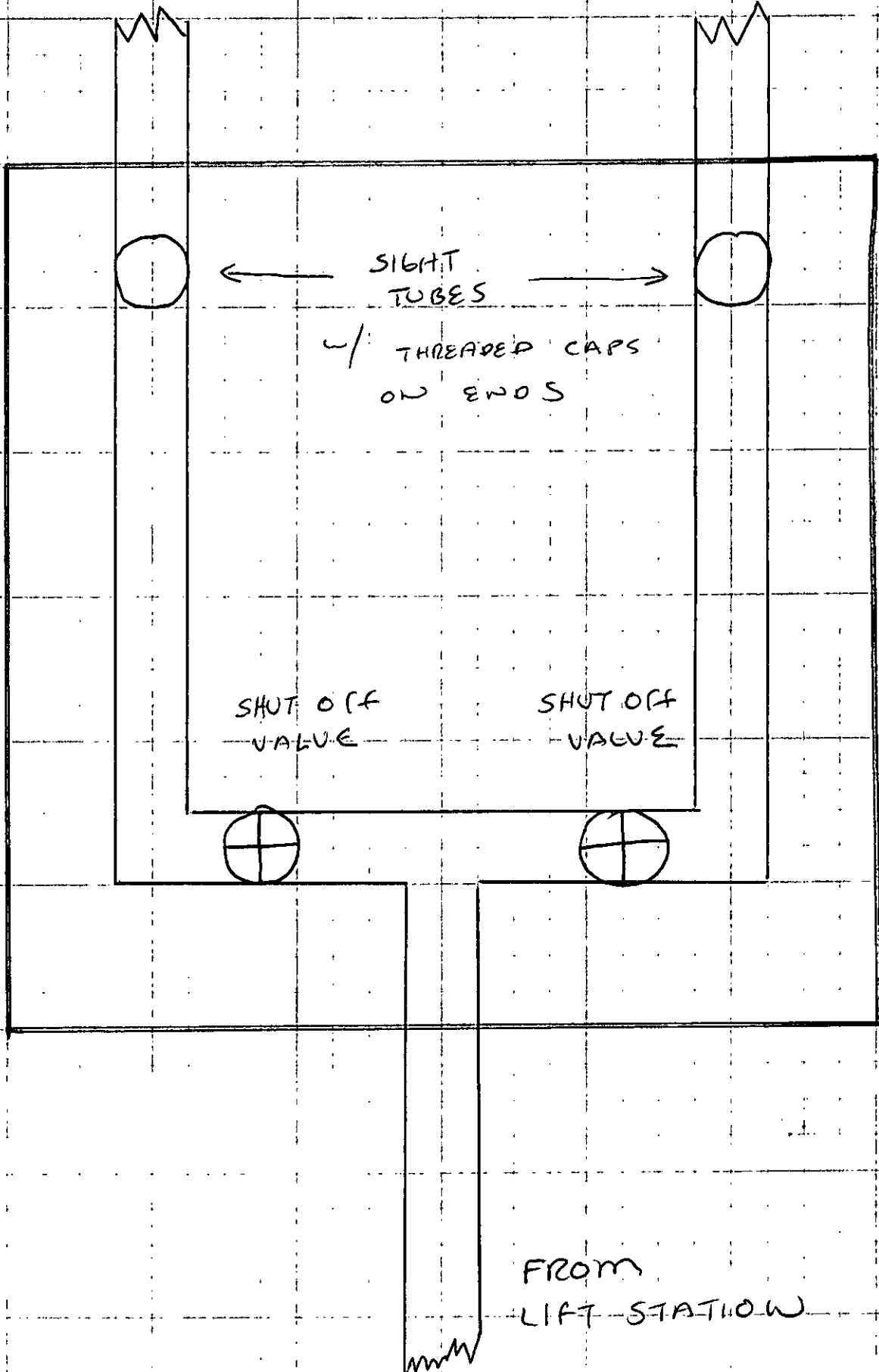
PERMIT APPROVED BY: [Signature] DATE: 5-20-2006

TO LEACH FIELD

1

TO LEACH FIELD

2



SIGHT TUBES

w/ THREADED CAPS ON ENDS

SHUT OFF VALVE

SHUT OFF VALVE

FROM LIFT STATION

DIVERSION VALVE & SIGHT TUBE

BOX DETAILS

SKYLONDA CDF (NOTS)

GARAGE

10'

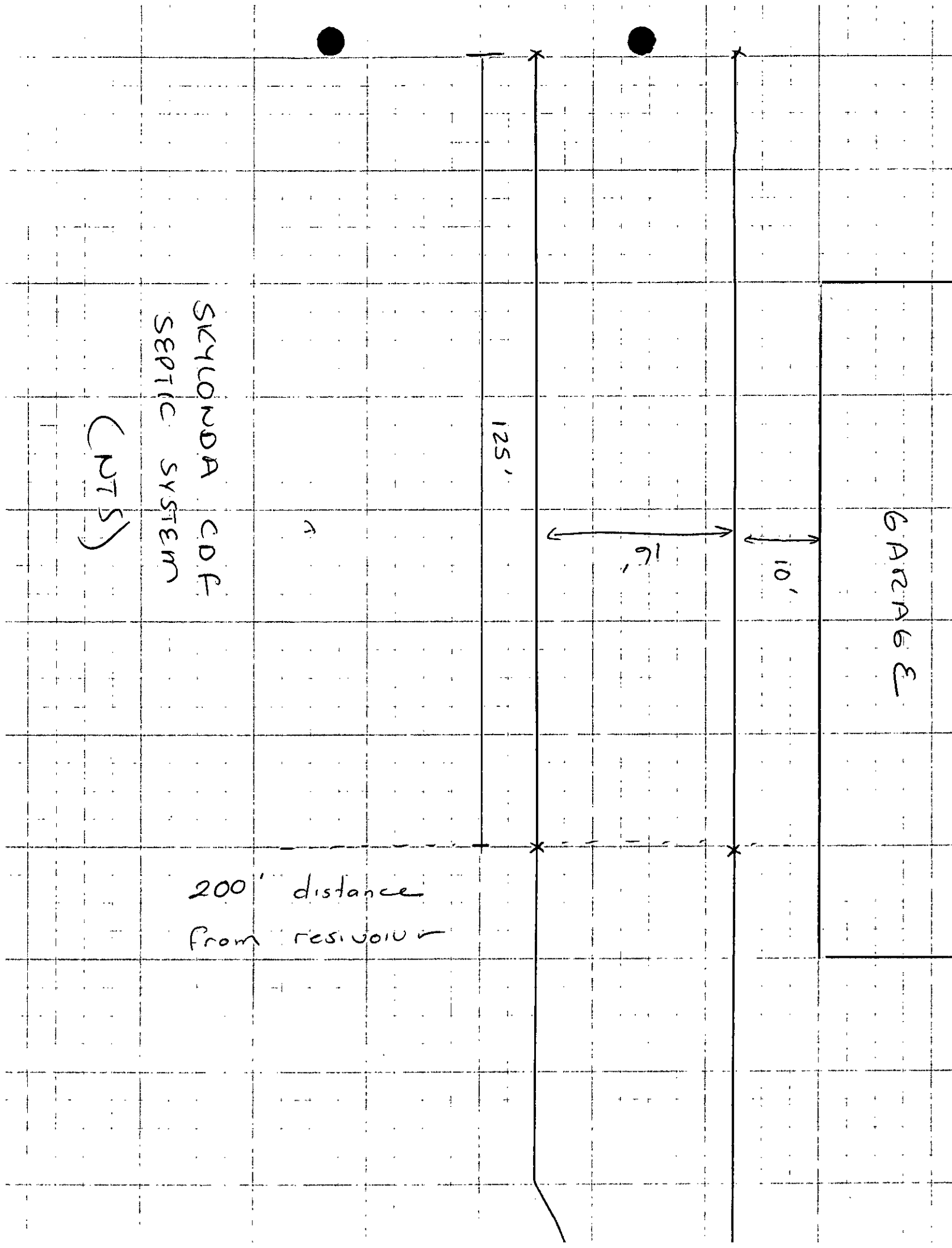
6'

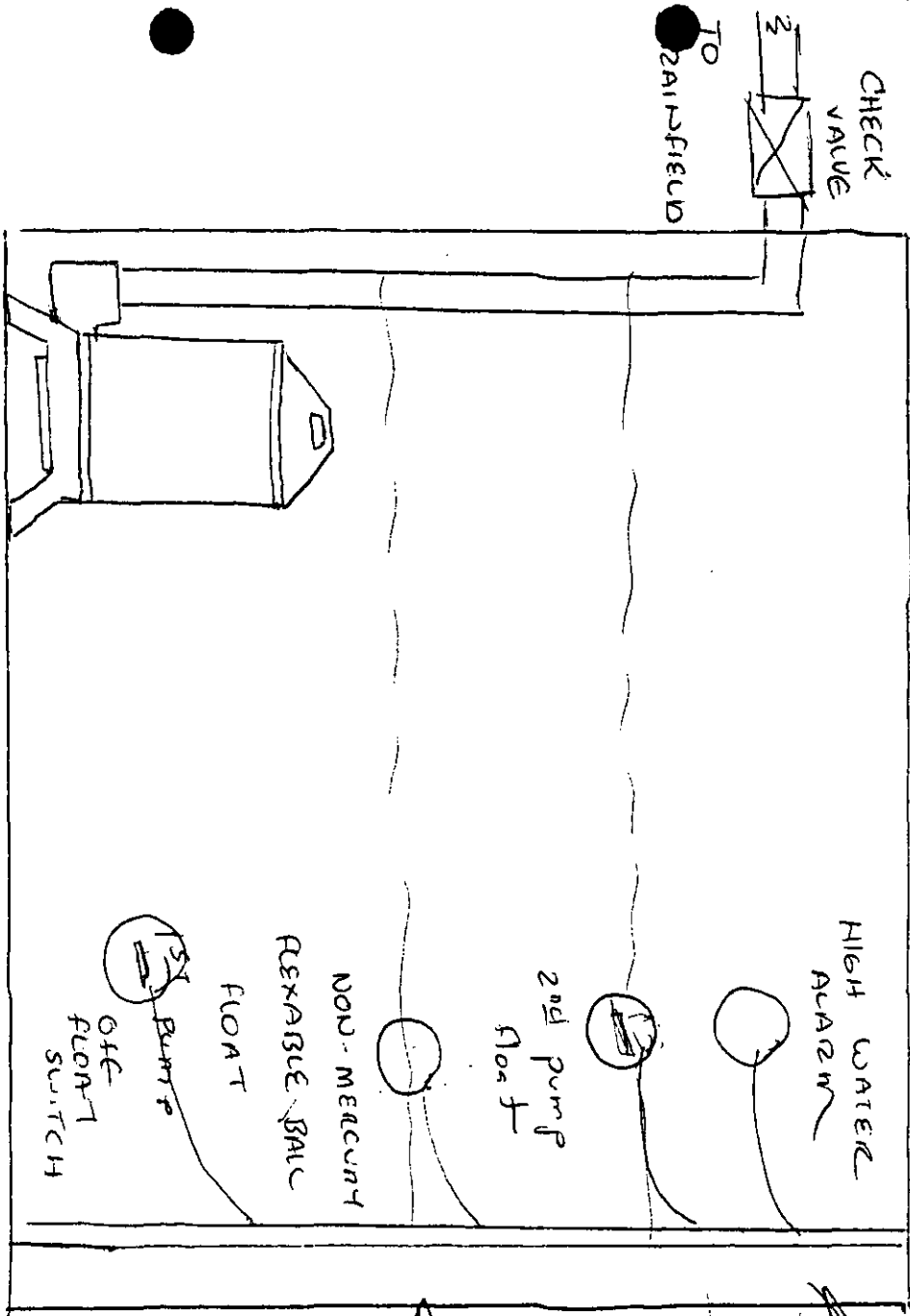
125'

SKYLONDA CDF
SEPTIC SYSTEM

(NITS)

200' distance
from reservoir



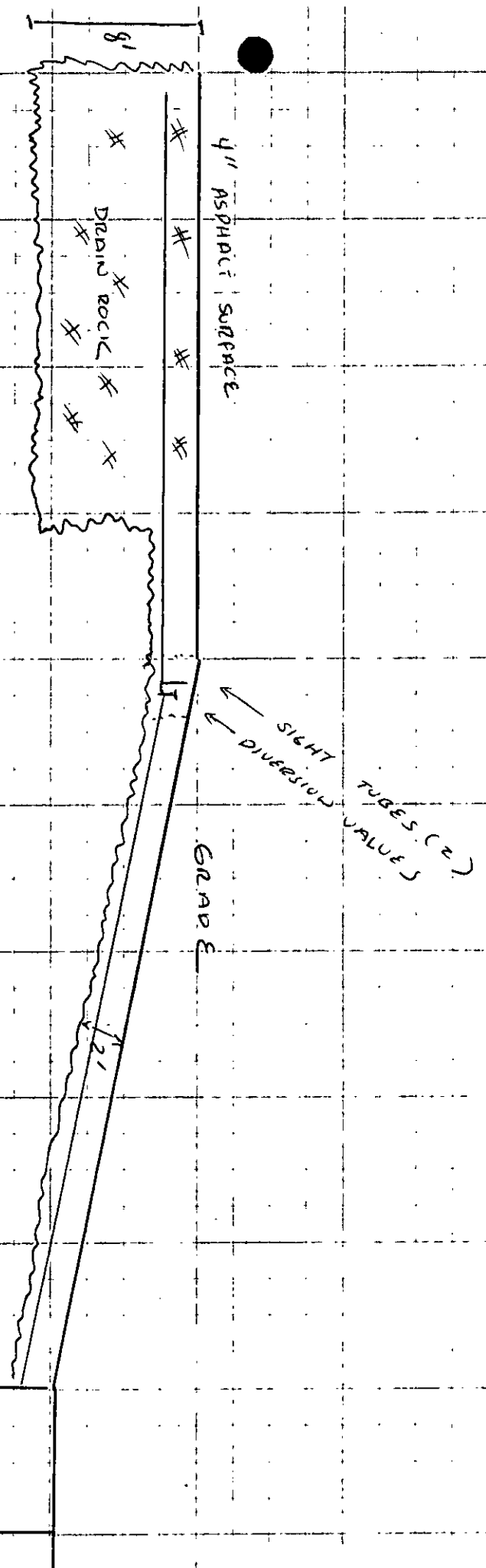


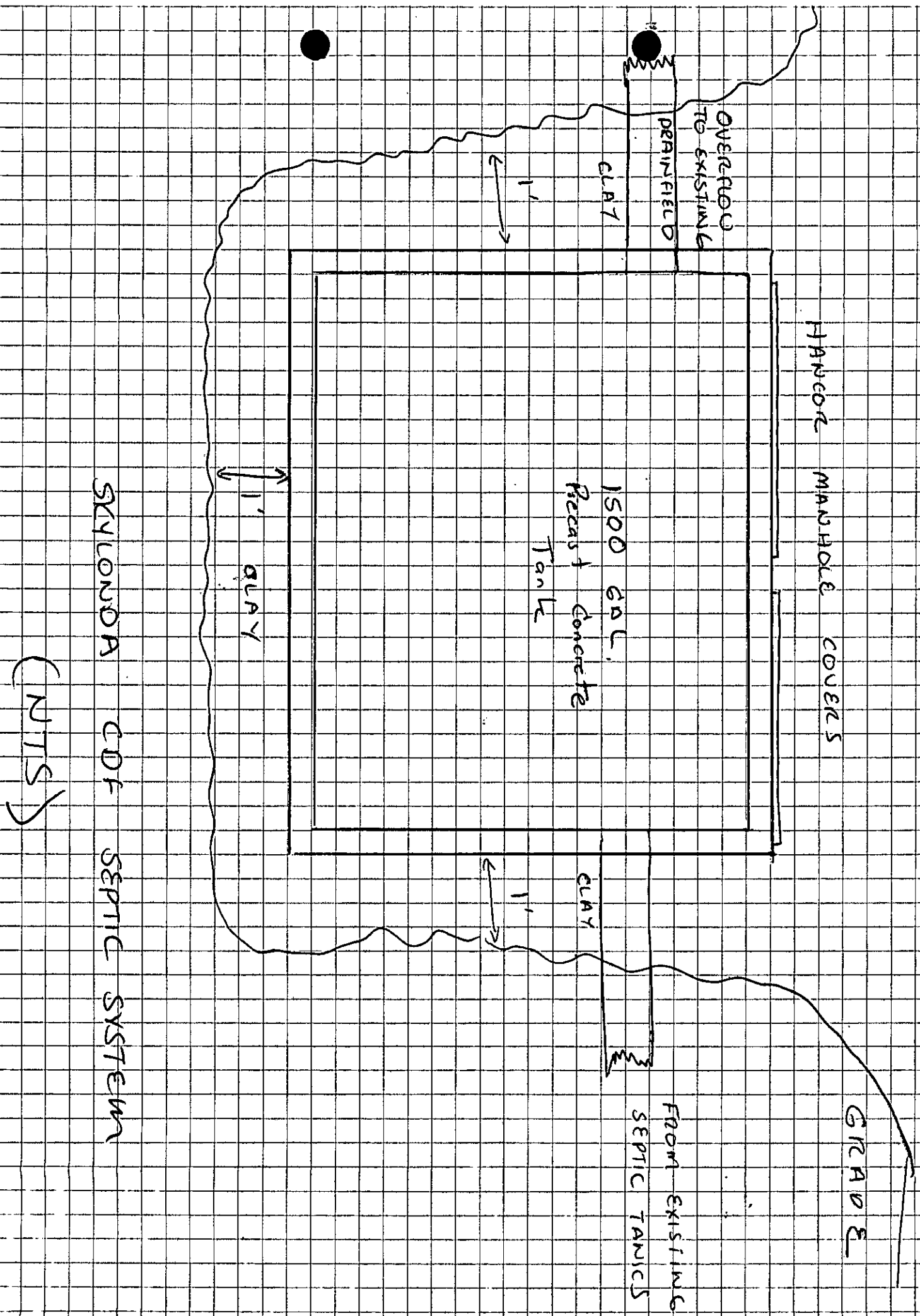
Audio and Visual alarm w/ test switch.

500 gallons per cycle

Calculate level at site during construction

SKYHORN CO. SEPTIC SYSTEM LAYOUT
(NOTS)





SKYLONDA CDF SEPTIC SYSTEM

(NUTS)

GRADE

FROM EXISTING SEPTIC TANKS

MANHOLE COVERS

OVERFLOW TO EXISTING DRAINFIELD

CLAY

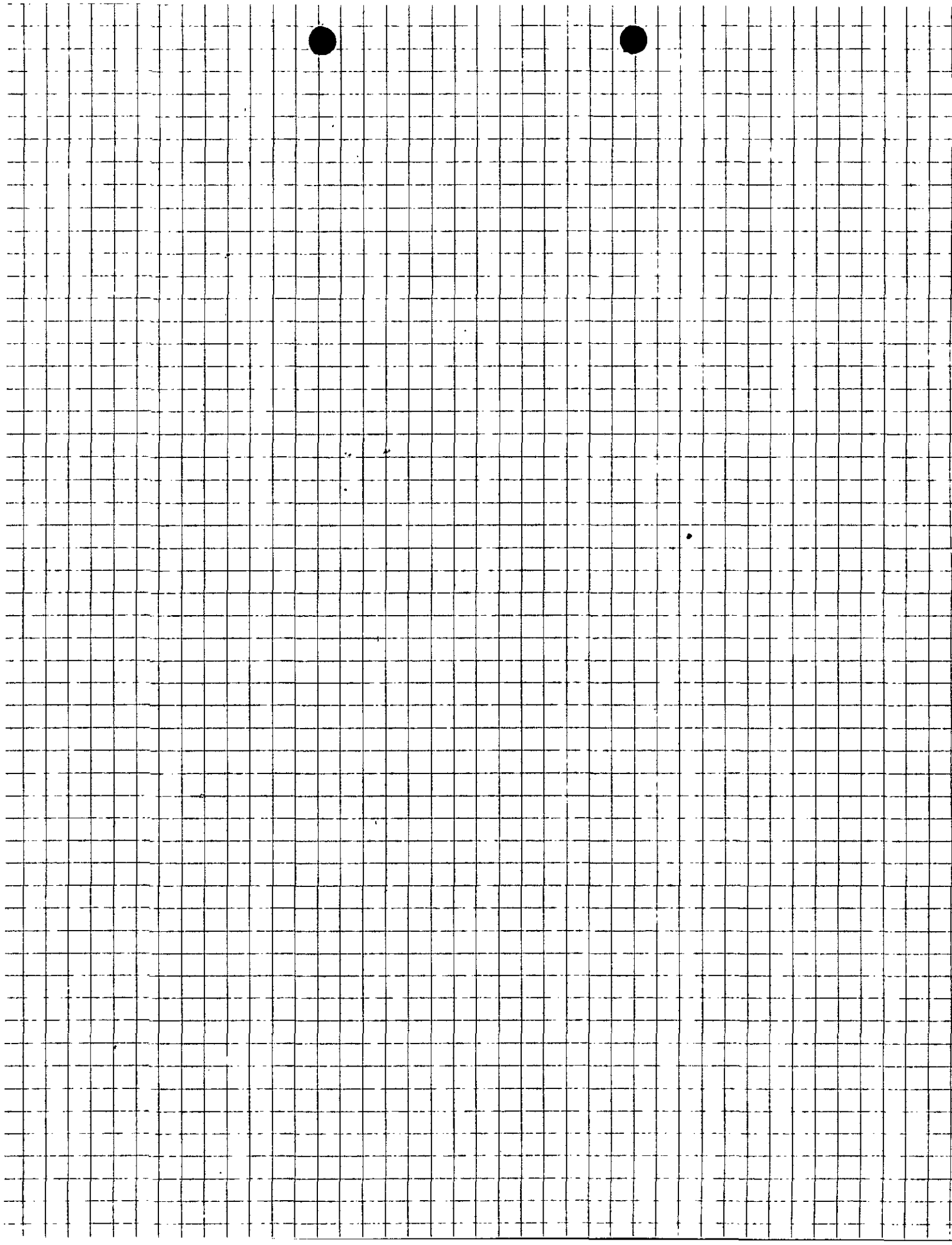
1"

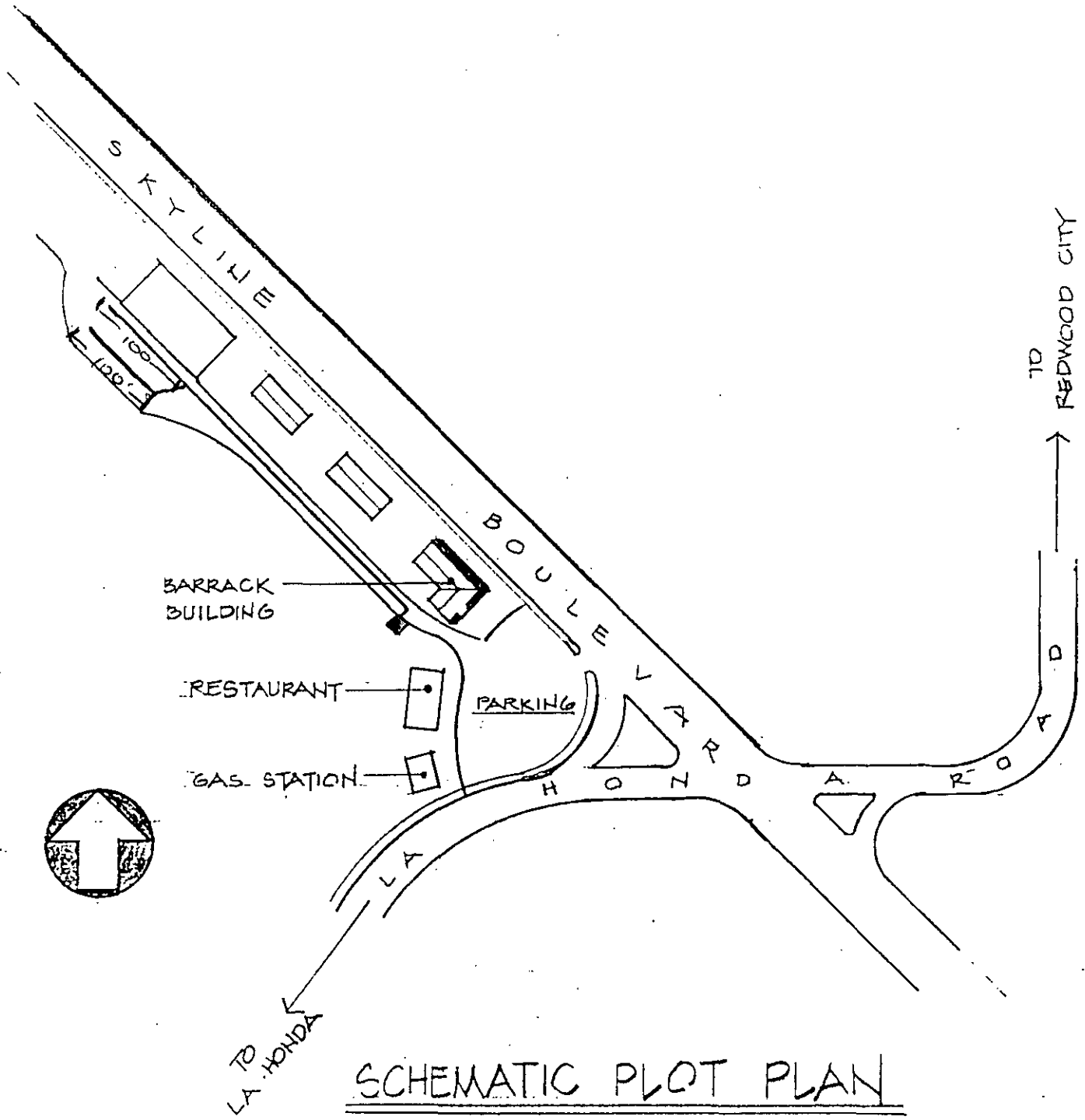
1500 GAL. Precast concrete Tank

1" CLAY

CLAY

1"





SCHMATIC PLOT PLAN

NTS

COUNTY OF SAN MATEO

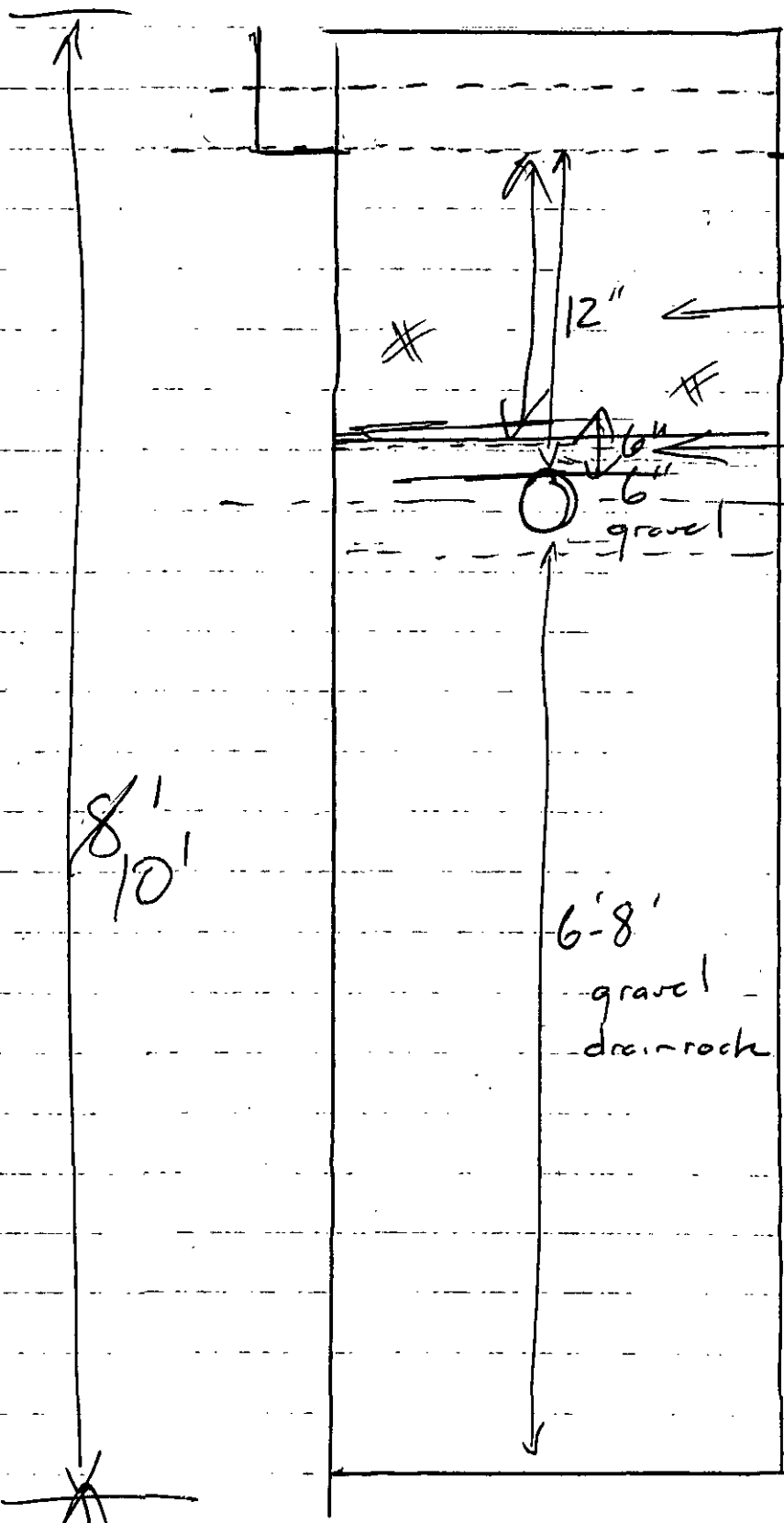
DEPT. OF GENERAL SERVICES

COUNTY CENTER 580 HAMILTON ST. REDWOOD CITY, CALIF.

SKYLONDA FIRE STATION
 17290 SKYLINE BLVD,
 WOODSIDE, CA.

DATE 4-25-94 DRAWN TL CHECKED

JOB NO. SHEET OF



4" ASPHALT TOPPING

4" concrete layer

Compacted base
 native soil rocks
 USE LHM

Wack in trench
 Filter fabric
 gravel 6" above
 drain line pipe

6'-8'
 gravel
 drain rock

SKYLOWPA
 CDF
 TRENCH
 DETAIL

8'
 10'

12"

6"
 gravel

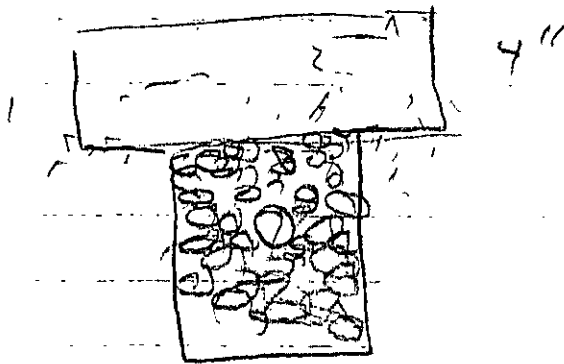
6"

Sky line

gravity feed old line will be
emergency

1500 gallon
concrete
hugley Hill

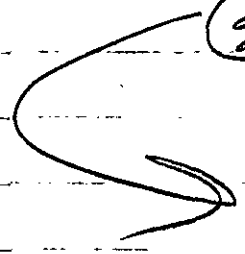
3 in PVC 40 line from p
well on property



letter of variance - signed -

① pump

② put under ~~wood~~ tar mac
protecting



plan ~~making~~ pip

COUNTY OF SAN MATEO

Public Works Department

DATE: 01 June 94

TO: Enviromental Health

FROM: Jess Arias, Supervising Stationary Engineer

SUBJECT: Skylonda Septic System

Here are the details on the septic system at Skylonda CDF

Install one precast concrete 1500 gallon tank and covers

Install emergency drain line to existing drainfield (overflow)

Install 3 in. PVC Sch. 40 line from pump chamber to new drainfields

Install two drainfields 125 ft. long, 8 ft. deep and 18 in. wide

Locate drainfields 200 ft. from reservoir.

Install two 2 HP ABS Pumps and controls

PUMP DETAILS: ABS Model SESH-20WA1

2HP 230V Single Phase

Max.GPM /head : 140 @ 10 ft.

Min.GPM /head : 20 @ 80 ft.

TANK DETAILS: 1500 Gallon Precast Concrete

Hancor manhole covers

1 ft. min. clay liner around tank

SYSTEM OVERVIEW : System is designed so that in case of a pump failure or maximum flow condition the second pump will activate as a backup. In case of total failure the tank will overflow to the old (existing) drainfield.

II Install high water alarm system

SAN MATEO COUNTY-LAND USE
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Field & Data Sheet
(415) 363-4305
FAX: (415) 363-7882
3696465

Jesse Arias

San Mateo
Engineer

APN #

Lot #

Date: 4-25-94

Site Address: 17290 Skyline

Applicant: Complaint

City Woodside Zip

Complaint - Failing septic system - surfacing effluent - within 200' of water reservoir. -

Confirmed - effluent on surface of ground approximately 60 feet from reservoir.

This is an unacceptable situation, and must be addressed immediately, as it poses a significant threat to a public water supply. - Have system pumped by 4-27-94, have repair started as soon as possible (if it will take more than 2 weeks to start other measures - portable toilets, no washing clothes etc., must be instituted), Call me.


REHS

RECEIVED BY

SAN MATEO COUNTY-LAND USE
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Field & Data Sheet

(415) 363-4305

FAX: (415) 363-7882

APN#

Lot#

Date: 5-31-94

Site Address:

CDF - Blackwood + Skyline

Applicant:

CDF

City

Woodside Zip

Skyline Water

I received a call from Phil Cummins a board member of Skyline Water District that septic system being worked on here may contaminate drinking water reservoir.

When I arrived the leachfield had been opened up by means of two trenches, about 20' long & 8' deep with in 100' feet of reservoir. Saturated mud had flowed down hillside to within 40' of reservoir and work had stopped.

Due to sensitivity of this work San Mateo County Health will require a person from our office to be present when any future work is done.

Please contact me at my office by tomorrow concerning this problem.

Also have system pumped immediately to prevent rainfall from contaminating water supply.

[Signature]

REHS

RECEIVED BY

363 4798



FOOD SERVICE OFFICIAL INSPECTION REPORT
SAN MATEO COUNTY ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH DIVISION
590 Hamilton Street, 4th floor, Redwood City, CA. 94063 (415) 363-4305

DBA/NAME	CDF (San Mateo Co)	DATE	5-1-94
ADDRESS	17290 Skyline Blvd. Woodside	REINSPECTION DATE	
OWNER/OPERATOR		verified	COMPUTER NUMBER
MAILING ADDRESS	Same		FEE CATEGORY
PGM/ELE	SERVICE	Applicable Law: California Uniform Retail Food Facilities Law (CURFFL)	

	Major	Minor	THE MARKED ITEMS REPRESENT HEALTH & SAFETY VIOLATIONS AND MUST BE CORRECTED AS FOLLOWS:	
PROTECTION	Food Temp.	1	2	Cease all work on septic system immediately.
	Prep/Service	3	4	
	Storage/Disp.	5	6	
	Frozen Food	7	8	
	Pure Food	9	10	
	Reused Food	11	12	
	Transportation	13	14	
EMPL	Handwashing	15	16	Due to proximity of public water reservoir - Skyline Water district - plans must be reviewed by our department before proceeding.
	Disease Trans.	17	18	
	Employee Habits	19	20	
VERMIN	Rodents	21	22	OK to gravel + pipe portion of trench already dug.
	Insects	23	24	
	Animal/Fowl	25	26	
UTENSIL EQUIPMENT	Wash/Sanitize	27	28	Herbert Master CDF 851-1860
	Equip. Condition	29	30	
	Utensil Condition	31	32	
	Storage	33	34	
FOOD STORAGE	Storage Facilities	35	36	Jeff Arias (363 4453) Supervis. Stat. Engineer
	Refrig. Units	37	38	
	Thermometer	39	40	
	Hazardous mats.	41	42	
WATER	Spoils	43	44	
	Water	45	46	
	Cross Connection	47	48	
WASTE	Liquid Waste	49	50	
	Refuse	51	52	
	Premises	53	54	
REST ROOM	Lavatories	55	56	
	Toilets	57	58	
	Dressing Rooms	59	60	
FACILITIES	Ventilation	61	62	
	Floors	63	64	
	Walls/Ceiling	65	66	
	Janitorial Fac.	67	68	
OTHER	Lighting	69	70	
	Clothing/Linen	71	72	
	Living Quarters	73	74	
	Signs/Permits	75	76	

Establishment Status: 77E <input type="checkbox"/> 78G <input type="checkbox"/> 79A <input type="checkbox"/> 80F <input type="checkbox"/> 81P <input type="checkbox"/>	
Legal Action: impound <input type="checkbox"/> closure <input type="checkbox"/> VC & DC <input type="checkbox"/>	
ADDITIONAL INSPECTIONS REQUIRED FOR COMPLIANCE WITH MINIMUM STANDARDS BEYOND A NORMAL RE-INSPECTION VISIT WILL BE BILLED AT AN HOURLY RATE AS ALLOWED BY COUNTY ORDINANCE.	
363 4798 Steve Hartsell, REHS	Received By: REHS: Page of



SAN MATEO COUNTY-LAND USE
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES
Field & Data Sheet
(415) 363-4305
FAX: (415) 363-7882

APN # CDF Lot # _____

Date: 8-10-94

Site Address: 17999

Applicant: _____

City _____ Zip _____

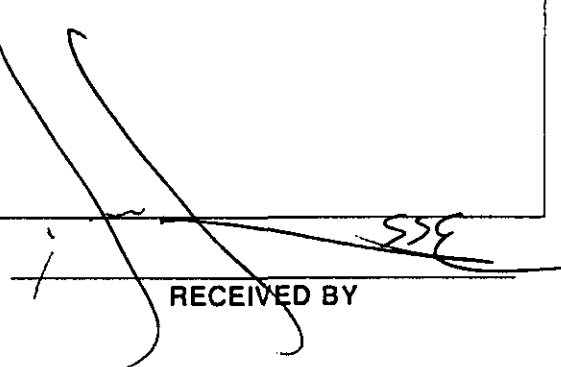
1500 gallon septic tank for pump
chamber installed - OK -

we will ~~per~~ leak test - or not on
Fri. ~~Monday~~ - Tuesday -

OK to construct emergency
trench - as discussed.

please submit as built.


REHS


RECEIVED BY

SAN MATEO COUNTY-LAND USE
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Field & Data Sheet
(415) 363-4305
FAX: (415) 363-7882

APN # _____ Lot # _____

Date: 8-3-94

Site Address: LDF Skyline

Applicant: Complaint

City Woodside Zip _____

We received a complaint of system
being put in illegally -
Confirmed - lines have been installed
without appropriate inspections,
and within 100' of well

[Signature]
REHS

RECEIVED BY

SAN MATEO COUNTY-LAND USE
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Field & Data Sheet
(415) 363-4305
FAX: (415) 363-7882

APN # _____ Lot # _____

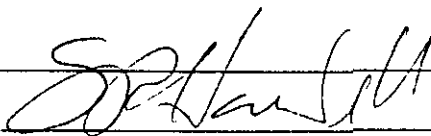
Date: 8-3-94

Site Address: CDF Skyline

Applicant: Complaint

City Woodside Zip _____

We received a complaint of system
being put in illegally -
Confirmed - lines have been installed
without appropriate inspections,
and within 100' of well



REHS

RECEIVED BY _____

FAX 363 7802

Office of Environmental Health
590 Hamilton Street
Redwood City, CA 94063

New Construction
Repair

Fee No Fee
Data Paid _____
Receipt No. _____

B.I. Plan Check No. _____
A.H. Permit No. _____

APPLICATION FOR INDIVIDUAL SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEM PERMIT
Two Plot Plans MUST accompany this application for NEW
construction ONLY - scale 1" = 20'

(Filled out by applicant)

Public Works

OWNER San Mateo County CONTRACTOR San Mateo County
ADDRESS 18290 Skyline Woodside
PHONE 851 1860 PHONE 363 4453

SUBDIVISION _____ LOT _____ BLOCK _____ A.P. NO. _____
*STREET _____ COMMUNITY _____
LOT SIZE _____ NUMBER OF BEDROOMS _____
NEW HOUSE CONSTRUCTION _____ ADDITION TO HOUSE _____
SOURCE OF WATER SUPPLY (Name if other than well or spring) _____

Workmen's Compensation Insurance coverage.
 I certify that in the performance of the work for which this permit is being issued I shall not employ any person in any manner so as to become subject to the Workman's Compensation laws of California.

SIGNED: [Signature] SSS DATE: 05 July 94

(Official Use Only)

Date Permit Approved 7-12-94 By: [Signature] Building Application signed _____ (date)

Soil Yarc. Rates (if required) 1 NA 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 _____ 5 _____ Aver. _____

Septic Tank liquid capacity _____ gal. Div. Valve 2 way

Drainfield length and design 2 new drainfield: 100' long Standard trench detail + pump system - (pump, tank, pipe + wiring) - old trench to be emergency fall back system

Date of final installation inspection _____ by _____

DISPOSAL SYSTEM: _____ COMPLETED _____ NOT STARTED _____

PERMIT VOIDED _____ (date) _____ PERMIT APPLICATION REJECTED _____ (date)

SERVICE ROAD

135'

SKYLOBB CD4
SEPTIC SYSTEM (UTS)

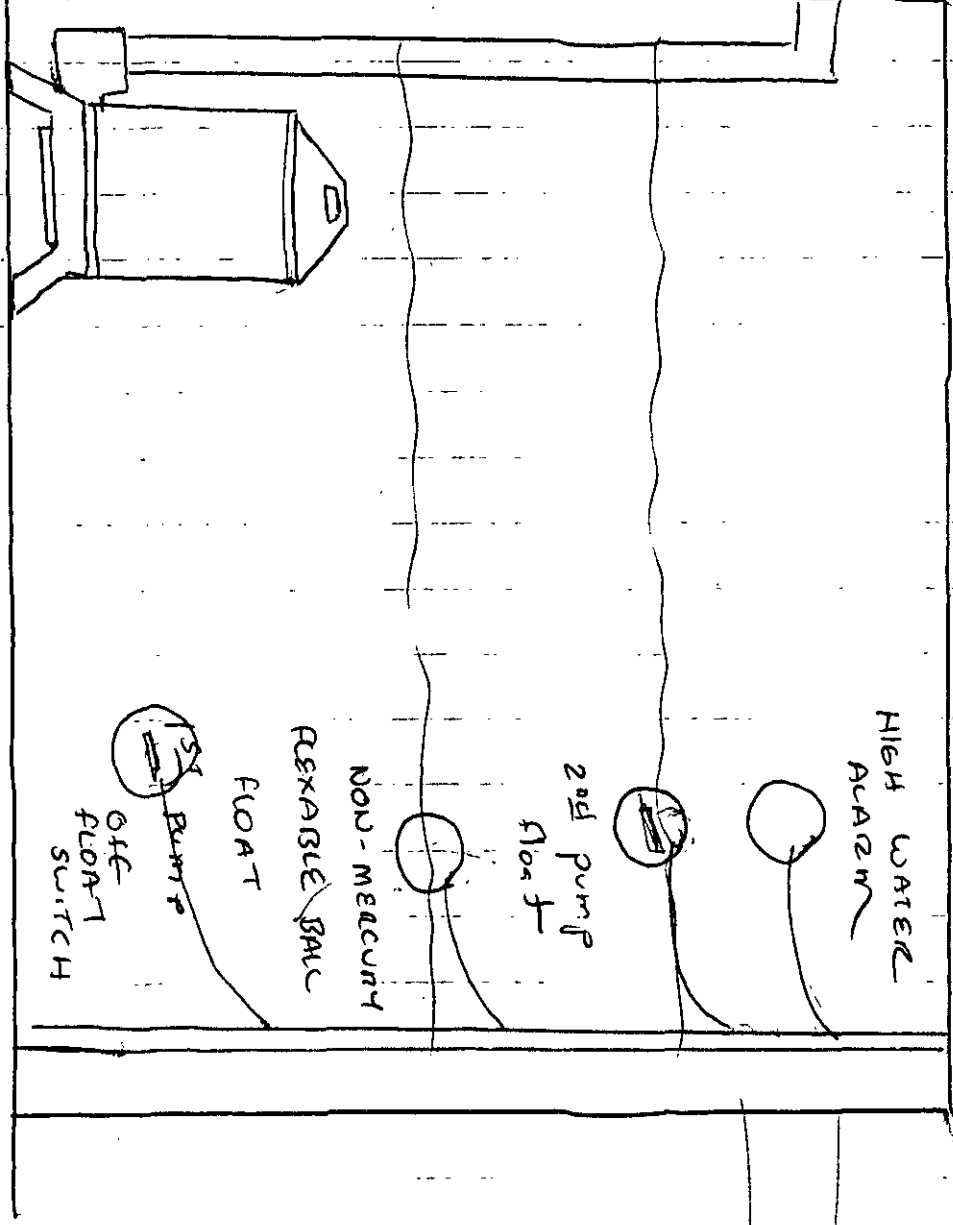
1500
D
TAPIC



CHECK VALVE



DRAINFIELD



HIGH WATER ALARM

2nd pump float

NOO-MERCURY

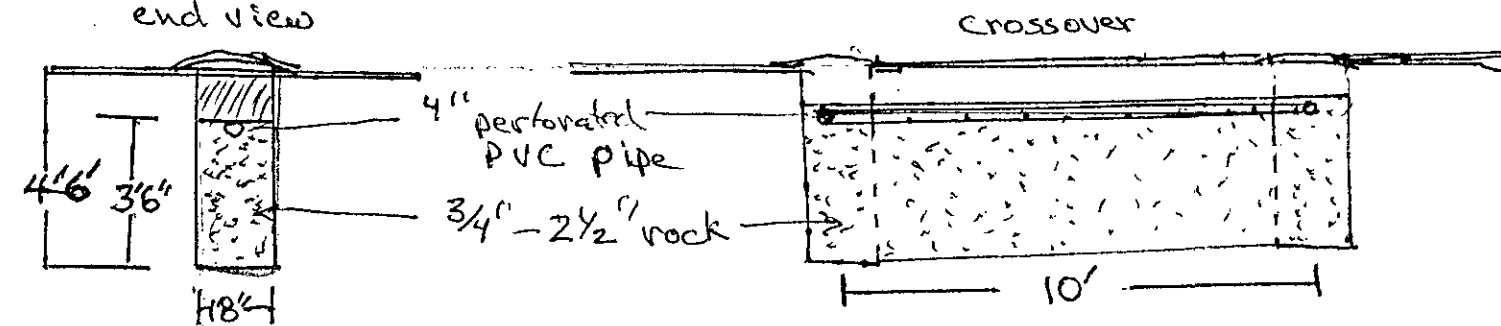
REXABLE BAL FLOAT

OFF FLOAT SWITCH

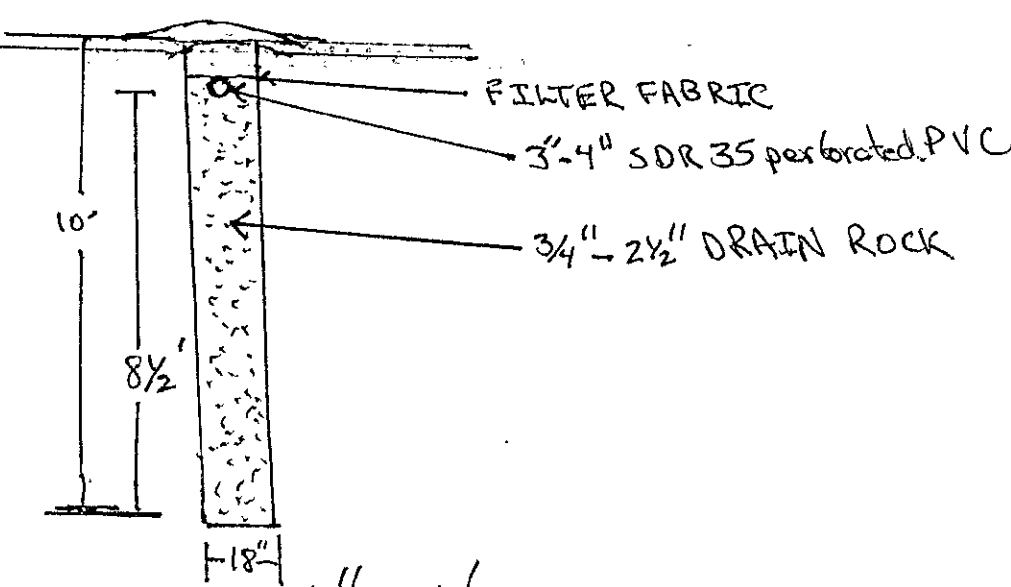
SCOPE OF WORK

This plan shows 268 lineal feet of proposed leachfield trench to be installed at a minimum depth of four feet below the surface of the ground. The 268 feet is provided through three lineal trenches connected by cross trenches. Trench and cross trench detail are shown above. The location of the proposed trenches should not interfere with the proposed new barracks construction. To provide for potential gravity drainage from the proposed new barracks building the system can be installed at a greater depth (with the perforated pipe located at least 2.5 feet below the surface of the ground. The new system would be connected to the distribution piping through a third valve so that the resulting final system would have three valves, each serving on leach field drainage system. Only one valve should be open at a time.

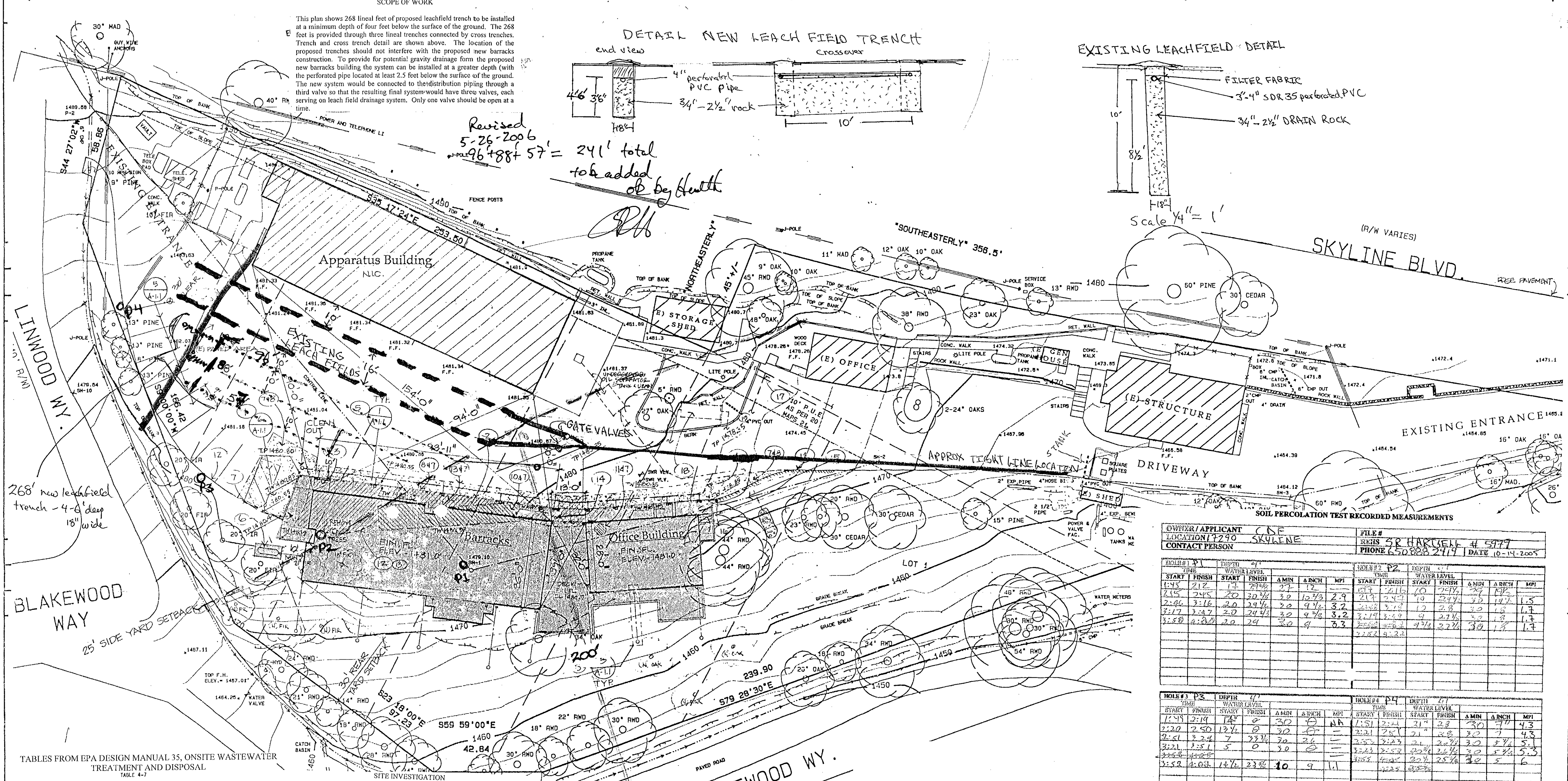
DETAIL NEW LEACH FIELD TRENCH



EXISTING LEACHFIELD DETAIL



Revised
5-26-2006
+ 96 + 88 + 57 = 241' total
to be added
by length



SOIL PERCOLATION TEST RECORDED MEASUREMENTS

OWNER/APPLICANT		FILE #									
CDP		REHS 3P HARGREAVE # 5977									
LOCATION		PHONE									
7270 SKYLINE		650888 2417									
CONTACT PERSON		DATE									
SKYLINE		10-14-2005									
HOLE #	DEPTH	START TIME	FINISH TIME	MIN	INCH	MPI	START TIME	FINISH TIME	MIN	INCH	MPI
1	4'	2:15	2:18	3.0	1.2	2.5	2:17	2:20	3.0	1.2	2.5
2	4'	2:20	2:23	3.0	1.2	2.5	2:22	2:25	3.0	1.2	2.5
3	4'	2:25	2:28	3.0	1.2	2.5	2:27	2:30	3.0	1.2	2.5
4	4'	2:30	2:33	3.0	1.2	2.5	2:32	2:35	3.0	1.2	2.5
5	4'	2:35	2:38	3.0	1.2	2.5	2:37	2:40	3.0	1.2	2.5
6	4'	2:40	2:43	3.0	1.2	2.5	2:42	2:45	3.0	1.2	2.5
7	4'	2:45	2:48	3.0	1.2	2.5	2:47	2:50	3.0	1.2	2.5
8	4'	2:50	2:53	3.0	1.2	2.5	2:52	2:55	3.0	1.2	2.5
9	4'	2:55	2:58	3.0	1.2	2.5	2:57	3:00	3.0	1.2	2.5
10	4'	3:00	3:03	3.0	1.2	2.5	3:02	3:05	3.0	1.2	2.5

TABLES FROM EPA DESIGN MANUAL 35, ONSITE WASTEWATER TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL

TABLE 4-7
TYPICAL WASTEWATER FLOWS FROM INSTITUTIONAL SOURCES (18)

Source	Unit	Wastewater Flow Range gpd/unit	Typical gpd/unit
Hospital, Medical	Bed Employee	132 - 261	172
Hospital, Mental	Bed Employee	79.3 - 172	106
Prison	Inmate Employee	79.3 - 150	119
Rest Home	Resident Employee	52.8 - 119	92.5
School, Day With Cafeteria, Gym, Showers	Student	15.9 - 30.4	21.1
School, Boarding	Student	5.3 - 17.2	10.6

The existing septic system leach fields were installed in 1994. Two leach field trenches were excavated to a length of at least 100 feet and to a minimum depth of 10' at this time. Wastewater is transmitted to the leach fields from a pump chamber. Although the system appears to work adequately most of the time, there have been several instances when effluent has seeped to the surface and pond above the leachfield trenches. This has been reported both by CDP personnel and by neighbors.

- I met public works staff at the site on October 14, 2005, and performed a site review and percolation test that produced the following observations:
1. Effluent was near the effective operating level in the one of the existing trenches (measured through a pipe that had previously been installed by Public Works).
 2. Four holes were excavated with an auger (12" diameter) and prepared for percolation testing. Soil from these borings was tan to yellow brown in color and appeared to be primarily sandy clay.
 3. Percolation testing was performed and water was found to percolate at rate of 6 minutes per inch in the worst hole. This translates into a percolation rate of 6 (1.4 conversion rate when 4" pipe is used) = 8.4 minutes per inch.
 4. A trench dug about ten feet down gradient from the existing leach field trench had not encountered groundwater or effluent (reported to me verbally by Public Works Staff). This indicates that the problem is not caused solely by naturally occurring groundwater intrusion.
- Based on this information I prepared this plan to install more leach field trench.

DESIGN CRITERIA

The amount of leach field necessary to disperse wastewater depends on two primary considerations, how much wastewater is generated by the facility to be served and how well the soil disperses water.

According to EPA Design Manual # 35, table 4-7, facilities with all day occupancy like hospitals, prisons, and rest home average about 92.5 to 172 gallons per person per day of wastewater flow. If a middle range of 132.5 gallons per person per day is used, and no more than 9 people reside at this facility at any one time, daily wastewater production should be around 1,190 gallons per day.

At a percolation rate of about 8 minutes per inch the EPA Design Manual # 35, Table 7-2, says that soil can disperse about .8 gallons per square foot of infiltrative area.

1,190 gallons per day / .8 gallons per square foot of infiltrative area = 1,487 square feet of infiltrative surface required.

For each lineal foot of the proposed leachfield trench there are three feet of sidewall area on each side of the trench below the perforated pipe, or about 6 square feet of infiltrative surface per lineal foot. If 268 feet of trench is installed as shown, then it will provide 1,608 square feet (268 lineal feet) = 1,608 square feet of infiltrative area. Or about 1.1 times what is required.

TABLE 7-2
RECOMMENDED RATES OF WASTEWATER APPLICATION FOR TRENCH AND SHALLOW BASIN AREAS (1111111121P)

Soil Texture	Percolation Rate min/in.	Application Rate gpd/ft ²
Gravel, coarse sand	<1	Not suitable ^a
Coarse to medium sand	1 - 5	1.2
Fine sand, loamy sand	6 - 35	0.8
Sandy loam, loam	16 - 30	0.6
Loam, porous silt loam	31 - 60	0.45
Silty clay loam, clay loam ^b	61 - 120	0.2 ^c

^a May be suitable estimates for sidewall infiltration rates.
^b Rates based on septic tank effluent from a domestic waste source. A factor of safety may be desirable for wastes of significantly different character.
^c Soils with percolation rates of 1 min/in. can be used if the soil is replaced with a suitably thick (2 ft) layer of loamy sand or sand.
^d Soils without expandable clays.
^e These soils may be easily damaged during construction.

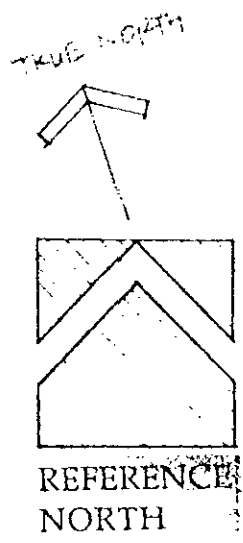
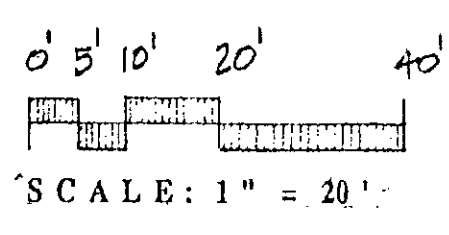
SEPTIC SYSTEM REPAIR PLAN

EPH... REHS # 5977
10-27-2005

BLAKEWOOD WY.
(40' R/W)

EDGE OF RESERVOIR
LOCATION BASED ON MAP FROM SKYLINEA AERIAL

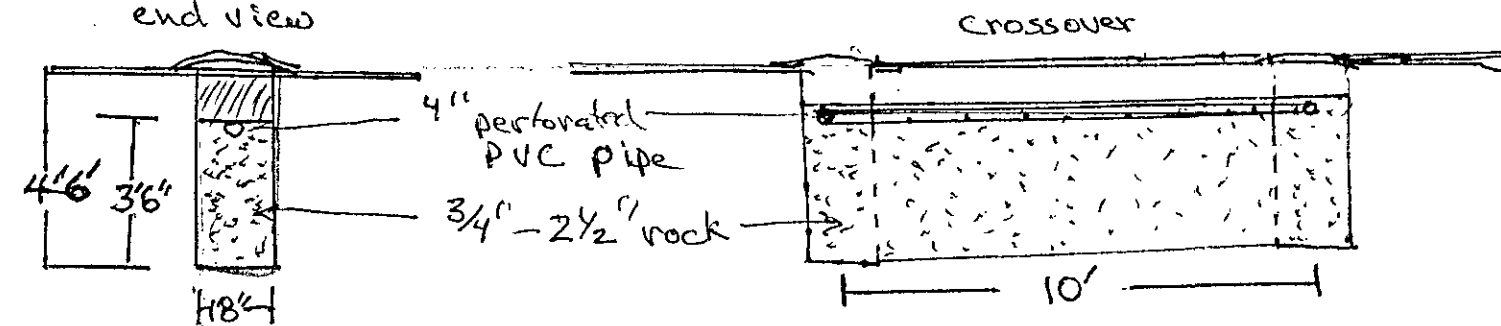
SITE PLAN



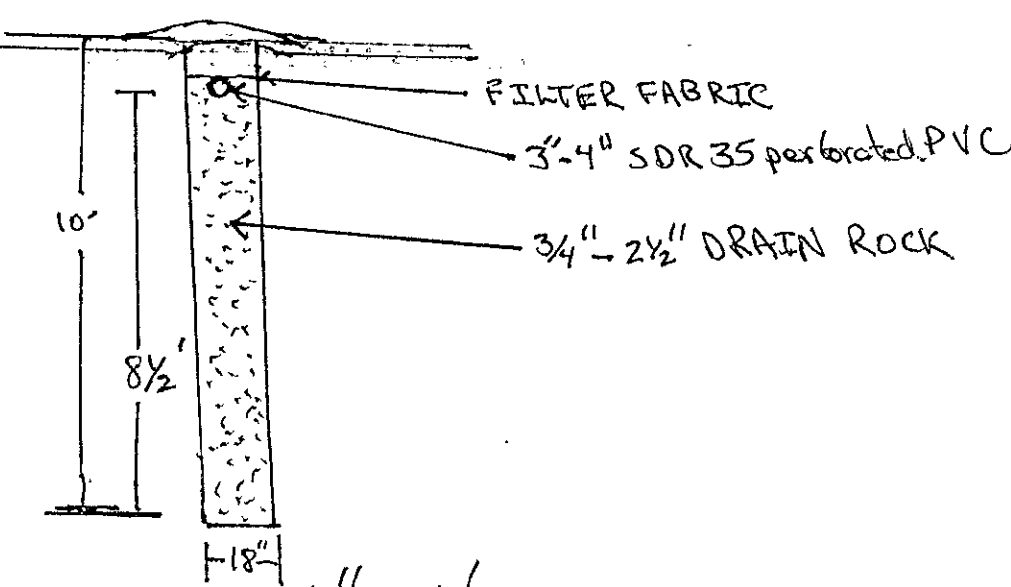
SCOPE OF WORK

This plan shows 268 lineal feet of proposed leachfield trench to be installed at a minimum depth of four feet below the surface of the ground. The 268 feet is provided through three lineal trenches connected by cross trenches. Trench and cross trench detail are shown above. The location of the proposed trenches should not interfere with the proposed new barracks construction. To provide for potential gravity drainage from the proposed new barracks building the system can be installed at a greater depth (with the perforated pipe located at least 2.5 feet below the surface of the ground. The new system would be connected to the distribution piping through a third valve so that the resulting final system would have three valves, each serving on leach field drainage system. Only one valve should be open at a time.

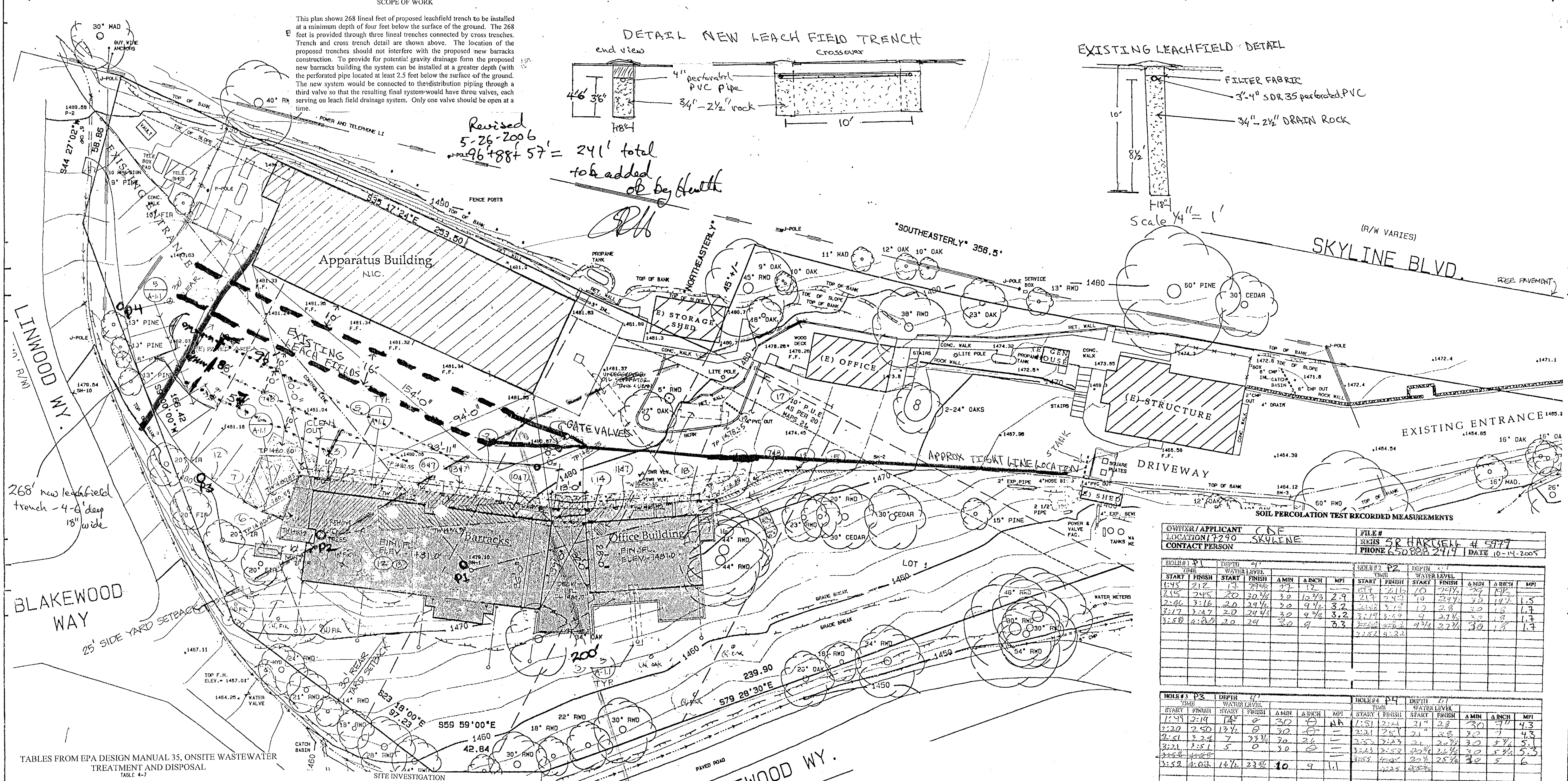
DETAIL NEW LEACH FIELD TRENCH



EXISTING LEACHFIELD DETAIL



Revised
5-26-2006
+ 96 + 88 + 57 = 241' total
to be added
by length



SOIL PERCOLATION TEST RECORDED MEASUREMENTS

OWNER/APPLICANT		FILE #									
CDP		REHS 3P HARGREAVE # 5977									
LOCATION		PHONE									
7270 SKYLINE		650888 2419									
CONTACT PERSON		DATE									
SKYLINE		10-14-2005									
HOLE #	DEPTH	START TIME	FINISH TIME	MIN	INCH	MPI	START TIME	FINISH TIME	MIN	INCH	MPI
1	4'	2:15	2:18	3.0	1.2	2.5	2:17	2:20	3.0	1.2	2.5
2	4'	2:20	2:23	3.0	1.2	2.5	2:22	2:25	3.0	1.2	2.5
3	4'	2:25	2:28	3.0	1.2	2.5	2:27	2:30	3.0	1.2	2.5
4	4'	2:30	2:33	3.0	1.2	2.5	2:32	2:35	3.0	1.2	2.5
5	4'	2:35	2:38	3.0	1.2	2.5	2:37	2:40	3.0	1.2	2.5
6	4'	2:40	2:43	3.0	1.2	2.5	2:42	2:45	3.0	1.2	2.5
7	4'	2:45	2:48	3.0	1.2	2.5	2:47	2:50	3.0	1.2	2.5
8	4'	2:50	2:53	3.0	1.2	2.5	2:52	2:55	3.0	1.2	2.5
9	4'	2:55	2:58	3.0	1.2	2.5	2:57	3:00	3.0	1.2	2.5
10	4'	3:00	3:03	3.0	1.2	2.5	3:02	3:05	3.0	1.2	2.5

TABLES FROM EPA DESIGN MANUAL 35, ONSITE WASTEWATER TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL

TABLE 4-7
TYPICAL WASTEWATER FLOWS FROM INSTITUTIONAL SOURCES (18)

Source	Unit	Wastewater Flow Range gpd/unit	Typical gpd/unit
Hospital, Medical	Bed Employee	132 - 261	172
Hospital, Mental	Bed Employee	79.3 - 172	106
Prison	Inmate Employee	79.3 - 150	119
Rest Home	Resident Employee	52.8 - 119	92.5
School, Day With Cafeteria, Gym, Showers	Student	15.9 - 30.4	21.1
School, Boarding	Student	5.3 - 17.2	10.6

The existing septic system leach fields were installed in 1994. Two leach field trenches were excavated to a length of at least 100 feet and to a minimum depth of 10' at this time. Wastewater is transmitted to the leach fields from a pump chamber. Although the system appears to work adequately most of the time, there have been several instances when effluent has seeped to the surface and pond above the leachfield trenches. This has been reported both by CDP personnel and by neighbors.

I met public works staff at the site on October 14, 2005, and performed a site review and percolation test that produced the following observations:

- Effluent was near the effective operating level in one of the existing trenches (measured through a pipe that had previously been installed by Public Works).
- Four holes were excavated with an auger (12" diameter) and prepared for percolation testing. Soil from these borings was tan to yellow brown in color and appeared to be primarily sandy clay.
- Percolation testing was performed and water was found to percolate at rate of 6 minutes per inch in the worst hole. This translates into a percolation rate of 6 (1.4 conversion rate when 4" pipe is used) = 8.4 minutes per inch.
- A trench dug about ten feet down gradient from the existing leach field trench had not encountered groundwater or effluent (reported to me verbally by Public Works Staff). This indicates that the problem is not caused solely by naturally occurring groundwater intrusion.

Based on this information I prepared this plan to install more leach field trench.

DESIGN CRITERIA

The amount of leach field necessary to disperse wastewater depends on two primary considerations, how much wastewater is generated by the facility to be served and how well the soil disperses water.

According to EPA Design Manual # 35, table 4-7, facilities with all day occupancy like hospitals, prisons, and rest home average about 92.5 to 172 gallons per person per day of wastewater flow. If a middle range of 132.5 gallons per person per day is used, and no more than 9 people reside at this facility at any one time, daily wastewater production should be around 1,190 gallons per day.

At a percolation rate of about 8 minutes per inch the EPA Design Manual # 35, Table 7-2, says that soil can disperse about .8 gallons per square foot of infiltrative area.

1,190 gallons per day / .8 gallons per square foot of infiltrative area = 1,487 square feet of infiltrative surface required.

For each lineal foot of the proposed leachfield trench there are three feet of sidewall area on each side of the trench below the perforated pipe, or about 6 square feet of infiltrative surface per lineal foot. If 268 feet of trench is installed as shown, then it will provide 1,608 square feet (268 lineal feet) = 1,608 square feet of infiltrative area. Or about 1.1 times what is required.

TABLE 7-2
RECOMMENDED RATES OF WASTEWATER APPLICATION FOR TRENCH AND SHALLOW BOTTOM AREAS (4111111212P)

Soil Texture	Percolation Rate min/in.	Application Rate gpd/ft ²
Gravel, coarse sand	< 1	Not suitable ^a
Coarse to medium sand	1 - 5	1.2
Fine sand, loamy sand	6 - 35	0.8
Sandy loam, loam	16 - 30	0.6
Loam, porous silt loam	31 - 60	0.45
Silty clay loam, clay loam ^b	61 - 120	0.2 ^c

^a May be suitable estimates for sidewall infiltration rates.
^b Rates based on septic tank effluent from a domestic waste source. A factor of safety may be desirable for wastes of significantly different character.
^c Soils with percolation rates of 1 min/in. can be used if the soil is replaced with a suitably thick (2 ft) layer of loamy sand or sand.
^d Soils without expandable clays.
^e These soils may be easily damaged during construction.

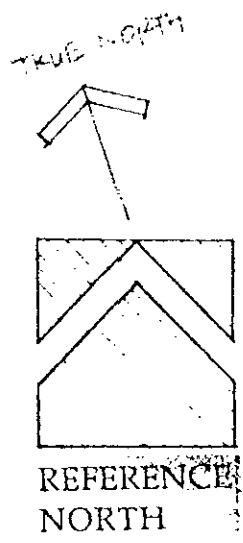
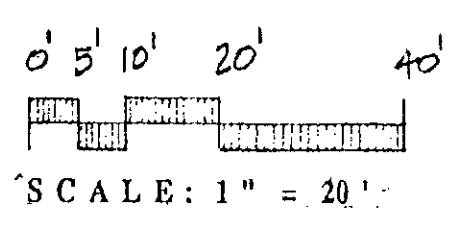
SEPTIC SYSTEM REPAIR PLAN

EPH... REHS # 5977
10-27-2005

BLAKEWOOD WY. (40' R/W)

EDGE OF RESERVOIR
LOCATION BASED ON MAP FROM SKYLINEA AERIAL

SITE PLAN



ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH
SAN MATEO COUNTY

PERMIT 07- 2087



Protecting Our Health and Environment

CERTIFIED UNIFIED PROGRAM AGENCY

THIS PERMIT IS ISSUED FOR THE FOLLOWING:

2150	PR0034140	ABOVE GROUND TANK/SPCC
2160	PR0023479	STORES MV FUELS OR WASTE ONLY
2220	PR0000032	GENERATES & RECYCLES WASTE OIL/SOLVENT

FACILITY:

SKYLONDA FIRE DEPT
17290 SKYLINE BLVD
WOODSIDE, CA 94062

OWNER:

COUNTY OF SAN MATEO
555 COUNTY CTR-DPW
REDWOOD CITY CA 94063
FA0011529

DATE ISSUED: 1/1/2008

EXPIRATION DATE: 1/1/2013

Dean D. Peterson, P.E., REHS

DIRECTOR, ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

THIS PERMIT IS NONTRANSFERABLE AND MUST BE POSTED ON-SITE IN A CONSPICUOUS PLACE

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH
SAN MATEO COUNTY



Protecting Our Health and Environment

PERMIT CONDITIONS

455 County Center, 4th Floor, Redwood City, CA 94063

Facility Identification Number: FA0011529

*In order to maintain the **Permit to Operate**, the permit holder must comply with the following provisions of related laws concerning management of hazardous materials. Any violation of the conditions may be cause for revocation of the **Permit to operate**.*

- a. **Hazardous Materials Business Plan Program:** California Health and Safety Code, Division 20, Chapter 6.95, Article 1 and Title 19 California Code of Regulations.
- b. **California Accidental Release Prevention Program (Cal-ARP):** California Health and Safety Code, Division 20, Chapter 6.95, Article 2 and Title 19, California Code of Regulations.
- c. **Hazardous Waste Generator Program:** California Health and Safety Code, Division 20, Chapter 6.5, Articles 1-13, Section 25100 et seq., and Title 22, California Code of Regulations, Chapter 20
- d. **Aboveground Petroleum ACT SPCC Plans:** California Health and Safety Code, Division 20, Chapter 6.67 and 40 CFR 112.
- e. **Tiered Permit On-Site Hazardous Waste Treatment:** California Health and Safety Code, Division 20, Chapter 6.5 Article 9, and Title 22 California Code of Regulations, Chapter 20

The Permit to Operate is to be maintained on-site and is valid for a period of five (5) years.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH
SAN MATEO COUNTY

PERMIT 03-0718



Protecting Our Health and Environment

CERTIFIED UNIFIED PROGRAM AGENCY

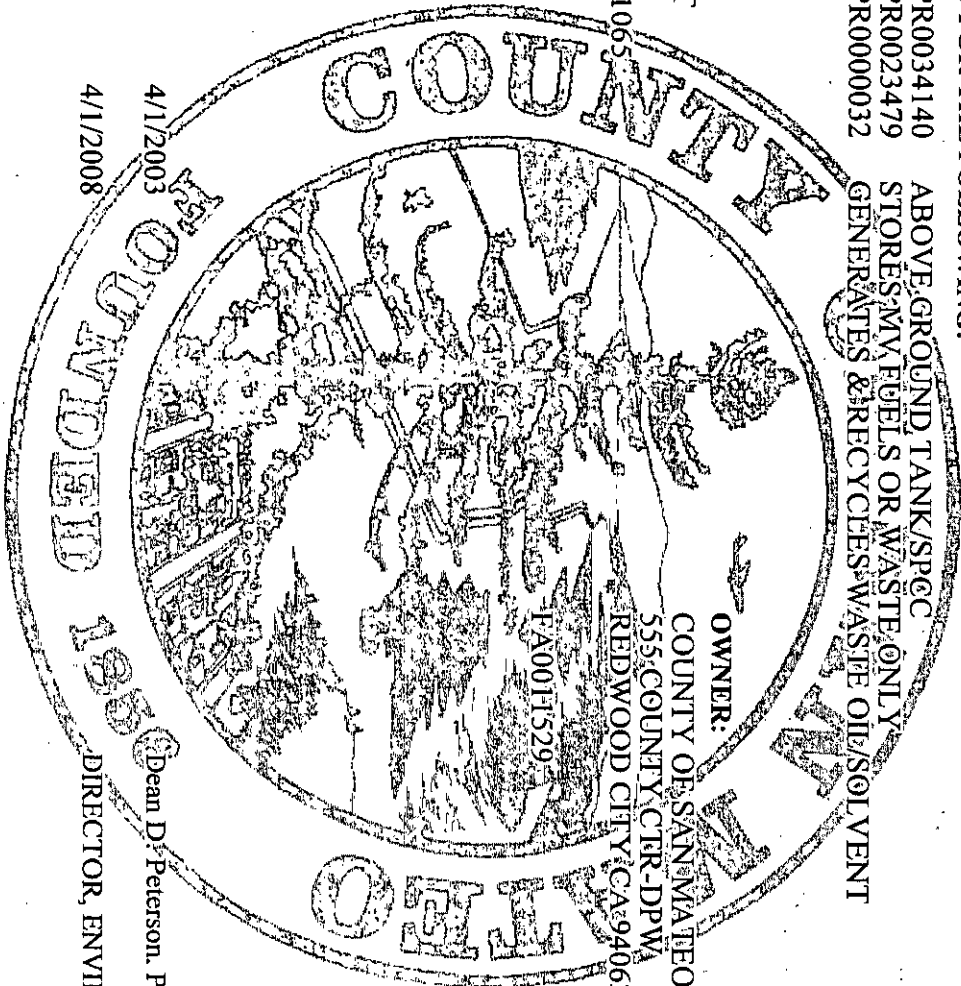
THIS PERMIT IS ISSUED FOR THE FOLLOWING:

2150 PR0034140
2160 PR0023479
2220 PR0000032

ABOVE-GROUND TANK/SPCC
STORES, MV, FUELS OR WASTE ONLY
GENERATES & RECYCLES WASTE OIL/SOLVENT

FACILITY:
SKYLONDA FIRE DEPT
17290 SKYLINE BLVD
WOODSIDE, CA 940651065

OWNER:
COUNTY OF SAN MATEO
555 COUNTY CTR-DPW
REDWOOD CITY, CA 94063
FA001F529



DATE ISSUED:
EXPIRATION DATE:

4/1/2003
4/1/2008

Dean D. Peterson, P.E., REHS
DIRECTOR, ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

THIS PERMIT IS NONTRANSFERABLE AND MUST BE POSTED ON-SITE IN A CONSPICUOUS PLACE

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH
SAN MATEO COUNTY



Protecting Our Health and Environment

PERMIT CONDITIONS

455 County Center, 4th Floor, Redwood City, CA 94063

Facility Identification Number: FA0011529

In order to maintain the Permit to Operate, the permit holder must comply with the following provisions of related laws concerning management of hazardous materials. Any violation of the conditions may be cause for revocation of the Permit to operate.

- a. **Hazardous Materials Business Plan Program:** California Health and Safety Code, Division 20, Chapter 6.95, Article 1 and Title 19 California Code of Regulations.
- b. **California Accidental Release Prevention Program (Cal-ARP):** California Health and Safety Code, Division 20, Chapter 6.95, Article 2 and Title 19, California Code of Regulations.
- c. **Hazardous Waste Generator Program:** California Health and Safety Code, Division 20, Chapter 6.5, Articles 1-13, Section 25100 et seq., and Title 22, California Code of Regulations, Chapter 20
- d. **Aboveground Petroleum ACT SPCC Plans:** California Health and Safety Code, Division 20, Chapter 6.67 and 40 CFR 112.
- e. **Tiered Permit On-Site Hazardous Waste Treatment:** California Health and Safety Code, Division 20, Chapter 6.5 Article 9, and Title 22 California Code of Regulations, Chapter 20

The Permit to Operate is to be maintained on-site and is valid for a period of five (5) years.

Record Selection Criteria: Facility ID FA0011529

permit expiration date

Make changes/corrections in RED ink or pencil.

INFORMATION CHANGE (date) : _____
 OWNERSHIP CHANGE (date) : _____

OWNER FILE INFORMATION

Owner ID: OW0012842
 Permit & Owner Name: **COUNTY OF SAN MATEO**
 Owner DBA:
 Owner Address: 555 COUNTY CENTER-5TH FLR
 REDWOOD CITY, CA 94063
 Home Phone: 650-363-4488
 Work/Business Phone: Not Specified
 Mailing Address: 555 COUNTY CTR-DPW
 REDWOOD CITY, CA 94063
 Care of: COUNTY OF SAN MATEO-RUDY LOPEZ

New Owner ID : _____

FACILITY FILE INFORMATION

Facility ID: FA0011529
 Facility Name: SKYLONDA FIRE DEPT
 Location: 17290 SKYLINE BLVD
 WOODSIDE, CA 94062
 Phone: 650-851-1860
 Mailing Address: 17290 SKYLINE BLVD
 WOODSIDE, CA 94062
 Care of: SKYLONDA FIRE DEPT

ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE FILE INFORMATION

Account ID: AR0011529
 Invoice c/o Name: COUNTY OF SAN MATEO-RUDY LOPEZ
 Permit and Invoice Mail to: **555 COUNTY CTR-DPW**
REDWOOD CITY CA 94063

New Account ID: _____
 Mail Invoices to: Owner / Facility / Account
 (Circle One)

Anniversary Date: 1/1/1994 Permit Expiration: 4/1/2008

Program/Element and Description	Record ID	Employee ID and Name	Status	UST(s) Transfer to			(Circle One)		
				Linked	New Owner?		Active/Inactive	Delete	
2220 - GENERATES & RECYCLES WASTE OIL/SOI	PR0000032	EE0003280 - DIRK JENSEN	Active	0	Y	N	A	I	D
2300 - UNDERGROUND TANK - GENERAL	PR0022731	EE0001020 - TERESA ARAGONA	Inactive	3	Y	N	A	I	D
2160 - STORES MV FUELS OR WASTE ONLY	PR0023479	EE0003280 - DIRK JENSEN	Active	0	Y	N	A	I	D
2150 - ABOVE GROUND TANK/SPCC	PR0034140	EE0003280 - DIRK JENSEN		0	Y	N	A	I	D
3090 - STORMWATER ANNUAL INSPECTION FEE	PR0039429	EE0003280 - DIRK JENSEN	Active	0	Y	N	A	I	D
6000 - CUPA OVERSIGHT/STATE SURCHARGE	PR0043403	EE0003280 - DIRK JENSEN	Active	0	Y	N	A	I	D

Record Selection Criteria: Facility ID FA0011529

permit expiration date

Make changes/corrections in RED ink or pencil.

INFORMATION CHANGE (date) : _____

OWNERSHIP CHANGE (date) : _____

OWNER FILE INFORMATION

Owner ID: OW0012842
 Permit & Owner Name: **COUNTY OF SAN MATEO**
 Owner DBA:
 Owner Address: 555 COUNTY CENTER-5TH FLR
 REDWOOD CITY, CA 94063
 Home Phone: 650-363-4488
 Work/Business Phone: Not Specified
 Mailing Address: 555 COUNTY CTR-DPW
 REDWOOD CITY, CA 94063
 Care of: COUNTY OF SAN MATEO-RUDY LOPEZ

New Owner ID : _____

FACILITY FILE INFORMATION

Facility ID: FA0011529
 Facility Name: SKYLONDA FIRE DEPT
 Location: 17290 SKYLINE BLVD
 WOODSIDE, CA 940651065
 Phone:
 Mailing Address: 10 TWIN DOLPHIN DR C-200
 REDWOOD CITY, CA 940651065
 Care of: PUBLIC WORKS ACCOUNTING

ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE FILE INFORMATION

Account ID: AR0011529
 Invoice c/o Name: COUNTY OF SAN MATEO-RUDY LOPEZ
 Permit and Invoice Mail to: **555 COUNTY CTR-DPW**
REDWOOD CITY CA 94063
 Anniversary Date: 1/1/1994

New Account ID: _____
 Mail Invoices to: Owner / Facility / Account
 (Circle One)

Permit Expiration: No Permit Issued

Program/Element and Description	Record ID	Employee ID and Name	Status	UST(s) Transfer to			(Circle One)		
				Linked	New	Owner?	Active/Inactive	Delete	
2220 - GENERATES & RECYCLES WASTE OIL/SOI	PR0000032	EE0003280 - DIRK JENSEN	Active	0	Y	N	A	I	D
2300 - UNDERGROUND TANK - GENERAL	PR0022731	EE0001020 - TERESA ARAGONA	Inactive	3	Y	N	A	I	D
2160 - STORES MV FUELS OR WASTE ONLY	PR0023479	EE0003280 - DIRK JENSEN	Active	0	Y	N	A	I	D
2150 - ABOVE GROUND TANK/SPCC	PR0034140	EE0003280 - DIRK JENSEN		0	Y	N	A	I	D
3090 - STORMWATER ANNUAL INSPECTION FEE	PR0039429	EE0003280 - DIRK JENSEN	Active	0	Y	N	A	I	D
6000 - CUPA OVERSIGHT/STATE SURCHARGE	PR0043403	EE0003280 - DIRK JENSEN	Active	0	Y	N	A	I	D

New Accounts / Change of Information Form

INSPECTORS NAME: D. Jensen

Skylonda Fire Dept.
17290 Skelling Bl. Woodside

DATE: 8/29/02

PROGRAM ELEMENTS

* Indicate program elements below

ADD *1. _____ 3. _____

2. _____ 4. _____

DELETE *1. _____ 3. _____

2. _____ 4. _____

NEW ACCOUNTS

RECORD ID #

DATA SHEET

NEW FOLDER/LABEL

OTHER:

TANKS (ONLY)

DELETE ENTIRE TANK PROGRAM (ALL TANKS)

RCRA LQG (2202-2203)

DELETE SPECIFIC TANK (PARTIAL)

*Indicate tank(s) to be deleted

1. _____ 3. _____

2. _____ 4. _____

CHANGE OF OWNERS

NEW OWNERS NAME: _____

NEW OWNERS ADDRESS: _____

NAME CHANGE (FACILITY)

NEW FACILITY NAME: _____

ADDRESS CHANGE (FACILITY)

NEW FACILITY ADDRESS: _____

OTHER: Change billing status to 01 for
2160, 2220 and 3090. Program 2150
is non-billable P.E.

RETURN TO INSPECTOR: Yes No

Account

ACCOUNT INQUIRY

Rec Cde	Description	Area Code	Phone	Ext	Trans Date	Operator
111	COUNTY OF SAN MATEO		-		05/31/91	WAGNER
112	GENERAL SERVICES		-		05/31/91	WAGNER
121	590 HAMILTON ST, 5TH FL		-		05/31/91	WAGNER
124	REDWOOD CITY	CA94063	-		05/31/91	WAGNER
131	S650021-FEE EXEMPT		-		05/31/91	WAGNER
211	SKYLANDA FIRE STATION		363-4658		05/31/91	WAGNER
221	17290 SKYLINE BLVD		-		05/31/91	WAGNER
224	WOODSIDE	CA94061	-		05/31/91	WAGNER
231	ABANDON 1 TK/ACCUTITE, CONTRACTOR 5/30/91		-		05/31/91	WAGNER
232	PERMIT # HM-319-91		-		05/31/91	WAGNER

Rec Cde	Bill Number	Category	Unit	Mo	C	Fee	Description	Trans Date	Operator
411	000011575	DA01.01	1	05	9	.00	GENERATES AND RECYCLES WASTE OIL/SOLVENT	11/13/91	CHAVEZ
412	000011575	DB01.01	1	05	9	.00	UNDERGROUND TANK (FIRST TANK)	MMYYTIDYY 05/31/91	WAGNER
413	000011575	DB02.01	1	05	9	.00	ADDITIONAL TANK	MMYYTIDYY 05/31/91	WAGNER
414	000011575	DB97.01	1	05	9	.00	ABANDONMENT/REMOVAL FEE	05/31/91	WAGNER
415	000011575	DD01.01	1	05	9	.00	STORES HAZ MATERIALS CATEGORY II (B)	11/13/91	CHAVEZ

DA01
DD01

10/21/91

NOV 13 1991



SAN MATEO COUNTYWIDE
Water Pollution Prevention Program
 Clean Water. Healthy Community.

City: Woodside Unincorporated

Date: 8-11-10 Time: 2:30 PM

Facility has closed Facility information has changed

Reason for Inspection: First Inspection Routine Inspection Response to Complaint Follow-up Follow-up Inspection Due:

NAME OF FACILITY Skylonda Fire Dept. SITE ADDRESS 17290 Skyline Blvd.

CONTACT NAME Bret Talbot PHONE 851-1860 BUSINESS TYPE/ACTIVITY Fire Station SIC _____

Is the property owner different than the facility owner? yes no If yes, complete the following: High Priority Facility

NAME _____ PHONE _____

MAILING ADDRESS _____

Is the facility covered under any other programs or permits? (Check all that apply.)

Air quality Hazmat business plan None Sanitary sewer

Fire department(hazmat storage) Hazmat waste generator Underground storage tanks Above ground storage tanks

Retail food facility Other

Is the facility covered under a storm water permit? Does not need coverage No, but may need to be (Refer to Water Board staff)

Individual General: Does the facility have a SWPPP? yes no

N/A = Not Applicable; PTNL = POTENTIAL for Pollutant Discharge: 1 = low potential, 2 = medium potential, 3 = high potential

BMP effectiveness: 0 = BMPs are effective, 1 = BMPs are fairly/almost effective, 2 = BMPs are not effective, 3 = No BMPs are implemented

NSW = Non-Stormwater Discharge

ACTIVITY AREAS	N/A	Potential	Effect-iveness	Actual Discharge	<input type="checkbox"/> Check box if educational outreach material is distributed and provide title(s) of outreach material(s):
		PTNL	BMP	NSW	
A. Outdoor Process/Manufacturing Areas	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				<input type="checkbox"/> REMARKS: Describe recommendations, requirements, and time to implement. Check box if remark is a requirement
B. Outdoor Material Storage Areas		1	1		<input type="checkbox"/>
C. Outdoor Waste Storage/Disposal Areas		1	1		<input type="checkbox"/>
D. Outdoor Vehicle and Heavy Equipment Storage, Maintenance Areas		1	1		<input type="checkbox"/>
E. Outdoor Parking Areas and Access Roads		1	1		<input type="checkbox"/>
F. Outdoor Wash Areas	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				<input type="checkbox"/>
G. Rooftop Equipment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				<input type="checkbox"/>
H. Outdoor Drainage from Indoor Areas	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				<input type="checkbox"/>
I. Other (describe):	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				<input type="checkbox"/>

COMMENTS/REMARKS/REQUIREMENTS Structural control present Maintenance required in storm drain system yes no

NO VIOLATIONS

/ / / / /

See attached for more comments.

PRIORITY FOR RE-INSPECTION: 1: First 2: Second 3: Third Referred to: _____ Details: _____

ENFORCEMENT: None Verbal Notice Administrative Action Administrative Action w/ Penalty &/or Cost Recovery Legal Action

Facility Representative: Deanna Schubert

Inspector: D. Rompf



Standard Stormwater Facility Inspection Report Form

Facility has closed Facility information has changed

Reason for Inspection: First Inspection Routine Inspection Response to Complaint Follow-up Follow-up Inspection Due: _____

NAME OF FACILITY SKYLONDA FIRE STATION SITE ADDRESS 17290 SKYLINE BLVD

CONTACT NAME RICK CUMMINGS PHONE 851-1860 BUSINESS TYPE/ACTIVITY _____ SIC _____

Is the property owner different than the facility owner? yes no If yes, complete the following: High Priority Facility

NAME _____ PHONE _____ MAILING ADDRESS _____

Is the facility covered under any other programs or permits? (Check all that apply.) None Sanitary sewer

Air quality Hazmat business plan Underground storage tanks Above ground storage tanks

Fire department(hazmat storage) Hazmat waste generator Retail food facility Other

Is the facility covered under a storm water permit? Does not need coverage No, but may need to be (Refer to Water Board staff)

Individual General: Does the facility have a SWPPP? yes no

N/A = Not Applicable; PTNL = POTENTIAL for Pollutant Discharge: 1 = low potential, 2 = medium potential, 3 = high potential
BMP effectiveness: 0 = BMPs are effective, 1 = BMPs are fairly/almost effective, 2 = BMPs are not effective, 3 = No BMPs are implemented
NSW = Non-Stormwater Discharge

ACTIVITY AREAS	Potential		Effect-iveness	Actual Discharge	<input type="checkbox"/> Check box if educational outreach material is distributed and provide title(s) of outreach material(s):
	N/A	PTNL	BMP	NSW	
A. Outdoor Process/Manufacturing Areas					<input type="checkbox"/>
B. Outdoor Material Storage Areas					<input type="checkbox"/>
C. Outdoor Waste Storage/Disposal Areas					<input type="checkbox"/>
D. Outdoor Vehicle and Heavy Equipment Storage, Maintenance Areas		1	0		<input type="checkbox"/>
E. Outdoor Parking Areas and Access Roads					<input type="checkbox"/>
F. Outdoor Wash Areas					<input type="checkbox"/>
G. Rooftop Equipment					<input type="checkbox"/>
H. Outdoor Drainage from Indoor Areas		1	0		<input type="checkbox"/>
I. Other (describe):					<input type="checkbox"/>

COMMENTS/REMARKS/REQUIREMENTS Structural control present Maintenance required in storm drain system yes no

NO VIOLATIONS

See attached for more comments.

PRIORITY FOR RE-INSPECTION: 1; First 2; Second 3; Third Referred to: _____ Details: _____

ENFORCEMENT: None Verbal Notice Administrative Action Administrative Action w/ Penalty &/or Cost Recovery Legal Action

Facility Representative: Richard Cummings Inspector: Peter...



San Mateo Countywide
Stormwater Pollution Prevention Program
Standard Stormwater Facility Inspection Report Form

Municipality: WOODSIDE
Date: 4-1-05
Inspector: PETE SMITH

Reason for Inspection: First Inspection Routine Inspection Complaint Other

Facility location:
 Incorporated Unincorporated

NAME OF FACILITY: SKYLONDA FIRE DEPT SITE ADDRESS: 17290 SKYLINE BLVD

CONTACT NAME: RICK CUMMINGS PHONE: 851-1860 BUSINESS TYPE/ACTIVITY: _____ SIC: _____

Is the facility covered under any other programs or permits? (Check all that apply.) KEN BISCAY

Air quality Hazmat business plan Underground storage tanks Aboveground storage tanks
 Fire department (hazmat storage) Hazmat waste generator Retail food facility Other _____

Is the facility covered under a storm water permit? Does not need coverage No, but may need to be (Refer to Regional Board)
 Individual General: Does the facility have a SWPPP? yes no

N/A = Not Applicable; POTENTIAL for Pollutant Exposure without BMPs: 1 = low potential, 2 = medium potential, 3 = high potential
ACTUAL Type of Discharge: BMP: 0 = BMPs are effective, 1 = BMPs are fairly/almost effective, 2 = BMPs are not effective, 3 = No BMPs are implemented
PEX = Pollutant Exposure, NSW = Non-Stormwater Discharge

AREAS OF ACTIVITY	N/A	POTENTIAL	ACTUAL			REMARKS: Describe recommendations, requirements, and time to implement. Check box if remark is a requirement.
			BMP	PEX	NSW	
A. Outdoor Process/Manufacturing Areas						<input type="checkbox"/>
B. Outdoor Material Storage Areas						<input type="checkbox"/>
C. Outdoor Waste Storage/Disposal Areas						<input type="checkbox"/>
D. Outdoor Vehicle and Heavy Equipment Storage, Maintenance Areas		1 0				<input type="checkbox"/>
E. Outdoor Parking Areas and Access Roads		1 0				<input type="checkbox"/>
F. Outdoor Wash Areas		2 0				<input type="checkbox"/> BMP DISCUSSED
G. Rooftop Equipment	X					<input type="checkbox"/>
H. Outdoor Drainage from Indoor Areas		1 0				<input type="checkbox"/>
I. Other (describe):	X					<input type="checkbox"/>

Outreach material distributed: STOPPP Brochure Industrial brochure BMP Information

The existing operational practices of the facility Do / Do Not reduce pollutant discharge to the storm drain system to the maximum extent practicable.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS/REMARKS

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES DISCUSSED

NO VIOLATIONS

Facility map available See attached for more comments.

FIRST Follow-up Inspection (Date & Findings) _____ SECOND Follow-up Inspection (Date & Findings) _____

PRIORITY FOR RE-INSPECTION: First Second Third

ENFORCEMENT: None Verbal Notice Warning Notice Informal Violation Formal Violation Legal Action

Received by: _____
Facility Representative Signature: Ken Biscay Date: 4/1/05
Print Name of Facility Representative: _____ Inspector's Signature: Pete Smith



San Mateo Countywide
Stormwater Pollution Prevention Program
10 Twin Dolphin Dr., Suite C-200, Redwood City, CA 94065

Municipality: Woodside
Date: 2/24/03
Inspector: V. Jensen
E.H. Record ID #: _____

Standard Stormwater Facility Inspection Report Form

Inspection conducted by: San Mateo County, Environmental Health Division, 455 County Center, Redwood City, CA 94063

Reason for inspection: First Inspection Routine Inspection Complaint Other Facility location: Incorporated Unincorporated

NAME OF FACILITY: San Mateo Co./CDF Skylanda Fire Station SITE ADDRESS: 17290 Skyline Blvd. Woodside

CONTACT NAME: Mahlon Schanzenbach PHONE: 851-1860 BUSINESS TYPE/ACTIVITY: Fire suppression SIC: _____

Is the facility covered under any other programs or permits?
 Air quality Hazmat business plan None Sanitary sewer
 Fire department(hazmat storage) Hazmat waste generator Underground storage tanks Aboveground storage tanks
 Retail food facility Other

Is the facility covered under a storm water permit? Does not need Coverage No, but may need to be (Refer to Regional Board)
 Individual General: Does the facility have a SWPPP? yes no

N/A = Not Applicable; POTENTIAL for Pollutant Exposure without BMPs: 1 = low potential, 2 = medium potential, 3 = high potential
 ACTUAL Type of Discharge: BMP: 0 = BMPs are effective, 1 = BMPs are fairly/almost effective, 2 = BMPs are not effective, 3 = No BMPs are implemented
 PEX = Pollutant Exposure, NSW = Non-Stormwater Discharge

AREAS OF ACTIVITY	N/A	POTENTIAL	ACTUAL			REMARKS: Describe recommendations, requirements, and time to implement. Check box if remark is a requirement.
			BMP	PEX	NSW	
A. Outdoor Process/Manufacturing Areas	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>
B. Outdoor Material Storage Areas		2				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Three 55-gallon drums with oily residue must be kept under cover. If materials are haz waste then dispose of within 30 days.
C. Outdoor Waste Storage/Disposal Areas	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>
D. Outdoor Vehicle and Heavy Equipment Storage, Maintenance Areas	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>
E. Outdoor Parking Areas and Access Roads	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>
F. Outdoor Wash Areas	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>
G. Rooftop Equipment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>
H. Outdoor Drainage from Indoor Areas	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>
I. Other (describe):	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>

Outreach material distributed: STOPPP Brochure Industrial Brochure BMP Information

The existing operational practices of the facility Do / Do Not reduce pollutant discharge to the storm drain system to the maximum extent practicable.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS/REMARKS
No significant violations observed. Outdoor storage area needs to be covered, relocated under cover, or disposed of if necessary (see above comment).

Facility map available See attached for more comments

PRIORITY FOR RE-INSPECTION: First Second Third

ENFORCEMENT: None Verbal Notice Warning Notice Informal Violation Formal Violation Legal Action

Received by - Facility Representative Signature: Mahlon Schanzenbach FAE

Print Name & Title of Facility Representative: Mahlon Schanzenbach - FAE



San Mateo Countywide
 Stormwater Pollution Prevention Program
 10 Twin Dolphin Dr., Suite C-200, Redwood City, CA 94065

Municipality: Woodside
 Date: 7/31/00
 Inspector: D. Jensen
 E.H. Record ID #: _____

Standard Stormwater Facility Inspection Report Form

Inspection conducted by: San Mateo County, Environmental Health Division, 455 County Center, Redwood City, CA 94063

Reason for Inspection: First Inspection Routine Inspection Complaint Other Facility location: Incorporated Unincorporated

NAME OF FACILITY: Skyland Fire Station SITE ADDRESS: 17290 Skyline Blvd. Woodside

CONTACT NAME: Ed Smith PHONE: 851-1960 BUSINESS TYPE/ACTIVITY: Fire suppression SIC: _____

Is the facility covered under any other programs or permits?
 Air quality Hazmat business plan None Sanitary sewer
 Fire department(hazmat storage) Hazmat waste generator Underground storage tanks Aboveground storage tanks
 Retail food facility Other

Is the facility covered under a storm water permit? Does not need Coverage No, but may need to be (Refer to Regional Board)
 Individual General: Does the facility have a SWPPP? yes no

N/A = Not Applicable; POTENTIAL for Pollutant Exposure without BMPs: 1 = low potential, 2 = medium potential, 3 = high potential
 ACTUAL Type of Discharge: BMP: 0 = BMPs are effective, 1 = BMPs are fairly/almost effective, 2 = BMPs are not effective, 3 = No BMPs are implemented
 PEX = Pollutant Exposure, NSW = Non-Stormwater Discharge

AREAS OF ACTIVITY	N/A	POTENTIAL	ACTUAL			REMARKS: Describe recommendations, requirements, and time to implement. Check box if remark is a requirement.
			BMP	PEX	NSW	
A. Outdoor Process/Manufacturing Areas	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>
B. Outdoor Material Storage Areas	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>
C. Outdoor Waste Storage/Disposal Areas	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>
D. Outdoor Vehicle and Heavy Equipment Storage, Maintenance Areas	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>
E. Outdoor Parking Areas and Access Roads	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>
F. Outdoor Wash Areas		1	0			<input type="checkbox"/>
G. Rooftop Equipment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>
H. Outdoor Drainage from Indoor Areas	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>
I. Other (describe):	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>

Outreach material distributed: STOPPP Brochure Industrial Brochure BMP Information

The existing operational practices of the facility Do / Do Not reduce pollutant discharge to the storm drain system to the maximum extent practicable.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS/REMARKS
No violations observed.

Facility map available See attached for more comments

PRIORITY FOR RE-INSPECTION: First Second Third

ENFORCEMENT: None Verbal Notice Warning Notice Informal Violation Formal Violation Legal Action

Received by - Facility Representative Signature: Ed Smith FAE

Print Name & Title of Facility Representative: Ed Smith - FAE



San Mateo Countywide
 Stormwater Pollution Prevention Program
 10 Twin Dolphin Dr., Suite C-200, Redwood City, CA 94065

Municipality: Woodside
 Date: 12/2/99
 Inspector: Aragon
 E.H. Record ID #: 657607

Standard Stormwater Facility Inspection Report Form

Inspection conducted by: San Mateo County, Environmental Health Division, 590 Hamilton St., Redwood City, CA 94063

Reason for Inspection: First Inspection Routine Inspection Complaint Other Facility location: Incorporated Unincorporated

NAME OF FACILITY: Skylonda Fire Stn SITE ADDRESS: 17290 Skyline Blvd Woodside

CONTACT NAME: Dave Risney PHONE: 857-1860 BUSINESS TYPE/ACTIVITY: Fire Station SIC:

Is the facility covered under any other programs or permits?
 Air quality Hazmat business plan None Sanitary sewer
 Fire department(hazmat storage) Hazmat waste generator Underground storage tanks Aboveground storage tanks
 Retail food facility Other

Is the facility covered under a storm water permit?
 Does not need Coverage No, but may need to be (Refer to Regional Board)
 Individual General: Does the facility have a SWPPP? yes no

N/A = Not Applicable; POTENTIAL for Pollutant Exposure without BMPs: 1 = low potential, 2 = medium potential, 3 = high potential
 ACTUAL Type of Discharge: BMP: 0 = BMPs are effective, 1 = BMPs are fairly/almost effective, 2 = BMPs are not effective, 3 = No BMPs are implemented
 PEX = Pollutant Exposure, NSW = Non-Stormwater Discharge

AREAS OF ACTIVITY	N/A	POTENTIAL	ACTUAL			REMARKS: Describe recommendations, requirements, and time to implement. Check box if remark is a requirement.
			BMP	PEX	NSW	
A. Outdoor Process/Manufacturing Areas	X					<input type="checkbox"/>
B. Outdoor Material Storage Areas	X					<input type="checkbox"/>
C. Outdoor Waste Storage/Disposal Areas	X					<input type="checkbox"/>
D. Outdoor Vehicle and Heavy Equipment Storage, Maintenance Areas		1	0			<input type="checkbox"/>
E. Outdoor Parking Areas and Access Roads	X					<input type="checkbox"/>
F. Outdoor Wash Areas		1	0			<input type="checkbox"/>
G. Rooftop Equipment	X					<input type="checkbox"/>
H. Outdoor Drainage from Indoor Areas	X					<input type="checkbox"/>
I. Other (describe):	X					<input type="checkbox"/>

Outreach material distributed: STOPPP Brochure Industrial Brochure BMP Information

The existing operational practices of the facility Do / Do Not reduce pollutant discharge to the storm drain system to the maximum extent practicable.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS/REMARKS

Facility map available See attached for more comments

PRIORITY FOR RE-INSPECTION: First Second Third

ENFORCEMENT: None Verbal Notice Warning Notice Informal Violation Formal Violation Legal Action

Received by - Facility Representative Signature: [Signature]
 Print Name & Title of Facility Representative: DAVE RISNEY FIRE CAPTAIN 12-2-99



San Mateo Countywide
Stormwater Pollution Prevention Program
10 Twin Dolphin Dr., Suite C-200, Redwood City, CA 94065

Municipality: Woodside
Date: 2/20/97
Inspector: Aradona / Wyman
E.H. Record ID #: _____

Standard Stormwater Facility Inspection Report Form

Inspection conducted by: San Mateo County, Environmental Health Division, 590 Hamilton St., Redwood City, CA 94063

Reason for Inspection: First Inspection Routine Inspection Complaint Other

Facility location: Incorporated Unincorporated

NAME OF FACILITY: Skyline Fire Station SITE ADDRESS: 17290 Skyline

CONTACT NAME: Mike Roberts PHONE: 851-1860 BUSINESS TYPE/ACTIVITY: Fire Station SIC: _____

Is the facility covered under any other programs or permits?
 Air quality Hazmat business plan None Sanitary sewer
 Fire department(hazmat storage) Hazmat waste generator Underground storage tanks Aboveground storage tanks
 Retail food facility Other

Is the facility covered under a storm water permit?
 Does not need Coverage No, but may need to be (Refer to Regional Board)
 Individual General: Does the facility have a SWPPP? yes no

N/A = Not Applicable; POTENTIAL for Pollutant Exposure without BMPs: 1 = low potential, 2 = medium potential, 3 = high potential
 ACTUAL Type of Discharge: BMP: 0 = BMPs are effective, 1 = BMPs are fairly/almost effective, 2 = BMPs are not effective, 3 = No BMPs are implemented
 PEX = Pollutant Exposure, NSW = Non-Stormwater Discharge

AREAS OF ACTIVITY	N/A	POTENTIAL	ACTUAL			REMARKS: Describe recommendations, requirements, and time to implement. Check box if remark is a requirement.
			BMP	PEX	NSW	
A. Outdoor Process/Manufacturing Areas	X					<input type="checkbox"/>
B. Outdoor Material Storage Areas		2	3	X		<input type="checkbox"/> move fuel oil drum indoors or into overpack.
C. Outdoor Waste Storage/Disposal Areas	X					<input type="checkbox"/>
D. Outdoor Vehicle and Heavy Equipment Storage, Maintenance Areas	X					<input type="checkbox"/>
E. Outdoor Parking Areas and Access Roads		1	0			<input type="checkbox"/>
F. Outdoor Wash Areas		2	3		X	<input type="checkbox"/> Trucks being washed on site. Discharge continuing down hillside. (See below)
G. Rooftop Equipment	X					<input type="checkbox"/>
H. Outdoor Drainage from Indoor Areas	X					<input type="checkbox"/>
I. Other (describe):	X					<input type="checkbox"/>

Outreach material distributed: STOPPP Brochure Industrial Brochure BMP Information

The existing operational practices of the facility Do / Do Not reduce pollutant discharge to the storm drain system to the maximum extent practicable.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS/REMARKS
All run off will allegedly be diverted to culvert and discharge to creek, including truck exterior wash water. Will investigate ~~the~~ viability of storm water management plan.
(Jerry Okada, PW)

Facility map available See attached for more comments

PRIORITY FOR RE-INSPECTION: First Second Third

ENFORCEMENT: None Verbal Notice Warning Notice Informal Violation Formal Violation Legal Action

Received by - Facility Representative Signature: X [Signature]
 Print Name & Title of Facility Representative: Michael Roberts F.C.



San Mateo Countywide Stormwater Pollution Prevention Program

10 Twin Dolphin Drive, Suite 200, Redwood City, CA 94063

Municipality: Woodside

Date of inspection: 8-23-95

Agency Conducting Inspection: SMCEH

Date of last inspection: _____

Inspector: Belasco

Time to conduct inspection: _____ hr(s)

Standard Storm Water Industrial and Commercial Business Inspection Report

Page 1 of

I. Type of Inspection: Routine inspection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Attempt to track down illicit discharge <input type="checkbox"/> follow up inspection <input type="checkbox"/>	
II. Background Information (As reported by the facility contact.)	
1. Facility Name: <u>COR Skyline</u>	
2. Facility Contact (include title): <u>Herb Masters</u>	
3. Facility Owner: <u>CSM</u>	4. Phone No. of Contact: <u>851-1860</u>
5. Site Address or Location of Mobile Operation Inspected: _____ incorporated <input type="checkbox"/> unincorporated <input type="checkbox"/> <u>17290 Skyline, Woodside</u>	
6. Mailing Address: _____	
7. Prior complaints or reports of illicit discharge? _____ yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> If yes, describe: _____	
8. Business Activity: <u>Fire Station</u> Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code(s): _____	
9. Check any other permits the facility is covered under: air quality <input type="checkbox"/> sanitary sewer <input type="checkbox"/> HMBP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> underground storage tanks <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/>	
10. Are there any spill prevention plans? _____ yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
11. Does the facility have a HMBP? _____ yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>	
12. Describe the operating schedule Continuous throughout the year: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Seasonal: <input type="checkbox"/> Circle months facility is in operation Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	
III. General Industrial Activity Storm Water or Individual NPDES Permit	
1. Describe the facility's status for coverage under a storm water NPDES permit : <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Facility is not covered and does not need to be. <input type="checkbox"/> Facility is not covered but should be (Direct facility operator to contact Regional Board staff). <input type="checkbox"/> Facility is covered: _____ (circle which type) general, individual	
2. If the facility/mobile operation has General Industrial Activity Storm Water NPDES permit coverage, answer the following:	
a. Does the facility have a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)?	yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>
b. Did the inspector use facility's SWPPP during the inspection?	yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>
c. Does the facility/mobile operation conduct storm water monitoring?	yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>
1). If yes, what are the parameters tested for? Oil & grease <input type="checkbox"/> TOC <input type="checkbox"/> Bioassay <input type="checkbox"/> pH <input type="checkbox"/> Conductivity <input type="checkbox"/> TSS <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	
2). If not, does the facility/mobile operation participate in group monitoring?	yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>
3). If not, has the facility/mobile operation certified that it has no exposure to storm water and is therefore exempt from monitoring?	yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>
IV. Facility Layout Current map on file? yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
If no, attach map(s) that identify and describe locations of storm drains/inlets, storm water conveyance structures, storage areas, unit process areas, vehicle and heavy equipment wash and maintenance areas, and storm water sampling locations. If facility operator cannot provide an existing map, direct operator to submit a map within 30 calendar days. Submit a current facility map by: <u>9-23-95</u>	

Facility name & address: 17290 Skyline, Woodside

Date: 8-23-95

V. Best Management Practices (BMPs)

1. Describe non-structural BMPs identified during the inspection:

2. Describe structural BMPs identified during the inspection:

VI. Conclusions

1. For each area of activity, indicate a numerical code to describe the level of potential discharge to the storm drains AND a letter code to describe the type of potential discharge found.

Level of Potential Discharge:

- 0 - not applicable for facility
- 1 - little potential for pollutant discharge to storm drains
- 2 - some potential for pollutant discharge to storm drains
- 3 - great potential for pollutant discharge to storm drains

Type of Potential Discharge:

- A - illicit connection
- B - where drain discharges unknown
- C - activity area and/or material exposed to storm water
- D - other (please specify)

Areas of Activity:

Areas of Activity:	Level of Potential Discharge	Type of Potential Discharge
Outdoor Material Storage Areas	2	C
Waste Storage/Handling/Disposal Areas	2	C
Rooftop Equipment and Material Deposited from Vents, etc.		
Vehicle and Heavy Equipment Storage and Maintenance Areas	3	A - Washrack
parking areas and access roads	2	C
repair and maintenance areas		
Other Areas:		

2. Follow-up Activities

- (1) None
- (2) Verbal Warning
- (3) Written Warning
- (4) Notice of Violation

Notify Regional Board staff that NPDES permit coverage may be needed

3. Indicate date of follow-up inspection, if scheduled: _____

no follow-up inspection necessary follow-up inspection to be scheduled at a later date

4. Describe outreach performed by inspector to promote the San Mateo Countywide STOPPP.

- general STOPPP brochure
- verbal
- industrial brochure
- other (describe below)

5. DO THE EXISTING OPERATIONAL PRACTICES OF THIS FACILITY EFFECTIVELY REDUCE THE POTENTIAL DISCHARGE TO THE STORM SEWER SYSTEM TO THE MAXIMUM EXTENT PRACTICABLE? YES NO

6. Corrective Action Needed:

Truck wash rack illicitly discharges to surface above Skyline Water Reservoir. This is a violation of the Federal Clean Water Act, The California Porter-Cologne Water Act, and the San Mateo County NPDES permit. Cease discharge immediately and submit plan for station remodel right away. (30 days)

Received by: Herb Masters

Printed Name: Herb Masters

Title: FAE

Date: 8-23-95

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH
SAN MATEO COUNTY



Protecting Our Health and Environment

Hazardous Waste Generator Inspection Report

San Mateo County Environmental Health Services Division

Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA)

2000 Alameda de las Pulgas, Suite 100, San Mateo, CA 94403

Telephone: (650) 372-6200 Fax Number (650) 627-8244

www.smhealth.org/environ

Inspected By: Rompf P/E: 22 LQG On-site Recycler TP Date: 8-11-10

Facility Name: Skylanda Fire Station EPA ID #: CAL000091153

Facility Address: 17290 skyline Blvd. City: Woodside Zip: 94062

Contact Person: Bret Talbot Work Phone #: 851-1860

Consent given by: _____

Mailing Address: _____ City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Business Owner Name: _____ Owner Phone#: 851-1860

Business Description: Fire Station Reinspection Date: _____

ITEM	SECTION #	RECORDKEEPING	IN COMPLIANCE
1	22-66262.12(a)	Generator has EPA Identification Number.....	(N/A) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (Yes) (No)
2	HSC 25143.10	Recyclable Materials Report submitted biennially to CUPA.....	(N/A) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (Yes) (No)
3	22-66262.40(c)	Test results/waste analyses on site.....	(N/A) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (Yes) (No)
4	22-66262.40(b)	Biennial Report on file.....	(N/A) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (Yes) (No)
5	22-66265.16	Personnel training documented.....	(N/A) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (Yes) (No)
6	HSC 25244.19	Waste Minimization Plan and Summary Progress Report on site.....	(N/A) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (Yes) (No)
<u>MANIFESTS / CONSOLIDATED MANIFESTS</u>			
7	22-66262.23 HSC 25160.2	Manifests or <u>consolidated</u> manifests are available for inspection.....	(N/A) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (Yes) (No)
8	22-66262.23(a)(1)	Applicable sections completed.....	(N/A) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (Yes) (No)
9	22-66262.23(a)(4)	Manifest copies submitted to Cal/EPA within 30 days.....	(N/A) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (Yes) (No)
10	22-66262.12(c)	Hazardous waste hauled by a registered transporter.....	(N/A) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (Yes) (No)
11	22-66262.12(c)	Hazardous waste shipped to a permitted facility.....	(N/A) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (Yes) (No)
12	22-66262.42(a)	Signed "Designated Facility" manifest copies received.....	(N/A) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (Yes) (No)
13	22-66262.40(b)	Exception Report on file.....	(N/A) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (Yes) (No)
14	22-66268.7(a)(6)	Land Disposal Restriction notification on file.....	(N/A) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (Yes) (No)
15	22-66261.107	Extremely Hazardous Waste is managed according to 66261.111 and 66261.113.....	(N/A) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (Yes) (No)

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>SECTION #</u>	<u>WASTE DETERMINATION</u>	<u>IN COMPLIANCE</u>
16	22-66262.11	Hazardous waste determination made for all waste.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
<u>EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS/CONTINGENCY PLAN</u>			
17	22-66265.31	Facility operated to minimize possibility of fire, explosion, or any unplanned release of hazardous waste to air, soil, or surface water, which could threaten human health or the environment.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
18	22-66265.32	Facility has adequate emergency response equipment, internal communication, fire extinguishers and spill control material.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
19	22-66265.33/34	Emergency equipment is adequately maintained and accessible.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
20	22-66265.35	Aisle space is adequately maintained for emergency response.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
21	22-66265.51/53	Facility has a Hazardous Waste Contingency Plan on site.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
<u>HAZARDOUS WASTE STORAGE</u>			
22	HSC 25189.5(a)(d) HSC 25201(a)	Generator does not accept, treat, or dispose of hazardous waste on-site without a permit.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
23	22-66262.34(a)	Generator does not accumulate hazardous waste on-site for longer than 90 days without a permit.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
24	22.66262.34(d)	Generator does not accumulate hazardous waste on site for longer than 180, days or longer than 270 days if transport of waste to a TSD facility is over 200 miles.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
25	22-66262.34(e)(1)	Generator uses "Satellite Accumulation" exemption for storage.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
26	22-66262.34(f)(3) (A)(B)(C)	Each container is labeled with: "Hazardous Waste", waste composition, hazardous properties and generator information.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
27	22-66262.34(f)(1)	Accumulation start date clearly marked and visible for inspection on each container.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No) ①
<u>CONTAINER USE AND MANAGEMENT</u>			
28	22-66265.171	Hazardous waste containers in good condition.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
29	22-66265.172	Hazardous waste compatible with holding containers.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
30	22-66265.173	Hazardous waste containers closed when not in use.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
31	22-66265.174	Hazardous waste storage area inspected weekly.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
32	22-66265.177(a)	No mixing of incompatible wastes.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
33	22-66265.177(c)	Storage of incompatible hazardous waste is in a secure area which minimizes the possibility of spills, mixing, and escape of materials from the area.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
34	22-66261.7(e) 22.66261.7(f)	Empty containers are managed properly.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)

ITEM SECTION #

UNIVERSAL WASTE

IN COMPLIANCE

35 22-66261.9(a)

Universal waste managed according with the standards of chapter 23.....(N/A) (Yes) (No)

TANK MANAGEMENT

36 22-66265.190-199

Waste stored in tank(s) is in compliance with Article 10.....(N/A) (Yes) (No)

WASTE GENERATED:

QUANTITY / MONTH

used oil/oil filters

CORRECTIVE ACTIONS:

① update accumulation start dates on used oil and used oil filters. used oil filter drum says 2007 on the label. SR - Corrected on-site -

NO VIOLATIONS NOTE D

Facility Representative: Your signature acknowledges receipt of this report and does not imply agreement with the findings.

Diana Schuchart Diana Schuchart

SIGNATURE

NAME

8-11-10

DATE

**ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH
SAN MATEO COUNTY**



Protecting Our Health and Environment

Hazardous Waste Generator Inspection Report

San Mateo County Environmental Health Services Division
 Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA)
 455 County Center, 4th Floor, Redwood City, CA 94063
 Telephone: (650) 363-4305 Fax Number (650) 363-7882

Inspected By: P. Smith P/E: 22 20 LQG N On-site Recycler N TP N Date: 11-15-07
 Facility Name: SKYCONDA FIRE STATION EPA ID #: CAL 0000 91153
 Facility Address: 17290 SKYLINE BLVD. City: WOODSIDE Zip: 94062
 Contact Person: CAPT. RICK CUMMINGS Work Phone #: 851-1860
 Consent given by: RICK CUMMINGS
 Mailing Address: _____ City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____
 Business Owner Name: _____ Owner Phone #: _____
 Business Description: _____ Reinspection Date: _____

ITEM	SECTION #	RECORDKEEPING	IN COMPLIANCE
1	22-66262.12(a)	Generator has EPA Identification Number.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
2	HSC 25143.10	Recyclable Materials Report submitted biennially to CUPA.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
3	22-66262.40(c)	Test results/waste analyses on site.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
4	22-66262.40(b)	Biennial Report on file.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
5	22-66265.16	Personnel training documented.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
6	HSC 25244.19	Waste Minimization Plan and Summary Progress Report on site.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
MANIFESTS / RECEIPTS			
7	22-66263.42(e)	Manifests or waste pickup receipts available for inspection.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
8	22-66262.23(a)(1)	Applicable sections completed.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
9	22-66262.23(a)(4)	Manifest copies submitted to Cal/EPA within 30 days.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
10	22-66262.12(c)	Hazardous waste hauled by a registered transporter.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
11	22-66262.12(c)	Hazardous waste shipped to a permitted facility.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
12	22-66262.42(a)	Signed TSDf manifest copies received.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
13	22-66262.40(b)	Exception Report on file.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
14	22-66268.7(a)(6)	Land Disposal Restriction notification on file.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
15	22-66261.107	Extremely Hazardous Waste is managed according to 66261.111 and 66261.113.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)

ITEM	SECTION #	WASTE DETERMINATION	IN COMPLIANCE
16	22-66262.11	Hazardous waste determination made for all waste.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
<u>EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS/CONTINGENCY PLAN</u>			
17	22-66265.31	Facility operated to minimize possibility of fire, explosion, or any unplanned release of hazardous waste to air, soil, or surface water, which could threaten human health or the environment.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
18	22-66265.32	Facility has adequate emergency response equipment, internal communication, fire extinguishers and spill control material.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
19	22-66265.33/34	Emergency equipment is adequately maintained and accessible.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
20	22-66265.35	Aisle space is adequately maintained for emergency response.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
21	22-66265.51/53	Facility has a Hazardous Waste Contingency Plan on site.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
<u>HAZARDOUS WASTE STORAGE</u>			
22	HSC 25189.5(a)(d) HSC 25201(a)	Generator does not accept, treat, or dispose of hazardous waste on-site without a permit.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
23	22-66262.34(a)	Generator does not accumulate hazardous waste on-site for longer than 90 days without a permit.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
24	22.66262.34(d)	Generator does not accumulate hazardous waste on site for longer than 180, days or longer than 270 days if transport of waste to a TSD facility is over 200 miles.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
25	22-66262.34(e)(1)	Generator uses "Satellite Accumulation" exemption for storage.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
26	22-66262.34(f)(3) (A)(B)(C)	Each container is labeled with: "Hazardous Waste", waste composition, hazardous properties and generator information.....	{ (N/A) (Yes) (No) CORRECTED DURING INSPECTION (N/A) (Yes) (No)
27	22-66262.34(f)(1)	Accumulation start date clearly marked and visible for inspection on each container.....	
<u>CONTAINER USE AND MANAGEMENT</u>			
28	22-66265.171	Hazardous waste containers in good condition.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
29	22-66265.172	Hazardous waste compatible with holding containers.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
30	22-66265.173	Hazardous waste containers closed when not in use... <i>SEE COMMENT</i>	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
31	22-66265.174	Hazardous waste storage area inspected weekly.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
32	22-66265.177(a)	No mixing of incompatible wastes.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
33	22-66265.177(c)	Storage of incompatible hazardous waste is in a secure area which minimizes the possibility of spills, mixing, and escape of materials from the area.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
34	22-66261.7(e) 22.66261.f	Empty containers are managed properly.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)

ITEM SECTION# UNIVERSAL WASTE IN COMPLIANCE
35 22-66261.9(a) Universal waste managed according with the standards of chapter 23.....(N/A) (Yes) (No)

TANK MANAGEMENT

36 22-66265.190-199 Waste stored in tank(s) is in compliance with Article 10.....(N/A) (Yes) (No)

WASTE GENERATED:

QUANTITY / MONTH

USED OIL - FROM PUBLIC AND SOME VEHICLE MAINTENANCE

WASTE FUEL - MAY BE 1 TIME

DROP OFF FROM PUBLIC

COMMENTS:

① ACCUMULATION START DATE WAS ADDED TO HAZ WASTE LABEL ON USED OIL TANK DURING INSPECTION

② 3 X 5-GAL WASTE GAS AND DIESEL CONTAINERS WERE PLACED IN CABINET AND HAZ WASTE LABEL ADDED DURING INSPECTION

③ ^{WASTE OIL} HINGED LID ON TANK FUNNEL THAT SCREWS INTO TANK WAS CLOSED & SECURED DURING INSPECTION

④ FACILITY WAS CLEAN W/ LOTS OF SPILL RESPONSE AND EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT EASILY ACCESSIBLE

Facility Representative: Your signature acknowledges receipt of this report and does not imply agreement with the findings.


SIGNATURE

Richard Cummings
NAME

11/15/2007
DATE

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH
SAN MATEO COUNTY



Protecting Our Health and Environment

Hazardous Waste Generator Inspection Report

San Mateo County Environmental Health Services Division
Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA)
455 County Center, 4th Floor, Redwood City, CA 94063
Telephone: (650) 363-4305 Fax Number (650) 363-7882

Inspected By: REBECCA P/E: 22 LQG On-site Recycler TP Date: 4-1-05
 Facility Name: SKYLONDA FIRE STATION EPA ID #: CA2000091153
 Facility Address: 17290 SKYLINE BLVD City: WOODSIDE Zip: 94062
 Contact Person: RICK CUMMINGS/KEVIN BISCAY Work Phone #: 951-1860
 Consent given by: KEVIN BISCAY
 Mailing Address: _____ City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____
 Business Owner Name: COUNTY OF SAN MATEO Owner Phone #: _____
 Business Description: _____ Reinspection Date: _____

ITEM	SECTION #	RECORDKEEPING	IN COMPLIANCE
1	22-66262.12(a)	Generator has EPA Identification Number.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
2	HSC 25143.10	Recyclable Materials Report submitted biennially to CUPA.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
3	22-66262.40(c)	Test results/waste analyses on site.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
4	22-66262.40(b)	Biennial Report on file.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
5	22-66265.16	Personnel training documented.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
6	HSC 25244.19	Waste Minimization Plan and Summary Progress Report on site.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
MANIFESTS / RECEIPTS			
7	22-66263.42(e)	Manifests or waste pickup receipts available for inspection.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
8	22-66262.23(a)(1)	Applicable sections completed.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
9	22-66262.23(a)(4)	Manifest copies submitted to Cal/EPA within 30 days.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
10	22-66262.12(c)	Hazardous waste hauled by a registered transporter.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
11	22-66262.12(c)	Hazardous waste shipped to a permitted facility.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
12	22-66262.42(a)	Signed TSDf manifest copies received.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
13	22-66262.40(b)	Exception Report on file.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
14	22-66268.7(a)(6)	Land Disposal Restriction notification on file.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
15	22-66261.107	Extremely Hazardous Waste is managed according to 66261.111 and 66261.113.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)

ITEM	SECTION #	WASTE DETERMINATION	IN COMPLIANCE
16	22-66262.11	Hazardous waste determination made for all waste.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS/CONTINGENCY PLAN			
17	22-66265.31	Facility operated to minimize possibility of fire, explosion, or any unplanned release of hazardous waste to air, soil, or surface water, which could threaten human health or the environment.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
18	22-66265.32	Facility has adequate emergency response equipment, internal communication, fire extinguishers and spill control material.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
19	22-66265.33/34	Emergency equipment is adequately maintained and accessible.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
20	22-66265.35	Aisle space is adequately maintained for emergency response.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
21	22-66265.51/53	Facility has a Hazardous Waste Contingency Plan on site.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
HAZARDOUS WASTE STORAGE			
22	HSC 25189.5(a)(d) HSC 25201(a)	Generator does not accept, treat, or dispose of hazardous waste on-site without a permit.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
23	22-66262.34(a)	Generator does not accumulate hazardous waste on-site for longer than 90 days without a permit.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
24	22.66262.34(d)	Generator does not accumulate hazardous waste on site for longer than 180, days or longer than 270 days if transport of waste to a TSD facility is over 200 miles.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
25	22-66262.34(e)(1)	Generator uses "Satellite Accumulation" exemption for storage.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
26	22-66262.34(f)(3) (A)(B)(C)	Each container is labeled with: "Hazardous Waste", waste composition, hazardous properties and generator information.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
27	22-66262.34(f)(1)	Accumulation start date clearly marked and visible for inspection on each container.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
<i>CORRECTED DURING INSPECTION</i>			
CONTAINER USE AND MANAGEMENT			
28	22-66265.171	Hazardous waste containers in good condition.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
29	22-66265.172	Hazardous waste compatible with holding containers.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
30	22-66265.173	Hazardous waste containers closed when not in use.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
31	22-66265.174	Hazardous waste storage area inspected weekly.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
32	22-66265.177(a)	No mixing of incompatible wastes.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
33	22-66265.177(c)	Storage of incompatible hazardous waste is in a secure area which minimizes the possibility of spills, mixing, and escape of materials from the area.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
34	22-66261.7(e) 22.66261.f	Empty containers are managed properly.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)

ITEM SECTION#

UNIVERSAL WASTE

IN COMPLIANCE

35 22-66261.9(a)

Universal waste managed according with the standards of chapter 23.....(N/A) (Yes) (No)

TANK MANAGEMENT

36 22-66265.190-199

Waste stored in tank(s) is in compliance with Article 10.....(N/A) (Yes) (No)

WASTE GENERATED:

QUANTITY / MONTH

USED OIL

USED OIL FILTERS

COMMENTS:

- ① REMEMBER TO ADD ACCUMULATION START DATE ON USED OIL TANK HAZ WASTE LABEL AFTER EVERY PICKUPS (CORRECTOR) DURING INSPECTION
- ② TRAINING RECORDS THOROUGH.

Facility Representative: Your signature acknowledges receipt of this report and does not imply agreement with the findings.

Ken Biscay
SIGNATURE

Ken BISCAY
NAME

4-1-05
DATE

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH
SAN MATEO COUNTY



Protecting Our Health and Environment

Hazardous Waste Generator Inspection Report

San Mateo County Environmental Health Services Division

Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA)

455 County Center, 4th Floor, Redwood City, CA 94063

Telephone: (650) 363-4305 Fax Number (650) 363-7882

Inspected By: D. Jensen P/E: 22 LQG On-site Recycler TP Date: 2/24/03

Facility Name: San Mateo Co./CDF Skyland Fire Station EPA ID #: CA L000091153

Facility Address: 17290 Skyline Blvd. City: Woodside Zip: 94062

Contact Person: Mahlon Schanzenbach Work Phone #: 851-1860

Consent given by: Same as above.

Mailing Address: Same as above City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Business Owner Name: San Mateo Co./CDF Owner Phone #: _____

Business Description: Fire suppression Reinspection Date: _____

ITEM	SECTION #	RECORDKEEPING	IN COMPLIANCE
1	22-66262.12(a)	Generator has EPA Identification Number.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
2	HSC 25143.10	Recyclable Materials Report submitted biennially to CUPA.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
3	22-66262.40(c)	Test results/waste analyses on site.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
4	22-66262.40(b)	Biennial Report on file.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
5	22-66265.16	Personnel training documented.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
6	HSC 25244.19	Waste Minimization Plan and Summary Progress Report on site.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
<u>MANIFESTS / RECEIPTS</u>			
7	22-66263.42(e)	3 Manifests or waste pickup receipts available for inspection.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
8	22-66262.23(a)(1)	Applicable sections completed.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
9	22-66262.23(a)(4)	Manifest copies submitted to Cal/EPA within 30 days.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
10	22-66262.12(c)	Hazardous waste hauled by a registered transporter.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
11	22-66262.12(c)	Hazardous waste shipped to a permitted facility.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
12	22-66262.42(a)	Signed TSDf manifest copies received.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
13	22-66262.40(b)	Exception Report on file.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
14	22-66268.7(a)(6)	Land Disposal Restriction notification on file.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
15	22-66261.107	Extremely Hazardous Waste is managed according to 66261.111 and 66261.113.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>SECTION #</u>	<u>WASTE DETERMINATION</u>	<u>IN COMPLIANCE</u>
16	22-66262.11	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hazardous waste determination made for all waste.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS/CONTINGENCY PLAN

17	22-66265.31	Facility operated to minimize possibility of fire, explosion, or any unplanned release of hazardous waste to air, soil, or surface water, which could threaten human health or the environment.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
18	22-66265.32	Facility has adequate emergency response equipment, internal communication, fire extinguishers and spill control material.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
19	22-66265.33/34	Emergency equipment is adequately maintained and accessible.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
20	22-66265.35	Aisle space is adequately maintained for emergency response.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
21	22-66265.51/53	Facility has a Hazardous Waste Contingency Plan on site.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)

HAZARDOUS WASTE STORAGE

22	HSC 25189.5(a)(d) HSC 25201(a)	Generator does not accept, treat, or dispose of hazardous waste on-site without a permit.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
23	22-66262.34(a)	Generator does not accumulate hazardous waste on-site for longer than 90 days without a permit.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
24	22.66262.34(d)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Generator does not accumulate hazardous waste on site for longer than 180, days or longer than 270 days if transport of waste to a TSD facility is over 200 miles.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
25	22-66262.34(e)(1)	Generator uses "Satellite Accumulation" exemption for storage..... <i>1 year maximum storage period.</i>	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
26	22-66262.34(f)(3) (A)(B)(C)	Each container is labeled with: "Hazardous Waste", waste composition, hazardous properties and generator information.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
27	22-66262.34(f)(1)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accumulation start date clearly marked and visible for inspection on each container.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)

CONTAINER USE AND MANAGEMENT

28	22-66265.171	Hazardous waste containers in good condition.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
29	22-66265.172	Hazardous waste compatible with holding containers.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
30	22-66265.173	Hazardous waste containers closed when not in use.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
31	22-66265.174	Hazardous waste storage area inspected weekly.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
32	22-66265.177(a)	No mixing of incompatible wastes.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
33	22-66265.177(c)	Storage of incompatible hazardous waste is in a secure area which minimizes the possibility of spills, mixing, and escape of materials from the area.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
34	22-66261.7(e) 22.66261.f	Empty containers are managed properly.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)

ITEM SECTION # UNIVERSAL WASTE IN COMPLIANCE
35 22-66261.9(a) Universal waste managed according with the standards of chapter 23.....(N/A) (Yes) (No)

TANK MANAGEMENT

36 22-66265.190-199 Waste stored in tank(s) is in compliance with Article 10.....(N/A) (Yes) (No)

WASTE GENERATED:

QUANTITY / MONTH

Petroleum oil
Oil filters

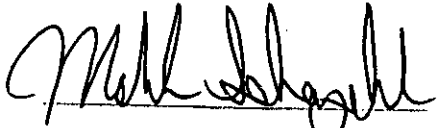
COMMENTS:

No violations observed.

Reminder:

- 1) Determine if three 55-gallon drums behind AGT are hazardous waste and if so, dispose of within 30 days. If not haz waste, keep under cover and utilize product as needed.
- 2) Indicate the accumulation start date(s) on haz waste label for all new waste accumulation periods.

Facility Representative: Your signature acknowledges receipt of this report and does not imply agreement with the findings.

 Mahlon Schanzenbach
SIGNATURE NAME

2/24/03
DATE

Hazardous Waste Generator Inspection Report

San Mateo County Division of Environmental Health
 455 County Center, 4th Floor, Redwood City, CA 94063
 (650) 363-4305

Record ID#: _____ P/E: 22 Inspected By: D. Jensen Date: 7/31/00

Business Contact: Ed Smith Work Phone: 851-1860

Facility Name: Skyland 9 Fire Station EPA ID#: CA00009453

Facility Street Address: 17290 Skyline Blvd City: Woodside Zip: 94062

Mailing Address: Same as above City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Street: _____ City: _____ Zip: _____

Business Description: Fire station

Business Owner Name: S.M. Co./CDF Owner Phone: _____

Owner Address: _____

Driver's License #: _____ Expiration Date: _____ Reinspection Date: _____

ITEM	SECTION #	RECORDKEEPING	IN COMPLIANCE
1	22-66262.12(a)	Generator has EPA Identification Number	(N/A) (Yes) (No) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2	22-66263.42(e)	Manifests or waste pickup receipts on file at facility	(N/A) (Yes) (No) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3	22-66262.40(c)	Test results/waste analyses on file	(N/A) (Yes) (No) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
4	22-66262.40(b)	Biennial Report on file	(N/A) (Yes) (No) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
5	22-66265.18	Personnel training documented	(N/A) (Yes) (No) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<u>MANIFEST</u>			
6	22-66262.20	Applicable sections completed	(N/A) (Yes) (No) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
7	22-66262.23(a)(4)	Manifest copies submitted to Cal/EPA within 30 days	(N/A) (Yes) (No) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
8	22-66262.12(c)	Hazardous waste hauled by a registered transporter	(N/A) (Yes) (No) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
9	22-66262.12(c)	Hazardous waste shipped to a permitted facility	(N/A) (Yes) (No) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
10	22-66262.42(a)	Signed TSDf manifest copies received	(N/A) (Yes) (No) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
11	22-66262.40(b)	Exception Report on file	(N/A) (Yes) (No) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
12	22-67430.1	Extremely hazardous waste disposed of with permit	(N/A) (Yes) (No) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
13	22-66268.7(a)(6)	Land Disposal Restriction notification on file	(N/A) (Yes) (No) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>SECTION #</u>	<u>WASTE DETERMINATION</u>	<u>IN COMPLIANCE</u>
14	22-66262.11	Hazardous waste determination made for all waste	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
<u>EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS/CONTINGENCY PLAN</u>			
15	22-66265.31	Facility operated to minimize possibility of fire, explosion, or unplanned release of hazardous waste to air, soil or surface water which could threaten human health or the environment	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
16	22-66265.32	Facility has adequate emergency response equipment; internal communication, fire extinguisher(s) and spill control	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
17	22-66265.33/.34	Emergency equipment is adequately maintained and accessible	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
18	22-66265.35	Aisle space is adequately maintained for emergency response	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
19	22-66265.51/.53	Facility has a copy of a written hazardous waste contingency plan or Hazardous Material Business Plan on-site	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
<u>HAZARDOUS WASTE STORAGE</u>			
20	HSC 25189.5 HSC 25201	Generator does not accept, treat or dispose of hazardous waste on-site without a permit	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
21	22-66262.34(a)	Generator does not store more than 100 kg (27 gal) on-site for longer than 90 days without a permit	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
22	22-66262.34(e)(1)	Generator uses "Satellite Accumulation" exemption for storage	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
23	22-66262.34(f)(3)	Each container is labeled with: "Hazardous Waste", waste composition, hazardous properties and generator information	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
24	22-66262.34(f)(1)	Accumulation start date clearly marked and visible on each container	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
<u>CONTAINER MANAGEMENT</u>			
25	22-66265.171	Hazardous waste containers in good condition	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
26	22-66265.172	Hazardous waste compatible with holding containers	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
27	22-66265.173	Hazardous waste containers closed when not in use	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
28	22-66265.174	Hazardous waste storage area inspected weekly	(N/A) (Yes) (No)

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>SECTION #</u>	<u>CONTAINER MANAGEMENT (Con't)</u>	<u>IN COMPLIANCE</u>
29	22-66265.177(a)	No mixing of incompatible wastes	(N/A) (Yes) (No) ✓
30	22-66265.177(c)	Storage of waste is in a secure area which minimizes the possibility of spills, mixing of incompatible and escape of materials from the area	(N/A) (Yes) (No) ✓
31	22-66261.7	Empty containers are managed properly	(N/A) (Yes) (No) ✓

TANK MANAGEMENT

32	22-66265.190-199	Waste stored in tank(s) in compliance with Article 10	(N/A) (Yes) (No) ✓
----	------------------	---	--------------------

WASTE GENERATED:

QUANTITY/MONTH

Petroleum oil	
Oil filters	

COMMENTS:

No violations observed.

Ed Smith

NAME

Ed Smith

SIGNATURE

7/31/00

DATE

Hazardous Waste Generator Inspection Report

San Mateo County Division of Environmental Health
590 Hamilton Street, 4th Floor, Redwood City, CA 94063
Telephone: (415) 363-4305

Record ID#: 659007 P/E: 22 90 Inspected By: Aragon Date: 12/2/97
 Business Contact: Dave Rusney Mittie Roberts Work Phone: 851-1860
 Facility Name: Skylanda Fire Stn EPA ID#: CAL000091153
 Facility Street Address: 17290 Skyline City: Woodside Zip: 94062
 Mailing Address: same City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____
 Street: same City: _____ Zip: _____
 Business Description: Fire Station
 Business Owner Name: County of San Mateo Owner Phone: _____
 Owner Address: 10 Twin Dolphin Dr., Redwood City
 Driver's License #: _____ Expiration Date: _____ Reinspection Date: _____

ITEM	SECTION #	RECORDKEEPING	I N COMPLIANCE
1	22-66262.12(a)	Generator has EPA Identification Number	(N/A) (Yes) (No) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2	22-66263.42(e)	Manifests or <u>waste pickup receipts</u> on file at facility	(N/A) (Yes) (No) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3	22-66262.40(c)	Test results/waste analyses on file	(N/A) (Yes) (No) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
4	22-66262.40(b)	Biennial Report on file	(N/A) (Yes) (No) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
5	22-66265.16	Personnel training documented	(N/A) (Yes) (No) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
MANIFEST			
6	22-66262.20	Applicable sections completed	(N/A) (Yes) (No) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
7	22-66262.23(a)(4)	Manifest copies submitted to Cal/EPA within 30 days	(N/A) (Yes) (No) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
8	22-66262.12(c)	Hazardous waste hauled by a registered transporter	(N/A) (Yes) (No) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
9	22-66262.12(c)	Hazardous waste shipped to a permitted facility	(N/A) (Yes) (No) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
10	22-66262.42(a)	Signed TSDf manifest copies received	(N/A) (Yes) (No) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
11	22-66262.40(b)	Exception Report on file	(N/A) (Yes) (No) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
12	22-67430.1	Extremely hazardous waste disposed of with permit	(N/A) (Yes) (No) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
13	22-66268.7(a)(6)	Land Disposal Restriction notification on file	(N/A) (Yes) (No) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>SECTION #</u>	<u>WASTE DETERMINATION</u>	<u>IN COMPLIANCE</u>
14	22-66262.11	Hazardous waste determination made for all waste	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
<u>EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS/CONTINGENCY PLAN</u>			
15	22-66265.31	Facility operated to minimize possibility of fire, explosion, or unplanned release of hazardous waste to air, soil or surface water which could threaten human health or the environment	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
16	22-66265.32	Facility has adequate emergency response equipment; internal communication, fire extinguisher(s) and spill control	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
17	22-66265.33/34	Emergency equipment is adequately maintained and <u>accessible</u>	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
18	22-66265.35	Aisle space is adequately maintained for emergency response	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
19	22-66265.51/53	* Facility has a copy of a written hazardous waste contingency plan or Hazardous Material Business Plan on-site <i>Draft only</i>	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
<u>HAZARDOUS WASTE STORAGE</u>			
20	HSC 25189.5 HSC 25201	Generator does not accept, treat or dispose of hazardous waste on-site without a permit	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
21	22-66262.34(a)	Generator does not store more than 100 kg (27 gal) on-site for longer than 90 days without a permit	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
22	22-66262.34(e)(1)	Generator uses "Satellite Accumulation" exemption for storage	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
23	22-66262.34(f)(3)	Each container is labeled with: "Hazardous Waste", waste composition, hazardous properties and generator information	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
24	22-66262.34(f)(1)	Accumulation start date clearly marked and visible on each container	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
<u>CONTAINER MANAGEMENT</u>			
25	22-66265.171	Hazardous waste containers in good condition	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
26	22-66265.172	Hazardous waste compatible with holding containers	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
27	22-66265.173	Hazardous waste containers closed when not in use	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
28	22-66265.174	Hazardous waste storage area inspected weekly	(N/A) (Yes) (No)

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>SECTION #</u>	<u>CONTAINER MANAGEMENT (Con't)</u>	<u>IN COMPLIANCE</u>
29	22-66265.177(a)	No mixing of incompatible wastes	(N/A) (Yes) (No) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
30	22-66265.177(c)	Storage of waste is in a secure area which minimizes the possibility of spills, mixing of incompatible and escape of materials from the area	(N/A) (Yes) (No) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
31	22-66261.7	Empty containers are managed properly	(N/A) (Yes) (No) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<u>TANK MANAGEMENT</u>			
32	22-66265.190-199	Waste stored in tank(s) in compliance with Article 10	(N/A) (Yes) (No) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

WASTE GENERATED:

QUANTITY/MONTH

waste oil

COMMENTS:

1. Update HUBP w/new contacts, updated inventory and maintain final draft onsite

DAVE RISNEY F.C.  12-2-97
 NAME SIGNATURE DATE

SAN MATEO COUNTY

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES - ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

590 Hamilton Street, Redwood City, CA 94063

(415) 363-4305

FAX 851-2862

OFFICIAL INSPECTION REPORT / FIELD OBSERVATIONS

Site Name: <u>COIC Skylanda</u>	Page <u>1</u> of <u>1</u>
Site Address: <u>17240 Skyline Blvd.</u> <u>Woodside 94062</u>	Date: <u>8-31-95</u>
	Program: <u>3000</u>
	Site Computer # _____
	APN: <u>Bel Cummings + Herb Masters</u>

Stormwater reinspection + re-evaluation.

Recommendations:

- ① Hose washing may continue, as it drains onto an area of vegetation.
- ② Vehicle washing may continue, as it drains onto an area of vegetation.
- ③ A non-petroleum, solvent free soap should be used.
- ④ Washing of engine and undercarriage is ~~not~~ ~~prohibited~~ as it could introduce hazardous contamination into the environment, and violate the Clean Water Act, with \$25,000 per day fines. In order to utilize a steam cleaner, the use of an advanced oil water separator or water recycling system is necessary to reduce pollution to the maximum extent practicable.

Inspector: D. D. Jones

Received By: [Signature]

Hazardous Waste Generator Inspection Report

San Mateo County Division of Environmental Health
590 Hamilton Street, 4th Floor, Redwood City, CA 94063
Telephone: (415) 363-4305

Record ID#: 655007 P/E: 22-00 Inspected By: Aracora Wynn Date: 2/20/97
 Business Contact: Mike Roberts Work Phone: 851-7860
 Facility Name: Skylonda Fire Stn EPA ID#: CAL000091153
 Facility Street Address: 17290 Skyline City: Woodside Zip: 94062
 Mailing Address: same City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____
 Street: _____ City: _____ Zip: _____
 Business Description: Fire Stn
 Business Owner Name: County of San Mateo Owner Phone: same
 Owner Address: 10 Twin Dolphin, RWC
 Driver's License #: _____ Expiration Date: _____ Reinspection Date: _____

ITEM	SECTION #	RECORDKEEPING	IN COMPLIANCE
1	22-66262.12(a)	Generator has EPA Identification Number	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
2	22-66263.42(e)	Manifests or waste pickup receipts on file at facility	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
3	22-66262.40(c)	Test results/waste analyses on file	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
4	22-66262.40(b)	Biennial Report on file	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
5	22-66265.16	* Personnel training documented	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
MANIFEST			
6	22-66262.20	Applicable sections completed	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
7	22-66262.23(a)(4)	Manifest copies submitted to Cal/EPA within 30 days	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
8	22-66262.12(c)	Hazardous waste hauled by a registered transporter	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
9	22-66262.12(c)	Hazardous waste shipped to a permitted facility	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
10	22-66262.42(a)	Signed TSDF manifest copies received	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
11	22-66262.40(b)	Exception Report on file	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
12	22-67430.1	Extremely hazardous waste disposed of with permit	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
13	22-66268.7(a)(6)	Land Disposal Restriction notification on file	(N/A) (Yes) (No)

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>SECTION #</u>	<u>WASTE DETERMINATION</u>	<u>IN COMPLIANCE</u>
14	22-66262.11	Hazardous waste determination made for all waste	(N/A) (Yes) (No)

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS/CONTINGENCY PLAN

15	22-66265.31	Facility operated to minimize possibility of fire, explosion, or unplanned release of hazardous waste to air, soil or surface water which could threaten human health or the environment	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
16	22-66265.32	Facility has adequate emergency response equipment; internal communication, fire extinguisher(s) and spill control	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
17	22-66265.33/34	Emergency equipment is adequately maintained and accessible	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
18	22-66265.35	Aisle space is adequately maintained for emergency response	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
19	22-66265.51/.53	Facility has a copy of a written hazardous waste contingency plan or Hazardous Material Business Plan on-site	(N/A) (Yes) (No)

HAZARDOUS WASTE STORAGE

20	HSC 25189.5 HSC 25201	Generator does not accept, treat or dispose of hazardous waste on-site without a permit	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
21	22-66262.34(a)	Generator does not store more than 100 kg (27 gal) on-site for longer than 90 days without a permit	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
22	22-66262.34(e)(1)	Generator uses "Satellite Accumulation" exemption for storage	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
23	22-66262.34(f)(3)	Each container is labeled with: "Hazardous Waste", waste composition, hazardous properties and generator information	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
24	22-66262.34(f)(1)	Accumulation start date clearly marked and visible on each container	(N/A) (Yes) (No)

CONTAINER MANAGEMENT

25	22-66265.171	Hazardous waste containers in good condition	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
26	22-66265.172	Hazardous waste compatible with holding containers	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
27	22-66265.173	Hazardous waste containers closed when not in use	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
28	22-66265.174	Hazardous waste storage area inspected weekly	(N/A) (Yes) (No)

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>SECTION #</u>	<u>CONTAINER MANAGEMENT (Con't)</u>	<u>IN COMPLIANCE</u>
29	22-66265.177(a)	No mixing of incompatible wastes	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
30	22-66265.177(c)	Storage of waste is in a secure area which minimizes the possibility of spills, mixing of incompatible and escape of materials from the area	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
31	22-66261.7	Empty containers are managed properly	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
<u>TANK MANAGEMENT</u>			
32	22-66265.190-199	Waste stored in tank(s) in compliance with Article 10	(N/A) (Yes) (No)

WASTE GENERATED:

QUANTITY/MONTH

waste oil

COMMENTS:

1. Conduct employee training in hazardous waste mgmt and send documentation w/in 30 days

Good work

[Signature]
NAME

Michael O'Hearts
SIGNATURE

2-20-97
DATE

SAN MATEO COUNTY
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES - ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH
590 Hamilton Street, Redwood City, CA 94063
(415) 363-4305

OFFICIAL INSPECTION REPORT / FIELD OBSERVATIONS

Site Name: <u>Skylonda Fire Station</u>	Page <u>1</u> of <u>1</u>
Site Address: <u>17290 Skyline Blvd</u> <u>Woodside CA 94062</u>	Date: <u>9/25/95</u>
	Program: <u>UST</u>
	Site Computer # <u>050021</u>
	APN: _____

- ① Provide copies of employee training and waste oil receipts within 15 days.
- ② Have unknown drums analyzed & disposed of w/in 15 days. Send copy of manifest once removed.
- ③ Re-write Generator info on wastecal drums that has faded.

* I will mail 2 copies of Financial Responsibility Ted DiNapoli
CDF
P.O. Box 279
Pescadero, CA 94064

Inspector: X Inusa Belasco

Received By: X [Signature]

Hazardous Waste Generator Inspection Report

San Mateo County Division of Environmental Health
590 Hamilton Street, 4th Floor, Redwood City, CA 94063
Telephone: (415) 363-4305

Record ID#: 655007 P/E: 22.00 Inspected By: Belasos Date: 8/23/95
 Business Contact: Herb Masters Work Phone: 851-1860
 Facility Name: CDF Skylonda EPA ID#: CAL000091153
 Facility Street Address: 17290 Skyline City: Woodside Zip: 94062
 Mailing Address: same City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____
 Street: _____ City: _____ Zip: _____
 Business Description: Fire station, vehicle repair, fuel facility
 Business Owner Name: County of San Mateo Owner Phone: _____
 Owner Address: 590 Hamilton, RWC 94063
 Driver's License #: _____ Expiration Date: _____ Reinspection Date: _____

ITEM	SECTION #	RECORDKEEPING	IN COMPLIANCE
1	22-66262.12(a)	Generator has EPA Identification Number	(N/A) (Yes) (No) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2	22-66263.42(e)	Manifests or <u>waste pickup receipts</u> on file at facility	(N/A) (Yes) (No) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3	22-66262.40(c)	Test results/waste analyses on file	(N/A) (Yes) (No) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
4	22-66262.40(b)	Biennial Report on file	(N/A) (Yes) (No) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
5	22-66265.16	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Personnel training documented	(N/A) (Yes) (No) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
MANIFEST			
6	22-66262.20	Applicable sections completed'	(N/A) (Yes) (No) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
7	22-66262.23(a)(4)	Manifest copies submitted to Cal/EPA within 30 days	(N/A) (Yes) (No) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
8	22-66262.12(c)	Hazardous waste hauled by a registered transporter	(N/A) (Yes) (No) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
9	22-66262.12(c)	Hazardous waste shipped to a permitted facility	(N/A) (Yes) (No) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
10	22-66262.42(a)	Signed TSDf manifest copies received	(N/A) (Yes) (No) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
11	22-66262.40(b)	Exception Report on file	(N/A) (Yes) (No) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
12	22-67430.1	Extremely hazardous waste disposed of with permit	(N/A) (Yes) (No) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
13	22-66268.7(a)(6)	Land Disposal Restriction notification on file	(N/A) (Yes) (No) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>SECTION #</u>	<u>WASTE DETERMINATION</u>	<u>IN COMPLIANCE</u>
14	22-66262.11	Hazardous waste determination made for all waste	(N/A) (Yes) (No) ✓

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS/CONTINGENCY PLAN

15	22-66265.31	Facility operated to minimize possibility of fire, explosion, or unplanned release of hazardous waste to air, soil or surface water which could threaten human health or the environment	(N/A) (Yes) (No) ✓
----	-------------	--	--------------------

16	22-66265.32	* Facility has adequate emergency response equipment; internal communication, fire extinguisher(s) and spill control ... (Need absorbent in fueling shed)	(N/A) (Yes) (No) ✓
----	-------------	---	--------------------

17	22-66265.33/34	Emergency equipment is adequately maintained and accessible	(N/A) (Yes) (No) ✓
----	----------------	---	--------------------

18	22-66265.35	Aisle space is adequately maintained for emergency response	(N/A) (Yes) (No) ✓
----	-------------	---	--------------------

19	22-66265.51/.53	Facility has a copy of a written hazardous waste contingency plan or Hazardous Material Business Plan on-site ... (Need update)	(N/A) (Yes) (No) ✓
----	-----------------	---	--------------------

HAZARDOUS WASTE STORAGE

20	HSC 25189.5 HSC 25201	Generator does not accept, treat or dispose of hazardous waste on-site without a permit	(N/A) (Yes) (No) ✓
----	--------------------------	---	--------------------

21	22-66262.34(a)	* Generator does not store more than 100 kg (27 gal) on-site for longer than 90 days without a permit	(N/A) (Yes) (No) ✓
----	----------------	---	--------------------

22	22-66262.34(e)(1)	Generator uses "Satellite Accumulation" exemption for storage	(N/A) (Yes) (No) ✓
----	-------------------	---	--------------------

23	22-66262.34(f)(3)	Each container is labeled with: "Hazardous Waste", waste composition, hazardous properties and generator information	(N/A) (Yes) (No) ✓
----	-------------------	--	--------------------

24	22-66262.34(f)(1)	Accumulation start date clearly marked and visible on each container	(N/A) (Yes) (No) ✓
----	-------------------	--	--------------------

CONTAINER MANAGEMENT

25	22-66265.171	Hazardous waste containers in good condition	(N/A) (Yes) (No) ✓
----	--------------	--	--------------------

26	22-66265.172	Hazardous waste compatible with holding containers	(N/A) (Yes) (No) ✓
----	--------------	--	--------------------

27	22-66265.173	Hazardous waste containers closed when not in use	(N/A) (Yes) (No) ✓
----	--------------	---	--------------------

28	22-66265.174	Hazardous waste storage area inspected weekly	(N/A) (Yes) (No) ✓
----	--------------	---	--------------------

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>SECTION #</u>	<u>CONTAINER MANAGEMENT (Con't)</u>	<u>IN COMPLIANCE</u>
29	22-66265.177(a)	No mixing of incompatible wastes	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
30	22-66265.177(c)	Storage of waste is in a secure area which minimizes the possibility of spills, mixing of incompatible and escape of materials from the area	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
31	22-66261.7	Empty containers are managed properly	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
<u>TANK MANAGEMENT</u>			
32	22-66265.190-199	Waste stored in tank(s) in compliance with Article 10	(N/A) (Yes) (No)

WASTE GENERATED:

QUANTITY/MONTH

waste oil

COMMENTS:

- ① Maintain waste oil pick up receipts!! This is your only documentation of proper disposal. Mail photocopy of next receipt.
- ② Perform employee training w/in 30 days.
- ③ Place absorbent in fueling shed for spill control.
- ④ Update HMBP w/in 30 days.
- ⑤ You have 90^{days} from the date 27 gallons of waste oil is accumulated to dispose of waste. Include accumulation start dates on all labels.
- ⑥ Have "unknown" drums analyzed and disposed of within 30 days. Once analyzed you must fill "contents" in on label.

Herb Masters

NAME

Herb Masters

SIGNATURE

8-23-95

DATE

Hazardous Waste Generator Inspection Report

San Mateo County Division of Environmental Health
590 Hamilton Street, 4th Floor, Redwood City, CA 94063
Telephone: (415) 363-4305

File #: 655007 Inspected By: Rick Miller Date: 5-14-93
 Business Name: CDF County Fire Skylands EPA ID#: _____
 Business Representative: Herb Masters Title: Engineer
 Street Address: 1729b Skyline Blvd. City: Woodside
 Mailing Address: Same as above Phone Number: 851-1860
 Type of Business: Fire Station Business Owner Name: County of San Mateo
 Property Owner Name and Address: County of San Mateo

ITEM	SECTION #	RECORDKEEPING	IN COMPLIANCE
1	22-66262.12(a)	Generator has EPA Identification Number	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
2	22-66263.42(e)	Manifests or waste pickup receipts on file at facility	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
3	22-66262.40(c)	Test results/waste analyses on file	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
4	22-66262.40(b)	Biennial Report on file	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
5	22-66265.16	Personnel training documented	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
<u>MANIFEST</u>			
6	22-66262.20	Applicable sections completed	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
7	22-66262.23(a)(4)	Manifest copies submitted to Cal/EPA within 30 days	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
8	22-66262.12(c)	Hazardous waste hauled by a registered transporter	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
9	22-66262.12(c)	Hazardous waste shipped to a permitted facility	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
10	22-66262.42(a)	Signed TSDf manifest copies received	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
11	22-66262.40(b)	Exception Report on file	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
12	22-67430.1	Extremely hazardous waste disposed of with permit	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
13	22-66268.7(a)(6)	Land Disposal Restriction notification on file	(N/A) (Yes) (No)

Hazardous Waste Generator Inspection Report

San Mateo County Division of Environmental Health
590 Hamilton Street, 4th Floor, Redwood City, CA 94063
Telephone: (415) 363-4305

File #: 655007 Inspected By: Rick Miller Date: 5-14-93
 Business Name: CDF County Fire Skyland EPA ID#: _____
 Business Representative: Herb Masters Title: Engineer
 Street Address: 17290 Skyline Blvd. City: Woodside
 Mailing Address: Same as above Phone Number: 851-1860
 Type of Business: Fire Station Business Owner Name: County of San Mateo
 Property Owner Name and Address: County of San Mateo

ITEM	SECTION #	RECORDKEEPING	IN COMPLIANCE
1	22-66262.12(a)	Generator has EPA Identification Number	(N/A) Yes (No)
2	22-66263.42(e)	Manifests or waste pickup receipts on file at facility	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
3	22-66262.40(c)	Test results/waste analyses on file	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
4	22-66262.40(b)	Biennial Report on file	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
5	22-66265.16	Personnel training documented	(N/A) Yes (No)
<u>MANIFEST</u>			
6	22-66262.20	Applicable sections completed	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
7	22-66262.23(a)(4)	Manifest copies submitted to Cal/EPA within 30 days	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
8	22-66262.12(c)	Hazardous waste hauled by a registered transporter	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
9	22-66262.12(c)	Hazardous waste shipped to a permitted facility	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
10	22-66262.42(a)	Signed TSDf manifest copies received	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
11	22-66262.40(b)	Exception Report on file	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
12	22-67430.1	Extremely hazardous waste disposed of with permit	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
13	22-66268.7(a)(6)	Land Disposal Restriction notification on file	(N/A) (Yes) (No)

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>SECTION #</u>	<u>WASTE DETERMINATION</u>	<u>IN COMPLIANCE</u>
14	* 22-66262.11	Hazardous waste determination made for all waste	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
<u>EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS/CONTINGENCY PLAN</u>			
15	22-66265.31	Facility operated to minimize possibility of fire, explosion, or unplanned release of hazardous waste to air, soil or surface water which could threaten human health or the environment	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
16	22-66265.32	Facility has adequate emergency response equipment; internal communication, fire extinguisher(s) and spill control	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
17	22-66265.33/34	Emergency equipment is adequately maintained and accessible	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
18	22-66265.35	Aisle space is adequately maintained for emergency response	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
19	22-66265.51/53	Facility has a copy of a written hazardous waste contingency plan or Hazardous Material Business Plan on-site	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
<u>HAZARDOUS WASTE STORAGE</u>			
20	HSC 25189.5 HSC 25201	Generator does not accept, treat or dispose of hazardous waste on-site without a permit	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
21	22-66262.34(a)	Generator does not store more than 100 kg (27 gal) on-site for longer than 90 days without a permit	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
22	22-66262.34(e)(1)	Generator uses "Satellite Accumulation" exemption for storage	(N/A) (Yes) (No) <i>Ru</i>
23	22-66262.34(f)(3)	Each container is labeled with: "Hazardous Waste", waste composition, hazardous properties and generator information	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
24	22-66262.34(f)(1)	Accumulation start date clearly marked and visible on each container	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
<u>CONTAINER MANAGEMENT</u>			
25	22-66265.171	Hazardous waste containers in good condition	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
26	22-66265.172	Hazardous waste compatible with holding containers	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
27	22-66265.173	Hazardous waste containers closed when not in use	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
28	22-66265.174	Hazardous waste storage area inspected weekly	(N/A) (Yes) (No)

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>SECTION #</u>	<u>WASTE DETERMINATION</u>	<u>IN COMPLIANCE</u>
14	* 22-66262.11	Hazardous waste determination made for all waste	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
<u>EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS/CONTINGENCY PLAN</u>			
15	22-66265.31	Facility operated to minimize possibility of fire, explosion, or unplanned release of hazardous waste to air, soil or surface water which could threaten human health or the environment	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
16	22-66265.32	Facility has adequate emergency response equipment; internal communication, fire extinguisher(s) and spill control	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
17	22-66265.33/34	Emergency equipment is adequately maintained and accessible	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
18	22-66265.35	Aisle space is adequately maintained for emergency response	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
19	22-66265.51/.53	Facility has a copy of a written hazardous waste contingency plan or Hazardous Material Business Plan on-site	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
<u>HAZARDOUS WASTE STORAGE</u>			
20	HSC 25189.5 HSC 25201	Generator does not accept, treat or dispose of hazardous waste on-site without a permit	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
21	22-66262.34(a)	Generator does not store more than 100 kg (27 gal) on-site for longer than 90 days without a permit	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
22	22-66262.34(e)(1)	Generator uses "Satellite Accumulation" exemption for storage	(N/A) (Yes) (No) <i>Lu</i>
23	22-66262.34(f)(3)	Each container is labeled with: "Hazardous Waste", waste composition, hazardous properties and generator information	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
24	22-66262.34(f)(1)	Accumulation start date clearly marked and visible on each container	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
<u>CONTAINER MANAGEMENT</u>			
25	22-66265.171	Hazardous waste containers in good condition	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
26	22-66265.172	Hazardous waste compatible with holding containers	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
27	22-66265.173	Hazardous waste containers closed when not in use	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
28	22-66265.174	Hazardous waste storage area inspected weekly	(N/A) (Yes) (No)

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>SECTION #</u>	<u>CONTAINER MANAGEMENT (Con't)</u>	<u>IN COMPLIANCE</u>
29	22-66265.177(a)	No mixing of incompatible wastes	(N/A) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (Yes) (No)
30	22-66265.177(c)	Storage of waste is in a secure area which minimizes the possibility of spills, mixing of incompatible and escape of materials from the area	(N/A) (Yes) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (No)
31	22-66261.7	Empty containers are managed properly	(N/A) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (Yes) (No)

TANK MANAGEMENT

32	22-66265.190-199	Waste stored in tank(s) in compliance with Article 10	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (N/A) (Yes) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (No)
----	------------------	---	--

WASTE GENERATED:

QUANTITY/MONTH

<u>Waste motor oil</u>	<u>200 gal / yr.</u>

COMMENTS:

- 2) Waste oil spillage on ground (disposal on ground). Ground was use to dispose of waste oil for unknown amount of time. Submit a Work Plan to address this issue within 30 days. (see # 15 and 30 inspection report)
- 1) Waste receipts needs to be kept on site.
- 3) copy of HMMB need to be on site at all times.
- 4) drums need to label with "Hazardous Waste" and waste composition est. (see # 23 and 24 on inspection)

H. Masters
NAME

[Signature]
SIGNATURE

5-14-93
DATE

ITEM	SECTION #	CONTAINER MANAGEMENT (Con't)	IN COMPLIANCE
29	22-66265.177(a)	No mixing of incompatible wastes	(N/A) (Yes) (No) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
30	22-66265.177(c)	Storage of waste is in a secure area which minimizes the possibility of spills, mixing of incompatible and escape of materials from the area	(N/A) (Yes) (No) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
31	22-66261.7	Empty containers are managed properly	(N/A) (Yes) (No) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

TANK MANAGEMENT

32	22-66265.190-199	Waste stored in tank(s) in compliance with Article 10	(N/A) (Yes) (No) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
----	------------------	---	--

WASTE GENERATED:

QUANTITY/MONTH

Waste motor oil	200 gal / yr

COMMENTS:

- 2) Waste oil spillage on ground (disposal on ground). Ground was use to dispose of waste oil for unknown amount of time. Submit a Work Plan to address this issue within 30 days. (see # 15 and 30 inspection Report)
- 1) Waste receipts needs to be kept on site
- 3) copy of HMMS need to be on site at all times
- 4) drums need to label with "Hazardous Waste" and waste composition est. (see # 23 and 24 on inspection)

H. Masters
NAME

[Signature]
SIGNATURE

5-14-93
DATE

SAN MATEO COUNTY
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH
590 HAMILTON STREET, REDWOOD CITY, CA - (415) 363-4305

HAZARDOUS WASTE GENERATOR INSPECTION REPORT

Date 9/30/91

File #: 655007 Inspected by: KAREN McCARTHEY
 EPA #: N/A Company Representative: PARRY ANDERSEN
 Facility Name: SKYLONDA FIRE STATION (CDF)
 Address: 17290 SKYLINE BLVD. City: WOODSIDE
 Type of Business: STATE FIRE STATION
 Business Owner: [Signature] Phone #: 951-1860
 Owner Address: _____
 Mailing Address: _____

SECTION # GENERATOR INSPECTION CHECKLIST In Compliance?

<u>H&S</u>	<u>CAC</u>	<u>40 CFR</u>	N/A	YES	NO
		<u>HAZARDOUS WASTE DETERMINATION</u>			
	66305 66471	262.11	Hazardous waste determination made for all waste..	()	()
		<u>HAZARDOUS WASTE FACILITY</u>			
25123.3	66508	262.34(a)	Generator <u>does not</u> store more than 100 kilograms..	()	()
			of waste on-site for more than 90 days.	()	()
	66371		Generator <u>does not</u> treat waste on-site..	()	()
	66371		Generator <u>does not</u> dispose of waste on-site..	()	()
		<u>MANIFEST</u>			
	66480	262.20	Applicable sections accurately completed for . . .	()	()
	66484(a-e,g)	262.21	all waste transported off-site.	()	()
		262.23	The following is on all manifests:		
			Manifest document number.	()	()
			Name, mailing address, phone #, EPA ID #.	()	()
			of generator.	()	()
			Name, EPA ID # of transporter(s)..	()	()
			Name, address, EPA ID # of designated/	()	()
			alternative facility.	()	()
			DOT description of waste(s).	()	()
			Total quantity of waste(s) & type /# container(s).	()	()
			Certification statement/required signatures.	()	()

SECTION #

GENERATOR INSPECTION CHECKLIST

In Compliance?

H&S

CAC

40 CFR

N/A YES NO

66484(f)

Properly completed copies submitted monthly to DOHS. (V) () ()

Name of Hazardous Waste Hauler EVERGREEN

For recycled waste oil and solvent, the recycler's receipts are filed to verify proper disposal. () (V) ()

DEPOSITION OF WASTE

66545(b)

Hazardous waste taken only to a State approved facility. () (V) ()

EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS WASTE

66570(a,b)

Extremely hazardous waste not handled/dispose of without permit. (V) () ()

66570(d)

No deviation from DOHS approved handling/ disposal methods. (V) () ()

USE AND MANAGEMENT OF CONTAINERS

66508(c)

262.34

Containers are marked "Hazardous Waste," and the accumulation start dates, physical state, hazardous properties & name & address of generator clearly indicated. () () (V)

67242

262.34

Containers are compatible with waste in them. () (V) ()

67247(a)

262.34

Contact/mixing of incompatibles does not occur. () (V) ()

67105

Generator has a training plan for employees handling hazardous wastes. () (V) ()

67140
67141

Generator has an emergency plan in the event of spills. () (V) ()

67120

Storage of waste is in a secure area which minimizes the possibility of spills, mixing of incompatibles & escape of material from the area. () (V) ()

67247(c)

262.34

Incompatibles are stored/protected in separate tanks. () (V) ()

RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING

25342

66493

Submittal of annual report to the Board of Equalization. (V) () ()

UNDERGROUND TANKS INFORMATIONAL SURVEY

Does generator have underground tanks containing:

Hazardous material? () (V) ()

Hazardous waste? () () ()

Does generator have leak detection system for underground tanks? () () ()

Other: IN COMPLIANCE () () ()

TO GENERATOR INSPECTION CHECKLIST

- 1 H&S - Health and Safety Code, Division 20, Chapter 6.5
- 2 CAC - California Administrative Code, Title 22, Division 4, Chapter 30
- 3 CFR - Code of Federal Regulations, Part 40

COMMENTS: ① OBTAIN EPA ID#

② LABEL USED OIL CONTAINER AND USED OIL FILTERS

WASTE GENERATED & QUANTITIES:

Type of Waste	Quantity/Month
WASTE OIL	
USED OIL FILTERS	

[Signature]

Received By

9/30/91

Date

[Signature]

Signature

Total Inspection Time: _____

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH
SAN MATEO COUNTY



Protecting Our Health and Environment

Hazardous Materials Business Plan Inspection Report
San Mateo County Environmental Health Services Division
Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA)
2000 Alameda de Las Pulgas, Suite 100, San Mateo, CA 94403
Phone: (650) 372-6200 | Fax: (650) 627-8244
http://www.smhealth.org/enviro

Business Name: <u>Skylanda Fire Dept.</u>		Date: <u>8-11-10</u>	
Site Address: <u>17290 Skyline Blvd.</u>		Phone #: <u>851-1860</u>	
City: <u>woodside</u>		Zip Code: <u>94062</u>	
Mailing Address:	City:	State:	Zip Code:
Facility Contact Name: <u>Brett Talbot</u>		Title: <u>Battalion Chief</u>	

Description	Section	In Compliance	Comments
Business Activities	CCR 2729.2	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> N/A	
Business Owner/Operator Ident. Facility/Owner information, Emergency contacts, Certification	CCR 2729.2	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> N/A	<u>update 24 HR emergency contacts.</u>
Chemical Inventory Chemical disclosure, Complete information	HSC 25509	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> N/A	
Emergency Preparedness Spill prevention, Emergency response plan, Adequate response equipment	HSC 25504	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> N/A	
Employee Training Chemical safety, Emergency response, Annual documentation	HSC 25504	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> N/A	
Site Map Chemical location, Evacuation route, Assembly area, Complete information	CCR 2729.2	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> N/A	
HMBP Review/Certification Completed minimum every three years	HSC 25505	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> N/A	
HMBP Annual Certification	HSC 25505	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> N/A	
Spill Notification and Reporting	HSC 25507	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/> N/A	
Aboveground Petroleum Storage SPCC plan required, SPCC plan on-site	HSC 25270.5	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/> N/A	<u>Review EPA website for SPCC requirements</u>
CalARP Program Registration submitted	HSC 25533	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/> N/A	

HMBP Report Narrative: HMBP Review Summary of Violations Notice to Comply Continued

<u>NO VIOLATIONS</u>

Please make any necessary corrections to the violations noted on this inspection report and submit proof of corrective action within **30 DAYS** from the inspection date. **TWO COPIES** of the new or revised HMBP must be submitted upon request.

Consent to Inspect Facility: <u>Diana Schuchert</u>	Signature: <u>Diana Schuchert</u>	Inspected by: <u>D. Rompt</u>
Printed Name: <u>Diana Schuchert</u>	Facility Contact Signature: <u>Diana Schuchert</u>	Date: <u>8/11/10</u>

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH
SAN MATEO COUNTY



Protecting Our Health and Environment

Hazardous Materials Business Plan Inspection Report

San Mateo County Environmental Health Services Division
Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA)
455 County Center, EHS126, Redwood City, CA 94063
Phone: (650) 363-4305 | Fax: (650) 363-7882
http://www.smhealth.org/environ

Business Name: <u>SKYLONDA FIRE STATION</u>		Date: <u>11-15-07</u>	
Site Address: <u>17290 SKYLINE BLVD</u>		Phone #: <u>851-1860</u>	
City: <u>WOODSIDE</u>		Zip Code: <u>94062</u>	
Mailing Address:	City:	State:	Zip Code:
Facility Contact Name: <u>RICK CUMMINGS</u>		Title: <u>CAPTAIN</u>	

Description	Section	In Compliance	Comments
Business Activities	HSC 25505	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> N/A	
Business Owner/Operator Ident. Facility/Owner information, Emergency contacts, Certification	HSC 25504	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> N/A	<u>UPDATED DURING INSPECTION</u>
Chemical Inventory Chemical disclosure, Complete information	HSC 25509	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> N/A	
Emergency Preparedness Spill prevention, Emergency response plan, Adequate response equipment	HSC 25504	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> N/A	
Employee Training Chemical safety, Emergency response, Annual documentation	HSC 25504	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> N/A	
Site Map Chemical location, Evacuation route, Assembly area, Complete information	HSC 25505	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> N/A	
HMBP Review/Certification Completed minimum every three years	HSC 25505	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> N/A	} <u>OCCURRED DURING INSPECTION</u>
HMBP Annual Certification	HSC 25505	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> N/A	
Spill Notification and Reporting	HSC 25507	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/> N/A	
Aboveground Petroleum Storage SPCC plan required, SPCC plan on-site	HSC 25270.5	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/> N/A	
CalARP Program Registration submitted	HSC 25533	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/> N/A	

HMBP Report Narrative: HMBP Review Summary of Violations Notice to Comply Continued

Please make any necessary corrections to the violations noted on this inspection report and submit proof of corrective action within **30 DAYS** from the inspection date. **TWO COPIES** of the new or revised HMBP must be submitted upon request.

<input type="radio"/> Follow-up Required	Next Inspection Date:	Inspected by: <u>PETE SMITH</u>
Facility Contact Signature: <u>[Signature]</u>	Printed Name: <u>Richard Cummings</u>	Date: <u>11/15/2007</u>

**SAN MATEO COUNTY ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES DIVISION
455 COUNTY CENTER, 4th FLOOR
REDWOOD CITY, CA 94063**

BUSINESS OWNER/OPERATOR IDENTIFICATION

OES Form 2730

Page of

I. IDENTIFICATION

FACILITY ID #	1	BEGINNING DATE	100	ENDING DATE	101
		04/01/2005			
BUSINESS NAME (Same as FACILITY NAME or DBA - Doing Business As)	3	BUSINESS PHONE	102		
San Mateo County CDF		(650) 851-1860			
BUSINESS SITE ADDRESS					103
17290 Skyline Blvd.					
CITY	104	CA	ZIP CODE	105	
Woodside			94062		
DUN & BRADSTREET	106	SIC CODE (4 digit #)	107		
COUNTY	San Mateo				108
BUSINESS OPERATOR NAME	109	BUSINESS OPERATOR PHONE	110		
San Mateo County CDF		(650) 851-1860			

II. BUSINESS OWNER

OWNER NAME	111	OWNER PHONE	112		
County of San Mateo		(650) 363-4100			
OWNER MAILING ADDRESS					113
10 Twin Dolphin Drive, Suite C-200					
CITY	114	STATE	115	ZIP CODE	116
Redwood City		CA		94065	

III. ENVIRONMENTAL CONTACT

CONTACT NAME	117	CONTACT PHONE	118		
Rick Cummings		(650) 851-1860			
CONTACT MAILING ADDRESS					119
17290 Skyline Blvd.					
CITY	120	STATE	121	ZIP CODE	122
Woodside		CA		94062	

-PRIMARY-

IV. EMERGENCY CONTACTS

-SECONDARY-

NAME	123	NAME	128		
Rick Cummings		Mike Roberts BRETT TALBOT			
TITLE	124	TITLE	129		
Fire Captain		Fire Captain			
BUSINESS PHONE	125	BUSINESS PHONE	130		
(650) 851-1860		(650) 851- 2862 1860			
24-HOUR PHONE	126	24-HOUR PHONE	131		
PAGER #	127	PAGER #	132		

ADDITIONAL LOCALLY COLLECTED INFORMATION: See Hazardous Materials Business Plan 133

Certification: Based on my inquiry of those individuals responsible for obtaining the information, I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted and believe the information is true, accurate, and complete.

SIGNATURE OF OWNER/OPERATOR OR DESIGNATED REPRESENTATIVE	DATE	134	NAME OF DOCUMENT PREPARER	135
NAME OF SIGNER (print)	136	TITLE OF SIGNER	137	

SAN MATEO COUNTY
 ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH DIVISION
 CERTIFIED UNIFIED PROGRAM AGENCY (CUPA)
 455 COUNTY CENTER, 4TH FLOOR, REDWOOD CITY, CA 94063
 (650) 363-4305

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS BUSINESS PLAN INSPECTION/REVIEW REPORT

Date: 2/24/03 Inspector: D. Jensen
 Business Name: San Mateo Co. / CDF - Skyland F.S. Phone #: _____
 Business Address: 17290 Skyline Blvd. City/Zip: Woodside
 Contact Person: Mahlon Schanzembach Title: FAE

Hazardous Materials Business Plan Inspection Elements	In Compliance		
	YES	NO	N/A
Business Owner/Operator Identification (HSC §25504) (Facility info., owner info., emergency contacts, certification)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Chemical Inventory (HSC §25509) (Chemical disclosure adequate, complete information)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Emergency Preparedness (HSC §25504) (Spill prevention, emergency response plan, adequate equipment)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Employee Training (HSC §25504) (Chemical safety, emergency response, documentation)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Site Map (CCR Title 19 §2729) (Chemical location, evacuation route, assembly area, complete info.)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HMBP On-Site/HMBP Review/Annual Cert. (HSC §25505)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Aboveground Petroleum Storage Tank/SPCC Plan (HSC §25270) (SPCC plan available, daily visual inspection conducted)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CalARP/RMP Program (CCR Title 19) (Registration submitted, RMP complete, RMP implemented)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Please make any necessary corrections to the violations noted on this inspection report and submit proof of corrective action within **30 days** from the inspection date. **Two copies** of the new or revised HMBP must be submitted upon request.

Notice to Comply/Comments: _____

No violations observed for HMBP Program.
No SPCC Plan available at time of inspection.
Employee training documentation to be centralized online in the future.

Mahlon Schanzembach _____
 Signature Printed Name Title

Rec. ID _____
Fee _____

SAN MATEO COUNTY
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH DIVISION
CERTIFIED UNIFIED PROGRAM AGENCY
455 County Center, 4th Floor, Redwood City, CA 94063
(650) 363-4305

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS BUSINESS PLAN INSPECTION/REVIEW REPORT

Date: 7/27/00 Inspector: D. Jensen
Business Name: Skyloada Fire Station
Business Address: 17290 Skyline Blvd.
Contact Person: Ed Smith

Phone No: _____
City/Zip: Woodside
Title: FAE

Hazardous Materials Business Plan Inspection Elements

In Compliance
YES NO NA

Business Owner/Operator Identification (HSC §25504)
(Facility info., owner info., emergency contacts, certification)

Chemical Inventory (HSC §25509)
(Undisclosed chemicals, complete info.)

Emergency Preparedness (HSC §25504)
(Spill prev., emergency notification/mitigation/evac. plan, adequate equipment)

Employee Training (HSC §25504)
(Chemical safety, emergency response, documentation)

Site Map (CCR Title 19 §2729)
(Chemical location, evac. route, assembly area, complete info.)

HMBP On-site (HSC §25505)

Aboveground Petroleum Storage Tank/SPCC Plan (HSC §25270)
(SPCC plan available, daily visual inspection conducted)

CalARP Program/RMP (CCR Title 19 Chapter 4.5)
(Registration submitted, RMP complete, RMP implemented)

Notice to Comply: Please make any necessary corrections to the violations noted on this inspection report and submit proof of corrective action within 30 days from the inspection date. Two copies of the new or revised HMBP must be submitted upon request. Comments:

No violations observed. This site has fuel storage above SPCC Plan threshold (>600gal for single tank / >1,320gal multiple containers).

Ed Smith

Signature

ED SMITH

Printed Name

FAE

Title

File # 65707
Fee _____

SAN MATEO COUNTY
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH DIVISION
590 Hamilton Street, 4th Floor, Redwood City, CA 94063
(415) 363-4305

Long Form _____

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS BUSINESS PLAN INSPECTION/ REVIEW FORM

DATE: 12/2/97 INSPECTOR: Aragono
FACILITY NAME: Skylonda Fuel Str PHONE NO: 851-1860
FACILITY ADDRESS: 17290 Skyline CITY: Woodside
CONTACT PERSON: Michelle Roberts TITLE: Captain
Dave Risney

<u>COMPLIANCE</u>		<u>BUSINESS PLAN REQUIREMENTS</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
YES	NO		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	BUSINESS INFORMATION (HSC §25504)	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Facility identification	<u>Update new</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Contact information	<u>contacts</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Business information	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Emergency contact information	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Certification	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CHEMICAL INVENTORY (HSC §25509)	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Previously undisclosed chemicals	<u>Remove VST</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	100% increase in quantity	<u>inventory; Add</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Incomplete information	<u>AST'S.</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Extremely Hazardous Materials Ident.	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS (HSC §25504)	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Procedures to prevent release	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Procedures to control release	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Agency notification	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Employee notification/evacuation	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	EMPLOYEE TRAINING (HSC §25504)	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Hazmat safety/emergency response	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Adequate for materials handled	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Documentation on site	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SITE MAPS (HSC §25504)	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Location of chemicals stored	<u>Provide final copy</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Evacuation routes/assembly areas	<u>(Draft only)</u>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Adequate info to describe facility	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	HMBP ON-SITE (HSC §25505)	

Items checked represent a violation for which civil penalties ranging from \$2,000 to \$5,000 per violation per day may be assessed (HSC §25514). Please make corrections to the HMBP and submit TWO copies to the Environmental Health Division within 30 days of the inspection date or receipt of the review notice. Comments: _____

Dave Risney DAVE RISNEY FIRE CAPTAIN 12/2/97
SIGNATURE PRINT NAME TITLE DATE

File # 457007
Fee _____

SAN MATEO COUNTY
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH DIVISION
590 Hamilton Street, 4th Floor, Redwood City, CA 94063
(415) 363-4305

Long Form _____

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS BUSINESS PLAN INSPECTION/ REVIEW FORM

DATE: 2/20/97 INSPECTOR: Aragona / Wyman
FACILITY NAME: Skylonda Fire Station (PHONE NO: 851-1810)
FACILITY ADDRESS: 17290 Skyline CITY: Woodside
CONTACT PERSON: Mike Roberts TITLE: Captain

<u>COMPLIANCE</u>		<u>BUSINESS PLAN REQUIREMENTS</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
YES	NO		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	BUSINESS INFORMATION (HSC §25504)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Facility identification	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Contact information	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Business information	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Emergency contact information	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Certification	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	CHEMICAL INVENTORY (HSC §25509)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Previously undisclosed chemicals	
		<input type="checkbox"/> 100% increase in quantity	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Incomplete information	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Extremely Hazardous Materials Ident.	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS (HSC §25504)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Procedures to prevent release	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Procedures to control release	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Agency notification	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Employee notification/evacuation	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	EMPLOYEE TRAINING (HSC §25504)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Hazmat safety/emergency response	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Adequate for materials handled	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Documentation on site	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SITE MAPS (HSC §25504)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Location of chemicals stored	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Evacuation routes/assembly areas	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Adequate info to describe facility	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	HMBP ON-SITE (HSC §25505)	

*Conduct within
30 days & send
documentation.*

Items checked represent a violation for which civil penalties ranging from \$2,000 to \$5,000 per violation per day may be assessed (HSC §25514). Please make corrections to the HMBP and submit TWO copies to the Environmental Health Division within 30 days of the inspection date or receipt of the review notice. Comments: Update HMBP using new format w/in 30 days.

MR Roberts SIGNATURE Michael Roberts PRINT NAME FC TITLE 2-20-97 DATE

File # 457007
Fee _____

SAN MATEO COUNTY
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH DIVISION
590 Hamilton Street, 4th Floor, Redwood City, CA 94063
(415) 363-4305

Long Form _____

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS BUSINESS PLAN INSPECTION/REVIEW FORM

DATE: 8/23/95 INSPECTOR: Belacet
FACILITY NAME: Skylonda Fire Station PHONE NO: 951-1860
FACILITY ADDRESS: 17290 Skyline CITY: Woodside
CONTACT PERSON: Herb Masters TITLE: Engineer

<u>COMPLIANCE</u>		<u>BUSINESS PLAN REQUIREMENTS</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
YES	NO		
—	✓	BUSINESS INFORMATION (HSC §25504)	
—	—	Facility identification	_____
—	—	Contact information	_____
—	—	Business information	_____
—	—	Emergency contact information	_____
—	—	Certification	_____
—	✓	CHEMICAL INVENTORY (HSC §25509)	
—	—	Previously undisclosed chemicals	_____
—	—	100% increase in quantity	_____
—	—	Incomplete information	_____
—	—	Extremely Hazardous Materials Ident.	_____
—	✓	EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS (HSC §25504)	
—	—	Procedures to prevent release	_____
—	—	Procedures to control release	_____
—	—	Agency notification	_____
—	—	Employee notification/evacuation	_____
—	✓	EMPLOYEE TRAINING (HSC §25504)	
—	—	Hazmat safety/emergency response	_____
—	—	Adequate for materials handled	_____
—	—	Documentation on site	_____
—	✓	SITE MAPS (HSC §25504)	
—	—	Location of chemicals stored	_____
—	—	Evacuation routes/assembly areas	_____
—	—	Adequate info to describe facility	_____
✓	—	HMBP ON-SITE (HSC §25505)	

Add compressed O2 to inventory

You must conduct employee training within 30 days.

Outdated. Needs to be updated within 30 days.

Items checked represent a violation for which civil penalties ranging from \$2,000 to \$5,000 per violation per day may be assessed (HSC §25514). Please make corrections to the HMBP and submit TWO copies to the Environmental Health Division within 30 days of the inspection date or receipt of the review notice. Comments: _____

Herbert A. Masters III Herbert A. Masters III FAE 8-23-95
SIGNATURE PRINT NAME TITLE DATE

File # 659007

Fee _____

SAN MATEO COUNTY

Long Form _____

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH DIVISION

590 Hamilton Street, 4th Floor, Redwood City, CA 94063

(415) 363-4305

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS BUSINESS PLAN INSPECTION/ REVIEW FORM

DATE: 5-14-93 INSPECTOR: Rick Miller
 FACILITY NAME: CDF County Fire Skyland PHONE NO: 851-1860
 FACILITY ADDRESS: 17290 Skyline Blvd. CITY: Woodside
 CONTACT PERSON: Herb Masters TITLE: Engineer

<u>COMPLIANCE</u>		<u>BUSINESS PLAN REQUIREMENTS</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
YES	NO		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	BUSINESS INFORMATION (HSC §25504)	
		Facility identification	_____
		Contact information	_____
		Business information	_____
		Emergency contact information	_____
		Certification	_____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CHEMICAL INVENTORY (HSC §25509)	
		Previously undisclosed chemicals	_____
		100% increase in quantity	_____
		Incomplete information	_____
		Extremely Hazardous Materials Ident.	_____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS (HSC §25504)	
		Procedures to prevent release	_____
		Procedures to control release	_____
		Agency notification	_____
		Employee notification/evacuation	_____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	EMPLOYEE TRAINING (HSC §25504)	
		Hazmat safety/emergency response	_____
		Adequate for materials handled	_____
		Documentation on site	_____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SITE MAPS (HSC §25504)	
		Location of chemicals stored	_____
		Evacuation routes/assembly areas	_____
		Adequate info to describe facility	_____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	HMBP ON-SITE (HSC §25505)	

Items checked represent a violation for which civil penalties ranging from \$2,000 to \$5,000 per violation per day may be assessed (HSC §25514). Please make corrections to the HMBP and submit TWO copies to the Environmental Health Division within ~~30 days~~ of the inspection date or receipt of the review notice. Comments: (60 days)

Herb Masters (Engineer)
 SIGNATURE H. Masters FAE DATE 5-14-93

File # 659007
Fee _____

SAN MATEO COUNTY
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH DIVISION
590 Hamilton Street, 4th Floor, Redwood City, CA 94063
(415) 363-4305

Long Form _____

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS BUSINESS PLAN INSPECTION/ REVIEW FORM

DATE: 5-14-93 INSPECTOR: Rick Miller
FACILITY NAME: CDF County Fire Skylanda PHONE NO: 851-1860
FACILITY ADDRESS: 17290 Skyline Blvd. CITY: Woodside
CONTACT PERSON: Herb Masters TITLE: Engineer

<u>COMPLIANCE</u>		<u>BUSINESS PLAN REQUIREMENTS</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
YES	NO		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	BUSINESS INFORMATION (HSC §25504)	
		- Facility identification	_____
		- Contact information	_____
		- Business information	_____
		- Emergency contact information	_____
		- Certification	_____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CHEMICAL INVENTORY (HSC §25509)	
		- Previously undisclosed chemicals	_____
		- 100% increase in quantity	_____
		- Incomplete information	_____
		- Extremely Hazardous Materials Ident.	_____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS (HSC §25504)	
		- Procedures to prevent release	_____
		- Procedures to control release	_____
		- Agency notification	_____
		- Employee notification/evacuation	_____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	EMPLOYEE TRAINING (HSC §25504)	
		- Hazmat safety/emergency response	_____
		- Adequate for materials handled	_____
		- Documentation on site	_____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SITE MAPS (HSC §25504)	
		- Location of chemicals stored	_____
		- Evacuation routes/assembly areas	_____
		- Adequate info to describe facility	_____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	HMBP ON-SITE (HSC §25505)	_____

Items checked represent a violation for which civil penalties ranging from \$2,000 to \$5,000 per violation per day may be assessed (HSC §25514). Please make corrections to the HMBP and submit TWO copies to the Environmental Health Division within 30 days of the inspection date or receipt of the review notice. Comments: (60 days)

Herb H. Masters (Engineer) FAE 5-14-93
SIGNATURE PRINT NAME TITLE DATE

File # _____
Fee 0001

SAN MATEO COUNTY
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH DIVISION
590 Hamilton Avenue, Redwood City, CA 94063
(415) 363-4305

Sent to Fire _____

S657007

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS BUSINESS PLAN INSPECTION/ REVIEW FORM

DATE: 9/30/91 INSPECTOR: KAREN MCCARTHY
FACILITY NAME: SKYLINE FIRE STATION (CDF)
ADDRESS: 17290 SKYLINE BLVD.
CITY: WOODSIDE
CONTACT PERSON: BARRY AMUNDSON TITLE: FIRE CAPTAIN

<u>COMPLIANCE</u>	<u>BUSINESS PLAN REQUIREMENTS</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
—	BUSINESS INFORMATION (25505 & 25510)	_____
—	— Business information	_____
—	— Location information	_____
—	— Property owner information	_____
—	— Emergency contact information	_____
—	— Plan available for inspection	_____
—	INVENTORY INFORMATION (25509)	_____
—	— Previously undisclosed chemicals	_____
—	— 100% increase in quantity	_____
—	— Incomplete information (comply w/SARA)	_____
—	— Acutely Hazardous Materials Reg. Form	_____
—	EMERGENCY PLAN (25504)	_____
—	— Long Form required	_____
—	— Materials stored to prevent discharge	_____
—	— Adequate emergency equipment	_____
—	— Notification system	_____
—	— Evacuation Plan	_____
—	— Container labeling	_____
—	EMPLOYEE TRAINING PROGRAM (25504)	_____
—	— Adequate for materials/wastes handled	_____
—	— Documentation on site	_____
—	SITE MAPS	_____
—	— Location of materials stored	_____
—	— Location of emergency equipment	_____
—	— Adjacent land uses accurate	_____

Items checked represent a violation for which civil penalties in addition to fines ranging from \$2,000 to \$25,000 per violation per day may be assessed. Please make required corrections and/or provide proof of correction by providing TWO copies to the Environmental Health Division by: RECEIVED - INSPECTION COMPLETED

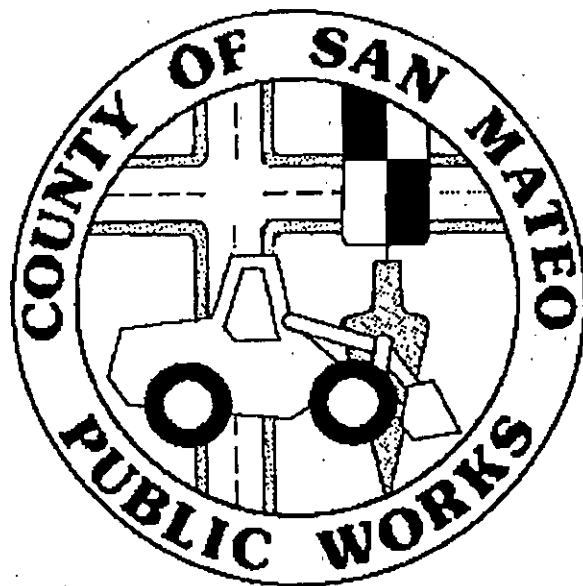
RECEIVED BY:

B. Amundson FC. 9-30-91
NAME TITLE DATE

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Hazardous Materials Business Plan

**Skylonda CDF
Woodside, California**



California Hazardous Materials Inventory Reporting Form - Business Owner/Operator Identification Page

CALANDER YEAR BEGINING ENDING PAGE 1 OF

BUSINESS NAME BUSINESS

SITE ADDRESS

CITY STATE ZIP

DUN & BRADSTREET SIC (4 DIGIT #)

OPERATOR NAME OPERATO

OWNER INFORMATION

OWNER NAME OWNER PHONE

OWNER MAILING ADDRESS

CITY STATE ZIP

ENVIRONMENTAL CONTACT

CONTACT NAME CONTACT PHONE

MAILING ADDRESS

CITY STATE ZIP

EMERGENCY CONTACTS

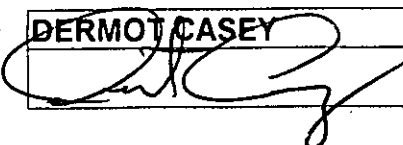
Primary	Secondary
NAME <input type="text" value="MARK COLBERT"/>	NAME <input type="text" value="DAVE RISNEY"/>
TITLE <input type="text" value="FIRE CAPTAIN"/>	TITLE <input type="text" value="FIRE CAPTAIN"/>
BUSINESS PHONE <input type="text" value="(415) 851-1860"/>	BUSINESS PHONE <input type="text" value="(415) 851-2862"/>
24-HOUR PHONE <input type="text"/>	24-HOUR PHONE <input type="text"/>
PAGER # <input type="text"/>	PAGER # <input type="text"/>

ACUTELY HAZARDOUS MATERIALS (AHM)

ON SITE AHM if yes and above the Threshold Planning Quantities, attach a sheet of paper with a general description of the process and principal equipment.

ADDITIONALLY LOCALLY COLLECTED INFORMATION

Certification: I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this inventory and believe the information is true, accurate, and complete.

Print Name of Document Preparer
 Signature of Owner/Operator  Date

California Hazardous Materials Inventory Reporting Form - Chemical Description Page

ADD DELETE REVISE

PAGE OF

BUSINESS NAME **CDF, SKYLONDA**

CHEMICAL LOCATION **ABOVE GROUND STORAGE TANK**

MAP # **1** GRID # **3-B**

CHEMICAL NAME **PETROLEUM HYDROCARBON** TRADE SECRET Y N

COMMON NAME **DIESEL** EHS* Y N

CAS # **MIXTURE** * IF EHS BOX IS "Y", ALL AMOUNTS MUST BE IN LBS.

FIRE CODE **COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID**

HAZARD CLASSES COMPLETE BLOCK (13) IF REQUESTED BY THE LOCAL FIRE CHIEF - REFER TO INSTRUCTIONS.

TYPE PURE MIXTURE WASTE RADIOACTIVE Y N

PHYSICAL STATE SOLID LIQUID GAS CURIES

FED HAZARD CATAGORIES FIRE REACTIVE PRESSURE RELEASE ACUTE HEALTH CHRONIC HEALTH

STATE WASTE CODE UNITS * GAL CU FT MAX DAILY AMT **1,500**

DAYS ON SITE **365** LBS AVG DAILY AMT **750**

LARGEST CONTAINER **1,500** ANNUAL WASTE AMT TONS

STORAGE CONTAINER ABOVE GROUND TANK CAN BOX TANK WAGON
 UNDER GROUND TANK CARBOY CYLINDER RAIL CAR
 TANK INSIDE BUILDING SILO GLASS BOTTL
 STEEL DRUM FIBER DRUM PLASTIC BOTTLE
 PLASTIC/NONMETALIC DRUM BAG TOTE BIN

STORAGE PRESSURE AMBIENT ABOVE AMBIENT BELOW AMBIENT

STORAGE TEMPERATURE AMBIENT ABOVE AMBIENT BELOW AMBIENT CRYOGENIC

% WEIGHT	HAZARDOUS COMPONENT	EHS	CAS #
1 100	DIESEL	<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X <input type="checkbox"/> N	MIXTURE
2		<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> X <input type="checkbox"/> N	
3		<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> X <input type="checkbox"/> N	
4		<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> X <input type="checkbox"/> N	
5		<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> X <input type="checkbox"/> N	

ADDITIONAL LOCALLY COLLECTED INFORMATION

SEE ADDENDUM TO CALIFORNIA HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INVENTORY REPORTING FORM (i.e., HAZARDOUS MATERIALS BUSINESS PLAN) INCLUDED HEREIN.

BUSINESS NAME **CDF, SKYLONDA**

CHEMICAL LOCATION **ABOVE GROUND STORAGE TANK**

MAP # **1** GRID # **3-B**

CHEMICAL NAME **PETROLEUM HYDROCARBON** TRADE SECRET Y N

COMMON NAME **UNLEADED GASOLINE** EHS* Y N

CAS # **MIXTURE** * IF EHS BOX IS "Y", ALL AMOUNTS MUST BE IN LBS.

FIRE CODE HAZARD CLASSES **FLAMMABLE LIQUID**

COMPLETE BLOCK (13) IF REQUESTED BY THE LOCAL FIRE CHIEF - REFER TO INSTRUCTIONS.

TYPE PURE MIXTURE WASTE RADIOACTIVE Y N

PHYSICAL STATE SOLID LIQUID GAS CURIES

FED HAZARD CATAGORIES FIRE REACTIVE PRESSURE RELEASE ACUTE HEALTH CHRONIC HEALTH

STATE WASTE CODE UNITS * GAL CU FT MAX DAILY AMT **500**

DAYS ON SITE **365** LBS AVG DAILY AMT **300**

LARGEST CONTAINER **500** ANNUAL WASTE AMT

STORAGE CONTAINER ABOVE GROUND TANK CAN BOX TANK WAGON
 UNDER GROUND TANK CARBOY CYLINDER RAIL CAR
 TANK INSIDE BUILDING SILO GLASS BOTTL _____
 STEEL DRUM FIBER DRUM PLASTIC BOTTLE _____
 PLASTIC/NONMETALIC DRUM BAG TOTE BIN

STORAGE PRESSURE AMBIENT ABOVE AMBIENT BELOW AMBIENT

STORAGE TEMPERATURE AMBIENT ABOVE AMBIENT BELOW AMBIENT CRYOGENIC

% WEIGHT	HAZARDOUS COMPONENT	EHS	CAS #
1 100	GASOLINE	<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N	MIXTURE
2		<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N	
3		<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N	
4		<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N	
5		<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N	

ADDITIONAL LOCALLY COLLECTED INFORMATION

SEE ADDENDUM TO CALIFORNIA HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INVENTORY REPORTING FORM (i.e., HAZARDOUS MATERIALS BUSINESS PLAN) INCLUDED HEREIN.

California Hazardous Materials Inventory Reporting Form - Chemical Description Page

ADD DELETE REVISE

PAGE OF

BUSINESS NAME **CDF, SKYLONDA**
 CHEMICAL LOCATION **FUEL HOUSE**
 MAP # **1** GRID # **3-D**

CHEMICAL NAME **PETROLEUM HYDROCARBON** TRADE SECRET Y N
 COMMON NAME **USED OIL** EHS* Y N
 CAS # **64742-65-0** AMOUNTS MUST BE IN LBS.

FIRE CODE HAZARD CLASSES
 COMPLETE BLOCK (13) IF REQUESTED BY THE LOCAL FIRE CHIEF - REFER TO INSTRUCTIONS.

TYPE PURE MIXTURE WASTE RADIOACTIVE Y N
 PHYSICAL STATE SOLID LIQUID GAS CURIES
 FED HAZARD CATAGORIES FIRE REACTIVE PRESSURE RELEASE ACUTE HEALTH CHRONIC HEALTH

STATE WASTE CODE UNITS * GAL CU FT LBS TONS MAX DAILY AMT **240**
 DAYS ON SITE **365** AVG DAILY AMT **200**
 LARGEST CONTAINER **240** ANNUAL WASTE AMT

STORAGE CONTAINER ABOVE GROUND TANK CAN BOX TANK WAGON
 UNDER GROUND TANK CARBOY CYLINDER RAIL CAR
 TANK INSIDE BUILDING SILO GLASS BOTTL BATTERY
 STEEL DRUM FIBER DRUM PLASTIC BOTTLE
 PLASTIC/NONMETALIC DRUM BAG TOTE BIN

STORAGE PRESSURE AMBIENT ABOVE AMBIENT BELOW AMBIENT

STORAGE TEMPERATURE AMBIENT ABOVE AMBIENT BELOW AMBIENT CRYOGENIC

% WEIGHT	HAZARDOUS COMPONENT	EHS	CAS #
1 100	PETROLEUM OIL	<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N	64742-65-0
2		<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N	
3		<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N	
4		<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N	
5		<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N	

ADDITIONAL LOCALLY COLLECTED INFORMATION

SEE ADDENDUM TO CALIFORNIA HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INVENTORY REPORTING FORM (i.e., HAZARDOUS MATERIALS BUSINESS PLAN) INCLUDED HEREIN.

California Hazardous Materials Inventory Reporting Form - Chemical Description Page

ADD DELETE REVISE

PAGE OF

BUSINESS NAME **CDF, SKYLONDA**

CHEMICAL LOCATION **FUEL HOUSE**

MAP # **1** GRID # **3-D**

CHEMICAL NAME **PETROLEUM HYDROCARBON** TRADE SECRET Y X N

COMMON NAME **MOTOR OIL** EHS* Y X N

CAS # **8012-95-1** * IF EHS BOX IS "Y", ALL AMOUNTS MUST BE IN LBS.

FIRE CODE **COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID**
HAZARD CLASSES

COMPLETE BLOCK (13) IF REQUESTED BY THE LOCAL FIRE CHIEF - REFER TO INSTRUCTIONS.

TYPE PURE MIXTURE WASTE RADIOACTIVE Y X N

PHYSICAL STATE SOLID LIQUID GAS CURIES

FED HAZARD CATAGORIES FIRE REACTIVE PRESSURE RELEASE ACUTE HEALTH CHRONIC HEALTH

STATE WASTE CODE UNITS * GAL CU FT MAX DAILY AMT **70**

DAYS ON SITE **365** LBS AVG DAILY AMT **55**

LARGEST CONTAINER **55** ANNUAL WASTE AMT

STORAGE CONTAINER
 ABOVE GROUND TANK CAN BOX TANK WAGON
 UNDER GROUND TANK CARBOY CYLINDER RAIL CAR
 TANK INSIDE BUILDING SILO GLASS BOTTLE
 STEEL DRUM FIBER DRUM PLASTIC BOTTLE
 PLASTIC/NONMETALIC DRUM BAG TOTE BIN

STORAGE PRESSURE AMBIENT ABOVE AMBIENT BELOW AMBIENT

STORAGE TEMPERATURE AMBIENT ABOVE AMBIENT BELOW AMBIENT CRYOGENIC

% WEIGHT	HAZARDOUS COMPONENT	EHS	CAS #
1 100 %	MOTOR OIL	<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N	8012-95-1
2		<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N	
3		<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N	
4		<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N	
5		<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N	

ADDITIONAL LOCALLY COLLECTED INFORMATION

SEE ADDENDUM TO CALIFORNIA HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INVENTORY REPORTING FORM (i.e., HAZARDOUS MATERIALS BUSINESS PLAN) INCLUDED HEREIN.

California Hazardous Materials Inventory Reporting Form - Chemical Description Page

ADD DELETE REVISE

PAGE OF

BUSINESS NAME
 CHEMICAL LOCATION
 MAP # GRID #

CHEMICAL NAME TRADE SECRET
 COMMON NAME EHS*
 CAS # * IF EHS BOX IS "Y", ALL AMOUNTS MUST BE IN LBS.

FIRE CODE HAZARD CLASSES
 COMPLETE BLOCK (13) IF REQUESTED BY THE LOCAL FIRE CHIEF - REFER TO INSTRUCTIONS.

TYPE PURE MIXTURE WASTE RADIOACTIVE

PHYSICAL STATE SOLID LIQUID GAS CURIES

FED HAZARD CATEGORIES FIRE REACTIVE PRESSURE RELEASE ACUTE HEALTH CHRONIC HEALTH

STATE WASTE CODE UNITS* GAL CU FT MAX DAILY AMT

DAYS ON SITE LBS AVG DAILY AMT

LARGEST CONTAINER ANNUAL WASTE AMT

STORAGE CONTAINER ABOVE GROUND TANK CAN BOX TANK WAGON
 UNDER GROUND TANK CARBOY CYLINDER RAIL CAR
 TANK INSIDE BUILDING SILO GLASS BOTTLE
 STEEL DRUM FIBER DRUM PLASTIC BOTTLE
 PLASTIC/NONMETALIC DRUM BAG TOTE BIN

STORAGE PRESSURE AMBIENT ABOVE AMBIENT BELOW AMBIENT

STORAGE TEMPERATURE AMBIENT ABOVE AMBIENT BELOW AMBIENT CRYOGENIC

% WEIGHT	HAZARDOUS COMPONENT	EHS	CAS #
1 100	PROPANE	<input type="text" value="Y X N"/>	74-98-6
2		<input type="text" value="Y X N"/>	
3		<input type="text" value="Y X N"/>	
4		<input type="text" value="Y X N"/>	
5		<input type="text" value="Y X N"/>	

ADDITIONAL LOCALLY COLLECTED INFORMATION

SEE ADDENDUM TO CALIFORNIA HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INVENTORY REPORTING FORM (i.e., HAZARDOUS MATERIALS BUSINESS PLAN) INCLUDED HEREIN.

California Hazardous Materials Inventory Reporting Form - Chemical Description Page

ADD DELETE REVISE

PAGE OF

BUSINESS NAME

CHEMICAL LOCATION

MAP # GRID #

CHEMICAL NAME TRADE SECRET Y N

COMMON NAME EHS* Y N

CAS # * IF EHS BOX IS "Y", ALL AMOUNTS MUST BE IN LBS.

FIRE CODE
HAZARD CLASSES

COMPLETE BLOCK (13) IF REQUESTED BY THE LOCAL FIRE CHIEF - REFER TO INSTRUCTIONS.

TYPE PURE MIXTURE WASTE RADIOACTIVE Y N

PHYSICAL STATE SOLID LIQUID GAS CURIES

FED HAZARD CATAGORIES FIRE REACTIVE PRESSURE RELEASE ACUTE HEALTH CHRONIC HEALTH

STATE WASTE CODE UNITS* GAL CU FT MAX DAILY AMT

DAYS ON SITE LBS AVG DAILY AMT

LARGEST CONTAINER ANNUAL WASTE AMT

STORAGE CONTAINER ABOVE GROUND TANK CAN BOX TANK WAGON
 UNDER GROUND TANK CARBOY CYLINDER RAIL CAR
 TANK INSIDE BUILDING SILO GLASS BOTTLE
 STEEL DRUM FIBER DRUM PLASTIC BOTTLE
 PLASTIC/NONMETALIC DRUM BAG TOTE BIN

STORAGE PRESSURE AMBIENT ABOVE AMBIENT BELOW AMBIENT

STORAGE TEMPERATURE AMBIENT ABOVE AMBIENT BELOW AMBIENT CRYOGENIC

% WEIGHT	HAZARDOUS COMPONENT	EHS	CAS #
1 100	OXYGEN GAS	<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X <input type="checkbox"/> N	7782-44-7
2		<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X <input type="checkbox"/> N	
3		<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X <input type="checkbox"/> N	
4		<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X <input type="checkbox"/> N	
5		<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X <input type="checkbox"/> N	

ADDITIONAL LOCALLY COLLECTED INFORMATION

SEE ADDENDUM TO CALIFORNIA HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INVENTORY REPORTING FORM (i.e., HAZARDOUS MATERIALS BUSINESS PLAN) INCLUDED HEREIN.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS BUSINESS PLAN ADDENDUM

BUSINESS NAME: CDF, SKYLONDA
BUSINESS ADDRESS: 17290 SKYLIND BOULEVARD, WOODSIDE

In addition to the general business, chemical inventory and site map information, the San Mateo County Environmental Health Division requires completion of the following sections pertaining to spill prevention, emergency response, employee training and site closure. This addendum contains specific elements pertaining to the hazardous materials business plan, the hazardous waste contingency plan, storm water pollution prevention, underground storage tank (UST) monitoring and unauthorized release response requirements.

SPILL PREVENTION PLAN

1. Describe how hazardous materials and/or wastes are handled, stored and monitored to prevent a spill or release from occurring.

PRODUCTS ARE KEPT IN CLOSED CONTAINERS AND INSPECTED DAILY FOR LEAKS AND SPILLAGE. WHENEVER POSSIBLE, CONTAINERS ARE DOUBLE CONTAINED TO REDUCE SPILL POTENTIAL.

2. Describe operations, activities and/or storage locations where a release is most likely to occur.

USED OIL STORAGE AREA.

3. Describe the Best Management Practices (BMPs) you use to reduce or eliminate illicit discharges to the storm sewer system.

A - DOUBLE CONTAINMENT WHERE EVER NECESSARY.

B - ABSORBENT MATERIAL AND RAGS ARE LOCATED NEAR POTENTIAL SPILL AREAS.

4. Describe UST monitoring procedures used to prevent an unauthorized release from occurring.

NO UST AT FACILITY

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

1. Provide a list of all on-site emergency response equipment designated for a hazardous material and/or waste or UST emergency response. Examples of equipment include fire extinguishers, fire suppression systems, spill control equipment, UST pump shut-off switches, personal protective equipment and communication and alarm systems.

EQUIPMENT TYPE

LOCATION

FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

EMERGENCY SHUT OFF SWITCH

ABSORBENT MATERIALS AND RAGS

SHOWER AND EYE WASH STATIONS

2. Identify local emergency medical providers to be used during a hazardous material and/or waste emergency.

SEQUOIA OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH SERVICES FOR CLINICAL EMERGENCIES AND KAISER HOSPITAL FOR EMERGENCY HOSPITALIZATION.

3. The definition of a release or threatened release includes incidents that pose a present or potential hazard to human health and safety, property or the environment. In the event of a hazardous material and/or waste release or threatened release, state law requires immediate verbal notification to the agencies listed below once any necessary emergency response procedures are initiated.
 - a. Local Fire Department
 - b. County Environmental Health
 - c. State Office of Emergency Services

Provide phone numbers other than 9-1-1 for the following:

Local Fire Department	(415) 851-1860	CDF (ON SITE)
Local Police Department	(415) 363-4000	SHERRIF
Nearest Hospital	(415) 299-2200	KAISER, 1150 VETERANS
County Environmental Health	(415)363-4305	
State Office of Emergency Services	(800)852-7550 or (916)262-1621	

4. Describe notification procedures for on-site emergency response personnel and agencies (e.g., Fire, Health, Police, State OES) during emergency incidents requiring outside assistance.

**VERBAL NOTIFICATION TO EMPLOYEES TO EVACUATE IF NECESSARY.
DIAL 9-1-1 TO REQUEST EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE.**

5. Describe any security system or device that could impede site access by emergency responders.

GATES, DOORS, LOCKS.

6. Describe procedures for notification and evacuation of visitors and employees on-site during an emergency involving a hazardous material and/or waste. Evacuation routes and assembly areas must be clearly identified on the site map.

**VERBAL NOTIFICATION TO ALL EMPLOYEE STATIONS.
SEE ATTACHED SITE MAP.**

7. Describe mitigation procedures to be implemented by on-site personnel in the event of a release, threatened release, fire or explosion involving a hazardous material and/or waste. Indicate if the business has an on-site emergency response team (ERT) and if so, describe how this ERT would interact with the County's ERT if outside assistance is required.

SITE DOES NOT HAVE AN ON-SITE ERT, BUT EMPLOYEES ARE TRAINED TO WIPE AND SWEEP MINOR SPILLS OF WASTE AND MATERIALS.

8. Describe procedures for immediate inspection, isolation and shut-down of mechanical or other systems which are involved in a release or threatened release.

NO UST AT FACILITY.

EMPLOYEE TRAINING PLAN

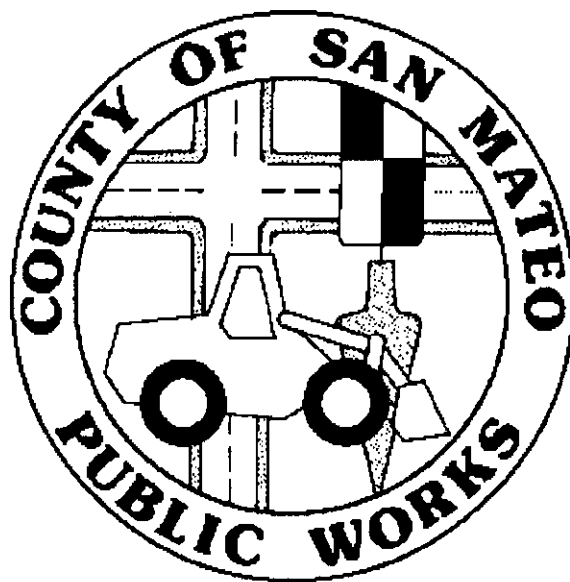
All employees must receive training in how to respond to a hazardous material and/or waste emergency. Training may be tailored to each job classification since certain employees may not work with or around chemical products. New hires must receive initial training and existing employees must receive annual "refresher" training.

1. Describe employee training as it pertains to the following:
 - a. Safe handling of a hazardous material and/or waste
 - b. Notification and evacuation of on-site personnel
 - c. Notification of local emergency responders and other agencies
 - d. Use of emergency response equipment
 - e. Implementation of emergency response procedures
 - f. UST monitoring and release response procedures

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Hazardous Materials Business Plan

**Skylonda CDF
Woodside, California**



California Hazardous Materials Inventory Reporting Form - Business Owner/Operator Identification Page

CALANDER YEAR BEGINING **04/02/97** ENDING **10/01/99** PAGE 1 OF

BUSINESS NAME **SAN MATEO COUNTY CDF** BUSINESS **(415) 851-1860**

SITE ADDRESS **17290 SKYLINE BOULEVARD**

CITY **WOODSIDE** STATE **CA** ZIP **94062**

DUN & BRADSTREET SIC (4 DIGIT #)

OPERATOR NAME **MIKE ROBERTS DAVE RISNEY** OPERATO **(415) 851-1860**

OWNER INFORMATION

OWNER NAME **COUNTY OF SAN MATEO** OWNER PHONE **(415) 363-4100**

OWNER MAILING ADDRESS **10 TWIN DOLPHIN DRIVE, SUITE C-200**

CITY **REDWOOD CITY** STATE **CA** ZIP **94065**

ENVIRONMENTAL CONTACT

CONTACT NAME **DERMOT CASEY** CONTACT PHONE **(415) 599-1468**

MAILING ADDRESS **10 TWIN DOLPHIN DRIVE, SUITE C-200**

CITY **REDWOOD CITY** STATE **CA** ZIP **94065**

EMERGENCY CONTACTS

Primary NAME **MIKE ROBERTS DAVE RISNEY**

TITLE **FIRE CAPTAIN**

BUSINESS PHONE **(415) 851-1860**

24-HOUR PHONE

PAGER #

Secondary NAME **RICK CUMMINGS MARC COLBERT**

TITLE **FIRE CAPTAIN**

BUSINESS PHONE **(415) 851-2862**

24-HOUR PHONE

PAGER #

ACUTELY HAZARDOUS MATERIALS (AHM)

ON SITE AHM **NO** If yes and above the Threshold Planning Quantities, attach a sheet of paper with a general description of the process and principal equipment.

ADDITIONALLY LOCALLY COLLECTED INFORMATION

Certification: I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this inventory and believe the information is true, accurate, and complete.

Print Name of Document Preparer **DERMOT CASEY**

Signature of Owner/Operator  Date **6/17/97**

California Hazardous Materials Inventory Reporting Form - Chemical Description Page

PAGE OF

ADD DELETE REVISE

BUSINESS NAME **CDF, SKYLONDA**
 CHEMICAL LOCATION **FUEL HOUSE**
 MAP # GRID #

CHEMICAL NAME **PETROLEUM HYDROCARBON** TRADE SECRET Y N
 COMMON NAME **USED OIL** EHS* Y N
 * IF EHS BOX IS "Y", ALL AMOUNTS MUST BE IN LBS.
 CAS # **64742-65-0**

FIRE CODE HAZARD CLASSES
 COMPLETE BLOCK (13) IF REQUESTED BY THE LOCAL FIRE CHIEF - REFER TO INSTRUCTIONS.

TYPE PURE MIXTURE WASTE RADIOACTIVE Y N
 PHYSICAL STATE SOLID LIQUID GAS CURIES
 FED HAZARD CATAGORIES FIRE REACTIVE PRESSURE RELEASE ACUTE HEALTH CHRONIC HEALTH

STATE WASTE CODE UNITS * GAL CU FT
 LBS TONS
 DAYS ON SITE MAX DAILY AMT
 LARGEST CONTAINER AVG DAILY AMT
 ANNUAL WASTE AMT

STORAGE CONTAINER ABOVE GROUND TANK CAN BOX TANK WAGON
 UNDER GROUND TANK CARBOY CYLINDER RAIL CAR
 TANK INSIDE BUILDING SILO GLASS BOTTL BATTERY
 STEEL DRUM FIBER DRUM PLASTIC BOTTLE
 PLASTIC/NONMETALIC DRUM BAG TOTE BIN

STORAGE PRESSURE AMBIENT ABOVE AMBIENT BELOW AMBIENT

STORAGE TEMPERATURE AMBIENT ABOVE AMBIENT BELOW AMBIENT CRYOGENIC

% WEIGHT	HAZARDOUS COMPONENT	EHS	CAS #
1 100	PETROLEUM OIL	<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X <input type="checkbox"/> N	64742-65-0
2		<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X <input type="checkbox"/> N	
3		<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X <input type="checkbox"/> N	
4		<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X <input type="checkbox"/> N	
5		<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X <input type="checkbox"/> N	

ADDITIONAL LOCALLY COLLECTED INFORMATION

SEE ADDENDUM TO CALIFORNIA HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INVENTORY REPORTING FORM (i.e., HAZARDOUS MATERIALS BUSINESS PLAN) INCLUDED HEREIN.

California Hazardous Materials Inventory Reporting Form - Chemical Description Page

ADD DELETE REVISE

PAGE OF

BUSINESS NAME **CDF, SKYLONDA**

CHEMICAL LOCATION **FUEL HOUSE**

MAP # **1** GRID # **44**

CHEMICAL NAME **PETROLEUM HYDROCARBON** TRADE SECRET Y N

COMMON NAME **MOTOR OIL** EHS* Y N

CAS # **8012-95-1** * IF EHS BOX IS "Y", ALL AMOUNTS MUST BE IN LBS.

FIRE CODE HAZARD CLASSES **COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID**
 COMPLETE BLOCK (13) IF REQUESTED BY THE LOCAL FIRE CHIEF - REFER TO INSTRUCTIONS.

TYPE PURE MIXTURE WASTE RADIOACTIVE Y N

PHYSICAL STATE SOLID LIQUID GAS CURIES

FED HAZARD CATAGORIES FIRE REACTIVE PRESSURE RELEASE ACUTE HEALTH CHRONIC HEALTH

STATE WASTE CODE UNITS * GAL CU FT LBS TONS MAX DAILY AMT **70**

DAYS ON SITE **365** AVG DAILY AMT **55**

LARGEST CONTAINER **55** ANNUAL WASTE AMT

STORAGE CONTAINER
 ABOVE GROUND TANK CAN BOX TANK WAGON
 UNDER GROUND TANK CARBOY CYLINDER RAIL CAR
 TANK INSIDE BUILDING SILO GLASS BOTTLE
 STEEL DRUM FIBER DRUM PLASTIC BOTTLE
 PLASTIC/NONMETALIC DRUM BAG TOTE BIN

STORAGE PRESSURE AMBIENT ABOVE AMBIENT BELOW AMBIENT

STORAGE TEMPERATURE AMBIENT ABOVE AMBIENT BELOW AMBIENT CRYOGENIC

% WEIGHT	HAZARDOUS COMPONENT	EHS	CAS #
1 100 %	MOTOR OIL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N	8012-95-1
2		<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N	
3		<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N	
4		<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N	
5		<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N	

ADDITIONAL LOCALLY COLLECTED INFORMATION

SEE ADDENDUM TO CALIFORNIA HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INVENTORY REPORTING FORM (i.e., HAZARDOUS MATERIALS BUSINESS PLAN) INCLUDED HEREIN.

California Hazardous Materials Inventory Reporting Form - Chemical Description Page

ADD DELETE REVISE

PAGE OF

BUSINESS NAME **CDF, SKYLONDA**

CHEMICAL LOCATION **UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK (REMOVED)**

MAP # **1** GRID # **AGT-TBD**

CHEMICAL NAME **PETROLEUM HYDROCARBON** TRADE SECRET Y N

COMMON NAME **UNLEADED GASOLINE** EHS* Y N

* IF EHS BOX IS "Y", ALL AMOUNTS MUST BE IN LBS.

CAS # **MIXTURE**

FIRE CODE **FLAMMABLE LIQUID**
HAZARD CLASSES

COMPLETE BLOCK (13) IF REQUESTED BY THE LOCAL FIRE CHIEF - REFER TO INSTRUCTIONS.

TYPE PURE MIXTURE WASTE RADIOACTIVE Y N

PHYSICAL STATE SOLID LIQUID GAS CURIES

FED HAZARD CATEGORIES FIRE REACTIVE PRESSURE RELEASE ACUTE HEALTH CHRONIC HEALTH

STATE WASTE CODE UNITS* GAL CU FT MAX DAILY AMT **550**

DAYS ON SITE **365** LBS AVG DAILY AMT **300**

LARGEST CONTAINER **550** ANNUAL WASTE AMT

STORAGE CONTAINER

<input type="checkbox"/> ABOVE GROUND TANK	<input type="checkbox"/> CAN	<input type="checkbox"/> BOX	<input type="checkbox"/> TANK WAGON
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNDER GROUND TANK	<input type="checkbox"/> CARBOY	<input type="checkbox"/> CYLINDER	<input type="checkbox"/> RAIL CAR
<input type="checkbox"/> TANK INSIDE BUILDING	<input type="checkbox"/> SILO	<input type="checkbox"/> GLASS BOTTL	
<input type="checkbox"/> STEEL DRUM	<input type="checkbox"/> FIBER DRUM	<input type="checkbox"/> PLASTIC BOTTLE	
<input type="checkbox"/> PLASTIC/NONMETALIC DRUM	<input type="checkbox"/> BAG	<input type="checkbox"/> TOTE BIN	

STORAGE PRESSURE AMBIENT ABOVE AMBIENT BELOW AMBIENT

STORAGE TEMPERATURE AMBIENT ABOVE AMBIENT BELOW AMBIENT CRYOGENIC

% WEIGHT	HAZARDOUS COMPONENT	EHS	CAS #
1 100	GASOLINE	<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N	MIXTURE
2		<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N	
3		<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N	
4		<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N	
5		<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N	

ADDITIONAL LOCALLY COLLECTED INFORMATION

SEE ADDENDUM TO CALIFORNIA HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INVENTORY REPORTING FORM (i.e., HAZARDOUS MATERIALS BUSINESS PLAN) INCLUDED HEREIN.

California Hazardous Materials Inventory Reporting Form - Chemical Description Page

ADD DELETE REVISE

PAGE OF

BUSINESS NAME **CDF, SKYLONDA**
 CHEMICAL LOCATION **UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK *REMOVED***
 MAP # **1** GRID # **AGT-TBD**

CHEMICAL NAME **RETROLEUM HYDROCARBON** TRADE SECRET Y N
 COMMON NAME **DIESEL** EHS* Y N
 CAS # **MIXTURE** * IF EHS BOX IS "Y", ALL AMOUNTS MUST BE IN LBS.

FIRE CODE HAZARD CLASSES **COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID**
 COMPLETE BLOCK (13) IF REQUESTED BY THE LOCAL FIRE CHIEF - REFER TO INSTRUCTIONS.

TYPE PURE MIXTURE WASTE RADIOACTIVE Y N
 PHYSICAL STATE SOLID LIQUID GAS CURIES
 FED HAZARD CATAGORIES FIRE REACTIVE PRESSURE RELEASE ACUTE HEALTH CHRONIC HEALTH

STATE WASTE CODE UNITS * GAL CU FT
 DAYS ON SITE **365** LBS TONS MAX DAILY AMT **550**
 LARGEST CONTAINER **550** AVG DAILY AMT **300**
 ANNUAL WASTE AMT

STORAGE CONTAINER
 ABOVE GROUND TANK CAN BOX TANK WAGON
 UNDER GROUND TANK CARBOY CYLINDER RAIL CAR
 TANK INSIDE BUILDING SILO GLASS BOTTL
 STEEL DRUM FIBER DRUM PLASTIC BOTTLE
 PLASTIC/NONMETALIC DRUM BAG TOTE BIN

STORAGE PRESSURE AMBIENT ABOVE AMBIENT BELOW AMBIENT
 STORAGE TEMPERATURE AMBIENT ABOVE AMBIENT BELOW AMBIENT CRYOGENIC

% WEIGHT	HAZARDOUS COMPONENT	EHS	CAS #
1 100	DIESEL	<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N	MIXTURE
2		<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N	
3		<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N	
4		<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N	
5		<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N	

ADDITIONAL LOCALLY COLLECTED INFORMATION

SEE ADDENDUM TO CALIFORNIA HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INVENTORY REPORTING FORM (i.e., HAZARDOUS MATERIALS BUSINESS PLAN) INCLUDED HEREIN.

California Hazardous Materials Inventory Reporting Form - Chemical Description Page

ADD DELETE REVISE

PAGE OF

BUSINESS NAME **CDF, SKYLONDA**

CHEMICAL LOCATION

MAP # **1** GRID #

CHEMICAL NAME **PROPANE GAS** TRADE SECRET Y N

COMMON NAME **PROPANE** EHS* Y N

CAS # **74-98-6** * IF EHS BOX IS "Y", ALL AMOUNTS MUST BE IN LBS.

FIRE CODE **FLAMMABLE GAS**
HAZARD CLASSES

COMPLETE BLOCK (13) IF REQUESTED BY THE LOCAL FIRE CHIEF - REFER TO INSTRUCTIONS.

TYPE PURE MIXTURE WASTE RADIOACTIVE Y N

PHYSICAL STATE SOLID LIQUID GAS CURIES

FED HAZARD CATAGORIES FIRE REACTIVE PRESSURE RELEASE ACUTE HEALTH CHRONIC HEALTH

STATE WASTE CODE UNITS* GAL CU FT MAX DAILY AMT **1015**

DAYS ON SITE **365** LBS AVG DAILY AMT **500**

LARGEST CONTAINER **580** ANNUAL WASTE AMT

STORAGE CONTAINER ABOVE GROUND TANK CAN BOX TANK WAGON
 UNDER GROUND TANK CARBOY CYLINDER RAIL CAR
 TANK INSIDE BUILDING SILO GLASS BOTTL
 STEEL DRUM FIBER DRUM PLASTIC BOTTLE
 PLASTIC/NONMETALIC DRUM BAG TOTE BIN

STORAGE PRESSURE AMBIENT ABOVE AMBIENT BELOW AMBIENT

STORAGE TEMPERATURE AMBIENT ABOVE AMBIENT BELOW AMBIENT CRYOGENIC

% WEIGHT	HAZARDOUS COMPONENT	EHS	CAS #
1 100	PROPANE	<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N	74-98-6
2		<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N	
3		<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N	
4		<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N	
5		<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N	

ADDITIONAL LOCALLY COLLECTED INFORMATION

SEE ADDENDUM TO CALIFORNIA HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INVENTORY REPORTING FORM (i.e., HAZARDOUS MATERIALS BUSINESS PLAN) INCLUDED HEREIN.

California Hazardous Materials Inventory Reporting Form - Chemical Description Page

ADD DELETE REVISE

PAGE OF

BUSINESS NAME **CDF, SKYLONDA**

CHEMICAL LOCATION

MAP # **1** GRID #

CHEMICAL NAME TRADE SECRET Y N

COMMON NAME **OXYGEN GAS** EHS* Y N

CAS # **7782-44-7** * IF EHS BOX IS "Y", ALL AMOUNTS MUST BE IN LBS.

FIRE CODE **INERT COMPRESSED GAS**
HAZARD CLASSES **OXIDIZER**

COMPLETE BLOCK (13) IF REQUESTED BY THE LOCAL FIRE CHIEF - REFER TO INSTRUCTIONS.

TYPE PURE MIXTURE WASTE RADIOACTIVE Y N

PHYSICAL STATE SOLID LIQUID GAS CURIES

FED HAZARD CATAGORIES FIRE REACTIVE PRESSURE RELEASE ACUTE HEALTH CHRONIC HEALTH

STATE WASTE CODE UNITS * GAL CU FT MAX DAILY AMT **2,022**

DAYS ON SITE **365** LBS AVG DAILY AMT **1,000**

LARGEST CONTAINER **337** ANNUAL WASTE AMT

STORAGE CONTAINER
 ABOVE GROUND TANK CAN BOX TANK WAGON
 UNDER GROUND TANK CARBOY CYLINDER RAIL CAR
 TANK INSIDE BUILDING SILO GLASS BOTTLE
 STEEL DRUM FIBER DRUM PLASTIC BOTTLE
 PLASTIC/NONMETALIC DRUM BAG TOTE BIN

STORAGE PRESSURE AMBIENT ABOVE AMBIENT BELOW AMBIENT

STORAGE TEMPERATURE AMBIENT ABOVE AMBIENT BELOW AMBIENT CRYOGENIC

% WEIGHT	HAZARDOUS COMPONENT	EHS	CAS #
1 100	OXYGEN GAS	<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N	7782-44-7
2		<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N	
3		<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N	
4		<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N	
5		<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N	

ADDITIONAL LOCALLY COLLECTED INFORMATION

SEE ADDENDUM TO CALIFORNIA HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INVENTORY REPORTING FORM (i.e., HAZARDOUS MATERIALS BUSINESS PLAN) INCLUDED HEREIN.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS BUSINESS PLAN ADDENDUM

BUSINESS NAME: CDF, SKYLONDA
BUSINESS ADDRESS: 17290 SKYLIND BOULEVARD, WOODSIDE

In addition to the general business, chemical inventory and site map information, the San Mateo County Environmental Health Division requires completion of the following sections pertaining to spill prevention, emergency response, employee training and site closure. This addendum contains specific elements pertaining to the hazardous materials business plan, the hazardous waste contingency plan, storm water pollution prevention, underground storage tank (UST) monitoring and unauthorized release response requirements.

SPILL PREVENTION PLAN

1. Describe how hazardous materials and/or wastes are handled, stored and monitored to prevent a spill or release from occurring.

PRODUCTS ARE KEPT IN CLOSED CONTAINERS AND INSPECTED DAILY FOR LEAKS AND SPILLAGE. WHENEVER POSSIBLE, CONTAINERS ARE DOUBLE CONTAINED TO REDUCE SPILL POTENTIAL.

2. Describe operations, activities and/or storage locations where a release is most likely to occur.

USED OIL STORAGE AREA.

3. Describe the Best Management Practices (BMPs) you use to reduce or eliminate illicit discharges to the storm sewer system.

A - DOUBLE CONTAINMENT WHERE EVER NECESSARY.

B - ABSORBENT MATERIAL AND RAGS ARE LOCATED NEAR POTENTIAL SPILL AREAS.

4. Describe UST monitoring procedures used to prevent an unauthorized release from occurring.

NO UST AT FACILITY

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

1. Provide a list of all on-site emergency response equipment designated for a hazardous material and/or waste or UST emergency response. Examples of equipment include fire extinguishers, fire suppression systems, spill control equipment, UST pump shut-off switches, personal protective equipment and communication and alarm systems.

<u>EQUIPMENT TYPE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
FIRE EXTINGUISHERS	
EMERGENCY SHUT OFF SWITCH	
ABSORBENT MATERIALS AND RAGS	
SHOWER AND EYE WASH STATIONS	

2. Identify local emergency medical providers to be used during a hazardous material and/or waste emergency.

SEQUOIA OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH SERVICES FOR CLINICAL EMERGENCIES AND KAISER HOSPITAL FOR EMERGENCY HOSPITALIZATION.

3. The definition of a release or threatened release includes incidents that pose a present or potential hazard to human health and safety, property or the environment. In the event of a hazardous material and/or waste release or threatened release, state law requires immediate verbal notification to the agencies listed below once any necessary emergency response procedures are initiated.
 - a. Local Fire Department
 - b. County Environmental Health
 - c. State Office of Emergency Services

Provide phone numbers other than 9-1-1 for the following:

Local Fire Department	(415) 851-1860	CDF (ON SITE)
Local Police Department	(415) 363-4000	SHERRIF
Nearest Hospital	(415) 299-2200	KAISER, 1150 VETERANS
County Environmental Health	(415)363-4305	
State Office of Emergency Services	(800)852-7550 or (916)262-1621	

4. Describe notification procedures for on-site emergency response personnel and agencies (e.g., Fire, Health, Police, State OES) during emergency incidents requiring outside assistance.

**VERBAL NOTIFICATION TO EMPLOYEES TO EVACUATE IF NECESSARY.
DIAL 9-1-1 TO REQUEST EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE.**

5. Describe any security system or device that could impede site access by emergency responders.

GATES, DOORS, LOCKS.

6. Describe procedures for notification and evacuation of visitors and employees on-site during an emergency involving a hazardous material and/or waste. Evacuation routes and assembly areas must be clearly identified on the site map.

**VERBAL NOTIFICATION TO ALL EMPLOYEE STATIONS.
SEE ATTACHED SITE MAP.**

7. Describe mitigation procedures to be implemented by on-site personnel in the event of a release, threatened release, fire or explosion involving a hazardous material and/or waste. Indicate if the business has an on-site emergency response team (ERT) and if so, describe how this ERT would interact with the County's ERT if outside assistance is required.

SITE DOES NOT HAVE AN ON-SITE ERT, BUT EMPLOYEES ARE TRAINED TO WIPE AND SWEEP MINOR SPILLS OF WASTE AND MATERIALS.

8. Describe procedures for immediate inspection, isolation and shut-down of mechanical or other systems which are involved in a release or threatened release.

NO UST AT FACILITY.

EMPLOYEE TRAINING PLAN

All employees must receive training in how to respond to a hazardous material and/or waste emergency. Training may be tailored to each job classification since certain employees may not work with or around chemical products. New hires must receive initial training and existing employees must receive annual "refresher" training.

1. Describe employee training as it pertains to the following:
 - a. Safe handling of a hazardous material and/or waste
 - b. Notification and evacuation of on-site personnel
 - c. Notification of local emergency responders and other agencies
 - d. Use of emergency response equipment
 - e. Implementation of emergency response procedures
 - f. UST monitoring and release response procedures

UPON EMPLOYMENT, ALL EMPLOYEES MUST REVIEW SAFETY MATERIALS FOLDER WHICH CONTAINS MSDS, IIPP AND OTHER SAFETY RELATED MATERIALS. ANNUAL REFRESHER TRAINING IS REQUIRED OR WHEN NEW MATERIALS ARE INTRODUCED TO THE WORKPLACE.

2. Describe procedures for documenting employee training activities.

TRAINING IS DOCUMENTED BY EMPLOYEES SIGNING NAME AND DATE TO AUTHORIZE ACTUAL ATTENDANCE AT TRAINING.

CLOSURE PLAN

San Mateo County Environmental Health must be contacted by a business representative if the business is closing or relocating. Failure to comply with appropriate closure requirements may lead to significant civil and criminal penalties.

1. Describe procedures that would be implemented in the event of a full or partial facility closure. Include procedures for agency notification, hazardous materials removal, hazardous waste disposal, site decontamination, UST removal or change of ownership.

SUPERVISOR WILL NOTIFY SAN MATEO COUNTY ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH FOR CURRENT GUIDELINES PRIOR TO CLOSURE OR RE-LOCATION.



HAZARDOUS MATERIALS BUSINESS PLAN (HMBP)

SAN MATEO COUNTY DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH
590 HAMILTON STREET, 4TH FLOOR, REDWOOD CITY, CA 94063
TELEPHONE: (415) 363-4305.

SEP 19 1995
RECEIVED
SAN MATEO COUNTY ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

NOTE: Sections A and B must be completed for each separate facility location (HMBP only).
Sections A and C-G must be completed to comply with the Hazardous Waste Contingency Plan.

SECTION A. GENERAL BUSINESS INFORMATION

FACILITY IDENTIFICATION

1. Legal Business Name Skylanda Fire station
2. Business/ Site Address 17290 Skyline Blvd Woodside CA 94062
3. Business Phone Number 415-851-1862 Emergency 415-345-1612
4. Business Type (sole proprietor, corporation, etc.) Fire station
5. Property Owner Name County of San Mateo
6. Property Owner Address 590 Hamilton Redwood City CA 94063

CONTACT INFORMATION

1. Contact Name James Asche Phone 415 345 1612 Ext. _____
2. Mailing Address 20 Tower Rd San Mateo CA 94402
3. Business Owner Name State of California Phone SAME as above
4. Business Owner ID/DL # — SSN —

BUSINESS INFORMATION

1. Business Description Fire station
2. # Employees 4-8 on Duty
3. Square Footage 200
4. Dun & Bradstreet # _____
5. SIC Code -
6. EPA Identification # CO00 91153
7. Sewer Permit -
8. Fire Dept. Permit # We are the F.D.
9. Air Permit -
10. Are there any schools, hospitals or health care facilities located within 1000 feet of the business?
NO YES _____ (Name of facility) _____
11. Location of the HMBP Office

EMERGENCY COORDINATOR INFORMATION

1. Primary Name L Shep Shepherd Day Phone 415-851-1860
Title Battalion Chief Night Phone 415-345-1611
2. Alternate Name Kirk Landuyt Day Phone 415-345-1612
Title Battalion chief Night Phone 415-345-1611

CERTIFICATION

I certify that I have examined and am familiar with the information submitted in the HMBP or Contingency Plan and that the information is true, accurate and complete to the best of my knowledge or ability.


SIGNATURE

THEODORE A. DINICOLA
PRINT NAME

F.S.
TITLE

9-19-95
DATE

SECTION B. CHEM INVENTORY

INSTRUCTIONS: Complete a separate form for each building or area where hazardous materials or wastes are located. If necessary, make extra copies of this form. Please copy both sides of the inventory form before submitting the IMBP.

BUSINESS NAME: CDF/San Mateo Co. F.D. Skylands BUILDING/AREA NAME: Exterior Grounds

BUSINESS ADDRESS: _____ ROOM NAME/NUMBER: _____ DATE: _____

1 PRODUCT/WASTE DESCRIPTION a) Name b) Ingredient % c) Ingredient %	2 CHEMICAL ID a) UH/NAH b) CAS#	3 QUANTITY a) Max. amt. b) Lg. Cont.	4 HAZARD CLASS a) Code (See Back)	5 STORAGE a) Container b) Pressure c) Temp. °F	6 HAZARDS a) Health b) Physical	7 OTHER a) Extremely Hazardous Material b) Annual Amount Handled	
							8 UNITS a) LBS/GAL b) CU. FT.
1. <u>Liquefied Propane Gas</u>	UH/NAH <u>10.75</u>	LBS/GAL <u>CU. FT.</u>					
a) <u>Propane 100%</u>	CAS# a) _____	a) <u>10.15</u>	a) <u>FG</u>	a) <u>A</u>	a) <u>1</u>	a) Yes <u>(No)</u>	
b) _____	b) _____	b) <u>580</u>		b) <u>1</u>	b) <u>3, 4</u>	b) _____	
c) _____	c) _____			c) <u>2</u>			
2. _____	UH/NAH _____	LBS/GAL/ CU. FT.					
a) _____ %	CAS# a) _____	a) _____	a) _____	a) _____	a) _____	a) Yes / No _____	
b) _____ %	b) _____	b) _____		b) _____	b) _____	b) _____	
c) _____ %	c) _____			c) _____			
3. _____	UH/NAH _____	LBS/GAL/ CU. FT.					
a) _____ %	CAS# a) _____	a) _____	a) _____	a) _____	a) _____	a) Yes / No _____	
b) _____ %	b) _____	b) _____		b) _____	b) _____	b) _____	
c) _____ %	c) _____			c) _____			
4. _____	UH/NAH _____	LBS/GAL/ CU. FT.					
a) _____ %	CAS# a) _____	a) _____	a) _____	a) _____	a) _____	a) Yes / No _____	
b) _____ %	b) _____	b) _____		b) _____	b) _____	b) _____	
c) _____ %	c) _____			c) _____			
5. _____	UH/NAH _____	LBS/GAL/ CU. FT.					
a) _____ %	CAS# a) _____	a) _____	a) _____	a) _____	a) _____	a) Yes / No _____	
b) _____ %	b) _____	b) _____		b) _____	b) _____	b) _____	
c) _____ %	c) _____			c) _____			

5a) STORAGE CONTAINER CODES
 A = Aboveground Tank
 B = Below Ground Tank
 C = Tank Inside Building
 D = Steel Drum
 E = Plastic or Non-Metal Drum
 F = Can
 G = Carboy
 H = Silo
 I = Fiberglass

J = Bag
 K = Box
 L = Cylinder
 M = Glass Bottle or Jug
 N = Plastic
 O = Tote Bin
 P = Tank Wagon
 Q = Rail Car
 R = Other

5b) PRESSURE CODES
 1 = Above Ambient
 2 = Ambient
 3 = Below Ambient

5c) TEMPERATURE CODES
 1 = Above Ambient
 2 = Ambient
 3 = Below Ambient

6a) HEALTH AND PHYSICAL HAZARDS
 1 = Immediate (Acute) Health Hazard
 2 = Delayed (Chronic) Health Hazard

6b) 3 = Fire Hazard
 4 = Pressure Hazard
 5 = Reactive Hazard
 6 = Not Applicable

SECTION B. CHEM INVENTORY

INSTRUCTIONS: Complete a separate form for each building or area where hazardous materials or wastes are located. If necessary, make extra copies of this form. Please copy both sides of the inventory form before submitting the IHBP.

BUSINESS NAME: CDF/San Mateo Co. Fire Dept. Skylands Building/Area Name: Apparatus Building

BUSINESS ADDRESS: 17290 Skyline Blvd Woodside

DATE: _____

ROOM NAME/NUMBER: _____

1. Name	2	3	4	5	6	7
PRODUCT/WASTE DESCRIPTION	CHEMICAL ID	QUANTITY	HAZARD CLASS	STORAGE	HAZARD	OTHER
a) Ingredient %	a) UR/HA#	a) Max. amt.	a) Code	a) Container	a) Health	a) Extremely Hazardous
b) Ingredient %	b) CAS#	b) Lg. Cont.	(See Back)	b) Pressure	b) Physical	b) Material
				c) Temp.-F		b) Annual Amount Handled

1. Oxygen Gas UR/HA# 1072 LBS./GAL./CU. FT. a) NA b) Yes / NO
 a) 100% CASH a) a) OXY b) 345 b) _____
 b) _____ b) 387 c) _____

2. Air, Compressed UR/HA# _____ LBS./GAL./CU. FT. a) NA b) Yes / NO
 a) _____ CASH a) a) NFS b) 4 b) _____
 b) _____ b) _____ c) _____

3. _____ UR/HA# _____ LBS./GAL./CU. FT. a) _____ b) Yes / No
 a) _____ CASH a) a) _____ b) _____ b) _____
 b) _____ b) _____ c) _____

4. _____ UR/HA# _____ LBS./GAL./CU. FT. a) _____ b) Yes / No
 a) _____ CASH a) a) _____ b) _____ b) _____
 b) _____ b) _____ c) _____

5. _____ UR/HA# _____ LBS./GAL./CU. FT. a) _____ b) Yes / No
 a) _____ CASH a) a) _____ b) _____ b) _____
 b) _____ b) _____ c) _____

5a) STORAGE CONTAINER CODES
 A = Aboveground Tank
 B = Belowground Tank
 C = Tank Inside Building
 D = Steel Drum
 E = Plastic or Non-Metal Drum
 F = Can
 G = Carboy
 H = Silo
 I = Fiberdrum
 J = Bag
 K = Box
 L = Cylinder
 M = Glass Bottle or Jug
 N = Plastic
 O = Tote Bin
 P = Tank Wagon
 Q = Rail Car
 R = Other

5b) PRESSURE CODES
 1 = Above Ambient
 2 = Ambient
 3 = Below Ambient

5c) TEMPERATURE CODES
 1 = Above Ambient
 2 = Ambient
 3 = Below Ambient

6a) HEALTH AND PHYSICAL HAZARDS
 1 = Immediate (Acute) Health Hazard
 2 = Delayed (Chronic) Health Hazard

6b) 3 = Fire Hazard
 4 = Pressure Hazard
 5 = Reactive Hazard
 or 6 = Not Applicable

Business Name SKYLANDA FIRE STATION
Business Address 17290 SKYLINE BLVD.
WOODSIDE, C.A. 94062

Date 12-19-90

SAN MATEO COUNTY
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH DIVISION

Acct # 11575 LONG FORM EMERGENCY PLAN OUTLINE

(Indicate page # or location
of required information here)

SECTION A. BUSINESS INFORMATION - complete blank form attached. 1

SECTION B. GENERAL BUSINESS INFORMATION - complete blank
inventory form attached. 2

SECTION C. PREVENTION PLAN

STORAGE 4
HANDLING 4
MONITORING AND INSPECTION 4
EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT LIST 5
ARRANGEMENTS WITH LOCAL AGENCIES

SECTION D. EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

SECURITY 6
NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES 6
MITIGATION AND ABATEMENT 6
EVACUATION PROCEDURES 7
MEDICAL ASSISTANCE 7

SECTION E. NEW EMPLOYEE TRAINING AND REFRESHER PROGRAM

HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND SAFE HANDLING 8
WASTE MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES 8
NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES 8
USE OF EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT 8
EMERGENCY RESPOSNE PLAN AND PROCEDURES 8
DOCUMENTATION 8

SECTION F. CLOSURE PLAN

NOTIFICATION 8
SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS PLAN
DECONTAMINATION PROCEDURES
HAZARDOUS WASTE DISPOSAL

SECTION G. SITE MAPS - complete both a site detail and facility map. 9+10

SAN MATEO COUNTY
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH DIVISION

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS BUSINESS PLAN

INSTRUCTIONS: Complete for each facility address.

SECTION A. GENERAL BUSINESS INFORMATION

FACILITY IDENTIFICATION

1. Legal Business Name SKYLONDA FIRE STATION
2. Business Address 17290 SKYLINE BLVD. WOODSIDE CA. 94062
3. Business Type (sole proprietor, corporation, etc.) FIRE STATION
4. Property Owner Name COUNTY OF SAN MATEO
5. Property Owner Address _____
Street City State Zip

CONTACT INFORMATION

1. Contact Name BILL RUSKIN, DIVISION CHIEF Phone 345-1612
2. Mailing Address 20 TOWER RD. SAN MATEO CA. 94402
3. Business Owner Name CA. DEPT. OF FORESTRY Phone _____

BUSINESS INFORMATION

1. Business Description FIRE STATION
2. # Employees (per shift) 4 TO 6 (24 HRS)
3. Square Footage 200 ~~ACRE~~
4. Dun & Bradstreet # _____
5. SIC Code _____
6. EPA Identification # _____
7. Sewer Permit _____
8. Fire Permit # _____
9. Air Permit _____
10. Industrial process water discharged to sewer NONE (GPD)
11. Any sensitive facilities within 1000 feet? NO YES (name) _____
12. Location of completed Business Plan at facility _____

EMERGENCY COORDINATOR INFORMATION

1. Primary Name JAMES ASCHE Day Phone 851-1860
Title BATTALION CHIEF Night Phone 345-1611
2. Alternate Name SHEP SHEPPARD Day Phone 345-1612
Title BATTALION CHIEF Night Phone 345-1611

CERTIFICATION

I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in the Business Plan and that the information is true, accurate and complete. I also understand the requirements for updating the inventory (annually) and entire Business Plan (bi-annually).

James Asche
SIGNATURE

12-13-90
DATE

- * Attach completed Section B (Inventory), Section C - F (Short Form or Long Form Outline) and Section G (Site Maps) and return to Environmental Health (or appropriate Fire agency).

C H E M I C A L I N V E N T O R Y F O R M

DATE: 12-13-90

PAGE 1 OF 2

INSTRUCTIONS: Complete a separate form for each building or area where hazardous materials or waste are located. Please refer to the instruction packet and photo copy extra copies of this form before completing it.

BUSINESS NAME: _____ BUILDING/AREA NAME: _____

BUSINESS ADDRESS: _____ ROOM NAME/NUMBER: _____

1. PRODUCT/ASTE DESCRIPTION 1. Name a) Ingredient % b) Ingredient % c) Waste Code	2. CHEMICAL ID a) DOT# b) CAS# c) Waste Code	3. QUANTITY a) Max. amt. b) Lg. Cont.	4. HAZARD CLASS a) Code b) Subcode	5. STORAGE a) Container b) Pressure c) Temp. F	6. HAZARDS a) Health b) Physical	7. OTHER (Circle) a) Waste b) Acute c) Annual Amt	
							UN/NA#
1. <u>GASOLINE, UNLEADED</u>	<u>1203</u>	<u>550</u>	<u>FL</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	a) Yes / (No) b) Yes / (No) c) _____
a) _____ b) _____	CAS# b) <u>75-65-0</u> c) _____	a) <u>550</u> b) <u>550</u>	a) <u>FL</u> b) <u>1-A</u>	a) _____ b) _____	a) <u>2</u> b) <u>2</u>	a) <u>2</u> b) <u>3</u> c) _____	a) Yes / (No) b) Yes / (No) c) _____
2. <u>DIESEL, #2</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>550</u>	<u>CL</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	a) Yes / (No) b) Yes / (No) c) _____
a) _____ b) _____	CAS# b) <u>68476-34-6</u> c) _____	a) <u>550</u> b) <u>550</u>	a) <u>CL</u> b) _____	a) _____ b) _____	a) <u>2</u> b) <u>2</u>	a) <u>2</u> b) <u>NR</u> c) _____	a) Yes / (No) b) Yes / (No) c) _____
3. <u>MOTOR OIL</u>	<u>NA</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>NA</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	a) Yes / (No) b) Yes / (No) c) _____
a) _____ b) _____	CAS# b) <u>64742547</u> c) _____	a) <u>55</u> b) _____	a) <u>NA</u> b) _____	a) _____ b) _____	a) <u>2</u> b) <u>2</u>	a) <u>NR</u> b) <u>NR</u> c) _____	a) Yes / (No) b) Yes / (No) c) _____
4. <u>MOTOR OIL (WASTE)</u>	<u>NA</u>	<u>150</u>	<u>NA</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	a) Yes / (No) b) Yes / (No) c) _____
a) _____ b) _____	CAS# b) <u>64742547</u> c) _____	a) <u>150</u> b) _____	a) <u>NA</u> b) _____	a) _____ b) _____	a) <u>2</u> b) <u>2</u>	a) <u>2</u> b) <u>NR</u> c) _____	a) Yes / (No) b) Yes / (No) c) _____
5. <u>OXYGEN, COMPRESSED</u>	<u>1072</u>	<u>1550</u>	<u>OXG</u>	<u>L</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3,5</u>	a) Yes / (No) b) Yes / (No) c) _____
a) _____ b) _____	CAS# b) _____ c) _____	a) <u>1550</u> b) <u>1550</u>	a) <u>OXG</u> b) <u>1</u>	a) _____ b) _____	a) <u>1</u> b) <u>2</u>	a) <u>NR</u> b) <u>3,5</u> c) _____	a) Yes / (No) b) Yes / (No) c) _____

STORAGE CONTAINER TYPES

- A = Aboveground Tank
- B = Below ground Tank
- C = Tank inside Building
- D = Steel Drum
- E = Plastic or Non-Metal Drum
- F = Can
- G = Carboy
- H = Silo
- I = fiberdrum

PRESSURE CODES

- 1 = Above Ambient
- 2 = Ambient
- 3 = Below Ambient

HEALTH AND PHYSICAL HAZARDS

- 1 = Immediate (Acute) Health Hazard
- 2 = Delayed (Chronic Health Hazard
- 3 = Fire Hazard
- 4 = Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard
- 5 = Reactive Hazard

6. AIR COMPRESSED UN/NA# 1007 LBS/GAL/CU.FT. 3750 a) B a) N a) Yes / No (No)
 b) X CAS# b) UFG b) 2 b) 4 b) Yes / No (No)
 c) X c) 2 c) 2 c) 2 c) Yes / No (No)

4. UN/NA# _____ LBS/GAL/CU.FT. _____ a) _____ a) _____ a) Yes / No _____
 a) X CAS# b) _____ b) _____ b) _____ b) Yes / No _____
 b) X c) _____ c) _____ c) _____ c) Yes / No _____

5. UN/NA# _____ LBS/GAL/CU.FT. _____ a) _____ a) _____ a) Yes / No _____
 a) X CAS# b) _____ b) _____ b) _____ b) Yes / No _____
 b) X c) _____ c) _____ c) _____ c) Yes / No _____

STORAGE CONTAINER TYPES

- A = Aboveground Tank
- B = Below ground Tank
- C = Tank Inside Building
- D = Steel Drum
- E = Plastic or Non-Metal Drum
- F = Can
- G = Carboy
- H = Silo
- I = Fiberdrum
- J = Bag
- K = Box
- L = Cylinder
- M = Glass Bottle or Jug
- N = Plastic
- O = Tote Bin
- P = Tank Wagon
- Q = Rail Car
- R = Other

PRESSURE CODES

- 1 = Above Ambient
- 2 = Ambient
- 3 = Below Ambient

HEALTH AND PHYSICAL HAZARDS

- 1 = Immediate (Acute) Health Hazard
- 2 = Delayed (Chronic Health Hazard)
- 3 = Fire Hazard
- 4 = Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard
- 5 = Reactive Hazard

BUSINESS PLAN SKYLONDA FIRE STATION

SECTION C. PREVENTION PROGRAM

1. STORAGE

Hazardous material are stored in the following manner at Skylonda Fire Station.

Compressed Air	Cylinders are stored upright and chained to the wall.
Compressed Oxygen	Cylinders are stored upright and chained to the wall. (signed to indicate no smoking.)
Gas and Diesel	Underground storage tanks. (signed to indicate no smoking, shut off motor)
Waste oil	Stored in metal 55 gallon drums contained in an oversized, plastic containment drums.
Motor oil	Stored in a metal 55 gallon drum inside a building used for petroleum product storage only.

2. HANDLING PROCEDURES

Compressed Air and Oxygen are transferred via high pressure hose lines to other cylinders.

Gasoline and Diesel are dispensed in the traditional manner by means of certified electric fuel pumps.

Motor oil is pumped from a 55 gallon drum with a barrel pump into dispensing cans from which it is put into vehicles.

Waste oil is collected from vehicles in oil pans and poured manually into 55 gallon drums by use of a funnel.

3. MONITORING AND INSPECTION

Visual monitoring is used for all materials. The gasoline and diesel tanks are dipped and measured daily. The S.O.P. calls for immediately reporting any discrepancy of 25 gallons or more. Measurement are taken only monthly of the motor oil but any leak of the barrel(s) would be readily visible during daily inspections.

Underground tanks are pressure tested annually.

4. EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT

As a fire station Skylonda has a considerable quantity of emergency equipment including:

- 12 Self Contained Breathing Apparatus
- 30 Gallons A.F.F.F. foam (lightwater)
- 2 Type 2 Fire Engines
- 2 Type 3 Fire Engines

BUSINESS PLAN SKYLONDA FIRE STATION

SECTION D. EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

1. SECURITY

Security of hazardous materials at the Skylonda Fire Station is provided by 24 hour a day staffing of the facility by the assigned fire crews. If crews are out of quarters the areas containing hazardous materials are locked. This includes locks on both the gas and diesel pumps.

2. EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION

Should a release of hazardous material occur at the Skylonda Fire Station that is beyond the control of the facility personnel, and/or impacts the environment or human health outside the boundaries of the facility, the station captain is to report this immediately to the "on duty" battalion chief. It will be the B.C.s responsibility to assure that the duty chief is advised as well as San Mateo County Environmental Health and the County Office of Emergency Services.

Information to be reported will include:

- Name and address of the facility.
- Type of incident and the time it occurred.
- Name and quantity of the hazardous substance released.
- Name and phone number of the County Fire contact.
- Injuries, if any.
- Potential of incident or additional hazards.

Upon consultation with these agencies a report will be made to the State Department of Health Services.

If the release is such that the station personnel cannot control it then the county Hazardous Material Team will be requested through normal dispatch channels (Felton Command Center or 9-1-1). Station personnel will work with the team to control and clean up the release.

3. MITIGATION AND ABATEMENT

The most probable event involving hazardous substances at this facility that would require immediate mitigation and abatement would be a fuel spill from either the gasoline or diesel distribution pumps. If this should occur in an amount that station personnel could deal with, this fuel should be cleaned

up by use of absorbent material. Any spill that involves the contamination of the surrounding earth will require technical assistance from the county

Environmental Health.

To prevent fuel spills from occurring, vehicles will never be left unattended while being fueled. Also, all emergency shutoff switches are readily identified for use in case of a fuel pump nozzle failure.

4. EVACUATION

Should evacuation of a building or the entire facility be required due to a hazardous material release, all personnel will be alerted by use of the station public address system. As per the station emergency plan, all personnel will muster in the driveway outside the office building prior to leaving the facility.

5. MEDICAL ASSISTANCE

In the event of an injury to station personnel follow the guidelines in the station emergency plan. If ground or air ambulance is required request this through the Felton Command Center.

The usual medical facilities which Skylonda station uses are:

Sequoia Hospital Emergency Room 367-5541
Corner of Whipple Ave and the Alameda in Redwood City.
Thomas Bros. Map page 36 D-4.

Redwood Medical Clinic Urgent Care 367-5455
Open Mon-Fri 0800 to 1900, Sat. 0800 to 1200.
2900 Whipple Ave, Redwood City (behind Sequoia Hosp.)

Stanford University Hospital E.R. 723-5111
300 Pasteur Dr. Palo Alto
Thomas Bros. Map page 43 E-2.

BUSINESS PLAN SKYLONDA FIRE STATION

SECTION E. EMPLOYEE TRAINING

1. All employees working at the Skylonda Fire Station are trained emergency responders. Required training includes over 50 hours of haz-mat training at C.D.F.s fire academy prior to being assigned to the fire station. Additionally, all emergency response personnel are trained to the "responder level" which includes 24 hours of hazardous materials and related training annually.

As part of their fire station orientation, new employees are shown the areas used for storage of hazardous materials and waste. Procedures for monitoring usage of these materials (and their release) are explained to them as well as being posted.

Information on dealing with emergencies at the facility, such as a fire, injury or hazardous materials release is contained in the Skylonda Facility Emergency Plan which is reviewed by all fire station personnel at least once a year.

Station records will document station training on facility specific hazards and plans. Records of hazardous material training of all employees can be obtained by contacting our training office at the C.D.F.-County Fire Headquarters in Felton. (408) 335-5355.

SECTION F CLOSURE PLAN

As a San Mateo County owned facility, if it should be necessary to close the fuel dispensing system at Skylonda Fire Station (underground fuel storage), the following agencies would be contacted:

General Services 363-4321
Environmental Health 363-4305

Guidance would be sought of these agencies for specific requirements in regards to sampling, analysis and decontamination.

SECTION B. CHEM INVENTORY

INSTRUCTIONS: Complete a separate form for each building or area where hazardous materials or wastes are located. If necessary, make extra copies of this form. Please copy both sides of the inventory form before submitting the IHBP.

BUSINESS NAME: PDF/San Mateo Co. Fire Dept. Skyline Bldg. Woodside BUILDING/AREA NAME: Fuel House

BUSINESS ADDRESS: 17290 Skyline Blvd Woodside ROOM NAME/NUMBER: Skyline F-5 DATE: _____

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
PRODUCT/WASTE DESCRIPTION	CHEMICAL ID	QUANTITY	HAZARD CLASS	STORAGE	HAZARDS	OTHER
a) Name	a) UN/HASH	a) Max. amt.	a) Code	a) Container	a) Health	a) Extremely Hazardous Material
b) Ingredient %	b) CASH	b) Lg. Cont.	(See Back)	b) Pressure	b) Physical	b) Annual Amount handled
c) Ingredient %				c) Temp. °F		

1. Gasoline Unleaded UN/HASH 1203 LBS/GAL/QU. FT. a) B n) 1,2 n) Yes / No (No)
 a) 100% CASH a) FL a) 2 b) 3 b) _____
 b) _____ % b) 550 c) 2 c) _____

2. Diesel #2 UN/HASH 1993 LBS/GAL/QU. FT. a) B n) 1,2 n) Yes / No (No)
 a) 100% CASH a) CL a) 2 b) 3 b) _____
 b) _____ % b) 550 c) 2 c) _____

3. Motor Oil UN/HASH 1270 LBS/GAL/QU. FT. a) D n) 2 n) Yes / No (No)
 a) 100% CASH a) CL a) 2 b) 3 b) _____
 b) _____ % b) 55 c) 2 c) _____

4. Motor Oil Waste UN/HASH 1270 LBS/GAL/QU. FT. a) D n) 2 n) Yes / No (No)
 a) _____ % CASH a) CL a) 2 b) 3 b) _____
 b) _____ % b) 55 c) 2 c) _____

5. _____ UN/HASH _____ LBS/GAL/QU. FT. a) _____ n) Yes / No _____
 a) _____ % CASH a) _____ a) _____ b) _____ b) _____
 b) _____ % b) _____ c) _____ c) _____

5a) STORAGE CONTAINER CODES
 A = Aboveground Tank
 B = Below Ground Tank
 C = Tank Inside Building
 D = Steel Drum
 E = Plastic or Non-Metal Drum
 F = Can
 G = Carboy
 H = Silo
 I = Fiberdrum
 J = Bag
 K = Box
 L = Cylinder
 M = Glass Bottle or Jug
 N = Plastic
 U = Tote Bin
 P = Tank Wagon
 Q = Rail Car
 R = Other

5b) PRESSURE CODES
 1 = Above Ambient
 2 = Ambient
 3 = Below Ambient

5c) TEMPERATURE CODES
 1 = Above Ambient
 2 = Ambient
 3 = Below Ambient

6a) HEALTH AND PHYSICAL HAZARDS
 1 = Immediate (Acute) Health Hazard
 2 = Delayed (Chronic) Health Hazard
 3 = Fire Hazard
 4 = Pressure Hazard
 5 = Reactive Hazard
 6 = Not Applicable

HAZARD CLASS CODES AND DEFINITIONS

HAZARD CLASS	HAZARD CODE	EXAMPLE	DEFINITION
COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID	CL	motor oil diesel	Any liquid having a flashpoint at or above 100F and below 200F.
FLAMMABLE LIQUID	FL	gasoline; acetone	Any liquid having a flashpoint below 100F.
FLAMMABLE SOLID	FS	potassium metal sodium metal	Any solid material, other than an explosive, which is liable to cause fires through friction, retained heat from manufacturing or processing, which can be ignited readily and when ignited, burns so vigorously and persistently as to create a serious hazard.
ORGANIC PEROXIDE	OP	MEK peroxide	An organic compound containing the bivalent o-o structure and which may be considered a derivative of hydrogen peroxide.
OXIDIZER	OXY	fertilizer	A substance that yields oxygen readily to stimulate the combustion of organic matter.
POISON A	POISA	phosphine	Poisonous gases or liquids of such nature that a very small amount of the gas or the vapor of the liquid, mixed with air is dangerous to life.
POISON B	POISB	arsenic	Substances other than poison A which are known to be so toxic to man as to affo hazard to health.
RADIOACTIVE	RAD	uranium	Any material, or combination of materials, that spontaneously emits ionizing radiation, and having a specific activity greater than 0.002 microcuries per gram.
CORROSIVE-ACID	CORR-A	sulfuric acid	Any liquid or solid that causes visible destruction or irreversible alterations in human skin tissue or a liquid that has a severe corrosion rate on steel. Contains the (H+) ion.
CORROSIVE-BASE	CORR-B	sodium hydroxide	See above definition for CORR-A. Contains the hydroxyl anion (OH-).
EXPLOSIVE	EXP	gun powder dynamite	Any chemical compound, mixture, or device, the primary or common purpose of which is to function by explosion, i.e. with substantially instantaneous release of gas and heat (Class A,B and C).
FLAMMABLE GAS	FG	acetylene; hydrogen	Any compressed gas meeting the requirements for lower flammability limits specified in 49 CFR, Section 173.300(b).
INERT COMPRESSED GAS	NFG	argon, nitrogen	Any compressed gas (having a pre exceeding 40psi at 70 F) other than a flami gas.
OTHER REGULATED MATERIAL	ORM	freon; antifreeze	Any material not listed above that may pose a hazard to health and safety.

C

PREVENTION PROGRAM

1. STORAGE

Hazardous materials are stored in the following manner at Sky Londa Fire Station.

COMPRESSED GASSES

Oxygen cascade system is chained to the wall at the north end of the apparatus building. Breathing air cascade system is mounted on a vehicle (BS 58) stored in the north end of the apparatus building. SCBA cylinders are stored in racks at the north end of the apparatus building or in brackets on the various apparatus. Oxygen resuscitator cylinders are stored in racks at the north end of the apparatus building or carried on the apparatus.

FLUIDS

Gasoline and Diesel fuels are stored in underground tanks. They are dispensed by electric fuel pumps at a concrete pump station. Small quantities of fuels are stored in portable safety cans. Motor oil is stored in bulk in a 55 gal. drum in the north end of the apparatus building. Motor oil is also stored in individual 1 qt. containers in the "gas house" adjacent to the fuel pumps along with other miscellaneous lubricants and automotive fluids. Waste oil is stored in metal 55 gal. drums in orange plastic overpacks. These are located next to the gas house.

Liquefied Petroleum Gas is stored in two steel tanks that are plumbed into the buildings. One is located between the barracks and the office, the other is located on the southeast side of the apparatus building.

2. HANDLING PROCEDURES

Compressed Breathing Air and Oxygen are transferred via high pressure hose lines to cylinders for usage. Gasoline and Diesel are dispensed by standard fuel pumps. Motor Oil is dispensed by standard fuel pumps.

Waste Oil is collected in drain pans and manually poured into the waste oil barrels.

Liquefied Petroleum Gas is piped into the barracks, office and apparatus buildings.

3. MONITORING AND INSPECTION

Gasoline, Diesel fuel, and motor oils are manually inventoried on a daily basis.

Underground storage tanks are tested annually.

C

4. EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT

As this is a fire station there is a considerable quantity of emergency equipment. Some of the key resources available are:

- 9 Self Contained Breathing Apparatus
- 30 gal. AFFF
- 1 Type 2 fire engine (structure)
- 1 Type 3 fire engine (wildland)
- 1 3000 gal. water tender
- 1 air and lighting support unit with spare air cylinders, cascade air system, and 110 volt generator and lighting.

D

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

1. SECURITY

Sky Londa fire station is staffed 24 hours per day. The crews have regular daytime schedules and consequently cannot be counted on to remain awake at night. There are individual smoke alarms in the barracks. The fuel pumps and motor oil are kept locked. The compressed Oxygen cylinders for the cascade system are stored chained to the wall.

2. EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION

Should a release of a hazardous material occur that is beyond the control of the facility personnel, impacts the environment, or human health there shall be immediate notification made to the CDF ECC. There are three possible ways to do this; by radio, direct phone call, or 911. The CDF ECC is responsible for notifying the appropriate entities. These may be but are not limited to the on duty battalion chief, duty chief, San Mateo County OES, San Mateo County Environmental Health, etc..

Information to be reported will include:

- Name and address of facility
- Type of incident and time of occurrence
- Name and quantity of substance
- Name of the Reporting party
- Injuries if any
- Potential of incident or additional hazards if known

If the station personnel cannot control the incident, or if they request it, the San Mateo County Hazardous Materials Team will be requested through normal channels. The personnel will operate as if this were any hazardous materials incident and support the Haz May team on arrival.

3. MITIGATION AND ABATEMENT

The most probable event at this facility that would require immediate mitigation would be a fuel spill at the fuel pumps. If this should occur the station personnel should initiate control and clean up.

Any spill that involves contamination of surrounding earth shall be referred to the San Mateo Co. Environmental Health Department.

To prevent spills from occurring vehicles will never be left unattended while being fueled. All emergency shutoff switches are to be readily identified.

EVACUATION

Should evacuation of a building or the entire facility be required due to a hazardous material release, all personnel will be alerted. This will be done by use of the station public address system, the intercom, or use of the radio. This announcement will include the location for the personnel to assemble at for head counts and assignments. Efforts shall be made to protect or inform the local populace of any problem or action needed to be taken. This shall be done by phone, P.A. systems, law enforcement, or other means available.

MEDICAL ASSISTANCE

In the event of an injury to station personnel, follow the guidelines in the Facility Emergency Plan. Ground or air ambulance may be requested through 911 or CDF ECC. The closest LZ is Skywood behind Skywood Market at the intersection of HWY 35 and Hwy 84.

The usual medical facilities which Sky Londa Station uses are:

Sequoia Hospital Emerg Room Phone: 367-5541
corner of Whipple and Alameda streets in
Redwood City Thomas Bros. page 36 D-4

Stanford Univ Hospital ER Phone: 723-5111
300 Pasteur Dr., Palo Alto (off of Sand Hill
Rd.) Thomas Bros. page 43 E-2

E EMPLOYEE TRAINING

All employees working at Sky Londa Fire Station are trained emergency responders. The basic level of hazardous materials training is First Responder Operational. (Some new Limited Term employees may need to acquire this training.)

As part of their fire station orientation new employees are shown the areas used for the storage and use of hazardous materials and waste. Procedures for monitoring these materials are explained as well as being posted. The Sky Londa Facility Emergency Plan is reviewed once a year by the station personnel. It contains instructions and procedures for handling incidents that occur at the facility. Station records will document training of facility specific hazards and plans. Records of haz mat training for all employees can be obtained from our office.

F

CLOSURE PLAN

As a San Mateo County owned facility if it should be necessary to close it the following agencies should be notified:

San Mateo County General Services 363-4321
San Mateo County Environmental Health 363-4305
California Department of Forestry and Fire
Protection, Felton Headquarters, 800-233-9710

The services of these agencies will be needed in regards to sampling, analysis, and decontamination.

Record ID	Facility ID	Name	Program/Element	Last Touched	Site Address	City	Pr
PR0023476	FA0009389	WOODSIDE FIRE PROTECT	2150 2352	6/25/2010	3111 WOODSIDE RD	WOODSIDE	AE
PR0034095	FA0017604	VETERANS ADMIN MEDICA	2150 2353	6/25/2010	795 WILLOW RD	MENLO PARK	AE
PR0034099	FA0002348	THE SEQUOIAS	2150 2352	6/25/2010	501 PORTOLA RD	PORTOLA VALLE	AE
PR0034139	FA0012451	STATE OF CA DEPT OF TR	2150 2352	6/25/2010	5055 FARM HILL BLVD	WOODSIDE	AE
PR0034140	FA0011529	SKYLONDA FIRE DEPT	2150 2352	6/25/2010	17290 SKYLINE BLVD	WOODSIDE	AE
PR0034141	FA0017945	MENLO COUNTRY CLUB	2150 2352	6/25/2010	2300 WOODSIDE RD	WOODSIDE	AE
PR0035400	FA0022511	MENLO PARK PUMP STATI	2150 2352	6/25/2010	1401 MARSH RD	MENLO PARK	AE
PR0037408	FA0017623	SLAC NATIONAL ACCELER	2150 2354	6/25/2010	2575 SAND HILL RD M/S 36	MENLO PARK	AE
PR0037726	FA0004567	US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY	2150 2353	6/25/2010	345 MIDDLEFIELD RD	MENLO PARK	AE
PR0038168	FA0017672	PONY TRACKS RANCH	2150 2352	6/25/2010	495 OLD SPANISH TRAIL	PORTOLA VALLE	AE
PR0040064	FA0012328	UNITED PARCEL SERVICE	2150 2352	6/25/2010	1355 ADAMS CT	MENLO PARK	AE
PR0040592	FA0022409	PG&E BELLE HAVEN SUBS	2150 2352	6/25/2010	TERMINAL AVE/DEL NORTE	MENLO PARK	A
PR0044014	FA0022412	PG&E COOLEY LANDING S	2150 2352	6/25/2010	2000 BAY RD	E PALO ALTO	A
PR0044015	FA0012447	PG&E RAVENSWOOD SUBS	2150 2352	6/25/2010	WILLOW RD & DUMBARTON	MENLO PARK	A
PR0044016	FA0022408	PG&E GLENWOOD SUBSTA	2150 2352	6/25/2010	GLENWOOD DR/EL CAMIN	MENLO PARK	A
PR0044017	FA0022410	PG&E MENLO SUBSTATION	2150 2352	6/25/2010	ASHTON AVE/ALAMEDA DE	MENLO PARK	A
PR0044018	FA0022411	PG&E SRI SUBSTATION	2150 2352	6/25/2010	RAVENSWOOD & LAUREL ST	MENLO PARK	A
PR0046902	FA0023962	ORACLE AMERICA INC	2150 2352	3/10/2011	1601 WILLOW RD 12-16	MENLO PARK	A
PR0047119	FA0028392	LANGLEY HILL QUARRY	2150 2352	6/25/2010	12 LANGLEY HILL RD	WOODSIDE	A
PR0061964	FA0046171	PACIFIC BIOSCIENCES OF	2150 2352	2/23/2011	940 HAMILTON CT	MENLO PARK	A
PR0063130	FA0017605	TYCO ELECTRONICS	2150 2352	6/25/2010	300 CONSTITUTION DR	MENLO PARK	A
PR0066190	FA0048436	PACIFIC BIOSCIENCES OF	2150 2352	3/2/2011	1010 HAMILTON CT	MENLO PARK	A
PR0067313	FA0022808	E TRADE	2150 2352	5/25/2011	4500 BOHANNON DR	MENLO PARK	A

1/9th please change 2150 Program Elements to 2352-2353 as noted above.
 --- Thanks

Record Selection Criteria: Facility ID FA0011529
permit expiration date

Make changes/corrections in RED ink or pencil.

INFORMATION CHANGE (date) : _____
OWNERSHIP CHANGE (date) : _____

OWNER FILE INFORMATION

Owner ID: OW0012842
Permit & Owner Name: **COUNTY OF SAN MATEO**
Owner DBA:
Owner Address: 555 COUNTY CENTER-5TH FLR
REDWOOD CITY, CA 94063
Home Phone: 650-363-4488
Work/Business Phone: Not Specified
Mailing Address: 555 COUNTY CTR-DPW
REDWOOD CITY, CA 94063
Care of: CO OF SAN MATEO-GRACE RUGGIERO

New Owner ID : _____

FACILITY FILE INFORMATION

Facility ID: FA0011529
Facility Name: SKYLONDA FIRE DEPT
Location: 17290 SKYLINE BLVD
WOODSIDE, CA 94062
EPA ID:
Phone: 650-851-1860
Mailing Address: 17290 SKYLINE BLVD
WOODSIDE, CA 94062
Care of: SKYLONDA FIRE DEPT

ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE FILE INFORMATION

Account ID: AR0011529
Invoice c/o Name: CO OF SAN MATEO-GRACE RUGGIERO
Permit and Invoice Mail to: **555 COUNTY CTR-DPW
REDWOOD CITY CA 94063**
Anniversary Date: 1/1/1994 Permit Expiration: 1/1/2013

New Account ID: _____
Mail Invoices to: Owner / Facility / Account
(Circle One)

Program/Element and Description	Record ID	Employee ID and Name	Status	UST(s) Linked
2220 - GENERATES & RECYCLES WASTE OIL/SOL	PR0000032	EE0027293 - DAN ROMPF	01 Active	
Emergency Notification JAMES ASCHE				
650-851-1186	Ext.	Email: 838 582		
2300 - UNDERGROUND TANK - GENERAL	PR0022731	EE0001020 - TERESA ARAGONA	02 Inactive	0
Emergency Notification BILL SNIVELY				
650-363-3445	Ext.	Email: 838 582		
2160 - STORES MV FUELS OR WASTE ONLY	PR0023479	EE0027293 - DAN ROMPF	01 Active	
Emergency Notification MIKE ROBERTS FIRE CAPTAIN				
650-851-1860	Ext.	Email: 838 582		
2150 - ABOVE GROUND TANK/SPCC	PR0034140	EE0027293 - DAN ROMPF	02 Inactive	
Emergency Notification MIKE ROBERTS FIRE CAPTAIN				
650-851-1860	Ext.	Email: 838 582		
3090 - STORMWATER ANNUAL INSPECTION FEE	PR0039429	EE0027293 - DAN ROMPF	01 Active	
Emergency Notification MIKE ROBERTS FIRE CAPTAIN				
650-851-1860	Ext.	Email: 838 582		

Make changes/corrections in RED ink or pencil.
INFORMATION CHANGE (date) : _____
OWNERSHIP CHANGE (date) : _____

OWNER FILE INFORMATION

Owner ID: OW0012842
Permit & Owner Name: **COUNTY OF SAN MATEO**
Owner DBA:
Owner Address: 555 COUNTY CENTER-5TH FLR
REDWOOD CITY, CA 94063
Home Phone: 650-363-4488
Work/Business Phone: Not Specified
Mailing Address: 555 COUNTY CTR-DPW
REDWOOD CITY, CA 94063
Care of: CO OF SAN MATEO-GRACE RUGGIERO

New Owner ID : _____

FACILITY FILE INFORMATION

Facility ID: FA0011529
Facility Name: SKYLONDA FIRE DEPT
Location: 17290 SKYLINE BLVD
WOODSIDE, CA 94062
EPA ID:
Phone: 650-851-1860
Mailing Address: 17290 SKYLINE BLVD
WOODSIDE, CA 94062
Care of: SKYLONDA FIRE DEPT

ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE FILE INFORMATION

Account ID: AR0011529
Invoice c/o Name: CO OF SAN MATEO-GRACE RUGGIERO
Permit and Invoice Mail to: **555 COUNTY CTR-DPW**
REDWOOD CITY CA 94063
Anniversary Date: 1/1/1994 Permit Expiration: 1/1/2013

New Account ID: _____
Mail Invoices to: Owner / Facility / Account
(Circle One)

Program/Element and Description	Record ID	Employee ID and Name	Status	UST(s) Linked
6000 - CUPA OVERSIGHT/STATE SURCHARGE	PR0043403	EE0027293 - DAN ROMPF	01 Active	
Emergency Notification	MIKE ROBERTS	FIRE CAPTAIN		
650-851-1860	Ext.	Email: 838 582		
6020 - STATE ELECTRONIC REPORTING SURCHAI	PR0059951	EE0027293 - DAN ROMPF	01 Active	
Emergency Notification	MIKE ROBERTS	FIRE CAPTAIN		
650-851-1860	Ext.	Email: 838 582		
2352 - TIER I: TANK STOR CAP =>1,320 & <5,000 G	PR0067551	EE0027293 - DAN ROMPF	01 Active	
Emergency Notification	MIKE ROBERTS	FIRE CAPTAIN		
650-851-1860	Ext.	Email: 838 582		

PK 23479

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH
SAN MATEO COUNTY



Protecting Our Health and Environment

Hazardous Materials Business Plan Inspection Report
San Mateo County Environmental Health Services Division
Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA)
2000 Alameda de Las Pulgas, Suite 100, San Mateo, CA 94403
Phone: (650) 372-6200 | Fax: (650) 627-8244
http://www.smhealth.org/enviro

Business Name: Skybonda Fire Dept. CDF		Date: 1-19-12	
Site Address: 17290 Skyline Blvd-		Phone #:	
City: Woodside		Zip Code:	
Mailing Address: same	City: u	State: u	Zip Code: u
Facility Contact Name: Venmer Deocariza		Title: Fire Captain	

Description	Section	In Compliance	Comments
Business Activities	CCR 2729.2	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> N/A	complete SPCC plan
Business Owner/Operator Ident. Facility/Owner information; Emergency contacts; Certification	CCR 2729.2	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> N/A	for Aboveground petroleum storage
Chemical Inventory Chemical disclosure; Complete information	HSC 25509	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> N/A	1000gal. Diesel / 500 gasoline or
Emergency Preparedness Spill prevention; Emergency response plan; Adequate response equipment	HSC 25504	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> N/A	300gal. used oil / 55 x 2 m. for oil
Employee Training Chemical safety; Emergency response; Annual documentation	HSC 25504	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> N/A	
Site Map Chemical location; Evacuation route; Assembly area; Complete information	CCR 2729.2	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> N/A	
HMBP Review/Certification Completed minimum every three years	HSC 25505	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> N/A	
HMBP Annual Certification	HSC 25505	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> N/A	submit within 30 days
Spill Notification and Reporting	HSC 25507	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/> N/A	- provided
CalARP Program Regulated substance; Registration submitted	HSC 25533	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/> N/A	

HMBP Report Narrative: HMBP Review Summary of Violations Notice to Comply Continued

Submit Annual cert. within 30 days;
prepare for CERES preparation in January 2013.
NO VIOLATIONS

Within 30 days from the inspection date, make corrections to the violations noted on this inspection report and submit proof of corrective action. Please note that by signing this inspection report below, you are acknowledging receipt of this inspection report and that you have reviewed any pictures and documents obtained during this inspection and designated any confidential business information accordingly.

Consent to Inspect Facility:		Inspected by: Dan Rompf	
Printed Name: VENMER DEOCARIZA	Facility Contact Signature: <i>[Signature]</i>	Date: 1-19-12	



Hazardous Waste Generator Inspection Report

San Mateo County Environmental Health Services Division
 Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA)
 2000 Alameda de las Pulgas, Suite 100, San Mateo, CA 94403
 Telephone: (650) 372-6200 Fax Number (650) 627-8244
www.smhealth.org/environ

Inspected By: Dan Rompf P/E: 22 20 LQG On-site Recycler N/A TP N/A Date: 1-19-12

Facility Name: Skylonda Fire Dept. EPA ID #:

Facility Address: 17280 Skyline Blvd. City: woodside Zip:

Contact Person: Brett Talbot Work Phone #:

Consent given by:

Mailing Address: City: State: Zip:

Business Owner Name: CDF Owner Phone#:

Business Description: Fire Dept. CDF Reinspection Date:

ITEM	SECTION #	RECORDKEEPING	IN COMPLIANCE
1	22-66262.12(a)	Generator has EPA Identification Number.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2	HSC 25143.10	Recyclable Materials Report submitted biennially to CUPA.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3	22-66262.40(c)	Test results/waste analyses on site.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
4	22-66262.40(b)	Biennial Report on file.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
5	22-66265.16	Personnel training documented.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
6	HSC 25244.19	Waste Minimization Plan and Summary Progress Report on site.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<u>MANIFESTS / CONSOLIDATED MANIFESTS</u>			
7	22-66262.23 HSC 25160.2	Manifests or <u>consolidated</u> manifests are available for inspection.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
8	22-66262.23(a)(1)	Applicable sections completed.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
9	22-66262.23(a)(4)	Manifest copies submitted to Cal/EPA within 30 days.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
10	22-66262.12(c)	Hazardous waste hauled by a registered transporter.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
11	22-66262.12(c)	Hazardous waste shipped to a permitted facility..... <u>HHW</u>	(N/A) (Yes) (No) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
12	22-66262.42(a)	Signed "Designated Facility" manifest copies received.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
13	22-66262.40(b)	Exception Report on file.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
14	22-66268.7(a)(6)	Land Disposal Restriction notification on file.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
15	22-66261.107	Extremely Hazardous Waste is managed according to 66261.111 and 66261.113.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>SECTION #</u>	<u>WASTE DETERMINATION</u>	<u>IN COMPLIANCE</u>
16	22-66262.11	Hazardous waste determination made for all waste.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
<u>EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS/CONTINGENCY PLAN</u>			
17	22-66265.31	Facility operated to minimize possibility of fire, explosion, or any unplanned release of hazardous waste to air, soil, or surface water, which could threaten human health or the environment.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
18	22-66265.32	Facility has adequate emergency response equipment, internal communication, fire extinguishers and spill control material.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
19	22-66265.33/34	Emergency equipment is adequately maintained and accessible.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
20	22-66265.35	Aisle space is adequately maintained for emergency response.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
21	22-66265.51/53	Facility has a Hazardous Waste Contingency Plan on site.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
<u>HAZARDOUS WASTE STORAGE</u>			
22	HSC 25189.5(a)(d) HSC 25201(a)	Generator does not accept, treat, or dispose of hazardous waste on-site without a permit.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
23	22-66262.34(a)	Generator does not accumulate hazardous waste on-site for longer than 90 days without a permit.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
24	22.66262.34(d)	Generator does not accumulate hazardous waste on site for longer than 180, days or longer than 270 days if transport of waste to a TSD facility is over 200 miles.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
25	22-66262.34(e)(1)	Generator uses "Satellite Accumulation" exemption for storage.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
26	22-66262.34(f)(3) (A)(B)(C)	Each container is labeled with: "Hazardous Waste", waste composition, hazardous properties and generator information.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
27	22-66262.34(f)(1)	Accumulation start date clearly marked and visible for inspection on each container.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
<u>CONTAINER USE AND MANAGEMENT</u>			
28	22-66265.171	Hazardous waste containers in good condition.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
29	22-66265.172	Hazardous waste compatible with holding containers.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
30	22-66265.173	Hazardous waste containers closed when not in use.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
31	22-66265.174	Hazardous waste storage area inspected weekly.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
32	22-66265.177(a)	No mixing of incompatible wastes.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
33	22-66265.177(c)	Storage of incompatible hazardous waste is in a secure area which minimizes the possibility of spills, mixing, and escape of materials from the area.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)
34	22-66261.7(e) 22.66261.7(f)	Empty containers are managed properly.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No)

ITEM SECTION #

UNIVERSAL WASTE

IN COMPLIANCE

35 22-66261.9(a)

Universal waste managed according with the standards of chapter 23.....(N/A) (Yes) (No)

TANK MANAGEMENT

36 22-66265.190-199

Waste stored in tank(s) is in compliance with Article 10.....(N/A) (Yes) (No)

WASTE GENERATED:

QUANTITY / MONTH

used oil
oil filters > 506 Do not exceed 180 days.

CORRECTIVE ACTIONS:

NO VIOLATIONS OBSERVED- CLEAN FACILITY
AND WELL ORGANIZED.

Facility Representative: Your signature acknowledges receipt of this report and does not imply agreement with the findings.


SIGNATURE

VENNER DECARIA
NAME

1-11-12
DATE

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH
S A N M A T E O C O U N T Y

PERMIT 12- 0352



Protecting Our Health and Environment

CERTIFIED UNIFIED PROGRAM AGENCY

THIS PERMIT IS ISSUED FOR THE FOLLOWING:

2160	PR0023479	STORES MV FUELS OR WASTE ONLY
2220	PR0000032	GENERATES & RECYCLES WASTE OIL/SOLVENT

FACILITY:

SKYLONDA FIRE DEPT
17290 SKYLINE BLVD
WOODSIDE, CA 94062

OWNER:

COUNTY OF SAN MATEO
555 COUNTY CIR-DPW
REDWOOD CITY CA 94063

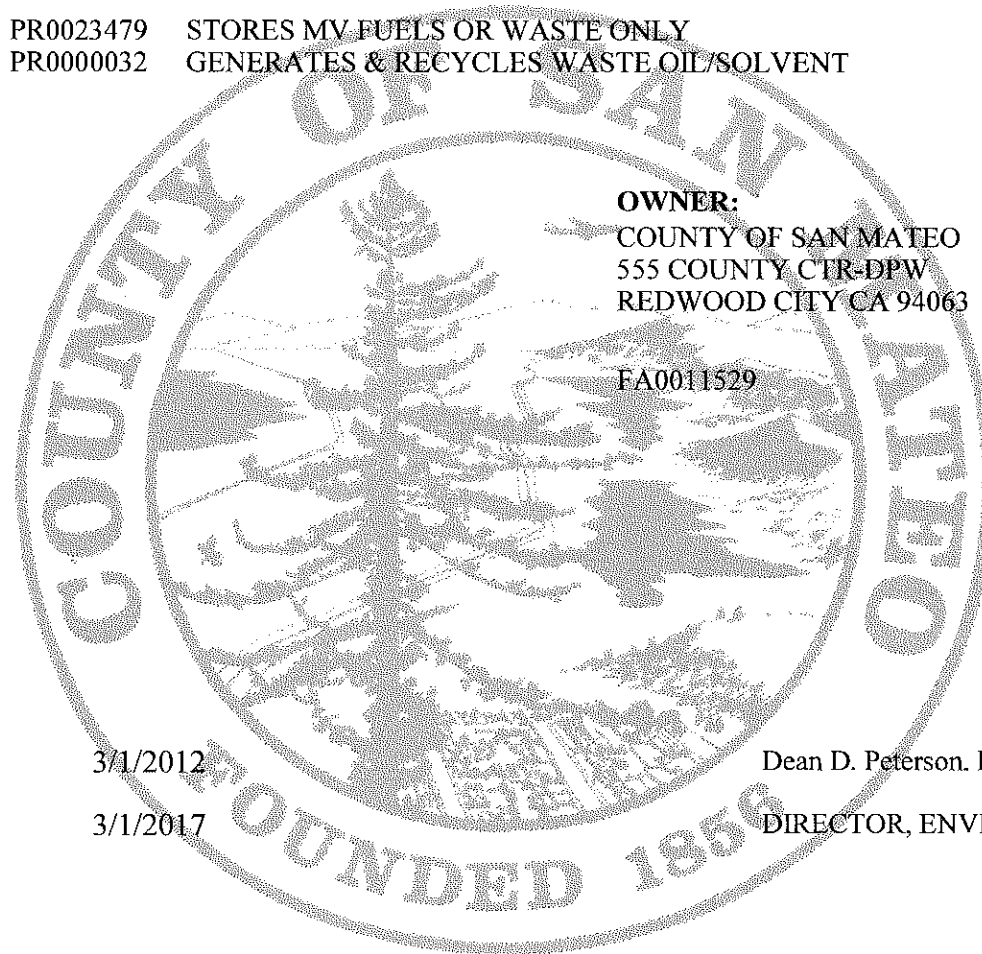
EA0011529

DATE ISSUED: 3/1/2012

EXPIRATION DATE: 3/1/2017

Dean D. Peterson, P.E., REHS

DIRECTOR, ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH



THIS PERMIT IS NONTRANSFERABLE AND MUST BE POSTED ON-SITE IN A CONSPICUOUS PLACE

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH
SAN MATEO COUNTY



Protecting Our Health and Environment

PERMIT CONDITIONS

2000 Alameda de las Pulgas, Ste. 100, San Mateo, CA 94403

Facility Identification Number: FA0011529

*In order to maintain the **Permit to Operate**, the permit holder must comply with the following provisions of related laws concerning management of hazardous materials. Any violation of the conditions may be cause for revocation of the **Permit to operate**.*

- a. **Hazardous Materials Business Plan Program:** California Health and Safety Code, Division 20, Chapter 6.95, Article 1 and Title 19 California Code of Regulations.
- b. **California Accidental Release Prevention Program (Cal-ARP):** California Health and Safety Code, Division 20, Chapter 6.95, Article 2 and Title 19, California Code of Regulations.
- c. **Hazardous Waste Generator Program:** California Health and Safety Code, Division 20, Chapter 6.5, Articles 1-13, Section 25100 et seq., and Title 22, California Code of Regulations, Chapter 20
- d. **Aboveground Petroleum ACT SPCC Plans:** California Health and Safety Code, Division 20, Chapter 6.67 and 40 CFR 112.
- e. **Tiered Permit On-Site Hazardous Waste Treatment:** California Health and Safety Code, Division 20, Chapter 6.5 Article 9, and Title 22 California Code of Regulations, Chapter 20

The Permit to Operate is to be maintained on-site and is valid for a period of five (5) years.

ORDINANCE: 03357

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH
SAN MATEO COUNTY

PERMIT 10- 1221



Protecting Our Health and Environment

P/E: 4510 SQG OFF-SITE TREATMENT (1-199 LB/MO)
P/E: 4561 LIMITED MEDICAL WASTE HAULER EXEMPTION

FACILITY
STATION 58
17290 SKYLINE BLVD
WOODSIDE

OWNER
JPA LARRY OLSON / MARK LADAS
1600 FLORIBUNDA AVE
HILLSBOROUGH

FA0029240
PR0049598

TERMS & CONDITIONS:

Must comply with California Health and Safety Code, Title 22.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SPECIALIST

DATE ISSUED: 5/19/2010

EXPIRATION DATE: 5/31/2012

THIS PERMIT IS NONTRANSFERABLE AND MUST BE POSTED ON-SITE IN A CONSPICUOUS PLACE

MEDICAL WASTE / Body Art

** New Existing

Date: 5/19/10

** Name of Business _____

MAIL Permit Hold Permit

Make New label /Folder

Generate Invoice Fee Exempt

Return to: Jorge Rose

Issue new Permit (2yr expiration)

Delete - Moved/Closed

Other _____

Program Element (s) 4510 Record ID 49597

Program Element (s) 4561 Record ID 49598

Facility ID 29240

ORDINANCE: 03357

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH
SAN MATEO COUNTY



PERMIT 08- 0604

Protecting Our Health and Environment

P/E: 4510 SQG OFF-SITE TREATMENT (1-199 LB/MO)
P/E: 4561 LIMITED-MEDICAL WASTE HAULER EXEMPTION

FACILITY
STATION 58
17290 SKYLINE BLVD
WOODSIDE



TERMS & CONDITIONS:

Must comply with California Health and Safety Code, Title 22

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SPECIALIST

DATE ISSUED: 4/1/2008

EXPIRATION DATE: 4/1/2010

THIS PERMIT IS NONTRANSFERABLE AND MUST BE POSTED ON-SITE IN A CONSPICUOUS PLACE

ORDINANCE: 04180

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH
SAN MATEO COUNTY

PERMIT 05-1235



Protecting Our Health and Environment

P/E: 4510 SML QUANTITY GENERATOR(1-199lbs/MO) OFF-SITE
P/E: 4561 LIMITED MEDICAL WASTE HAULER EXEMPTION

FACILITY
STATION 58
17290 SKYLINE BLVD
WOODSIDE

OWNER
SAN MATEO COUNTY-FIRE DEPTS.
1600 FLORIBUNDA AVE
HILLSBOROUGH
FA0029240

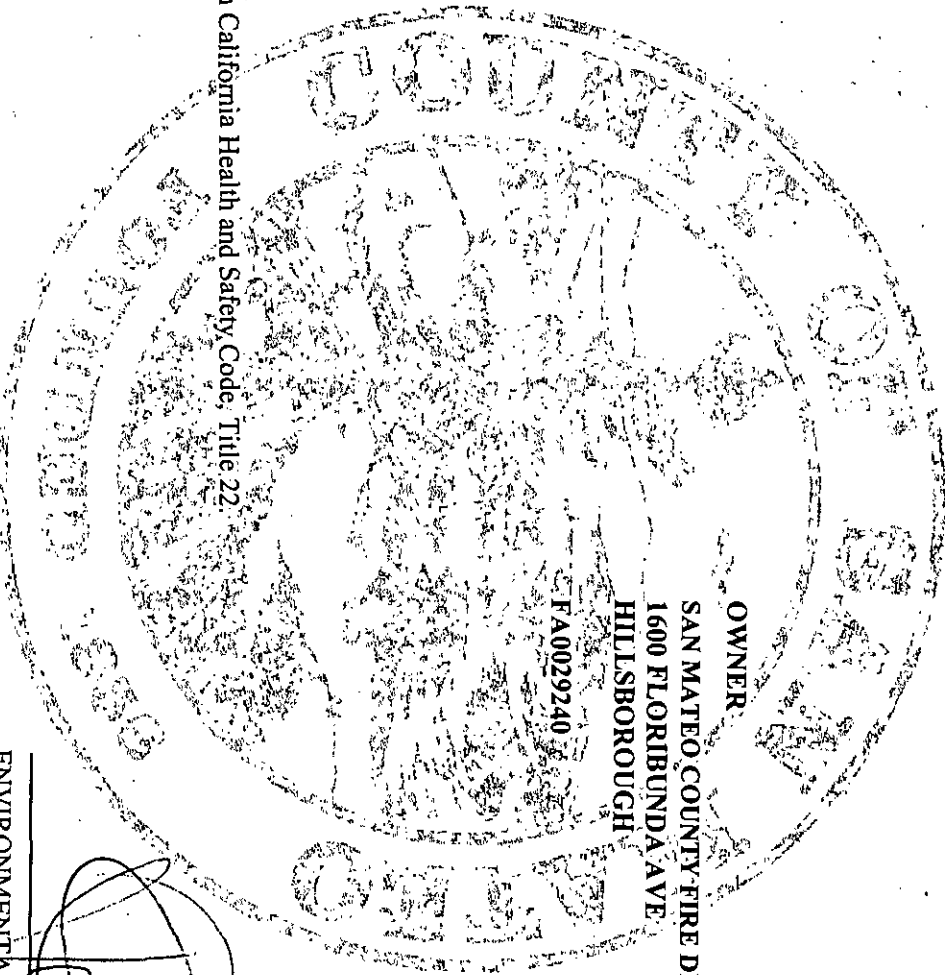
TERMS & CONDITIONS:

Must comply with California Health and Safety Code, Title 22.

DATE ISSUED: 8/4/2005

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SPECIALIST

THIS PERMIT IS NONTRANSFERABLE AND MUST BE POSTED ON-SITE IN A CONSPICUOUS PLACE



Record Selection Criteria: Facility ID FA0029240

permit expiration date

Make changes/corrections in RED ink or pencil.

INFORMATION CHANGE (date) : _____
OWNERSHIP CHANGE (date) : _____

OWNER FILE INFORMATION

Owner ID: OW0031590
Permit & Owner Name: **SAN MATEO COUNTY FIRE DEPTS.**
Owner DBA: **SAN MATEO COUNTY FIRE DEPTS.**
Owner Address: **1600 FLORIBUNDA AVE
HILLSBOROUGH, CA 94010**
Home Phone: Not Specified
Work/Business Phone: Not Specified
Mailing Address: **1600 FLORIBUNDA AVE
HILLSBOROUGH, CA 94010**
Care of: **JPA LARRY OLSON / MARK LADAS**

New Owner ID : _____

FACILITY FILE INFORMATION

Facility ID: FA0029240
Facility Name: STATION 58
Location: 17290 SKYLINE BLVD
WOODSIDE, CA 94062
EPA ID:
Phone: 650-851-1860
Mailing Address: 1600 FLORIBUNDA AVE
HILLSBOROUGH, CA 94010
Care of: JPA LARRY OLSON / MARK LADAS

ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE FILE INFORMATION

Account ID: AR0038831
Invoice c/o Name: JPA LARRY OLSON / MARK LADAS
Permit and Invoice Mail to: **1600 FLORIBUNDA AVE
HILLSBOROUGH CA 94010**
Anniversary Date: 8/16/2005

New Account ID: _____
Mail Invoices to: Owner / Facility / Account
(Circle One)

Permit Expiration: No Permit Issued

Program/Element and Description	Record ID	Employee ID and Name	Status	UST(s) Transfer to		(Circle One)			
				Linked	New Owner?	Active/Inactive	Delete	Delete	
4510 - SML QUANTITY GENERATOR(1-199lbs/Mo) (	PR0049597	EE0003355 - JOSE PATINO		Y	N	A	I	D
4561 - LIMITED MEDICAL WASTE HAULER EXEMP	PR0049598	EE0003355 - JOSE PATINO		Y	N	A	I	D	

MEDICAL WASTE CHECK LIST

New

Existing

F. 29240

Sign Permit

Forward to: Olga

Generate Invoice (Bill)

Make New label / Folder

Copy Permit / Mail

Make COPY for Master File

Delete - Moved/Closed

Forward to: Jorge (Jose)

Program Element 4510/4561

Record ID _____

MEDICAL & DENTAL WASTE INSPECTION REPORT

FACILITY NAME <i>Station # 58</i>	DATE <i>5/20/13</i>	PERMIT NO.
LOCATION <i>1729 Skyline Blvd Woodside</i>	MAILING ADDRESS	
RESPONSIBLE PARTY <i>Sonie Monto</i>	TITLE <i>B. chief</i>	PHONE #: <i>650-851-1860</i>
TYPE OF FACILITY: <i>Pine station</i>	SERVICE:	NO. OF BEDS (if applicable):

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> H&S 117925 Small Quantity Generator () On Site () Off Site treatment <input type="checkbox"/> H&S 117950 Large Quantity Generator () On Site () Off-site treatment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> H&S 118030 Limited Quantity Hauler Exemption <input type="checkbox"/> H&S 117928 Common Storage <input type="checkbox"/> San Mateo County Ordinance 03357, Section 5523.1 - Health Care Facility	WASTE GENERATION - () Blood () Body Fluids () Sharps () Laboratory Waste () Surgical Specimens or Body Parts () Contaminated Animals () Pharma/Waste Quantity of Waste lbs/month: _____ Type of Containers: _____
---	---

TREATMENT
 Onsite Treatment: () Offsite Treatment: ()
 Name of Hauler: _____
 Types of Waste Treated Onsite: _____
 Types of Waste Treated Offsite: _____
 Treatment Facility: _____

COMMON STORAGE FACILITIES
 Name & Address of Permit Holder: _____
 Phone #: _____
 No. of Facility Users: _____
 Frequency of Collection: _____
 Tracking Documents: () Yes () No
 Storage Compliance: () Yes () No

STORAGE
 Frequency of Medical Waste Collection:
 Daily _____ Weekly _____ Other _____

	V	C	A
H&S 118310 - Secured Storage Area	()	(/)	()
H&S 118285 - Proper Use of Sharp Containers	()	(/)	()
H&S 118275b/118280 - Use of Red Bags	()	(/)	()
H&S 118275b - Separation of Medical from Solid Waste	()	(/)	()

RECORDS
 H&S 118040 - Proper Tracking Documents () (/) ()
 H&S 118235 - Emergency Action Plan () (/) ()
 H&S 117935/117960 - Medical Waste Mgt. Plan () (/) ()

V = Violation C = Compliance A = Area of concern
 (Items marked "V" require immediate attention.)

CONDITIONALLY EXEMPT SMALL QUANTITY GENERATOR (CESQG)

40 CFR 261.5	Facility generates less than 100 kg/month of "Silver-Only" hazardous waste	(YES/NO)
40 CFR 261.5 (g)(2)	Generator stores no more than 1000 kg onsite at any time	(YES/NO)
40 CFR 261.5 (g)(3)	Hazardous waste shipped to a permitted facility or recycler	(YES/NO)
40 CFR 261.5 (g)(1)	Hazardous waste determination made for all waste	(YES/NO)
Title 22-66261.9 (a)	Universal waste managed according with the standards of chapter 23	(YES/NO)

REMARKS:
** facility consolidates all other Pine station of pine station # 17.*

OVERALL COMPLIANCE (/) Yes () No

Facility Representative: _____
 Name Title Date

Inspected by: *Serge L. Brown* _____
 Name Title Date *5/20/13*



COUNTY OF SAN MATEO ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH DIVISION
455 County Center, 4th floor
Redwood City, CA 94063
Telephone (650) 363-4305 Fax (650) 363-7882
www.smhealth.org

MEDICAL WASTE INSPECTION REPORT

FACILITY NAME <u>Station #58</u>		DATE <u>3-25-08</u>
LOCATION <u>1729 Skyline Blvd, woodside</u>		PERMIT NO. <u>049597-049598</u>
MAILING ADDRESS		COMPUTER NO.
RESPONSIBLE PARTY <u>John Odde</u>	TITLE <u>Executive Director</u>	Phone Number: <u>375-7427</u>
Type of Facility: <u>Pine station</u>	Service: <u>—</u>	No. of Beds (if applicable): <u>—</u>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> H&S 117925 Small Quantity Generator with Onsite Treatment Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> H&S 117950 Large Quantity Generator () on site () off-site treatment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> H&S 118030 Limited Quantity Hauler Exemption		<input type="checkbox"/> H&S 117928 Common Storage <input type="checkbox"/> SMCo Ord. 03357, Sec. 5523.1 Health Care Facility
I. WASTE GENERATION - Categories of Waste Generated: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Blood <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Body Fluids <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sharps () Laboratory Waste () Surgical Specimens or Body Parts () Contaminated Animals Quantity of Waste lbs./month <u>200 pounds</u> Type of Containers <u>Red bags / sharp containers</u>		REMARKS: - Re issue a new permit - - submit information & registration package to our office in the next 30 days.
II. TREATMENT Onsite Treatment () Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Offsite Treatment: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes () No Treatment Manager <u>[Signature]</u> Name of Hauler <u>DL Chem Disposal Inc</u> Name & Address-Treatment Facility <u>Southvale</u> Types of Waste Treated Onsite <u>[Signature]</u> Types of Waste Treated Offsite <u>DL</u>		
V = Violation C = Compliance A = Area of concern (Items marked "V" require immediate attention.)		
III. STORAGE Frequency of Medical Waste Collection: Daily <u>—</u> Weekly <u>—</u> Other <u>—</u>		
H&S 118280 - Containment/ Storage Area / () <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> H&S 118285 - Proper Use of Sharp Containers () <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> H&S 118275b/ 118280 - Use of Red Bags () <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> H&S 118275b - Separation of Medical from Solid Wst () <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> H&S 118310 Storage Area Signs () <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
IV. RECORDS H&S 118040 - Proper Tracking Documents () <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> H&S 118235 - Emergency Action Plan () <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> H&S 117935/117960 - Medical Waste Mgt. Plan () <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
V. SOLID WASTES Name & Address-Hauler _____ Tele. _____ Frequency of Solid Waste Collection: Daily _____ Weekly _____ Other _____		
VI. COMMON STORAGE FACILITIES Name & Address of Permit Holder _____ Tele. _____ No. of Facility Users _____ Frequency of Collection _____ Name of Hauler _____ Treatment Facility _____ Tracking Documents: () Yes () No Storage Compliance: () Yes () No		
VII. OVERALL COMPLIANCE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes () No Facility Representative: _____ Date: _____ Inspected by: <u>Jorge L. Groman R.E.H.S.</u> <u>H.M.S. Jr</u> Date: <u>3-25-08</u> Name Title		



COUNTY OF SAN MATEO ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH DIVISION
455 County Center, 4th floor
Redwood City, CA 94063
Telephone (650) 363-4305 Fax (650) 363-7882
www.smhealth.org

MEDICAL WASTE INSPECTION REPORT

FACILITY NAME <u>Station # 5B</u>	DATE <u>2-6-07</u>																				
LOCATION <u>17290 Skyline Blvd Woodside</u>	PERMIT NO. <u>49597 & 49598</u>																				
MAILING ADDRESS _____	COMPUTER NO. _____																				
RESPONSIBLE PARTY <u>Larry Olson & Mark Wahle SPA Adm. & DU Chief</u> Phone Number: <u>375-74274520-6 280</u>																					
Type of Facility: <u>Fire station</u>	Service: _____ No. of Beds (if applicable): _____																				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> H&S 117925 Small Quantity Generator with Onsite Treatment Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> H&S 117950 Large Quantity Generator () on site () off-site treatment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> H&S 118030 Limited Quantity Hauler Exemption	<input type="checkbox"/> H&S 117928 Common Storage <input type="checkbox"/> SMCo Ord. 03357, Sec. 5523.1 Health Care Facility																				
I. WASTE GENERATION - Categories of Waste Generated: <input type="checkbox"/> Blood <input type="checkbox"/> Body Fluids <input type="checkbox"/> Sharps <input type="checkbox"/> Laboratory Waste <input type="checkbox"/> Surgical Specimens or Body Parts <input type="checkbox"/> Contaminated Animals Quantity of Waste lbs./month _____ Type of Containers _____	REMARKS: <u>please submit the following in 30 days. —</u> ① <u>MWHP</u> ② <u>Limited Quantity Hauling exemption</u> <u>expansion.</u> — 																				
II. TREATMENT Onsite Treatment () Yes () No Offsite Treatment: () Yes () No Treatment Manager _____ Name of Hauler _____ Name & Address-Treatment Facility _____ Types of Waste Treated Onsite _____ Types of Waste Treated Offsite _____																					
V = Violation C = Compliance A = Area of concern (Items marked "V" require immediate attention.)																					
III. STORAGE Frequency of Medical Waste Collection: Daily _____ Weekly _____ Other _____ <table style="width:100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">V</td> <td style="text-align: center;">C</td> <td style="text-align: center;">A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>H&S 118310 - Secured Storage Area</td> <td style="text-align: center;">()</td> <td style="text-align: center;">()</td> <td style="text-align: center;">()</td> </tr> <tr> <td>H&S 118285 - Proper Use of Sharp Containers</td> <td style="text-align: center;">()</td> <td style="text-align: center;">()</td> <td style="text-align: center;">()</td> </tr> <tr> <td>H&S 118275b/ 118280 - Use of Red Bags</td> <td style="text-align: center;">()</td> <td style="text-align: center;">()</td> <td style="text-align: center;">()</td> </tr> <tr> <td>H&S 118275b -Separation of Medical from Solid Wst</td> <td style="text-align: center;">()</td> <td style="text-align: center;">()</td> <td style="text-align: center;">()</td> </tr> </table>			V	C	A	H&S 118310 - Secured Storage Area	()	()	()	H&S 118285 - Proper Use of Sharp Containers	()	()	()	H&S 118275b/ 118280 - Use of Red Bags	()	()	()	H&S 118275b -Separation of Medical from Solid Wst	()	()	()
		V	C	A																	
H&S 118310 - Secured Storage Area		()	()	()																	
H&S 118285 - Proper Use of Sharp Containers	()	()	()																		
H&S 118275b/ 118280 - Use of Red Bags	()	()	()																		
H&S 118275b -Separation of Medical from Solid Wst	()	()	()																		
IV. RECORDS H&S 118040 - Proper Tracking Documents () () () H&S 118235 - Emergency Action Plan () () () H&S 117935/117960 - Medical Waste Mgt. Plan () () ()																					
V. SOLID WASTES Name & Address-Hauler _____ Tele. _____ Frequency of Solid Waste Collection: Daily _____ Weekly _____ Other _____																					
VI. COMMON STORAGE FACILITIES Name & Address of Permit Holder _____ Tele. _____ No. of Facility Users _____ Frequency of Collection _____ Name of Hauler _____ Treatment Facility _____ Tracking Documents: () Yes () No Storage Compliance: () Yes () No																					
VII. OVERALL COMPLIANCE () Yes () No <u>Lawrence M. Olson</u> Date: <u>2-6-07</u> Facility Representative: _____ Inspected by: <u>Samantha / Pappas</u> Name _____ Title <u>H&S III</u> Date: <u>2-6-07</u> Name _____ Title _____																					



SAN MATEO COUNTY ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH DIVISION

590 Hamilton Street, 4th Floor, Redwood City, CA 94063

Tele. (415) 363-4305 - FAX (415) 363-7882 or 599-1071

MEDICAL WASTE INSPECTION REPORT

FACILITY NAME <u>STATION S8</u>		DATE <u>10/05/05</u>																				
LOCATION <u>17290 Skyline Blvd</u>		PERMIT NO. <u>OS-1235</u>																				
MAILING ADDRESS <u>Woodside, CA</u>		COMPUTER NO. <u>49597</u> <u>49598</u>																				
RESPONSIBLE PARTY <u>JPA - Long Olsen / Work Labs</u> TITLE <u>Dr. Chiefs</u>																						
Type of Facility: <u>Fire Station</u>	Service:	No. of Beds (if applicable): <u>NA</u>																				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> H&S 25040 Small Quantity Generator with Onsite Treatment	<input type="checkbox"/> H&S 25040.5 Common Storage																					
<input type="checkbox"/> H&S 25050 Large Quantity Generator	<input type="checkbox"/> H&S 25045.1 Health Care Facility																					
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> H&S 25061 Limited Quantity Hauler Exemption																						
I. WASTE GENERATION - Categories of Waste Generated: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Blood <input type="checkbox"/> Body Fluids <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sharps <input type="checkbox"/> Laboratory Waste <input type="checkbox"/> Surgical Specimens or Body Parts <input type="checkbox"/> Contaminated Animals Quantity of Waste lbs./month _____ Type of Containers _____		REMARKS: <u>Please Submit the following:</u> <u>① A MWMP -</u> <u>② Limited @ Hauling Permit information -</u>																				
II. TREATMENT Onsite Treatment <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Offsite Treatment: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Treatment Manager _____ Name of Hauler _____ Name & Address-Treatment Facility _____ Types of Waste Treated Onsite _____ Types of Waste Treated Offsite _____																						
V = Violation C = Compliance A = Area of concern (Items marked "V" require immediate attention.)																						
III. STORAGE Frequency of Medical Waste Collection: Daily _____ Weekly _____ Other _____ <table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">V</td> <td style="text-align: center;">C</td> <td style="text-align: center;">A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>H&S 25086 - Secured Storage Area</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>H&S 25082 & 25091 - Proper Use of Sharp Containers</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>H&S 25080 & 25081 - Use of Red Bags</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>H&S 25080a - Separation of Medical from Solid Wst</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </table>				V	C	A	H&S 25086 - Secured Storage Area	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	H&S 25082 & 25091 - Proper Use of Sharp Containers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	H&S 25080 & 25081 - Use of Red Bags	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	H&S 25080a - Separation of Medical from Solid Wst	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	V		C	A																		
H&S 25086 - Secured Storage Area	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>																		
H&S 25082 & 25091 - Proper Use of Sharp Containers	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>																		
H&S 25080 & 25081 - Use of Red Bags	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>																		
H&S 25080a - Separation of Medical from Solid Wst	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>																		
IV. RECORDS H&S 25063 - Proper Tracking Documents <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> H&S 25092 - Emergency Action Plan <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> H&S 25042 & 25052 - Medical Waste Mgt. Plan <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>																						
V. SOLID WASTES Name & Address-Hauler _____ Tele. _____ Frequency of Solid Waste Collection: Daily _____ Weekly _____ Other _____																						
VI. COMMON STORAGE FACILITIES Name & Address of Permit Holder _____ Tele. _____ No. of Facility Users _____ Frequency of Collection _____ Name of Hauler _____ Treatment Facility _____ Tracking Documents: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Storage Compliance: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No																						
VII. OVERALL COMPLIANCE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Facility Representative: _____ Date: <u>10/05/05</u> Inspected by: <u>B. Patiño</u> Title: <u>REAS</u> Date: <u>10/05/05</u> Name Title																						

**REGISTRATION/PERMIT APPLICATION FOR
MEDICAL WASTE GENERATION, STORAGE AND TREATMENT**

Note: This application will not be processed until all required information and fee(s) have been received by this office.

GENERATOR'S NAME: CAL FIRE / SAN MATEO COUNTY FIRE

BUSINESS ADDRESS:

Street: 17290 SKYLINE BLVD

City: WOODSIDE Zip Code: 94062

Telephone 650 851 1840

MAILING ADDRESS:

Street: SAME

City: _____

State: _____ Zip Code: _____

AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE: [Signature]

TITLE: PARAMEDIC COORDINATOR

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER 831.335.6719

APPLICATION FOR:

- Small quantity generator with off-site treatment (0-199lbs/Mo.)
- Small quantity generator with onsite treatment (0-199lbs/Mo.)
- Small quantity generator without onsite treatment--Health Care Facility (Skilled Nursing Facility/Convalescent Hospital) (0-199lbs/Mo.)
- Limited Quantity Hauling Exemption
- Common Storage (0-199lbs/Mo.)
- Common Storage (200lbs/Mo. or more)
- Large quantity generator with on-site treatment (200lbs/Mo. or more)
- Large quantity generator without onsite treatment (200lbs/Mo. or more)

ALL APPLICANTS PLEASE COMPLETE THE APPROPRIATE SUPPLEMENTARY FORMS.

I declare under penalty of law that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the statements made herein are correct and true. I hereby consent to all necessary inspections made pursuant to the California Medical Waste Management Act and incidental to the issuance of this Registration/Permit and the operation of this business.

SIGNATURE: [Signature] DATE: 4/22/08

**REGISTRATION/PERMIT APPLICATION FOR
MEDICAL WASTE GENERATION AND TREATMENT**

Note: This application will not be processed until all required information and fee(s) have been received by this office.

GENERATOR'S NAME: CALIFORNIA DEPT. OF FORESTRY – SAN MATEO (CZU)
AND FIRE PROTECTION – SAN MATEO COUNTY FIRE (CFS)

BUSINESS ADDRESS:

Street: Station 58 – 17290 Skyline Blvd.

City: Woodside

Zip Code: 94062

Telephone: (650) 851-1860

MAILING ADDRESS:

Street: 1600 Floribunda Avenue - ATTN: JPA Larry Olson

City: Hillsborough

State: CA

Zip Code: 94010

AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVES: Larry Olson and Mark Ladas

TITLE: (Olson) JPA Administrator – (Ladas) Division Chief

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER: (650) 375-7427 and (650) 520-6280

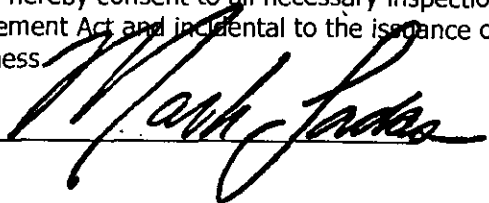
APPLICATION FOR:

- Small quantity generator (1-199 lbs/Mo.)
- Small quantity generator with onsite treatment (1-199 lbs/Mo.)
- Small quantity generator without onsite treatment – Health Care Facility (Skilled Nursing Facility/Convalescent Hospital) (1-199 lbs./Mo.)
- Limited Quantity Hauling Exemption
- Common Storage (1-199 lbs/Mo.)
- Common Storage (200 lbs/Mo. or more)
- Large quantity generator with on-site treatment (200 lbs/Mo. or more)
- Large quantity generator without onsite treatment (200 lbs./Mo. or more)

ALL APPLICANTS PLEASE COMPLETE THE APPROPRIATE SUPPLEMENTARY FORMS.

I declare under penalty of law that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the statements made herein are correct and true. I hereby consent to all necessary inspections made pursuant to the California Medical Waste Management Act and incidental to the issuance of this Registration/Permit and the operation of this business.

SIGNATURE: _____



DATE: April 15, 2005

**REGISTRATION/PERMIT APPLICATION FOR
MEDICAL WASTE GENERATION, STORAGE AND TREATMENT**

Note: This application will not be processed until all required information and fee(s) have been received by this office.

GENERATOR'S NAME: San Mateo County Fire Station #58

BUSINESS ADDRESS:

Street: 17290 SKYLINE BLVD.

City: WOODSIDE Zip Code: 94062

Telephone 650-851-1860

MAILING ADDRESS:

Street: 320 PAUL SCANNELL DR.

City: SAN MATEO

State: CA Zip Code: 94402

AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE: JAMIE NORTON

TITLE: BATTALION CHIEF


EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER 650-366-6211

APPLICATION FOR:

- Small quantity generator with off-site treatment (0-199lbs/Mo.)
- Small quantity generator with onsite treatment (0-199lbs/Mo.)
- Small quantity generator without onsite treatment--Health Care Facility (Skilled Nursing Facility/Convalescent Hospital) (0-199lbs/Mo.)
- Limited Quantity Hauling Exemption
- Common Storage (0-199lbs/Mo.)
- Common Storage (200lbs/Mo. or more)
- Large quantity generator with on-site treatment (200lbs/Mo. or more)
- Large quantity generator without onsite treatment (200lbs/Mo. or more)

ALL APPLICANTS PLEASE COMPLETE THE APPROPRIATE SUPPLEMENTARY FORMS.

I declare under penalty of law that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the statements made herein are correct and true. I hereby consent to all necessary inspections made pursuant to the California Medical Waste Management Act and incidental to the issuance of this Registration/Permit and the operation of this business.

SIGNATURE:  DATE: 5/10/10

**MEDICAL WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN
FOR MEDICAL WASTE GENERATORS**

SAMPLE PLAN COVER SHEET

Under the California Medical Waste Management Act, small quantity generators that provide on-site treatment of medical waste and all large quantity generators shall have a Medical Waste Management Plan (MWMP) on file with the local enforcement agency. Small quantity generators that do not provide on-site treatment are required to maintain a MWMP on file in their office for two years. The MWMP shall contain the following information, to the extent the information is applicable to the generating facility:

Business Name: SKYLANDA

Address: 17290 SKYLINE BOULEVARD WOODSIDE, CA. 94062

Telephone No. (650) 851-1860

Person responsible for implementation of MWMP:

Name: JAMIE NORTON

Title: BATTALION CHIEF Telephone No. 650-366-6211

Types of medical waste generated (check all that apply):

- () Laboratory wastes - specimen or microbiologic cultures, stocks of infectious agents, live and attenuated vaccines, and culture mediums.
- (X) Blood or body fluids - liquid blood elements or other regulated body fluids, or articles contaminated with blood or body fluids
- () Pharmaceuticals - a prescription or over-the-counter human or veterinarian drug, including, but not limited to, drug as defined in Section 109925 or the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act as amended (21 U.S.C.A. Sec. 321(g)(1))
- (X) Sharps - Hypodermic needles, blades, needles with attached tubing, root canal files, blood vials contaminated with biohazardous waste, acupuncture needles, and any contaminated broken glass items.
- () Contaminated animals - animal carcasses, body parts, bedding materials
- () Surgical specimens - human or animal parts or tissues removed surgically or by autopsy
- () Isolation waste - waste contaminated with excretion, exudate, or secretions from humans or animals who are isolated due to highly communicable diseases (Centers for Disease Control, Biosafety Level 4)*.

*Biosafety Level 4 viruses and diseases are: Congo-Crimean hemorrhagic fever, Tick-borne encephalitis virus complex (Absettarov, Hanzalova, Hypr, Kumlinge, Kyasanur Forest disease, Omsk hemorrhagic fever, and Russian Spring-Summer encephalitis), Marburg disease, Ebola, Junin virus, Lassa fever virus, Machupo virus.

PRO067551

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH
SAN MATEO COUNTY

ABOVEGROUND STORAGE TANK INSPECTION REPORT
Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA)
San Mateo County Environmental Health Division
2000 Alameda de las Pulgas, Suite 100
San Mateo, CA 94403
Phone: (650) 372-6200



Protecting Our Health and Environment

Facility Name:		Skylanda FIRE			
Facility Address:		17290 Skyline City WOODSIDE			
Facility Phone Number:		851-1860			
Owner Name:		San Mateo County - CAL FIRE			
Operator Name:		Skylanda Fire			
Consent to Inspect:		Moate Phelps Title:			
Inspector Name:		Dan Rompf Date: 9-19-14			
Qualified Facility:		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tier I <input type="checkbox"/> Tier II			
Petroleum Volume:		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> < 5,000 <input type="checkbox"/> < 10,000 <input type="checkbox"/> ≥ 10,000 <input type="checkbox"/> ≥ 100,001 <input type="checkbox"/> ≥ 1,000,001			
		In compliance			
V	SECTION	DOCUMENTS AND RECORDS	YES	NO	N/A
10	25270.6 (a)	Did facility file a tank facility statement or update business plan annually.			|
11	112.3	Did facility prepare an SPCC plan.			
12	112.3	Is SPCC plan onsite, available for review.			
13	112.3	Did facility implement SPCC plan elements.			
14	112.3 (g)	Did facility self-certify for qualified facility.			
15	112.3 (d)	Did a Professional Engineer certify SPCC plan.			
16	112.5 (a)(d)	Did facility review or amend SPCC plan. i) Did facility perform 5-year review and evaluation of SPCC plan. ii) Did facility implement SPCC plan review changes and/or amendment changes within 6 months.			
17	25270.8	Is facility in compliance with spill reporting.			
20	112.7(a)(3)	Did facility draw a diagram of locations and contents of regulated containers, transfer stations, and connecting pipes. i) Did facility describe and outline type of oil and storage capacity for each container.			
21					
22		ii) Did facility describe prevention measures or procedures for routine oil handling.			
23		iii) Did facility describe countermeasures for discovery, response and cleanup			
24		iv) Does facility have required contact list and phone numbers			
25	112.6(a)(1-viii) 112.7(d)(2)	Does management authorize resources to implement the SPCC plan			
26	112.7 (e)	Does facility conduct inspections and test in accordance with written procedures i) Does facility maintain records of inspections, tests, and/or procedures ii) Did supervisor/inspector sign inspection reports or tests			
27	112.7(f)	Does facility have a training program. i) Does facility train oil-handling personnel in operation and equipment maintenance to prevent a discharge. ii) Does facility provide/conduct annual spill prevention briefings.			
28	112.7(k)	Did facility prepare an oil contingency plan or provide written control/removal procedures.			

ABOVEGROUND STORAGE TANK INSPECTION REPORT

Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA)
San Mateo County Environmental Health Division
 2000 Alameda de las Pulgas, Suite 100
 San Mateo, CA 94403
 Phone: (650) 372-6200

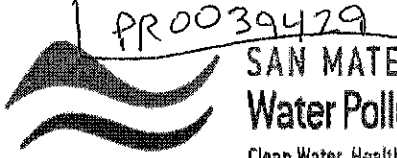
		FACILITY INSPECTION	YES	NO	N/A
30	112.7(g)	Does facility have adequate security.			/
31	112.7(a)(3-iv)	Does facility have cleanup material readily available.			
32	112.7(h)	Do loading/unloading racks drain to containment.			
33	112.7(c)	Are containment or diversionary structures adequate to prevent a discharge.			
34	112.8 (c)	Are tank(s) in order, not leaking.			
35	112.8(c)(8)	Does facility have overfill protection procedures or devices in place and maintained.			
40	112.8(c)(11)	Does facility have portable/mobile containers in position to prevent a discharge.			
41	112.8(b)	Is facility drainage functioning or properly operated or engineered.			
42	112.8 (c)	Is secondary containment adequate to contain capacity of largest container plus precipitation.			
43	112.8(c)(10)	Did facility remove accumulated oil from secondary containment.			
44	112.8	Are secondary containment valve(s) closed.			
45	112.8(c)	Does facility provide corrosion protection.			
46	112.8(c)(1)	Are facility containers compatible with materials stored.			

COMMENTS: Summary of Violation Notice to Comply

Educated facility on SPC requirements and provided SPC plan Tier I template for facility to complete < 30 days.

SIGNATURE:

DATE: 2-14-14



PR0039429

SAN MATEO COUNTYWIDE Water Pollution Prevention Program

Clean Water. Healthy Community.

City: WOODSIDE Unincorporated

Date: 2-16-11 PR00

Reason for Inspection: First Inspection Routine Inspection Response to Complaint Follow-up **Follow-up Inspection Due:**

NAME OF FACILITY: Skylark Fire Dept. SITE ADDRESS: 17290 Skylark Blvd.

CONTACT NAME: Mark Phelps PHONE: 415-851-1860 BUSINESS TYPE/ACTIVITY: Fire Station

Pollutant of Concern? Yes No PCB Mercury Copper Other SIC

Is the facility covered under any other programs or permits? (Check all that apply.)
 Air quality Hazmat business plan None Sanitary sewer
 Fire department(hazmat storage) Hazmat waste generator Underground storage tanks Above ground storage tanks
 Retail food facility Other

Is the facility covered under a storm water permit? Does not need coverage No, but may need to be (Refer to Water Board staff)
 Individual General: Does the facility have a SWPPP? Yes No

PTNL Discharge Potential: = 1 = Low Potential, 2 = Medium Potential, 3 = High Potential NSW Actual Discharge: = Non-Stormwater Discharge Observed
BMP Effectiveness: = 0 = BMPs Are Effective, 1 = BMPs Are Fairly/Almost Effective, 2 = BMPs Are Not Effective, 3 = No BMPs Are Implemented

ACTIVITY AREAS	Violation Yes/No	Discharge Potential (PTNL)	BMP Effectiveness	NSW Actual Discharge	Violation Criteria: A violation exists if NSW is checked or total score for PTNL + BMP = 4 or more. Note Enforcement Level below and assign follow up date.
A. Outdoor Process/Manufacturing	Yes	2	2	NSW	Immediately Terminate the Following Activity(ies): <input type="checkbox"/> Floor mat washing – take mats to a car wash or wash inside (drain to oil water separator / sewer) <input type="checkbox"/> Wet sanding to the storm drain system <input type="checkbox"/> Concrete wash out / tool cleaning <input type="checkbox"/> Potable water runoff / washing operations (including sidewalk) <input type="checkbox"/> Stop all current and future operations outside / near storm drain system (see below) <input type="checkbox"/> _____ Immediately Address the Following Activity(ies): <input type="checkbox"/> Improve / develop BMPs for effluent collection / isolation <input type="checkbox"/> Improve material storage so that spills / releases may be addressed prior to causing a discharge <input type="checkbox"/> Clean up trash / trash bin debris / dumpsters / grease / grime <input type="checkbox"/> Keep dumpsters / trash enclosures closed <input type="checkbox"/> Contact trash company for larger / additional / nonleaking bins <input type="checkbox"/> Ensure waste materials are contained and can't migrate to the storm drain system <input type="checkbox"/> _____
B. Outdoor Material Storage	/				
C. Outdoor Waste Storage/Disposal	/				
D. Outdoor Vehicle, Heavy Equipment and Maintenance	/				
E. Outdoor Parking or Access Roads	/				
F. Outdoor Wash	Yes	2	2	OWS	
G. Rooftop Equipment	/				
H. Outdoor Drainage from Indoor	/				
I. Other (describe): <input type="checkbox"/> Bag Ban <input type="checkbox"/> Polystyrene Ban <input type="checkbox"/>					

Check box if educational outreach material is distributed and provide title(s) of outreach material(s):
COMMENTS/REMARKS/REQUIREMENTS Structural control present Maintenance required in storm drain system Yes No

Clean out overflow, OWS intercepter system.
Oil water separator overflow

* Businesses with Stormwater Violations are to be moved to High Priority for Re-Inspection for a minimum of 1 year. *

PRIORITY FOR RE-INSPECTION: High - Annually Medium - Every 2 years Low - Every 5 years Referred to:

ENFORCEMENT LEVELS: None Verbal Warning * Warning Notice or Admin. Action * Admin. Action with Penalty &/or Cost Recovery * Legal Action
* must accompany a violation

Violations that were not resolved in a timely manner shall escalate one enforcement level per re-inspection until resolved.
Were violations corrected within 10 days or otherwise deemed resolved in a longer, but still timely manner? Yes No N/A (Explain Why)

Facility Representative: X Mark Phelps Inspector: Dan Rompf

1 PR0023479

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH
SAN MATEO COUNTY



Protecting Our Health and Environment

Hazardous Materials Business Plan Inspection Report
San Mateo County Environmental Health Services Division
Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA)
2000 Alameda de Las Pulgas, Suite 100, San Mateo, CA 94403
Phone: (650) 372-6200 | Fax: (650) 627-8244
http://www.smchealth.org

Business Name: <u>Skylanda Fire Dept</u>		Date: <u>2-14-14</u>
Site Address: <u>17290 Skyline Blvd</u>		Phone #: <u>415 851-1860</u>
City: <u>Woodside</u>		Zip Code: <u>94062</u>
Mailing Address: <u>Same</u>	City: <u>u</u>	State: <u>CA</u> Zip Code: <u>94062</u>
Facility Contact Name: <u>Monte Phelps</u>		Title: _____

Description	Section	In Compliance	Comments
Business Activities	CCR 2729.2	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> N/A	
Business Owner/Operator Ident. Facility/Owner information; Emergency contacts; Certification	CCR 2729.2	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> N/A	update emergency contacts
Chemical Inventory Chemical disclosure; Complete information	HSC 25509	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> N/A	show O ₂ , oil, diesel, gas
Emergency Preparedness Spill prevention; Emergency response plan; Adequate response equipment	HSC 25504	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> N/A	prepare generator as facility rep.
Employee Training Chemical safety; Emergency response; Annual documentation	HSC 25504	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> N/A	
Site Map Chemical location; Evacuation route; Assembly area; Complete information	CCR 2729.2	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> N/A	
HMBP Review/Certification Completed minimum every three years	HSC 25505	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> N/A	(1998 submitted)
HMBP Annual Certification	HSC 25505	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> N/A	
Spill Notification and Reporting	HSC 25507	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/> N/A	
CalARP Program Regulated substance; Registration submitted	HSC 25533	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/> N/A	

HMBP Report Narrative: Summary of Violations Notice to Comply Continued

Submit updated HMBP in electronic format.
2013 electronic submission required. (ehesubmit.smchealth.org)
Contact Dan or Libana for assistance completing this.

Within 30 days from the inspection date, make corrections to the violations noted on this inspection report and submit proof of corrective action. Please note that by signing this inspection report below, you are acknowledging receipt of this inspection report and that you have reviewed any pictures and documents obtained during this inspection and designated any confidential business information accordingly.

Consent to Inspect Facility:	Inspected by: <u>D. Rompf</u>
Printed Name: <u>Monte Phelps</u>	Date: <u>2-14-14</u>
Facility Contact Signature: <u>[Signature]</u>	

PRO000032

[ezuskylanda@fire.ca.gov] SPCE plan

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH
SAN MATEO COUNTY

Hazardous Waste Generator Inspection Report

San Mateo County Environmental Health Services Division
Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA)
2000 Alameda de las Pulgas, Suite 100, San Mateo, CA 94403
Telephone: (650) 372-6200 Fax Number (650) 627-8244
www.smchealth.org/environ



Protecting Our Health and Environment

Inspected By: D. Rompf P/E: 22 20 LQG N/A On-site Recycler N/A TP N/A Date: 12-14-14
Facility Name: Skylanda CDF woodside EPA ID #: CA100081153
Facility Address: 17290 skyline Blvd City: woodside Zip: 94062
Contact Person: Mark Phelps Work Phone #: 415-857-1868
Consent given by: MR
Mailing Address: _____ City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____
Business Owner Name: SM County Owner Phone#: _____
Business Description: Fire station Reinspection Date: _____

ITEM	SECTION #	RECORDKEEPING	IN COMPLIANCE
1	22-66262.12(a)	Generator has EPA Identification Number.....	(N/A) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (Yes) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (No)
2	HSC 25143.10	Recyclable Materials Report submitted biennially to CUPA.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (N/A) (Yes) (No)
3	22-66262.40(c)	Test results/waste analyses on site.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (N/A) (Yes) (No)
4	22-66262.40(b)	Biennial Report on file.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (N/A) (Yes) (No)
5	22-66265.16	Personnel training documented.....	(N/A) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (Yes) (No)
6	HSC 25244.19	Waste Minimization Plan and Summary Progress Report on site.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (N/A) (Yes) (No)
<u>MANIFESTS / CONSOLIDATED MANIFESTS</u>			
7	22-66262.23 HSC 25160.2	Manifests or <u>consolidated</u> manifests are available for inspection.....	(N/A) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (Yes) (No)
8	22-66262.23(a)(1)	Applicable sections completed.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (N/A) (Yes) (No)
9	22-66262.23(a)(4)	Manifest copies submitted to Cal/EPA within 30 days.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (N/A) (Yes) (No)
10	22-66262.12(c)	Hazardous waste hauled by a registered transporter... <u>Evergreen</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (N/A) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (Yes) (No)
11	22-66262.12(c)	Hazardous waste shipped to a permitted facility.....	(N/A) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (Yes) (No)
12	22-66262.42(a)	Signed "Designated Facility" manifest copies received.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (N/A) (Yes) (No)
13	22-66262.40(b)	Exception Report on file.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (N/A) (Yes) (No)
14	22-66268.7(a)(6)	Land Disposal Restriction notification on file.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (N/A) (Yes) (No)
15	22-66261.107	Extremely Hazardous Waste is managed according to 66261.111 and 66261.113.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (N/A) (Yes) (No)

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>SECTION #</u>	<u>WASTE DETERMINATION</u>	<u>IN COMPLIANCE</u>
16	22-66262.11	Hazardous waste determination made for all waste.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No) /
<u>EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS/CONTINGENCY PLAN</u>			
17	22-66265.31	Facility operated to minimize possibility of fire, explosion, or any unplanned release of hazardous waste to air, soil, or surface water, which could threaten human health or the environment.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No) /
18	22-66265.32	Facility has adequate emergency response equipment, internal communication, fire extinguishers and spill control material.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No) /
19	22-66265.33/.34	Emergency equipment is adequately maintained and accessible.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No) /
20	22-66265.35	Aisle space is adequately maintained for emergency response.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No) /
21	22-66265.51/.53	Facility has a Hazardous Waste Contingency Plan on site.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No) /
<u>HAZARDOUS WASTE STORAGE</u>			
22	HSC 25189.5(a)(d) HSC 25201(a)	Generator does not accept, treat, or dispose of hazardous waste on-site without a permit.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No) /
23	22-66262.34(a)	Generator does not accumulate hazardous waste on-site for longer than 90 days without a permit.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No) /
24	22.66262.34(d)	Generator does not accumulate hazardous waste on site for longer than 180, days or longer than 270 days if transport of waste to a TSD facility is over 200 miles.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No) /
25	22-66262.34(e)(1)	Generator uses "Satellite Accumulation" exemption for storage.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No) /
26	22-66262.34(f)(3) (A)(B)(C)	Each container is labeled with: "Hazardous Waste", waste composition, hazardous properties and generator information.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No) /
27	22-66262.34(f)(1)	Accumulation start date clearly marked and visible for inspection on each container.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No) /
<u>CONTAINER USE AND MANAGEMENT</u>			
28	22-66265.171	Hazardous waste containers in good condition.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No) /
29	22-66265.172	Hazardous waste compatible with holding containers.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No) /
30	22-66265.173	Hazardous waste containers closed when not in use.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No) /
31	22-66265.174	Hazardous waste storage area inspected weekly.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No) /
32	22-66265.177(a)	No mixing of incompatible wastes.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No) /
33	22-66265.177(c)	Storage of incompatible hazardous waste is in a secure area which minimizes the possibility of spills, mixing, and escape of materials from the area.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No) /
34	22-66261.7(e) 22.66261.7(f)	Empty containers are managed properly.....	(N/A) (Yes) (No) /

ITEM SECTION #

UNIVERSAL WASTE

IN COMPLIANCE

35 22-66261.9(a) Universal waste managed according with the standards of chapter 23:.....(N/A) (Yes) (No)

TANK MANAGEMENT

36 22-66265.190-199 Waste stored in tank(s) is in compliance with Article 10.....(N/A) (Yes) (No)

WASTE GENERATED:

QUANTITY / MONTH

used oils > sp6
oil filters

CORRECTIVE ACTIONS:

① Observed overflowing OWS (oil water separator) Interceptor system must be cleaned out; Remove sludge and forward manifest to SMCW. Complete within 30 days.

Facility Representative: Your signature acknowledges receipt of this report and does not imply agreement with the findings.

[Signature]
SIGNATURE

Monte Phelps
NAME

2-14-14
DATE



**SAN MATEO COUNTYWIDE
Water Pollution Prevention Program**

Clean Water. Healthy Community.

City: WOODSIDE

Unincorporated

Date: 3/3/14

PROO 39424

Reason for Inspection: First Inspection Routine Inspection Response to Complaint Follow-up Follow-up Inspection Due:

NAME OF FACILITY Skyland Fire Station SITE ADDRESS 17290 Skyline

CONTACT NAME Monke Phelps PHONE (415) 251-1860 BUSINESS TYPE/ACTIVITY Fire Station

Pollutant of Concern? Yes No PCB Mercury Copper Other SIC

Is the facility covered under any other programs or permits? (Check all that apply.) None Sanitary sewer
 Air quality Hazmat business plan Underground storage tanks Above ground storage tanks
 Fire department(hazmat storage) Hazmat waste generator Retail food facility Other

Is the facility covered under a storm water permit? Does not need coverage No, but may need to be (Refer to Water Board staff)
 Individual General: Does the facility have a SWPPP? Yes No

PTNL Discharge Potential: = 1 = Low Potential, 2 = Medium Potential, 3 = High Potential NSW Actual Discharge: = Non-Stormwater Discharge Observed

BMP Effectiveness: = 0 = BMPs Are Effective, 1 = BMPs Are Fairly/Almost Effective, 2 = BMPs Are Not Effective. 3 = No BMPs Are Implemented

ACTIVITY AREAS	Violation Yes/No	Discharge Potential (PTNL)	BMP Effectiveness	NSW Actual Discharge	Violation Criteria: A violation exists if NSW is checked or total score for PTNL + BMP = 4 or more. Note Enforcement Level below and assign follow up date.
A. Outdoor Process/Manufacturing		1	1		Immediately Terminate the Following Activity(ies): <input type="checkbox"/> Floor mat washing – take mats to a car wash or wash inside (drain to oil water separator / sewer) <input type="checkbox"/> Wet sanding to the storm drain system <input type="checkbox"/> Concrete wash out / tool cleaning <input type="checkbox"/> Potable water runoff / washing operations (including sidewalk) <input type="checkbox"/> Stop all current and future operations outside / near storm drain system (see below) <input type="checkbox"/> _____ Immediately Address the Following Activity(ies): <input type="checkbox"/> Improve / develop BMPs for effluent collection / isolation <input type="checkbox"/> Improve material storage so that spills / releases may be addressed prior to causing a discharge <input type="checkbox"/> Clean up trash / trash bin debris / dumpsters / grease / grime <input type="checkbox"/> Keep dumpsters / trash enclosures closed <input type="checkbox"/> Contact trash company for larger / additional / nonleaking bins <input type="checkbox"/> Ensure waste materials are contained and can't migrate to the storm drain system <input type="checkbox"/> _____
B. Outdoor Material Storage		2	1	Double wall NST	
C. Outdoor Waste Storage/Disposal		1	1		
D. Outdoor Vehicle, Heavy Equipment and Maintenance		1	1		
E. Outdoor Parking or Access Roads		1	1		
F. Outdoor Wash		2	1		
G. Rooftop Equipment	/				
H. Outdoor Drainage from Indoor	/				
I. Other (describe): <input type="checkbox"/> Bag Ban <input type="checkbox"/> Polystyrene Ban	/				

Check box if educational outreach material is distributed and provide title(s) of outreach material(s):

COMMENTS/REMARKS/REQUIREMENTS Structural control present Maintenance required in storm drain system Yes No

- ORIGINAL INSPECTION ON 2/14/14 By Don Rumpf Allison Mitch follow up on 2/27/14 - was told that cws is drained to a dry well and that it was piped on 2/26/14.
 - NO ONE ON-SITE, but cws in work area is not overflaring and appears to have been serviced. Will ASK for documentation.
 - Recommend purchasing silicon cover to keep water out of the cws when not being used (e.g., Rain water).

* Businesses with Stormwater Violations are to be moved to High Priority for Re-Inspection for a minimum of 1 year. *

PRIORITY FOR RE-INSPECTION: High - Annually Medium - Every 2 years Low - Every 5 years Referred to:

ENFORCEMENT LEVELS: None * Verbal Warning * Warning Notice or Admin. Action * Admin. Action with Penalty &/or Cost Recovery * Legal Action
 * must accompany a violation

Violations that were not resolved in a timely manner shall escalate one enforcement level per re-inspection until resolved.

Were violations corrected within 30 days or otherwise deemed resolved in a longer, but still timely manner? Yes No N/A (Explain Why)

Facility Representative: Monke Phelps Inspector: Paul Phelps

w/ Allison Mitch

From: Dan Rompf
To: Gary Webb
CC: Darrell Cullen
Date: 10/24/2014 11:18 AM
Subject: RE: Skylonda Fire OWS
Attachments: 075094010LFa.PDF

Hi Gary,

I did some digging and also spoke to Greg Smith our supervisor for water wells, septic, and GPP. We found this map that shows there was or there was supposed to be an outlet for the OWS that drains out down near Alices.

First off, he also stated that connecting the piping outfall to your existing septic systems and leach field is not permitted, as it is not designed for the chemistry of this waste as well as the quantity.

So, I am thinking the options would be to install a secondary leach field for the OWS separator waste (I don't know if this is feasible), or to simply block it off with a mat from storm water during non-washing times and to only use the sump for vehicle and equipment washing, and pumping out when full. the main concerns are what you mentioned, overflowing existing leach field, or having contaminated water enter into the pond.

I think the best option would be to only use for washing and to eliminate the storm water from getting in there by using some sort of rubber mat to cover the drain. This way the water/sludge would not accumulate as quickly and would probably only need to be pumped out a couple of times a year.

The secondary leach field would be a good option as well but this would probably only be able to handle the wash water, and not the storm water as well. I hope this helps a little, but the map/plan does show that this originally was supposed to have a drain.

Dan Rompf, M.S.
Hazardous Materials Specialist
(650)372-6201 Office
(650)627-8244 Fax
drompf@smcgov.org
Office Hours: 0700-1800 Tues-Fri
2000 Alameda de Las Pulgas
San Mateo, CA

If you plan to submit any documents to SMCEH please submit them electronically.

CJW Architecture

150 Portola Road, Suite A • Portola Valley • California • 94028 • Phone No.: (415) 851-9335 • Fax No.: (415) 851-9337

TO: Jerry Okada, Project Manager
CO: Special Jobs Division
Department of Public Works
County of San Mateo
10 Twin Dolphin Drive, suite C-200
Redwood City, CA 94065-1065
FAX: 415 - 637 - 1589
DATE: 12/11/96
PAGES: 3 (Including this Cover Sheet.)

Original To Follow?

FAX TRANSMITTAL

of pages: Yes No

To: Duane O'Donnel	From: Wes Chow
Co. County of San Mateo	Co. CJW Architecture
Dept. Environmental Health	Phone # (415) 851-9335
Fax # 303-7882	Fax # (415) 851-9337

PROJECT: 9452.1 • Wash Rack Drainage Plan for Proposed Apparatus Building Alterations
Sky Londa Fire Station • Sky Londa, CA

REMARKS: Jerry,

I received a call from Duane O'Donnell from the County's Environmental Health Dept. He reviewed our design for draining the existing wash rack and did not find any problems with it. His only comment was that the septic tank should be checked periodically for sludge. I told him that this new oil interceptor / septic tank could probably be monitored at the same time the other septic tanks on the site were checked. Please confirm with the Fire Department if they can do this.

If you have questions, please call.

Sincerely,



Wesley Chow, AIA

cc: Jim Ashe, S.M. Co. Fire
D. O'Donnell, REHS, Storm Water Prevention Specialist
file/fax 910



ENGINEERING SERVICES, INC.

December 8, 1997

Mr. Dermot Casey
Department of Public Works
County of San Mateo
Suite C-200
10 Twin Dolphin Drive
Redwood City, CA 94065

**SUBJECT: UST Removal and Soil Excavation
CDF Skylonda
Skyline Road
Woodside, California**

Dear Mr. Casey,

Atlas Engineering Services, Incorporated (AES) respectfully submits this report on UST removal and soil excavation at the CDF Skylonda Fire Station on Skyline Road in Woodside, California (Figure 1). Attached are copies of the field notes, chain of custody forms, and laboratory reports for your records.

1.0 Background

Two Underground Storage Tanks (USTs) were present at the site, one for diesel and one for gasoline (Figure 2). The San Mateo County Department of Public Works (SMCDPW) is planning to construct a new structure in close proximity to the USTs, necessitating their removal.

In addition, there was an area of soil behind the pump shed where a historic waste oil spill had occurred. Excavation of contaminated soil from this area was planned to roughly coincide with UST removal, so that properly trained workers could be utilized.

2.0 UST Removal

Both USTs were removed from the ground on June 18, 1997 in the presence of Ms. Teresa Belasco of the San Mateo County Department of Health Services (SMCDHS). Two excavations were created. Groundwater was not encountered in either UST excavation.

The diesel UST, constructed of single walled steel with a tar coating, was 4 feet in diameter and 5.75 feet long, capable of holding approximately 540 gallons. The gasoline UST, constructed of single walled steel with a tar wrapping, was 4 feet in diameter and 6 feet long, capable of holding approximately 560 gallons. Both tanks appeared to be in good condition, with no holes or leaks apparent.

In accordance with SMCDHS guidelines, one sample was collected of the native soil within two feet of the pit bottom beneath each UST. Sample #10576, collected from beneath the fill end of the diesel UST at a depth of 7.5 feet, was comprised of brown silty clay, and was very moist with no petroleum odor. Sample #10578, collected from beneath the fill end of the gas UST at a depth of 8 feet, was a red brown mottled grey silty clay.

The soil samples were collected by pushing a brass liner into the exposed soil in the backhoe bucket until full. Then the ends of the liner were covered with teflon tape followed by plastic caps. The liners were labelled and placed in an ice chest containing blue ice for preservation during shipment to the state certified laboratory under chain of custody procedures (see attached).

The samples were analyzed by North State Environmental, a state certified laboratory. Laboratory reports are attached and are summarized in Table 1.

The soil sample from beneath the diesel UST (#10576) was reported to contain 0.01 mg/kg of toluene, and no detectable Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons as diesel (TPH-D), benzene, ethylbenzene, or xylenes. The soil sample from beneath the gas UST (#10578) was reported to contain 0.65 mg/kg of Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons as gasoline (TPH-G), 0.19 mg/kg benzene, 0.02 mg/kg xylenes, 6.5 mg/kg methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE), and 15 mg/kg of lead, but no detectable toluene or ethylbenzene.

The concentrations detected in both of these samples are below the SMCDHS guidelines requiring additional excavation. Reportedly, upon receipt of the analytical data SMCDHS did not require additional excavation, and gave permission to backfill both excavations.

Two stockpile soil samples were also collected, one from each stockpile, and analyzed (see attached lab reports). Laboratory results for the diesel stockpile sample (#10577) showed only 0.019 mg/kg toluene, 0.008 mg/kg ethylbenzene, and 0.018 mg/kg xylenes, with no TPH-D or benzene detected (Table 1). Reportedly, SMCDHS gave approval to re-use the diesel stockpile as site backfill.

The gasoline stockpile sample (#10579) was reported to contain 96 mg/kg of TPH-G, 0.011 mg/kg benzene, 0.012 mg/kg toluene, 0.5 mg/kg xylenes, and 0.17 mg/kg MTBE, with no ethylbenzene detected (Table 1). This stockpile was spread and aerated prior to re-sampling on July 24, 1997. Lab results for the gasoline stockpile re-sampling showed 0.6 mg/kg of TPH-G with no detectable benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes (BTEX) and no detectable MTBE (Table 1). Reportedly, upon receipt of this lab data SMCDHS gave approval for re-use of the gasoline stockpile soil as site backfill.

3.0 Soil Excavation

On **June 26, 1997**, after demolition of the pump shed adjacent to the former USTs created access, excavation was undertaken in an area behind the pump shed where a historic waste oil spill had occurred (see attached field notes). Exploratory trenching was conducted with visual and olfactory observations to define the limits of the spill. Some soil staining and hydrocarbon odors were noted. At the end of excavation an area was created approximately 12 feet wide by a maximum of 25 feet long and with depth varying between 6.5 feet and 2.5 feet (see attached field notes). Groundwater was not encountered in the excavation.

At the end of excavation three soil samples were collected from the excavation by driving a soil liner directly into the exposed soil surface. Samples were handled, preserved, and transported as described above for the UST removal soil samples. Sample #10580, collected from the northwest sidewall at a depth of about 1 foot, consisted of brown silty clay with roots. Sample #10581, collected from the northeast corner bottom at about 2 feet, was comprised of tan orange silty clay. Sample #10582, collected from the southwest portion of the bottom at a depth of about 5 feet, consisted of brown silty clay and exhibited a petroleum odor. Contaminants appeared to be following a tree root to greater depth at this location.

The samples were analyzed by North State Environmental. Laboratory results are attached and are summarized in Table 1. The samples were analyzed for waste oil constituents. No volatile organic compounds or cadmium were detected in any of the samples. The LUFT metals detected in the soil samples were present at apparently non-hazardous concentrations.

Sample #10580 was reported to contain 110 mg/kg of TPH-D, 0.009 mg/kg benzene, 0.015 mg/kg toluene, 0.013 mg/kg ethylbenzene, 0.048 mg/kg xylenes, 360 mg/kg O&G, 47 mg/kg chromium, 8 mg/kg lead, 128 mg/kg nickel, and 92 mg/kg zinc. No TPH-G or MTBE were detected in this sample.

Sample #10581 was reported to contain 4 mg/kg of TPH-D, 30 mg/kg O&G, 50 mg/kg chromium, 55 mg/kg lead, 120 mg/kg nickel, and 100 mg/kg zinc. No TPH-G, BTEX, or MTBE were detected.

Sample #10582 contained 1,200 mg/kg of TPH-G, 6,400 mg/kg TPH-D, 4.6 mg/kg benzene, 26 mg/kg toluene, 8.5 mg/kg ethylbenzene, 55 mg/kg xylenes, 8.7 mg/kg MTBE, 2,200 mg/kg O&G, 48 mg/kg chromium, 10 mg/kg lead, 160 mg/kg nickel, and 250 mg/kg zinc.

Four soil samples were also collected from the approximately 14 cubic yards of soil generated by the waste oil spill excavation by pushing a liner directly into the soil surface after scraping away about six inches of soil. These samples were

submitted to North State Environmental for compositing and analyses. Lab results of the composite showed the presence of petroleum hydrocarbons, one VOC at low concentration, and apparently non-hazardous metals.

Upon receipt of the analytical results SMCDHS reportedly required additional excavation of the area around sample #10582. SMCDHS also required that the waste oil spill excavation stockpile be transported offsite for disposal.

On **November 19, 1997** AES returned to the site and witnessed additional excavation of the waste oil spill area by SEMCO (see attached field notes). Excavation was conducted in the south west corner of the existing cut where sample #10582 had been previously collected and found to contain petroleum hydrocarbons. The excavation was deepened to about 6 feet at the rear of the cut, over an area approximately 7 feet wide and 8 feet long. AES conducted visual and olfactory observations of the bottom and sidewalls of this additional excavation. At the beginning of the excavation a petroleum odor was noted emanating from a large root which was subsequently cut away. At the end of excavation no petroleum odors were noted emanating from the exposed soils. Groundwater was not encountered in the excavation.

One soil sample was collected from the southern half of the additional excavation bottom at a depth of about 6 feet (#8055) which was comprised of red brown silty clay which appeared native. Another soil sample (#8056) collected from the north half of the western sidewall at a depth of about 5 feet was comprised of brown silty clay. These samples were collected, handled, preserved, and transported in the same manner described above for the initial waste oil spill excavation.

The samples were transported under chain of custody to Entech Analytical Labs, Inc., a state certified laboratory. Because no VOCs or apparently hazardous concentrations of metals were detected in the previous samples collected from the waste oil spill excavation, these samples were analyzed only for O&G, TPH-D, TPH-G, BTEX, and MTBE. Laboratory results show only MTBE present in either sample; at 1 mg/kg in sample #8055 and at 0.89 mg/kg in sample #8056 (Table 1).

4.0 Waste Disposal

Also on November 19, 1997, AES witnessed the loading of 20 cubic yards of the waste oil spill stockpile onto a truck for transport to Bay Area Soils, Inc. (BAS) in Richmond, California for thermal treatment and recycling. AES was not present to witness loading of the additional soil generated by the excavation, reportedly transported to BAS later in the day. Similarly, AES was not present to witness any backfilling.

5.0 Summary and Conclusions

5.1 UST Removal

AES was present during removal of two USTs at the CDF Fire Station in Skylonda, California (Figures 1 and 2). Both USTs appeared to be in good condition, and no groundwater was encountered (see attached field notes). One soil sample was collected from beneath each UST and submitted to a state certified laboratory for analysis (see attached chain of custody). The laboratory reported only low concentrations of hydrocarbons (Table 1), below the SMCDHS guidelines requiring additional excavation or a groundwater investigation. AES concludes that no significant leak occurred from either UST, and that the USTs should be closed in accordance with SMCDHS guidelines.

5.2 Waste Oil Spill Excavation

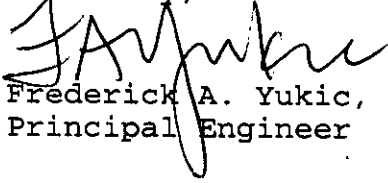
Soil in an area where a historic waste oil spill had occurred was excavated and explored by trenching, with visual and olfactory observations to define the limits of the spill. Some soil staining and hydrocarbon odors were noted. At the end of excavation an area was created approximately 12 feet wide by a maximum of 25 feet long, with depth varying between 6.5 feet and 2.5 feet. Laboratory analysis of soil samples collected from the excavation showed petroleum hydrocarbons at concentrations requiring additional excavation in one sample (#10582) collected from the south west bottom of the excavation (Table 1). The contaminants appeared to be following a tree root.

Subsequently, additional excavation of the waste oil spill area was conducted in the south west corner of the existing cut. The excavation was deepened to about 6 feet at the rear of the cut, over an area approximately 7 feet wide and 8 feet long. AES conducted visual and olfactory observations of the bottom and sidewalls of this additional excavation, with no petroleum hydrocarbons noted. Soil samples collected from the additional excavation were analyzed and found to contain only MTBE present at concentrations less than or equal to 1 mg/kg (Table 1).

Based on the laboratory reports it appears that the maximum concentrations of hydrocarbons remaining in soils are TPH-D at 110 mg/kg, BTEX less than 1 mg/kg, MTBE at 1 mg/kg, and O&G at 360 mg/kg (Table 1). These concentrations are below the SMCDHS criteria requiring additional excavation. Since no groundwater was encountered in the excavation, and the source of the hydrocarbons was a historic spill that was probably of limited volume, there does not appear to be a significant risk to groundwater. Therefore, AES concludes that this site should be listed as "No further action" by SMCDHS.

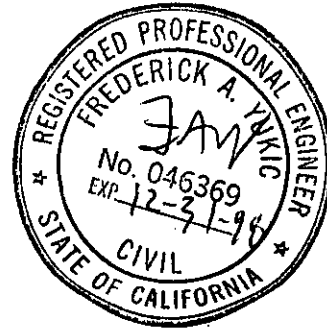
If you have any questions or require additional information please call me at (415) 363-2445.

Sincerely,



Frederick A. Yukic, MS, PE
Principal Engineer

Attachments



sky1.rpt

Table 1
Soil Analytical Results (mg/kg)
CDF Skylonda, Skyline Road, Woodside, California

Location	ID	TPH-G	TPH-D	B	T	E	X	MTBE	O&G	VOCs	Cd	Cr	Pb	Ni	Zn
<u>UST Excavations 6-19-97</u>															
Diesel bot	(#10576)	--	ND	ND	0.01	ND	ND	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Gas bot	(#10578)	0.65	--	0.19	ND	ND	0.02	6.5	--	--	--	--	15	--	--
<u>Waste Oil Excavation 6-26-97</u>															
NW sidewall	(#10580)	ND	110	0.009	0.015	0.013	0.048	ND	360	ND	ND	47	8	128	
NE corner	(#10581)	ND	4	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	30	ND	ND	50	55	120	100
SW bottom	(#10582)	1,200	6,400	4.6	26	8.5	55	8.7	2,200	ND	ND	48	10	160	250
<u>Waste Oil Additional Excavation 11-19-97</u>															
SW bottom	(# 8055)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	1.0	ND	--	--	--	--	--	--
W sidewall	(# 8056)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.89	ND	--	--	--	--	--	--
<u>Stockpiles</u>															
Diesel	(#10577)	--	ND	ND	0.019	0.008	0.018	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Gasoline	(#10579)	96	--	0.011	0.012	ND	0.5	0.17	--	--	--	--	ND	--	--
Retest gas	(#10595)	0.6	--	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Waste Oil	(comp)	250	3,300	0.74	0.92	0.34	5	1	330	0.05 ¹	ND	38	37	46	90
TTLC											100	2,500	1,000	2,000	5,000
STLC											1	5	5	20	250

Note: TPH-G = Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons-Gasoline
 TPH-D = Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons-Diesel
 B = Benzene
 T = Toluene
 E = Ethylbenzene
 X = Xylene
 O&G = Oil & Grease

Cd = Cadmium
 Cr = Chromium
 Pb = Total Lead
 Ni = Nickel
 Zn = Zinc
 ND = Not Detected
 -- = Not Analyzed

1 = 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane

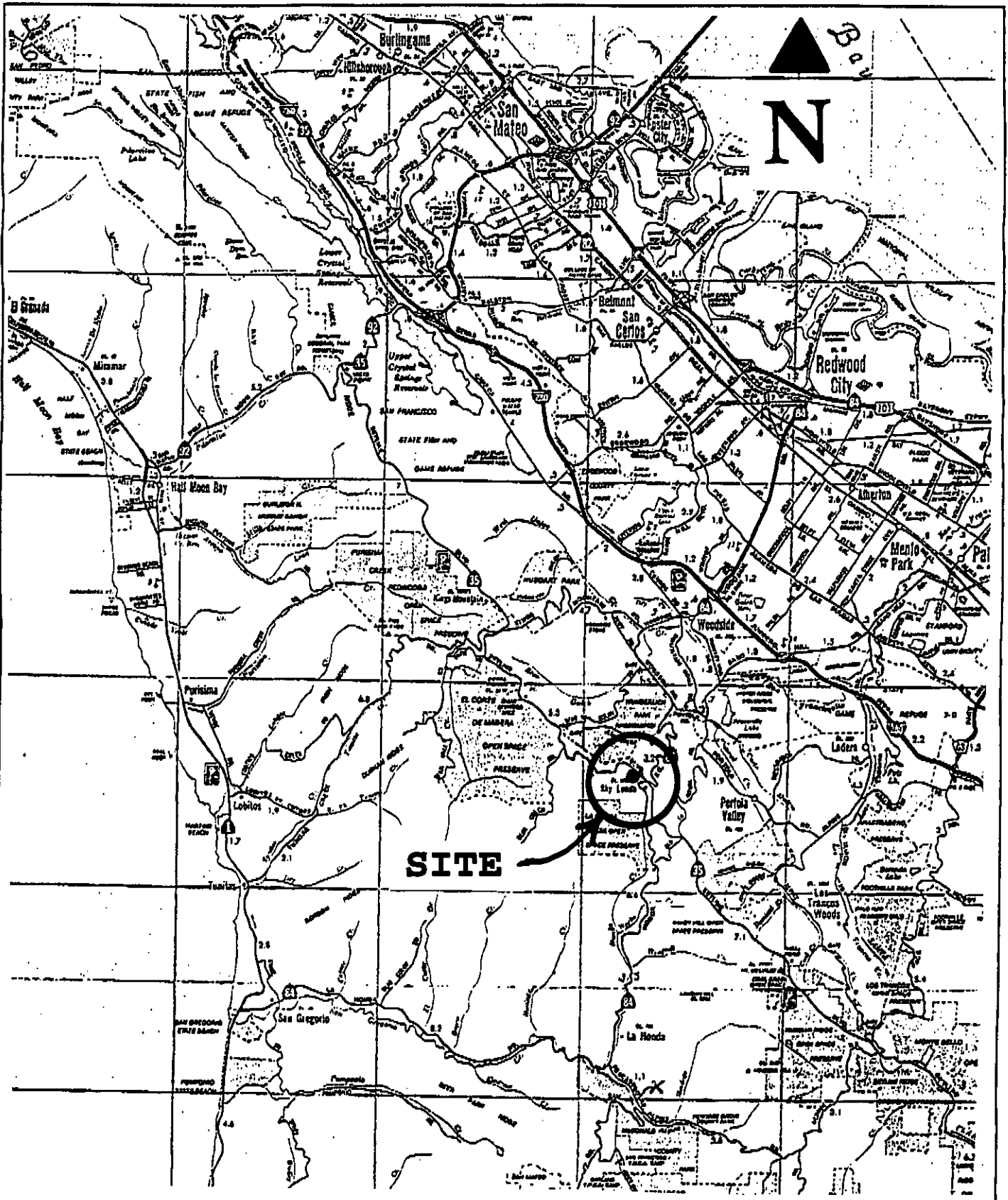


Figure 1. Location Map
CDF Skylonda Fire Station
Skyline Road
Woodside, California

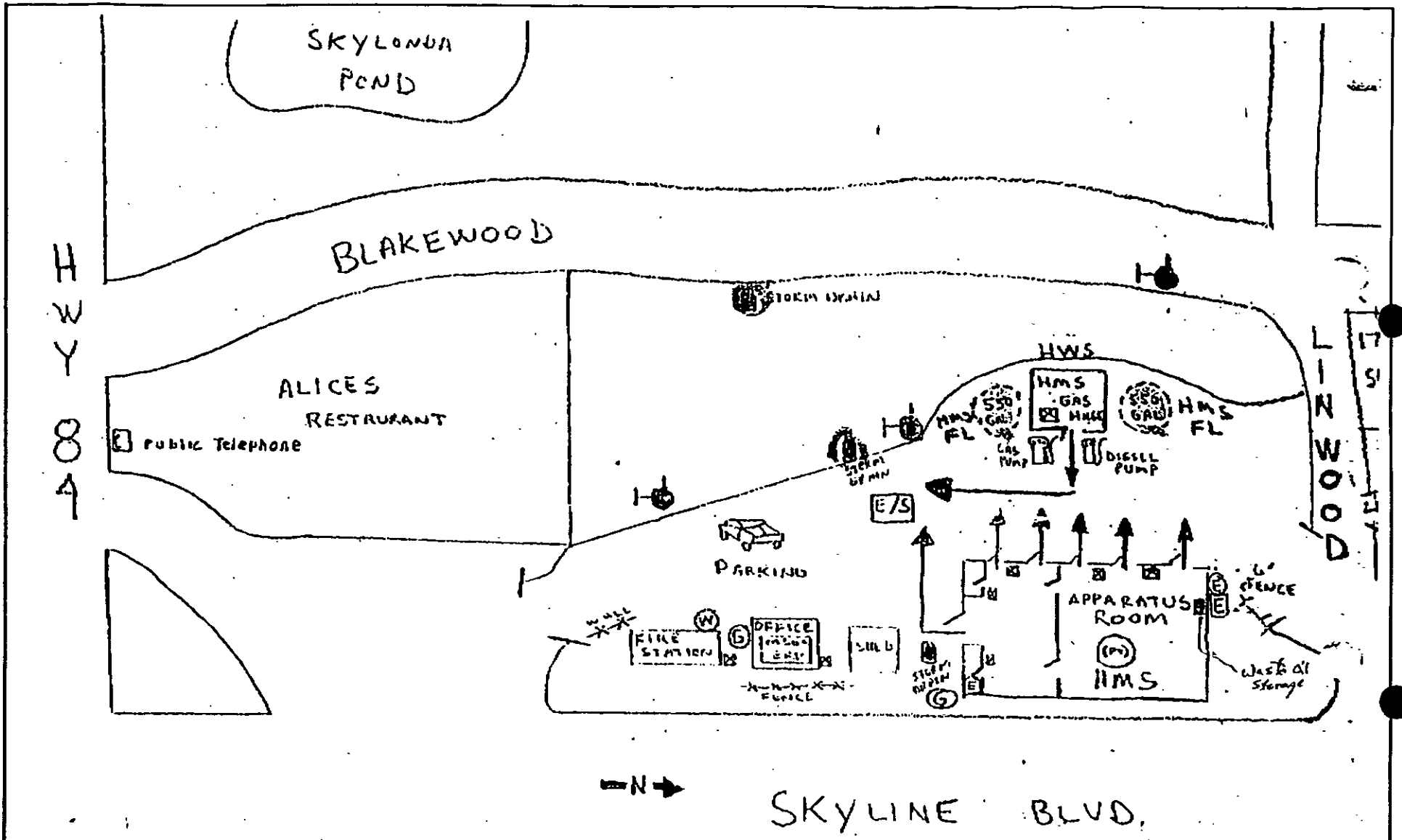


Figure 2. Previous Site Layout
CDF Skylonda Fire Station
Skyline Road
Woodside, California

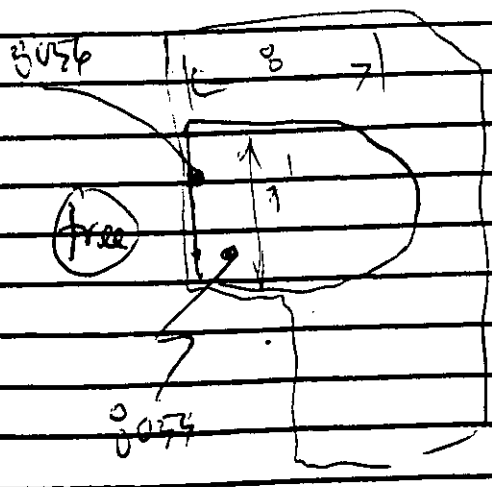
Date: 11-19-97 By: F. Yukui To: _____ Sheet: _____
 Job Name: CPF - Sky/Land Job No: _____

Main Activity: _____
 Equipment Rental _____

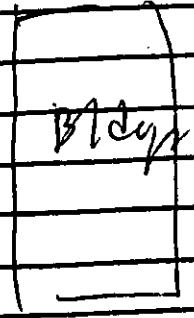
[Attach receipts for all outside expenses]
 Odometer In _____
 Odometer Out _____
 Mileage _____
 Vehicle Pers. _____
 Rent. _____

Time	Description	Company	Hours	Rate
9:15	Fy arrive site GEMCO in site			
	Truck arrive w/ truck	Trailer = Green Truck = Heavy Metal Express		
	dump area AB load w/ backhoe ~ 20 yd ³ [sand from just W.O.]			

9:45 truck leave.
 move small pile @ edge to remainder pile
 dig to 6' - red or sy C - sample bottom - 8055
 screen N 1 bucket ~ 3' - large root - some etc
 7' wide by 9' length
 sample from W. wall @ ~ 5' in N 1/2 #



looks native - no odor
 no stone
 root in W. wall - no odor
 - no stone



bottom = red ~~or~~ sy C
 sidewall = br sy C - trace to red or sy C.

10:30	Permat arrive start backfill			
10:45	Fy leave.			

Date: 6-18-97 By: Tom To: _____ Sheet: 1/2

Job Name: GDF Skyline Job No: _____
 Main Activity: VST Removal
 Equipment Rental _____ Company _____ Hours _____ Rate _____

[Attach receipts for all outside expenses] Vehicle Pers. _____ Odometer In _____
 Rent. _____ Odometer Out _____ Mileage _____

Time	Description	Vehicle	Pers.	Rent.	Mileage
10:15	Tom arrive site teresa arrive.				
10:30	gas tank - O ₂ = 0% LEL not reaching				
	diesel tank - O ₂ = 0%				
	pull diesel VST - single wall steel, tar coating 4' Ø 5.75' long } looks good - no holes				
	pull gas VST - single wall steel w/ tar wrap looks good - no holes 4' Ø x 16' long				
	diesel pot - bot Ø ~ 6" red brn sync, mount, no odor				

Skyline

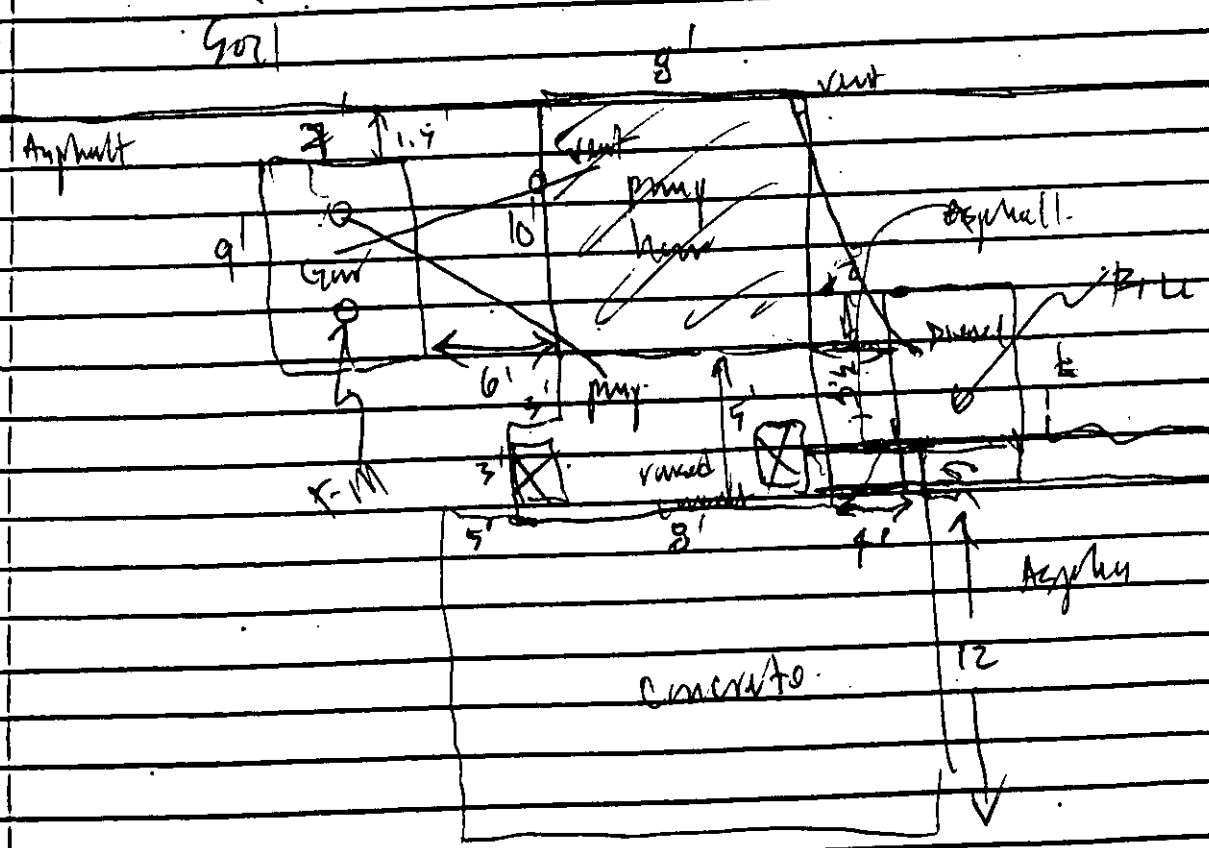
Date: 6-18-97 By: KW To: _____ Sheet 2/2

Job Name: CMF - Sky/ma Job No: _____

Main Activity: _____
Equipment Rental Company _____ Hours _____ Rate _____

[Attach receipts for all outside expenses] Vehicle Pers. _____ Odometer In _____
 Rent. _____ Odometer Out _____
 Mileage _____

Time | Description



Date: 6-26-97 BY: F. YULIC To: _____ Sheet: 1/1
 Job Name: CDF - Sky Lunds Job No: _____
 Main Activity: _____
 Equipment Rental _____ Company _____ Hours _____ Rate _____

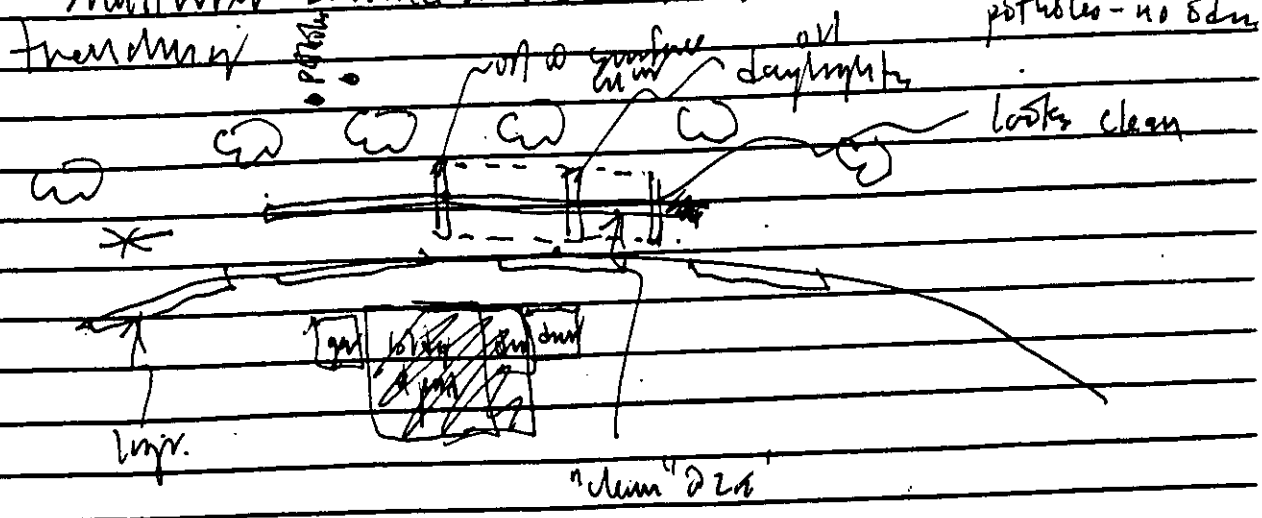
[Attach receipts for all outside expenses]

Vehicle _____ Odometer In _____
 Parts _____ Odometer Out _____
 Rent _____ Mileage _____

Time

Description

10:25 Arrive site
 diesel pit filled - shed/concrete gone
 and concrete - scrape away - petr. odor
 blackish scrape behind former shed
 evidence of oil - visual
 trench to 2.5 m N. side - no odors.
 shallower behind shed & surface.



excavate area (dashed) to ~ 2.5'

11:45 break for lunch

12:55 back from lunch.

Date: 6.26.97 By: [Signature] To: [Signature] Sheet 2/

Job Name: EDF - Skyland Job No: _____

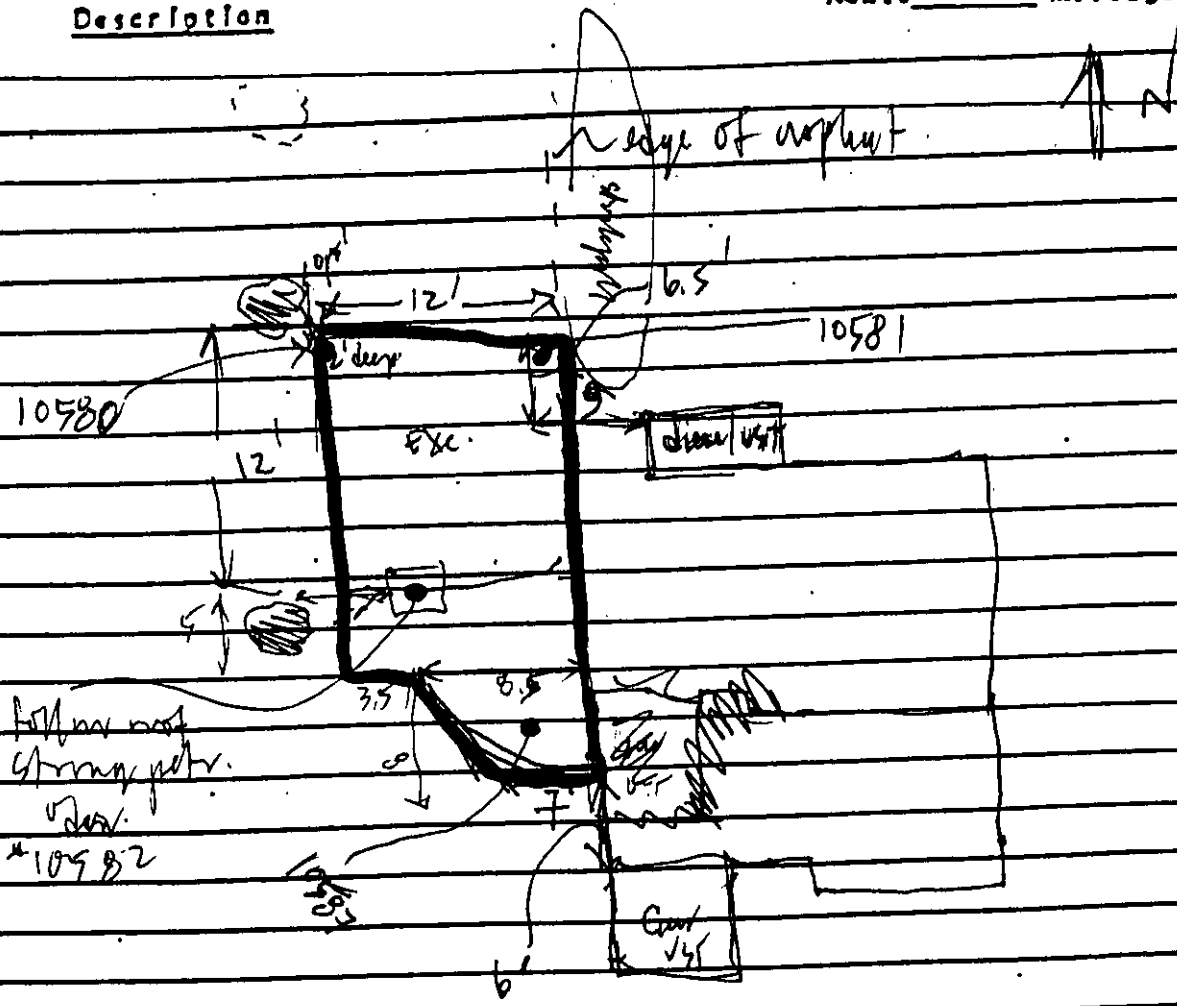
Main Activity: _____

Equipment Rental _____ Company _____ Hours _____ Rate _____

[Attach receipts for all outside expenses] Odometer In _____ Odometer Out _____

Vehicle Pers. _____ Mileage _____
Rent. _____

Time | Description



$$x_{\text{hole}} = \frac{1}{2} [25 \times 10 \times 3] = \frac{1}{2} [250 \times 3] = \frac{750}{2} = 375 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$x_{\text{hole}} \approx 14 \text{ yd}^3$$

15:00 leave site - to Wh

Date: 7.24.97 BY: RW/ To: _____ Sheet 1/1

Job Name: EDF - Glen Linda Job No: _____

Main Activity: Resample GAY Ardeym Company Hours Rate

Equipment Rental _____

[Attach receipts for all outside expenses] Odometer In _____ Odometer Out _____

Vehicle Pars. _____ Rent. _____ Mileage _____

Time	Description
11:45	Arrive site
	sample of rock (gas) from E side scribble away 1 ft chisel break into soil tap in + rap ice chert
	$V = (12)(10) \frac{1}{2} = \frac{360}{2} = 180 \text{ ft}^3$
	each of 4 piles ~ 7 cu



C E R T I F I C A T E O F A N A L Y S I S

Lab Number: 97-516
 Client: Applied Science & Engineering
 Project: CDF-Sky

Date Reported: 06/24/97

Diesel Range Hydrocarbons by Method 8015 M
 Gasoline, BTEX and MTBE by Methods 8015M and 8020

Analytic	Method	Result	Unit	Date Sampled	Date Analyzed
Sample: 97-516-01 Client ID: 10576					SOIL
Benzene	8020	ND		06/19/97	06/19/97
Ethylbenzene	8020	ND			
Toluene	8020	0.010	mg/Kg	Diesel VST Pit Bottom	
Xylenes	8020	ND			
Diesel	8015M	ND			06/19/97
Sample: 97-516-02 Client ID: 10577					SOIL
Benzene	8020	ND		06/19/97	06/19/97
Ethylbenzene	8020	0.008	mg/Kg	Diesel VST Stockpile	
Toluene	8020	0.019	mg/Kg		
Xylenes	8020	0.018	mg/Kg		
Diesel	8015M	ND			06/19/97
Sample: 97-516-03 Client ID: 10578					SOIL
Gasoline	8015M	0.65	mg/Kg	06/19/97	06/19/97
Benzene	8020	0.19	mg/Kg		
Ethylbenzene	8020	ND			
MTBE	8020	6.5	mg/Kg	Gar VST Pit Bottom	
Toluene	8020	ND			
Xylenes	8020	0.020	mg/Kg		
Lead	7420	15	mg/Kg		06/19/97



North State Environmental
Chemical Waste Disposal · Trucking · Consulting

C E R T I F I C A T E O F A N A L Y S I S

Lab Number: 97-516
Client: Applied Science & Engineering
Project: CDF-Sky
Date Reported: 06/24/97

Diesel Range Hydrocarbons by Method 8015 M
Gasoline, BTEX and MTBE by Methods 8015M and 8020

Analyte	Method	Result	Unit	Date Sampled	Date Analyzed
Sample: 97-516-04		Client ID: 10579			SOIL
Gasoline	8015M	96	mg/Kg	06/19/97	06/19/97
Benzene	8020	0.011	mg/Kg		
Ethylbenzene	8020	ND			
MTBE	8020	0.17	mg/Kg		
Toluene	8020	0.012	mg/Kg		
Xylenes	8020	0.5	mg/Kg		
Lead	7420	ND			06/19/97

Give VST Stockpile



North State Environmental
Chemical Waste Disposal · Trucking · Consulting

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Quality Control/Quality Assurance

Lab Number: 97-516
Client: Applied Science & Engineering
Project: CDF-Sky

Date Reported: 06/24/97

Diesel Range Hydrocarbons by Method 8015 M
Gasoline, BTEX and MTBE by Methods 8015M and 8020

Analyte	Method	Reporting Limit	Unit	Blank	MS/MSD Recovery	RPD
Diesel	8015M	1.0	mg/Kg	ND	68	1
Gasoline	8015M	0.5	mg/Kg	ND	92	2
Benzene	8020	.005	mg/Kg	ND	92	4
Ethylbenzene	8020	.005	mg/Kg	ND	80	2
Toluene	8020	.005	mg/Kg	ND	90	2
Xylenes	8020	.010	mg/Kg	ND	80	1
MTBE	8020	.005	mg/Kg	ND	80	18

ELAP Certificate NO:1753

Reviewed and Approved

John A. Murphy, Laboratory Director

Page 3 of 3



C E R T I F I C A T E O F A N A L Y S I S

Lab Number: 97-649
 Client: San Mateo Co. DPW
 Project: CDF-Sky
 Date Reported: 07/28/97

Gas Stockpile Resample

Gasoline, BTEX and MTBE by Methods 8015M and 8020

Analyte	Method	Result	Unit	Date Sampled	Date Analyzed
Sample: 97-649-01 Client ID: 10695					SOIL
Gasoline	8015M	0.60	mg/Kg	07/24/97	07/25/97
Benzene	8020	ND			
Ethylbenzene	8020	ND			
MTBE	8020	ND			
Toluene	8020	ND			
Xylenes	8020	ND			



CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Quality Control/Quality Assurance

Lab Number: 97-649
 Client: San Mateo Co. DPW
 Project: CDF-Sky


Date Reported: 07/28/97

Gasoline, BTEX and MTBE by Methods 8015M and 8020

Analyte	Method	Reporting Limit	Unit	Blank	MS/MSD Recovery	RPD
Gasoline	8015M	0.5	mg/Kg	ND	100	8
Benzene	8020	.005	mg/Kg	ND	120	32
Ethylbenzene	8020	.005	mg/Kg	ND	98	31
Toluene	8020	.005	mg/Kg	ND	111	29
Xylenes	8020	.010	mg/Kg	ND	98	22
MTBE	8020	.005	mg/Kg	ND	105	34

ELAP Certificate NO: 1753

Reviewed and Approved


 John A. Murphy, Laboratory Director



WARGIE OIL SPILL EXHAUSTION

C E R T I F I C A T E O F A N A L Y S I S

Lab Number: 97-553
 Client: Applied Science & Engineering
 Project: CDF-Sky

Date Reported: 07/01/97

Gasoline, BTEX and MTBE by Methods 8015M and 8020
 Diesel Range Hydrocarbons by Method 8015 M
 Total Extractable Petroleum Hydrocarbons by SM 5520 E & F
 Total Cd, Cr, Ni, Pb and Zn by AA Spectroscopy

Analyte	Method	Result	Unit	Date Sampled	Date Analyzed
Sample: 97-553-01 Client ID: 10580 NW Siderwall corner SOIL W. face 1-1					
Cadmium	7130	ND		06/26/97	07/02/97
Chromium	7190	47	mg/Kg		
Lead	7420	8	mg/Kg		
Nickel	7520	128	mg/Kg		
Zinc	7950	92	mg/Kg		
Sample: 97-553-02 Client ID: 10581 NE corner bottom of SOIL 2					
Cadmium	7130	ND		06/26/97	07/02/97
Chromium	7190	50	mg/Kg		
Lead	7420	55	mg/Kg		
Nickel	7520	120	mg/Kg		
Zinc	7950	100	mg/Kg		
Gasoline	8015M	ND			06/27/97
Benzene	8020	ND			

*Confirmed by GC/MS method 8260.



C E R T I F I C A T E O F A N A L Y S I S

Lab Number: 97-553
Client: Applied Science & Engineering
Project: CDF-Sky
Date Reported: 07/01/97

Gasoline, BTEX and MTBE by Methods 8015M and 8020
Diesel Range Hydrocarbons by Method 8015 M
Total Extractable Petroleum Hydrocarbons by SM 5520 E & F
Total Cd, Cr, Ni, Pb and Zn by AA Spectroscopy

Analyte	Method	Result	Unit	Date Sampled	Date Analyzed
Sample: 97-553-02		Client ID: 10581			SOIL
Ethylbenzene	8020	ND		06/26/97	
MTBE	8020	*ND			
Toluene	8020	ND			
Xylenes	8020	ND			
TEPH	5520F	30	mg/Kg		07/01/97
Diesel	8015M	4	mg/Kg		06/27/97
Sample: 97-553-03		Client ID: 10582		<i>gn bottom of</i>	SOIL - <i>root hole</i>
Cadmium	7130	ND		06/26/97	07/02/97
Chromium	7190	48	mg/Kg		
Lead	7420	10	mg/Kg		
Nickel	7520	160	mg/Kg		
Zinc	7950	250	mg/Kg		
Gasoline	8015M	1200	mg/Kg		06/27/97
Benzene	8020	4.6	mg/Kg		
Ethylbenzene	8020	8.5	mg/Kg		
MTBE	8020	*8.7	mg/Kg		
Toluene	8020	26	mg/Kg		
Xylenes	8020	55	mg/Kg		
TEPH	5520F	2200	mg/Kg		07/01/97
Diesel	8015M	6400	mg/Kg		06/27/97

*Confirmed by GC/MS method 8260.



C E R T I F I C A T E O F A N A L Y S I S

Lab Number: 97-553
 Client: Applied Science & Engineering
 Project: CDF-Sky

Date Reported: 07/01/97

Gasoline, BTEX and MTBE by Methods 8015M and 8020
 Diesel Range Hydrocarbons by Method 8015 M
 Total Extractable Petroleum Hydrocarbons by SM 5520 E & F
 Total Cd, Cr, Ni, Pb and Zn by AA Spectroscopy

Analyte	Method	Result	Unit	Date Sampled	Date Analyzed
Sample: 97-553-04 Client ID: 10583,10584,10585,10586					SOIL COMP.
Cadmium	7130	ND		06/26/97	07/02/97
Chromium	7190	38	mg/Kg		
Lead	7420	37	mg/Kg		
Nickel	7520	46	mg/Kg		
Zinc	7950	90	mg/Kg		
Gasoline	8015M	250	mg/Kg		06/27/97
Benzene	8020	0.74	mg/Kg		
Ethylbenzene	8020	0.34	mg/Kg		
MTBE	8020	*1.0	mg/Kg		
Toluene	8020	0.92	mg/Kg		
Xylenes	8020	5.0	mg/Kg		
TEPH	5520F	330	mg/Kg		07/01/97
Diesel	8015M	3300	mg/Kg		06/27/97

*Confirmed by GC/MS method 8260.



CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

JOB NO: 97-553
CLIENT: Applied Science
PROJECT ID: CDF-SKY

Date Sampled: 6-26-97
Date Analyzed: 6-30-97
Date Reported: 7-2-97

8010 Volatile Halogenated Organics by GC/MS Method 8260

Laboratory Number	NW <i>in situ</i>	NE <i>in situ</i>	SW <i>in situ</i>	97-553-04
	97-553-01	97-553-02	97-553-03	10583.4,5,6
Client ID	10580	10581	10582	10583.4,5,6
Matrix	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil Comp
	Results	Results	Results	Results
Analyte	ug/Kg	ug/Kg	ug/Kg	ug/Kg
Chloromethane	ND<5	ND<5	ND<5	ND<5
Vinyl Chloride	ND<5	ND<5	ND<5	ND<5
Bromomethane	ND<5	ND<5	ND<5	ND<5
Chloroethane	ND<5	ND<5	ND<5	ND<5
Trichlorofluoroethane	ND<5	ND<5	ND<5	ND<5
1,1-Dichloroethene	ND<5	ND<5	ND<5	ND<5
Methylene Chloride	ND<5	ND<5	ND<5	ND<5
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	ND<5	ND<5	ND<5	ND<5
1,1-Dichloroethane	ND<5	ND<5	ND<5	ND<5
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	ND<5	ND<5	ND<5	ND<5
Chloroform	ND<5	ND<5	ND<5	ND<5
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	ND<5	ND<5	ND<5	ND<5
Carbon Tetrachloride	ND<5	ND<5	ND<5	ND<5
1,2-Dichloroethane	ND<5	ND<5	ND<5	ND<5
Trichloroethene	ND<5	ND<5	ND<5	ND<5
Bromodichloroethane	ND<5	ND<5	ND<5	ND<5
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	ND<5	ND<5	ND<5	ND<5
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	ND<5	ND<5	ND<5	ND<5
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	ND<5	ND<5	ND<5	ND<5
Tetrachloroethene	ND<5	ND<5	ND<5	ND<5
Dibromobenzene	ND<5	ND<5	ND<5	ND<5
Chlorobenzene	ND<5	ND<5	ND<5	ND<5
Bromoform	ND<5	ND<5	ND<5	ND<5
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	ND<5	ND<5	ND<5	50
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	ND<5	ND<5	ND<5	ND<5
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	ND<5	ND<5	ND<5	ND<5
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	ND<5	ND<5	ND<5	ND<5

Surrogate Recoveries %

1,2-Dichloroethane d4	130	140	134	119
Toluene d8	87	96	191	85
4-Bromofluorobenzene	88	104	87	121



CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

JOB NO: 97-553
CLIENT: Applied Science
PROJECT ID: CDF-SKY

Date Sampled: 6-26-97
Date Analyzed: 6-30-97
Date Reported: 7-2-97

8010 Volatile Halogenated Organics by GC/MS Method 8260 Quality Control/Quality Assurance Summary

Laboratory Number	97-553	MS/MSD	RPD
Client ID	Blank	recoveries	
Matrix	Soil	Soil	
Analyte	Results		
Chloromethane	ND<5		
Vinyl Chloride	ND<5		
Bromomethane	ND<5		
Chloroethane	ND<5		
Trichlorofluoroethane	ND<5		
1,1-Dichloroethene	ND<5	75	23
Methylene Chloride	ND<5		
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	ND<5		
1,1-Dichloroethane	ND<5		
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	ND<5		
Chloroform	ND<5		
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	ND<5		
Carbon Tetrachloride	ND<5		
1,2-Dichloroethane	ND<5		
Trichloroethene	ND<5	79	23
Bromodichloroethane	ND<5		
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	ND<5		
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	ND<5		
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	ND<5		
Tetrachloroethene	ND<5		
Dibromobenzene	ND<5		
Chlorobenzene	ND<5	96	36
Bromoform	ND<5		
Tetrachloroethane	ND<5		
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	ND<5		
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	ND<5		
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	ND<5		
Surrogate Recoveries %			
1,2-Dichloroethane d4	103	107/101	6
Toluene d8	95	94/96	2
4-Bromofluorobenzene	93	98/90	9

Reviewed and Approved
John A. Murphy
John A. Murphy, Laboratory Director



CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Quality Control/Quality Assurance

Lab Number: 97-553
 Client: Applied Science & Engineering
 Project: CDF-Sky

Date Reported: 07/01/97

Gasoline, BTEX and MTBE by Methods 8015M and 8020
 Diesel Range Hydrocarbons by Method 8015 M
 Total Extractable Petroleum Hydrocarbons by SM 5520 E & F
 Total Cd, Cr, Ni, Pb and Zn by AA Spectroscopy.

Analyte	Method	Reporting Limit	Unit	Blank	MS/MSD Recovery	RPD
Gasoline	8015M	0.5	mg/Kg	ND	82	8
Benzene	8020	.005	mg/Kg	ND	84	6
Ethylbenzene	8020	.005	mg/Kg	ND	88	12
Toluene	8020	.005	mg/Kg	ND	94	8
Xylenes	8020	.010	mg/Kg	ND	87	8
MTBE	8020	.005	mg/Kg	ND	60	12
TFPH	5520F	50	mg/Kg	ND	85	25
Cadmium	7130	2.0	mg/Kg	ND	125	1
Chromium	7190	5.0	mg/Kg	ND	115	6
Lead	7420	2.0	mg/Kg	ND	90	1
Nickel	7520	5.0	mg/Kg	ND	109	0
Zinc	7950	1.0	mg/Kg	ND	82	3
Diesel	8015M	1.0	mg/Kg	ND	90	1

ELAP Certificate NO: 1753

Reviewed and Approved

John A. Murphy, Laboratory Director



North State Environmental Analytical Laboratory

Phone: (415) 588-9652 Fax: (415) 588-1950

Chain of Custody / Request for Analysis
Lab Job No.: _____ Page 1 of 1

97-553

Client: AS&E		Report to: Fred Yukic		Phone: 415-363-2444		Turnaround Time: 48 hr.	
Mailing Address: PO Box 1166 SAN CARLOS, CA 94070		Billing to: Attn: Dermot Casey SMC DPW 10 TWIN DOLPHIN DR, C-200 REDWOOD CITY, CA		Fax: 415-363-0244		Date: 6-26-97	
Project / Site Address: CDF-5KW		Analysis		PO# / Billing Reference:		Sampler: FRED YUKIC	
Sample ID	Sample Type	Container No. / Type	Pres.	Requested	Sampling Date / Time	Comments / Hazards	
1- 10580	501L	12x6"b	-	X	6-26-97	TPH-9/BTEX TPH-D	
2- 10581			-	X		010	
3- 10582			-	X		010	
4- 10583			-	X		010	
10584			-	X		010	
10585			-	X		010	
10586			-	X		010	
5- 10587			-	X		010	
						Composite, then analyze.	
						← HOLD →	
Relinquished by: Fred Yukic		Date: 6/26/97 Time: 3:50 PM		Received by: [Signature]		Lab Comments: LABS & tubes AMS cold AMS	
Relinquished by:		Date:		Received by:		Lab Comments:	
Relinquished by:		Date:		Received by:		Lab Comments:	

525 Del Rey Avenue, Suite E • Sunnyvale, CA 94086 • (408) 735-1550 • Fax (408) 735-1554

WASTE OIL SPILL
RE-EXCAVATION

Attn: Fred Yukic
Atlas Engineering
P.O. Box 1166
San Carlos, CA 94070

Date:	11/26/97
Date Received:	11/19/97
Date Analyzed:	11/20-11/25/97
Project:	CDF-sky
Sampled By:	Client

Certified Analytical Report

Soil Sample Analysis:

Bottom 26' w. wall 24'

Test	8055	8056	Units	PQL	EPA Method #
Sample Matrix	Soil	Soil			
Sample Date	11/19/97	11/19/97			
Sample Time					
Lab #	D17873	D17874			
TRPH	ND	ND	mg/kg	50.0 mg/kg	SM5520CF
DF-Diesel	1	1			
TPH-Diesel	ND	ND	mg/kg	1.0 mg/kg	8015M
DF-Gas/BTEX	1	1			
TPH-Gas	ND	ND	mg/kg	1.0 mg/kg	8015M
MTBE	1.0 ²	0.89 ²	mg/kg	0.05 mg/kg	8020
Benzene	ND	ND	mg/kg	0.005 mg/kg	8020
Toluene	ND	ND	mg/kg	0.005 mg/kg	8020
Ethyl Benzene	ND	ND	mg/kg	0.005 mg/kg	8020
Xylenes	ND	ND	mg/kg	0.005 mg/kg	8020

- DLR=DF x PQL
- DF=2
- Analysis performed by Entech Analytical Labs, Inc. (CAELAP #2224)


Michael N. Golden, Lab Director

DF=Dilution Factor
DLR=Detection Reporting Limit

PQL=Practical Quantitation Limit
ND=None Detected at or above DLR

Entech Analytical Labs, Inc.

525 Del Rey Avenue, Suite E
Sunnyvale, CA 94086

QUALITY CONTROL RESULTS SUMMARY

METHOD: TOTAL RECOVERABLE PETROLEUM HYDROCARBONS

QC Batch : STRPIR971102

Date Analyzed: 11/19/97

Matrix: Soil

Spiked Sample: Blank Spike

Units: mg/Kg

PARAMETER	MB	SA	SR	SP	SP	SPD	SPD	RPD	QC LIMITS	
	mg/Kg	mg/Kg	mg/Kg	mg/Kg	PR	mg/Kg	PR		RPD	PR
TRPH	<50	204	ND	204	100%	209	103%	2.5	25	50-150

Definition of Terms:

MB: Method Blank

SA: Spike Added

SR: Sample Result

SP: Matrix Spike Result

SP (PR): Matrix Spike % Recovery

SPD: Matrix Spike Duplicate Result

SPD (PR): Matrix Spike Duplicate % Recovery

RPD: Matrix Spike Recovery % Variance

QUALITY CONTROL RESULTS SUMMARY

METHOD: Gas Chromatography

QC Batch #: GBG4971120

Matrix: Soil

Units: ug/kg

Date Analyzed: 11/20/97

Quality Control Sample: D17908

PARAMETER	Method #	MB ug/kg	SA ug/kg	SR ug/kg	SP ug/kg	SP % R	SPD ug/kg	SPD %R	RPD	QC LIMITS (ADVISORY)	
										RPD	%R
Benzene	8020	<5.0	80	ND	79	98	75	94	4.2	25	50-150
Toluene	8020	<5.0	80	ND	79	99	77	96	3.1	25	50-150
Ethyl Benzene	8020	<5.0	80	ND	78	97	75	94	2.7	25	50-150
Xylenes	8020	<5.0	240	ND	236	98	230	96	2.6	25	50-150
Gasoline	8015	<1000.00	1000	ND	980	98	930	93	5.2	25	50-150

Note: LCS and LCSD results reported for the following Parameters:

None

Acceptable LCS and LCSD results are reported when matrix interferences cause MS and MSD results to fall outside established QC limits.

Definition of Terms:

- na: Not Analyzed in QC batch
- MB: Method Blank
- SA: Spike Added
- SR: Sample Result
- RPD(%): Duplicate Analysis - Relative Percent Difference
- SP: Spike Result
- SP (%R): Spike % Recovery
- SPD: Spike Duplicate Result
- SPD (%R): Spike % Recovery
- NC: Not Calculated

Entech Analytical Labs, Inc.

525 Del Rey Avenue, Suite E
Sunnyvale, CA 94086

QUALITY CONTROL RESULTS SUMMARY

QC Batch #: DS971107

Matrix: Soil

Units: mg/Kg

Date analyzed: 11/25/97

Date extracted: 11/24/97

Quality Control Sample: D17907

PARAMETER	Method #	MB	SA	SR	SP	SP	SPD	SPD	RPD	QC LIMITS	
		mg/Kg	mg/Kg	mg/Kg	mg/Kg	%R	mg/Kg	%R		RPD	%R
Diesel	8015M	<1.0	25	ND	30	120	28	113	6.2	25	50-150

Note: LCS and LCSD results reported for the following Parameter:

None

Acceptable LCS and LCSD results are reported when matrix interferences cause MS and MSD results to fall outside established QC limits.

Definition of Terms:

MB: Method Blank

na: Not Analyzed in QC batch

SA: Spike Added

SR: Sample Result

RPD(%): Duplicate Analysis - Relative Percent Difference

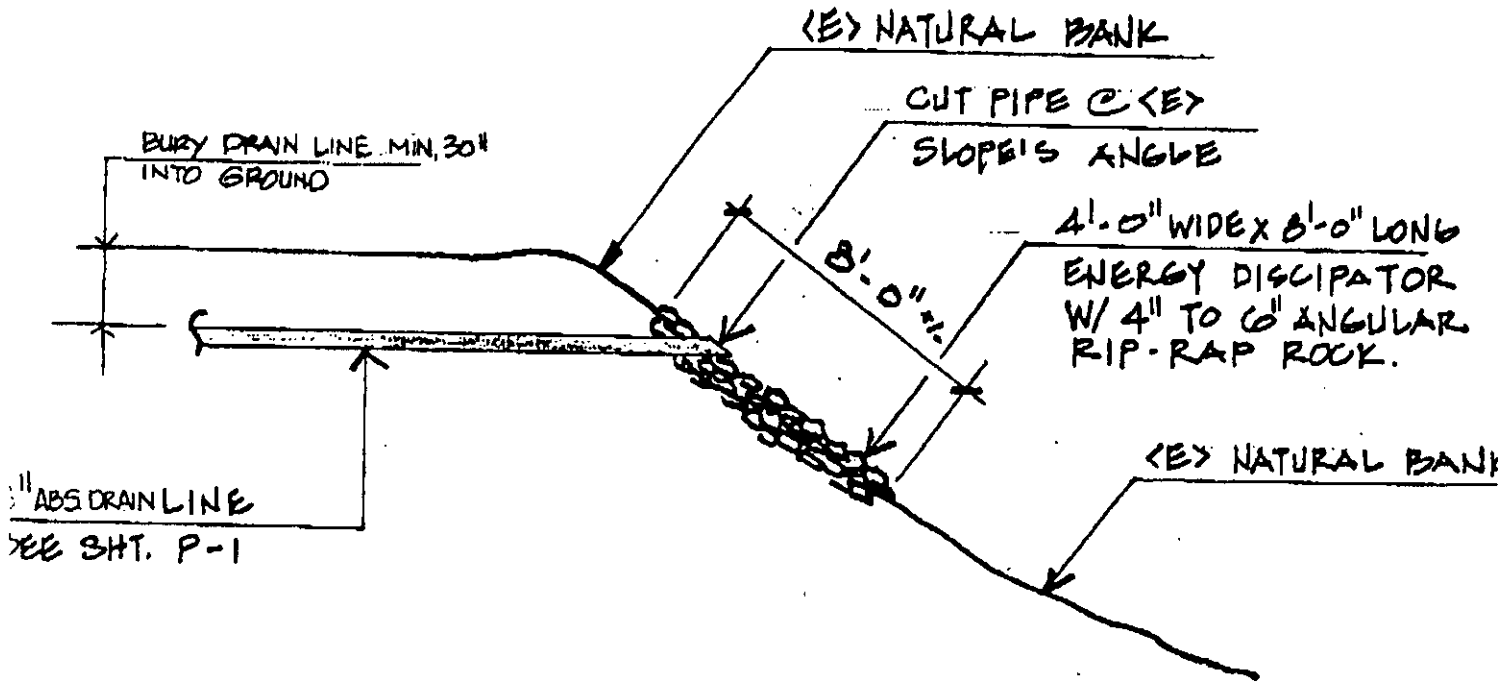
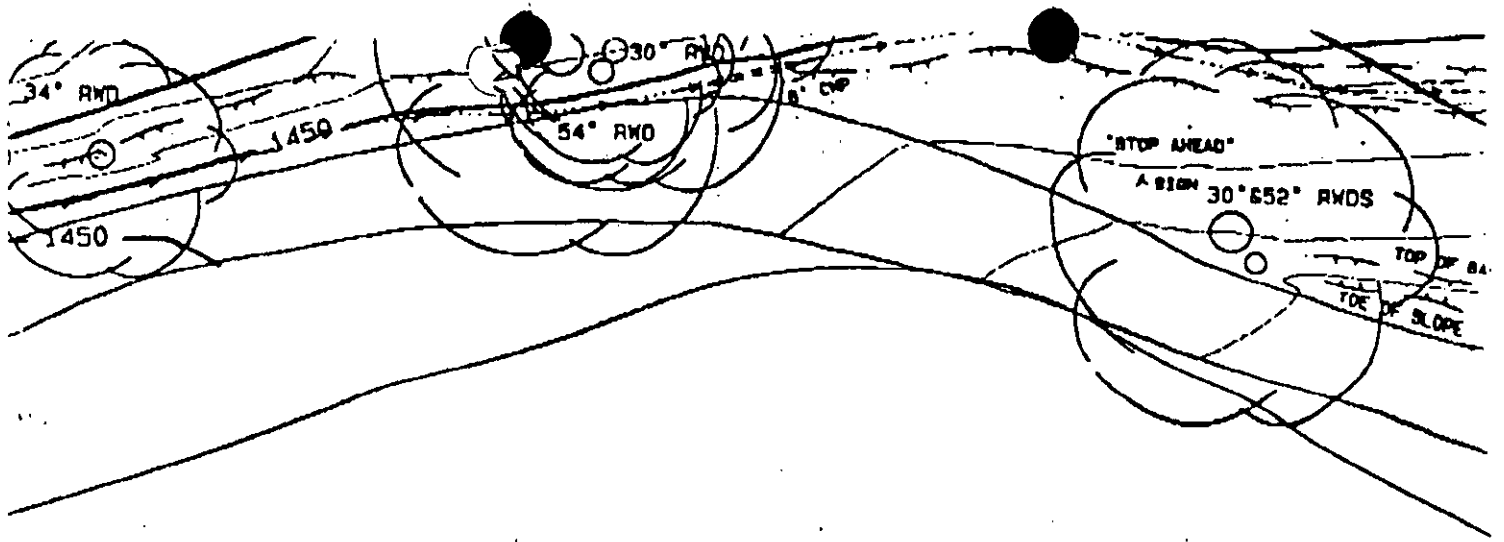
SP: Spike Result

SP (%R): Spike % Recovery

SPD: Spike Duplicate Result

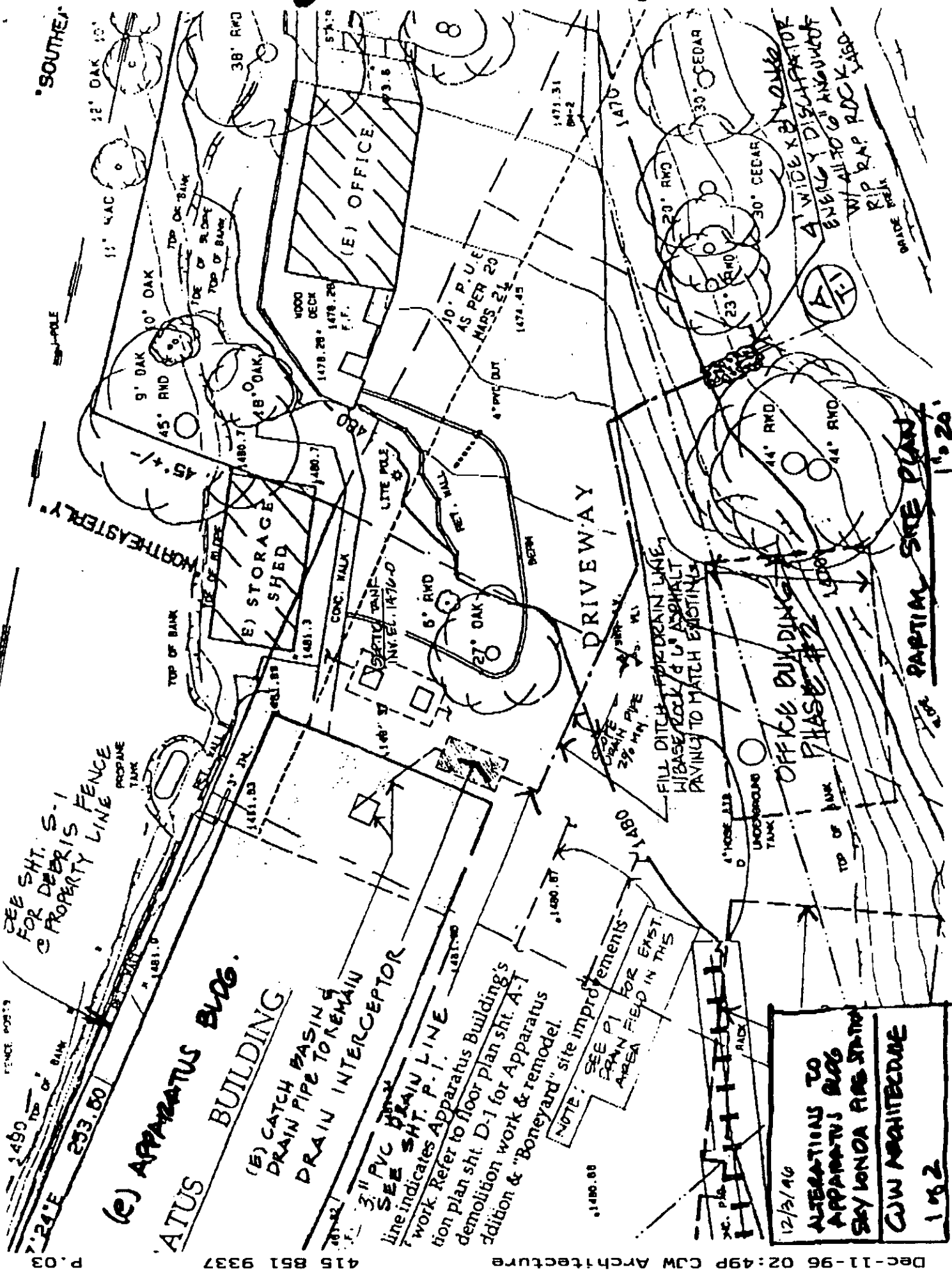
SPD (%R): Spike Duplicate % Recovery

NC: Not Calculated



A ENERGY DISSIPATOR DETAIL
N.T.S.

ALTERATIONS TO
APPARATUS BLOG.
SKYLONDA F.S.
SKYLONDA, CA
CJW ARCHITECTURE
SHT. 2 of 2
12/3/96



SEE SHT. S-1 FOR DEBRIS FENCE & PROPERTY LINE

(E) APPARATUS BLDG.
ATUS BUILDING

(E) CATCH BASIN & DRAIN PIPE TO REMAIN
DRAIN INTERCEPTOR

3" PVC DRAIN LINE
SEE SHT. P-1. Line indicates Apparatus Building's work. Refer to floor plan sht. A-1 demolition work & remodel. Addition & "Boneyard" site improvements.

NOTE: SEE P1 FOR EXIST. DRAIN FIELD IN THIS AREA

FILL DITCH FOR DRAIN LINE, 1/2" BASE ROCK & 1" ASPHALT PAVING TO MATCH EXISTING

12/3/96
ALTERATIONS TO APPARATUS BLDG
SKYLONDA FIRE STATION
CJW ARCHITECTURE
1.03.2

PARTIAL SITE PLAN
1" = 20'



L. "Shep" Shepherd
Battalion Chief

(415) 851-1860

Facsimile Transmittal Sheet

Date sent: Oct. 2, 1995

To be delivered to: Teresa Belasco

Facsimile number: (415) 343-7982

Sent by: Shep Shepherd

Number of pages to follow Cover Sheet: 4

Message or Special Instructions: Teresa

We have relabeled the torch fuel drum to indicate that it is torch fuel. The other drum is empty and the letter explaining what had been in the drum is included in this fax. Also included are 3 training records for employees. We are working on the rest of the deficiencies.

Shep

Our facsimile number is (415) 851-2862

Please call (415) 851-1860 immediately if there is any problem with this transmission.
Thank you.

10-20-94

Mike,

Paul Dana came up and did some sampling of the barrels at the gas house today (10-20-94). He did this at the request of Bill Lent.

THE RESULTS::::::::::

Diesel and Gasoline mix. He was unable to determine the ratio but it is a flammable mixture of gasoline and diesel with no chlorine contamination.

Recommendation: Talk to Bill Lent about disposing it through the household waste disposal program. Explain origin as old fuel from equipment and waste fuel brought to station by public.

The Unknown Quantity: This is water and oil. There is no chlorine contamination and no coolant.

Recommendation: Transfer to waste oil barrels and have picked up by recycler of waste oil. The water contamination is acceptable for the recycler. It must be transferred to the waste oil barrel. If not then the recycler must ask other questions and we will pay a lot more. He left a disposable/cheap reusable siphon/barrel pump with us to help with the transfer.

If you have any other questions feel free to ask either me or Ed Sanchez.

Peace and Pedals
herb



WILLIAM LENT
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS PROGRAM MANAGER
OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH
SAN MATEO COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES

COUNTY OFFICE BUILDING
580 HAMILTON STREET
REDWOOD CITY, CA 94063

TELEPHONE: (415) 363-1366
FAX: (415) 363-7802



PAUL M. DANA, R.E.H.S.
SUPERVISING ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SPECIALIST
OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH
SAN MATEO COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES

COUNTY OFFICE BUILDING
580 HAMILTON STREET
REDWOOD CITY, CA 94063

TELEPHONE: (415) 363-4325
FAX: (415) 363-7802

EMPLOYEE TRAINING AND INFORMATION VERIFICATION FORM

This is to certify that I have been provided information and training in accordance with the hazard communication standard on the following subjects (check all that apply):

The Hazard Communication Standard

- * Purpose and requirements
- * The Department's approach to carrying out the hazard communication standard
- * Details of the written hazard communication program
- * Availability of the written program

Hazardous Chemicals

- * An introduction to physical and health hazards: OSHA hazardous chemicals
- * Identity and location of all hazardous chemicals in my work area
- * Physical and health hazard(s) associated with the hazardous chemicals in my work area

Material Safety Data Sheets

- * Availability of MSDSs
- * Location of the MSDSs in each department
- * How to use a MSDS

Labels and Other Forms of Warning

- * Labeling systems in use at the Plant
- * How to read and use information on hazard warning labels
- * Portable containers

Employee Protection

- * Measures that the Department has taken to protect me from the hazard(s)
- * Measures that I will be required to take help to ensure protection from the hazard(s)
- * How I can detect a release of a hazardous chemical
- * Measures to take in the event of a release to protect the safety and health of other employees in the work area

Employee Name

Michael Roberts
please print

Date

10-2-95

Employee Signature

Michael Roberts

EMPLOYEE TRAINING AND INFORMATION VERIFICATION FORM

This is to certify that I have been provided information and training in accordance with the hazard communication standard on the following subjects (check all that apply):

The Hazard Communication Standard

- Purpose and requirements
- The Department's approach to carrying out the hazard communication standard
- Details of the written hazard communication program
- Availability of the written program

Hazardous Chemicals

- An introduction to physical and health hazards: OSHA hazardous chemicals
- Identity and location of all hazardous chemicals in my work area
- Physical and health hazard(s) associated with the hazardous chemicals in my work area

Material Safety Data Sheets

- Availability of MSDSs
- Location of the MSDSs in each department
- How to use a MSDS

Labels and Other Forms of Warning

- Labeling systems in use at the Plant
- How to read and use information on hazard warning labels
- Portable containers

Employee Protection

- Measures that the Department has taken to protect me from the hazard(s)
- Measures that I will be required to take help to ensure protection from the hazard(s)
- How I can detect a release of a hazardous chemical
- Measures to take in the event of a release to protect the safety and health of other employees in the work area

Employee Name Leonard Shepherd Date September 25, 1995
please print

Employee Signature Leonard Shepherd

EMPLOYEE TRAINING AND INFORMATION VERIFICATION FORM

This is to certify that I have been provided information and training in accordance with the hazard communication standard on the following subjects (check all that apply):

The Hazard Communication Standard

- * Purpose and requirements
- * The Department's approach to carrying out the hazard communication standard
- * Details of the written hazard communication program
- * Availability of the written program

Hazardous Chemicals

- * An introduction to physical and health hazards: OSHA hazardous chemicals
- * Identity and location of all hazardous chemicals in my work area
- * Physical and health hazard(s) associated with the hazardous chemicals in my work area

Material Safety Data Sheets

- * Availability of MSDSs
- * Location of the MSDSs in each department
- * How to use a MSDS

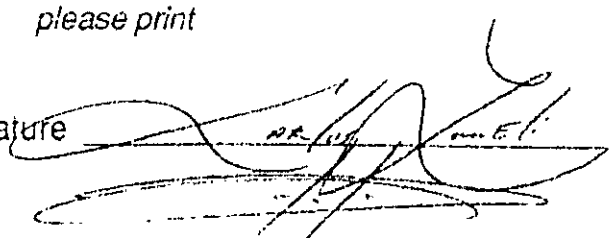
Labels and Other Forms of Warning

- * Labeling systems in use at the Plant
- * How to read and use information on hazard warning labels
- * Portable containers

Employee Protection

- * Measures that the Department has taken to protect me from the hazard(s)
- * Measures that I will be required to take help to ensure protection from the hazard(s)
- * How I can detect a release of a hazardous chemical
- * Measures to take in the event of a release to protect the safety and health of other employees in the work area

Employee Name Cynthia I. Smith Date September 25, 1995
please print

Employee Signature 

herbert a. masters III
fire apparatus engineer
cdf/san mateo co. fire
17290 skyline blvd.
woodside, ca., 94062

ph.# 415 851 1860
fax# 415 851 2826

date: 6-20-93

To: BC 'Shep' Shepherd
FC Mike Roberts
FC Rick Cummings
Rick Miller, San Mateo Co. Env. Health

From: FAE Herb Masters

Subject: Work Plan for Skylonda Hazardous Waste and Materials

On May 14, 1993 I met with Rick Miller and Rick Cummings for an inspection of the ground contamination from years of waste oil dumping near the gas house.

It has been difficult to get everything scheduled to come up with all of the items we need to address.

First here is the plan or goals that Rick Miller asked that we work towards.

1. A work plan within 30 days.
2. A hazardous waste generator certificate of compliance within 45 days.
3. A business plan within 60 days.

Here's where I've gotten to so far.

On Mon. Jun. 14 we finally got our fuel tanks tested. It has taken awhile to get this done because of my schedule being directly out of sync with Mark McBirney from SMC General Services. Tony Arnold and Rick Cummings deserve credit for making this happen while I was out on training assignments. There apparently has been a problem getting a contract going between the county and a testing contractor.

The tanks passed the tests which makes the project much simpler. There are some problems that should probably be addressed with them however. The technician that tested them has tested them in the past and told me that he had noted problems before that have yet to be corrected. One that he mentioned is a check valve that allows the fuel to drain back into the tank which poses no environmental or safety problem. The other is a spill containment that is supposed to be around the tank fill below grade. It is obvious that there has been a significant amount of fuel already spilled while filling the tanks. This seems to be something that we should try to address.

I have started an inventory of our hazardous materials that are kept at the station. I located an old business plan which I am able to use as model. This also has a lot of needed information and was done by Jim Asche.

2. To meet the requirements for the Certificate of Compliance will require more time.

I have turned in a request for labels to the warehouse that would be useful to all of the stations in the R.U. that come in a larger quantity than what we can use in the station.

It will still have to be determined where we can make a secured area for the storage of our hazardous waste and materials that will also have a "spill containment area" and a system of barriers to protect it from vehicles. I would suggest that we locate this at the north side of the fuel house. It seems to me that we could and should make this one area for all of our hazardous materials. It could contain the overpacks for the waste oil, the oil filter container, the drums of contaminated diesel fuel for drip torches, and a flammable storage locker for the miscellaneous paints etc. that we keep. This area should have a spill containment area and some sort of shed roof as well as some barricade to protect it from vehicles.

I have been unsuccessful in getting the waste oil manifests from the last three years and suggest that for now we start from this point. I have obtained an EPA identification number for us. It is #CAL 00 00 91153.

Now that we know that the tanks have passed the testing it can be assumed that they will not be removed until 1998 or such a time that they start to leak. It would be nice to get a head start on this but it probably won't happen!

I can not make the 45 day goal for a Hazardous Waste Generator Certificate of Compliance. There are some things that now need to be done before this goal can be met.

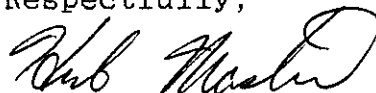
1. The area in back of the fuel house needs to be cleaned up. Rick Miller recommended that 4 to 6 inches of the top soil that is contaminated be removed initially and then start a more formal cleanup sampling and testing as the digging progresses. We didn't discuss who would be responsible for this. This is not a project that I feel should be attempted by the station personnel and should be contracted out as it has the possibility to get rather involved.

2. The location for the future storage area must be selected and approved by someone. Then if the cleanup is done and hasn't impacted the storage area it will have to be built. I feel that we should have some plans on paper and have these approved by the Environmental Health Services Division.

I will be out of the station until July 17 or 24 for training and stress relief/management/vacation. When I return

I'll pick up where I left off. I don't know who can or will order the work to start on the cleanup, but that is the next thing to be done.

Respectfully,





Winston H. Hickox
Secretary for
Environmental
Protection

California Regional Water Quality Control Board

San Francisco Bay Region

Internet Address: <http://www.swrcb.ca.gov>
1515 Clay Street, Suite 1400, Oakland, California 94612
Phone (510) 622-2300 ☎ FAX (510) 622-2460



Gray Davis
Governor

Date: September 5, 2000
Site ID Number: 77U
File No. 1123.85 (JSM)

DERMONT CASEY
CDF SKYLONDA FIRE STATION
17290 SKYLINE BLVD
WOODSIDE, CA 94062

SUBJECT: NOTICE OF VIOLATION – ABOVEGROUND PETROLEUM STORAGE ACT AND REQUEST FOR A TECHNICAL REPORT, CDF SKYLONDA FIRE STATION, 17290 SKYLINE BLVD, WOODSIDE, CALIFORNIA

Dear DERMONT CASEY:

Our records indicate that you currently have aboveground petroleum storage at your facility. We have no record that you have submitted the required storage statements and fees to the State Water Board for your aboveground storage tank (AST) facility as we requested in our previous letter, dated December 1, 1999.

This letter is to notify you that your facility is in violation of the Aboveground Petroleum Storage Act, California Health and Safety Code, Division 20, Chapter 6.67 (hereinafter, APSA). This letter also requests you to submit a technical report, by **October 29, 2000** that contains the following information:

1. A listing of all of your AST facilities within the San Francisco Bay Region in addition to the site identified above including the location, tank capacity, tank contents, and tank ages.
2. Confirmation of submittal of Storage Statements and fees for all of your AST facilities within the San Francisco Bay Region to the State Water Resources Board.
3. Schedule for completion of an SPCC Plan for all AST facilities within the San Francisco Bay Region.

The specific violations that you are not in compliance with are as follows:

Violation #1 – Failure to Submit Storage Statement and Fee

Section 25270.6 of APSA requires that the owner or operator of an aboveground petroleum storage tank facility submit biannual statements and fees to the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board), starting July 1, 1990.

California Environmental Protection Agency

Violation #2 – Failure to Prepare a Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan

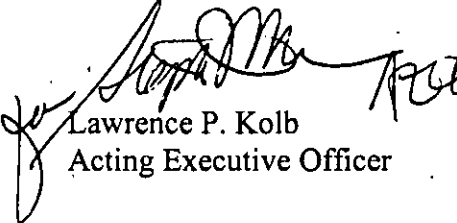
APSA Section 25270.5 requires that the owner or operator of an AST facility prepare a Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan (SPCC) in accordance with guidelines contained in Part 112 of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

To assist you with this effort, we have again enclosed a brochure explaining the program and fee schedule. Additional information can be found on the internet at <http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/~rwqcb2/> (Click on "Aboveground Tanks").

You should be aware that this is a formal request for a technical report pursuant to California Water Code Section 13267. Failure to respond or late response to this request may subject you to civil liability imposed by the Board up to a maximum amount of \$1,000 per day.

If you have any questions, please contact Julie Menack of my staff at (510) 622-2401 [e-mail JSM@rb2.swrcb.ca.gov].

Sincerely,



Lawrence P. Kolb
Acting Executive Officer

Enclosure

cc: David Ceccarelli, SWRCB
Sheryl Freeman, SWRCB
✓ Dirk Jensen, San Mateo County Environmental Health Department, 455 County Center,
Redwood City, CA 94063

APPENDIX C

ENVIRONMENTAL LIEN SEARCH REPORT

Sky Londa Fire Station No. 58

17290 Skyline Blvd.
Redwood City, CA 94062

Inquiry Number: 4193066.7S
February 10, 2015

The EDR Environmental LienSearch™



6 Armstrong Road,
Fourth Floor
Shelton, CT 06484
800.352.0050
www.edrnet.com

EDR Environmental LienSearch™ Report

The EDR Environmental LienSearch Report provides results from a search of available current land title records for environmental cleanup liens and other activity and use limitations, such as engineering controls and institutional controls.

A network of professional, trained researchers, following established procedures, uses client supplied address information to:

- search for parcel information and/or legal description;
- search for ownership information;
- research official land title documents recorded at jurisdictional agencies such as recorders' offices, registries of deeds, county clerks' offices, etc.;
- access a copy of the deed;
- search for environmental encumbering instrument(s) associated with the deed;
- provide a copy of any environmental encumbrance(s) based upon a review of key words in the instrument(s) (title, parties involved, and description); and
- provide a copy of the deed or cite documents reviewed.

Thank you for your business.

Please contact EDR at 1-800-352-0050
with any questions or comments.

Disclaimer - Copyright and Trademark Notice

This report was prepared for the use of Environmental Data Resources, Inc., and Discovery Research Solutions, LLC, exclusively. This report is neither a guarantee of title, a commitment to insure, or a policy of title insurance. **NO WARRANTY, EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, IS MADE WHATSOEVER IN CONNECTION WITH THIS REPORT.** Environmental Data Resources, Inc. (EDR) Discovery Research Solutions, LLC specifically disclaim the making of any such warranties, including without limitation, merchantability or fitness for a particular use or purpose. The information contained in this report is retrieved as it is recorded from the various agencies that make it available. The total liability is limited to the fee paid for this report.

Copyright 2014 by Environmental Data Resources, Inc. All rights reserved. Reproduction in any media or format, in whole or in part, of any report or map of Environmental Data Resources, Inc., or its affiliates, is prohibited without prior written permission.

EDR and its logos are trademarks of Environmental Data Resources, Inc. or its affiliates. All other trademarks used herein are the property of their respective owners.

EDR Environmental LienSearch™ Report

TARGET PROPERTY INFORMATION

ADDRESS

SKY LONDA FIRE STATION NO. 58
17290 SKYLINE BLVD.
REDWOOD CITY, CA 94062

RESEARCH SOURCE

Source 1: San Mateo Assessor
San Mateo County, California

Source 2: San Mateo Recorder
San Mateo County, California

PROPERTY INFORMATION

Deed 1:

According to the San Mateo County Assessor, the current owner of the subject property is the County of San Mateo. Records were searched at the San Mateo County Recorder's Office back to 1980. No conveyance was found of record transferring fee title ownership into the County of San Mateo for the subject property.

Legal Description: All that certain piece or parcel of land being Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of Sky Londa No. 5, as shown on Record of Survey Map filed in Book 20 at Page 21, situate and lying in the County of San Mateo, State of California.

Legal Current Owner: County of San Mateo

Property Identifiers: 075-094-010

Deed 2:

According to the San Mateo County Assessor, the current owner of the subject property is the County of San Mateo. Records were searched at the San Mateo County Recorder's Office back to 1980. No conveyance was found of record transferring fee title ownership into the County of San Mateo for the subject property.

Legal Description: All that certain piece or parcel of land being a portion of Lot 50 of Portola Hills, being a portion of Record Survey Map filed in Book 7, at Page 20, situate and lying in the County of San Mateo, State of California.

Legal Current Owner: County of San Mateo

Property Identifiers: 075-101-010

EDR Environmental LienSearch™ Report

ENVIRONMENTAL LIEN

Environmental Lien: Found Not Found

If found:

1st Party:

2nd Party:

Dated:

Recorded:

Book:

Page:

Docket:

Volume:

Instrument:

Comments:

Miscellaneous:

OTHER ACTIVITY AND USE LIMITATIONS (AULs)

Other AUL's: Found Not Found

If found:

1st Party:

2nd Party:

Dated:

Recorded:

Book:

Page:

Docket:

Volume:

Instrument:

Comments:

Miscellaneous:

APPENDIX D
CITY DIRECTORY

Sky Londa Fire Station No. 58

17290 Skyline Blvd.
Redwood City, CA 94062

Inquiry Number: 4193066.5
January 28, 2015

The EDR-City Directory Image Report

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION

Executive Summary

Findings

City Directory Images

Thank you for your business.
Please contact EDR at 1-800-352-0050
with any questions or comments.

Disclaimer - Copyright and Trademark Notice

This Report contains certain information obtained from a variety of public and other sources reasonably available to Environmental Data Resources, Inc. It cannot be concluded from this Report that coverage information for the target and surrounding properties does not exist from other sources. **NO WARRANTY EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, IS MADE WHATSOEVER IN CONNECTION WITH THIS REPORT. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA RESOURCES, INC. SPECIFICALLY DISCLAIMS THE MAKING OF ANY SUCH WARRANTIES, INCLUDING WITHOUT LIMITATION, MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR USE OR PURPOSE. ALL RISK IS ASSUMED BY THE USER. IN NO EVENT SHALL ENVIRONMENTAL DATA RESOURCES, INC. BE LIABLE TO ANYONE, WHETHER ARISING OUT OF ERRORS OR OMISSIONS, NEGLIGENCE, ACCIDENT OR ANY OTHER CAUSE, FOR ANY LOSS OR DAMAGE, INCLUDING, WITHOUT LIMITATION, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL, CONSEQUENTIAL, OR EXEMPLARY DAMAGES. ANY LIABILITY ON THE PART OF ENVIRONMENTAL DATA RESOURCES, INC. IS STRICTLY LIMITED TO A REFUND OF THE AMOUNT PAID FOR THIS REPORT.** Purchaser accepts this Report "AS IS". Any analyses, estimates, ratings, environmental risk levels or risk codes provided in this Report are provided for illustrative purposes only, and are not intended to provide, nor should they be interpreted as providing any facts regarding, or prediction or forecast of, any environmental risk for any property. Only a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment performed by an environmental professional can provide information regarding the environmental risk for any property. Additionally, the information provided in this Report is not to be construed as legal advice.

Copyright 2015 by Environmental Data Resources, Inc. All rights reserved. Reproduction in any media or format, in whole or in part, of any report or map of Environmental Data Resources, Inc. or its affiliates is prohibited without prior written permission.

EDR and its logos (including Sanborn and Sanborn Map) are trademarks of Environmental Data Resources, Inc. or its affiliates. All other trademarks used herein are the property of their respective owners.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION

Environmental Data Resources, Inc.'s (EDR) City Directory Report is a screening tool designed to assist environmental professionals in evaluating potential liability on a target property resulting from past activities. EDR's City Directory Report includes a search of available city directory data at 5 year intervals.

RESEARCH SUMMARY

The following research sources were consulted in the preparation of this report. A check mark indicates where information was identified in the source and provided in this report.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Target Street</u>	<u>Cross Street</u>	<u>Source</u>
2013	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Cole Information Services
2008	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Cole Information Services
2003	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Cole Information Services
1999	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Cole Information Services
1995	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Cole Information Services
1992	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Cole Information Services
1985	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Haines Criss-Cross Directory
1980	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Haines Criss-Cross Directory
1977	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Haines Criss-Cross Directory
1970	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Haines Criss-Cross Directory

RECORD SOURCES

EDR is licensed to reproduce certain City Directory works by the copyright holders of those works. The purchaser of this EDR City Directory Report may include it in report(s) delivered to a customer. Reproduction of City Directories without permission of the publisher or licensed vendor may be a violation of copyright.

FINDINGS

TARGET PROPERTY STREET

17290 Skyline Blvd.
Redwood City, CA 94062

<u>Year</u>	<u>CD Image</u>	<u>Source</u>
-------------	-----------------	---------------

SKYLINE BLVD

2013	pg A2	Cole Information Services
2008	pg A4	Cole Information Services
2003	pg A6	Cole Information Services
1999	pg A8	Cole Information Services
1995	pg A10	Cole Information Services
1992	pg A12	Cole Information Services
1985	pg A14	Haines Criss-Cross Directory
1985	pg A15	Haines Criss-Cross Directory
1980	pg A18	Haines Criss-Cross Directory
1980	pg A19	Haines Criss-Cross Directory
1977	pg A21	Haines Criss-Cross Directory
1977	pg A22	Haines Criss-Cross Directory
1970	pg A24	Haines Criss-Cross Directory

FINDINGS

CROSS STREETS

<u>Year</u>	<u>CD Image</u>	<u>Source</u>
-------------	-----------------	---------------

BLAKEWOOD WAY

2013	pg. A1	Cole Information Services
2008	pg. A3	Cole Information Services
2003	pg. A5	Cole Information Services
1999	pg. A7	Cole Information Services
1995	pg. A9	Cole Information Services
1992	pg. A11	Cole Information Services
1985	pg. A13	Haines Criss-Cross Directory
1980	pg. A16	Haines Criss-Cross Directory
1980	pg. A17	Haines Criss-Cross Directory
1977	pg. A20	Haines Criss-Cross Directory
1970	pg. A23	Haines Criss-Cross Directory

City Directory Images

BLAKEWOOD WAY 2013

1	ARMEN LEONIAN
8	WILLIAM STRONCK
22	WALTER TURNER
191	MARK ROBERTS
221	OCCUPANT UNKNOWN
223	FRANCO SECHI
232	DAVID DAVENPORT
243	HILARY HART
247	HEYSEONG KIM
252	ELLEN GABRIEL
255	MICHAEL SLEATOR
307	SALOMON PINEDA
308	RONALD CREW
315	JOSE ECKERLE
316	JOHN UECKERT
321	DOUGLAS ALEXANDER
323	PAUL GLENDENNING

SKYLINE BLVD 2013

16501 JEFFREY TUTTLE
16655 J RUCKS
16990 LOUIS LANDRE
16995 JAN MATTOX
16998 OCCUPANT UNKNOWN
17000 BRIAN WEEKS
17001 ROBERT JACK
17115 ANDREW JURIAN
17210 MAX SUBERVI
17222 PHILIPPE DELANSAY
17283 DANIEL CUTHBERT
17285 MOUNTAIN TERRACE
17286 AL LOCK & KEY SERVICES
17287 SKYWOOD TRADING POST
17288 A ANYTIME LOCKSMITH
ALICES RESTAURANT
17290 STATE OF CALIFORNIA
17300 HENDRIKUS LEMMENS
17370 RAHIM AMIDHOZOUR
17507 WILLIAM BROSE
17554 RONI PATRONE
17558 OCCUPANT UNKNOWN
17650 NICHOLAS BAUCH
17659 LEE FLIPPIN
17865 JODY WOOD
OSCAR VALENZUELA
ZERA RENSKI
17907 DANIEL MARTIN
18000 JEFFREY STRAUBEL
18020 WILFRED BENTHAM
18033 OFER DOITEL
18400 OCCUPANT UNKNOWN

BLAKEWOOD WAY 2008

1	ARMEN LEONNIAN
22	WALTER TURNER
116	PHILIPPE DELANSAY
143	ARMEN LEONIAN
191	BARRY ROSEN
221	OCCUPANT UNKNOWN
223	FRANCO SECHI
227	SUSAN BRAUND
232	THOMAS BAUER
243	HILARY HART
247	HEYSEONG KIM
255	MICHAEL SLEATOR
307	OCCUPANT UNKNOWN
308	THOMAS POTTERFIELD
315	CROSS MOUNTAIN PUBLISHING JOSE ECKERLE
316	JOHN UECKERT
321	DOUGLAS ALEXANDER THE FATHERS HOUSE
323	ROBERT EDLER

SKYLINE BLVD 2008

16501 OCCUPANT UNKNOWN
16655 J RUCKS
16990 JOHN LANDRE
16995 JAN MATTOX
17000 4H CLUBS & AFFIL 4H ORGAN
BRIAN WEEKS
17001 ROBERT JACK
17085 RON HALE
17115 ANDREW JURIAN
17210 HALLVARD HAUGHES
17222 PHILIPPE DELANSAY
17283 DANIEL CUTHBERT
17285 MOUNTAIN TERRACE
REMAX SKYWOOD R
17287 BETHLEHEM CHRISTIAN CARVERS
COASTAL SIERRA INC
GUILD PEDERSON
RAMI SABANEKH
SANDERSON STUDIOS INC
SKYWOOD TRADING POST
VEREPREX
17288 ALICES RESTAURANT
17290 FORESTRY FIRE PROTECTION CA DEPT
17300 HENDRIKUS LEMMENS
17370 RAHIM AMIDHOZOUR
17507 OCCUPANT UNKNOWN
17554 BERNARD DALTON
17558 OCCUPANT UNKNOWN
17560 FARALLON MEDICAL INC
M ARECHIGA
17650 PEARCE WAGNER
17659 LEE FLIPPIN
17827 TECHTEAM LLC
17865 ZERA RENSKI
17900 MATTHEW RIDGEWAY
17907 ROBERT GARLAN
18000 JAMES KOHLBERG
18020 WILFRED BENTHAM
18400 AVC IONE LLC
OCCUPANT UNKNOWN

BLAKEWOOD WAY 2003

1	OCCUPANT UNKNOWN
8	MARY HILBORN
116	PHILIPPE DELANSAY
191	BARRY ROSEN
221	SANDRA TURNER
223	FRANCO SECHI
227	EDWARD ROSENSTIEL
232	OCCUPANT UNKNOWN
234	THOMAS BAUER
243	HILARY HART
244	CHRISTOPHER GARDNER
247	HEYSEONG KIM
252	WAYNE BEHRENS
255	OCCUPANT UNKNOWN
308	ELIZABETH POLLARD
315	CROSS MOUNTAIN PUBLISHING JOHN RADFORD
316	COLLEEN SULLIVAN JOHN UECKERT
321	DOUGLAS ALEXANDER KATHLEEN ALEXANDER
323	ELLEN MARTIN

SKYLINE BLVD 2003

16501	OCCUPANT UNKNOWN
16655	OCCUPANT UNKNOWN
16990	JOHN LANDRE
16995	JAN MATTOX
16998	JACK PAULIN
	PAULIN JACK TREE SERVICE
17000	HENRIETTA WEEKS
17001	GEOFFREY RUBIN
17085	RON HALE
17115	ANDREW JURIAN
17125	MAZIN KHALAF
17210	HALLVARD HAUGNES
17222	PHILIPPE DELANSAY
17285	KARIN BIRD
	SKYLINE TERRACE
	SKYWOOD REALTY INC
17286	ALICES STATION
17287	DAVID CRANE
	DUANE HEIN
	KEVIN PEDERSON
	SKYWOOD TRADING POST
	SUSANA GIDI
	TERRI SCOTT
	WILLIAM PRINCE
17288	ANTIQUES & THINGS
	D & D SUGAR SHACK
	SKYLONDA LUMBER
	SWISS INVESTING LTD
17290	CLFRN STAT OF FOR & FIRE PRTCT
17300	HENDRIKUS LEMMENS
17370	KRISTIN BUTLER
17513	DONNA CASS
17554	RICHARD PATRONE
17558	OCCUPANT UNKNOWN
17650	PEARCE WAGNER
17659	LEE FLIPPIN
17820	RONALD COHN
17865	DAVID JELLIS
17900	MATTHEW RIDGEWAY
17907	LISA BUTLER
18020	WILFRED BENTHAM
18033	OFER DOITEL
18200	OCCUPANT UNKNOWN
18400	BHARAT DAVE

BLAKEWOOD WAY 1999

1	TARQUIN LEONIAN
22	WALTER TURNER
143	ARMEN LEONIAN
191	LINDA KEEFER
221	JAMES TURNER
223	FRANCO SECHI
227	SUSAN BRAUND
232	OCCUPANT UNKNOWN
243	HILARY HART
247	HEYSEONG KIM
252	OCCUPANT UNKNOWN
255	MICHAEL SLEATOR
308	THOMAS POTTERFIELD
315	JOSE ECKERLE
316	JOHN UECKERT
	NOEL MARSHALL
321	DOUGLAS ALEXANDER
323	OCCUPANT UNKNOWN
	ROBERT EDLER

SKYLINE BLVD 1999

16501	OCCUPANT UNKNOWN
16655	J RUCKS OCCUPANT UNKNOWN
16990	JOHN LANDRE
16995	JAN MATTOX
17000	BRIAN WEEKS
17001	ROBERT JACK
17085	OCCUPANT UNKNOWN
17115	ANDREW JURIAN
17210	MAX SUBERVI
17283	DANIEL CUTHBERT
17285	SKYWOOD REALTY
17286	WOODSIDE UNION 76
17287	M COLLIER
17288	ALICES RESTAURANT
17290	FORESTRY & FIRE PROTECTION DEPARTMENT OF
17300	HENDRIKUS LEMMENS
17370	RAHIM AMIDHOZOUR
17507	OCCUPANT UNKNOWN
17554	OCCUPANT UNKNOWN
17558	OCCUPANT UNKNOWN
17560	M ARECHIGA
17650	OCCUPANT UNKNOWN
17659	LEE FLIPPIN
17820	RONALD COHN
17865	JODY WOOD ZERA RENSKI
17907	ROBERT GARLAN
18000	JAMES KOHLBERG
18020	WILFRED BENTHAM
18200	OCCUPANT UNKNOWN
18400	KEITH MARCO OCCUPANT UNKNOWN

BLAKEWOOD WAY 1995

221	TURNER, JAMES L
223	SCHRECK, GENE A
227	ROSENSTIEL, EDWARD
232	BAUER DRY WALL BRENNINGER, PAUL
234	BAUER, THOMAS G
243	OCCUPANT UNKNOWNN
244	KIPER, CHARLES A
247	DUKE, L W
252	BEHRENS, WAYNE C
307	SLEATOR, MICHAEL
315	ECKERLE, JOSEPH S
316	GOODING, CHRIS GUSTAFSON, ANN SHARRON, WILL
321	GIBBS, S
323	SOMERSON, PAUL

SKYLINE BLVD 1995

16655 MILLER, ADAM
16990 LANDRE, JOHN
16995 MATTOX, JAN
16998 JACK PAULIN TREE SVC
PAULIN, JACK
17000 WEEKS, WARREN
17001 RUBIN, G
17085 OCCUPANT UNKNOWNN
17115 MORRIS, DOUGLAS I
17125 KHALAF, SHAWQI
17210 HAUGNES, HALLVAR
17222 BEITEL, BRADLEY J
17282 ALICES TOWING
RENT A WRECK
SMART USED RENT A CAR
17284 WOODSIDE UNOCAL
17285 SKYWOOD BUSINESS SVC
SKYWOOD CHATEAU
SKYWOOD REALTY
SKYWOOD TRADING POST
TAYLOR, DONALD E
17286 U HAUL CO
17287 CUNNINGHAM, DAN
17288 ALICES RESTAURANT
17300 CALIFORNIA INTERNATIONAL INC
17311 SKYLINE CAR REPAIR
17513 DAVISON, JOHN
17560 MOORE, GEOFFRE
17659 FLIPPIN, LEE
17820 COHN, RONALD H
17865 OCCUPANT UNKNOWNN
17907 GRIFFITH, SYLVIA
18000 GODFREY, G
18020 BENTHAM, WILFRED H
18033 NORMILE, JAMES
18400 CHAPMAN, S
ESSER, URSULA
KAMPMEIER, J
MARCO, KEITH L

BLAKEWOOD WAY 1992

221	TURNER, JAMES L
223	MOES, CHRIS
227	ROSENSTIEL, EDWARD
232	BAUER DRY WALL
234	BAUER, THOMAS G
243	HONINGFORD, CHRIS
244	OIL HEAT ENGRG
247	DUKE, L W
307	SLEATOR, MICHAEL
315	ECKERLE, JOSEPH S
316	GOODING, CHRIS
	GUSTAFSON, ANN
	MARSHALL, NOEL H
	SHARRON, WILL

SKYLINE BLVD 1992

16655 WELLS, RAY
16990 LANDRE, JOHN K
WALKER, DRIZZ
16995 MATTOX, JAN
16998 PAULIN, JACK
17000 WEEKS, WARREN
17001 STJOHN, WILLIAM J
17085 HALE, RON
17115 MORRIS, DOUGLAS I
17210 HAUGNES, H
17222 BEITEL, BRADLEY J
17285 SKYWOOD BUSINESS SV
17286 AAALICES TOWING
17288 ALICES RESTAURANT
17300 BOON, S V
CA INTERNATL EXPTS
KEDDINGTON, KEN
17311 SKYLINE CAR REPAIR
17370 SALUTI INC
17513 CASS, ANDREW
17659 FLIPPIN, LEE
17820 COHN, RONALD H
17907 DAHL, ERIC L
MILLER, ADAM
18000 GULLO, GIGI
18400 MARCO, KEITH L

BLAKEWOOD WAY 1985

BLAKEWOOD WAY 94062

WOODSIDE

1	LEONIAN ARMEN L	851-7766	1
3	XXXX	00	
115	ECKERLE JOSEPH	851-8993	9
116	XXXX	00	
191	ROSEN BARRY	851-8391	
	RUBENSTONE SALLY	851-8391	1
205	XXXX	00	
221	MEEKER TED	851-3164	0
	TURNER JAMES L	851-3076	0
223	THOMPSON DAVID M	851-8118	8
227	ROSENSTIEL EDWARD	851-2445	7
234	XXXX	00	
243	XXXX	00	
244	XXXX	00	
247	DUKE LAWRENCE W	851-2705	
252	OBRIEN COLLEEN	851-0276	+5
307	XXXX	00	
308	XXXX	00	
315	FERGUSON RICHARD A	851-1424	9
	GILL ROBERT F JR	851-8094	
316	GOODING CHRIS	851-3126	
	GUSTAFSON ANN	851-3126	
	MARSHALL NOEL H	851-3126	3
★	0 BUS	23 RES	1 NEW

✓ -

SKYLINE BLVD 1985

17000	XXXX	00	
17001	SARNO M P	851-3468	+5
17085	CHARCKON JOHN	851-1759	1
17115	LUMSDEN JAS L	851-3962	2
17125	XXXX	00	
17200	BAKERS B GASOLINE	851-9984	+5
	ZAMORA RAMON S	851-3512	2
17210	HAUGNES HALLVARD	851-3735	1
17222	BEITEL B J	851-8892	+5
17285	BURHKOLDER JOHN DMD	851-2920	3
	SKIERKA RICK	851-1236	2
	SKYWOOD REALTY	851-8100	2
17288	ALICES RESTAURANT	851-0221	2
	SKYLONDA CORNERS	851-0221	2
	SKYLONDA CORNERS UN	851-8639	4
17300	KEDDINGTON KEN	851-3212	4
	LAUREL CRK STCK FRM	851-3212	4
17370	LORD JAS W	851-4296	3
	REGAN GLEN B	851-2898	7
17507	MEHAN LEWIS C	851-1296	
17513	SIGHTLER PHIL	851-7344	+5
17554	REPP JANE	851-0815	+5
17560	CONNORS LAURA	851-0970	+5
	PALDI JACK MD	851-4826	4
17650	XXXX	00	
17659	KESTLER CHAS	851-8136	1
	WHALEY JEROLD	851-8136	1
17820	COHN RONALD H	851-0464	1
	GORILLA FOUNDATION	851-8505	4
	PATTERSON F	851-2853	1

SKYLINE BLVD 1985

..SKYLINE BLVD		94062 CONT..	
17825	XXXX	00	
17865	DUBOIS LOIS C	851-4558	4
17907	ROLSTON BRUCE	851-3154	+5
18000	GYERMEK LASZLO JR	851-0697	+5
19500	BLUM RICHARD H	851-7401	
	ISENBERG GERDA	851-1668	
	LANGLEY HILL QUARRY	851-0179	1
	ORR STEVE	851-7814	+5
	RUPPEL E	851-7318	+5
	YERBA BUENA NURSERY	851-1668	
19501	XXXX	00	
19600	JAQUA A RICHARD	851-1243	1
	JAQUE OF CALIF	851-4114	3
19765	XXXX	00	

BLAKEWOOD WAY 1980

BLAKEWOOD WAY 94062

WOODSIDE

1	LEONIAN ARMEN L	851-7766
3	XXXX	00
115	ECKERLE JOSEPH	851-8993 9
	KANT ELAINE	851-8995 9
116B	BEITEL B J	851-8892+0
191	HOLMES MYCROFT	851-8421 4
221	MEEKER TED	851-3164+0
	TURNER JAMES L	851-3076+0
223	THOMPSON DAVID M	851-8118 8
227	ROSENSTIEL EDWARD	851-2445 7
234	FORD JERRY	851-2210 2
243	XXXX	00

BLAKEWOOD WAY 1980

BLAKEWOOD WAY		94062 CONT
244	XXXX	00
247	DUKE LAWRENCE W	851-2705 3
252	XXXX	00
308	SCHADEL BRUCE W	851-8023 6
315	FERGUSON RICHARD A	851-1424 9
	GILL ROBERT F JR	851-8094 5
316	GOODING A G	851-3126+0
	MARSHALL NOEL H	851-3126+0
★	0 BUS 20 RES	5 NEW

✓

-

SKYLINE BLVD 1980

16301	HART RICCI	851-2937+0
	MCFALL GARY W	851-1043 9
16990	XXXX	00
17000	TETZLAFF JAMES F	851-8089 6
17085	XXXX	00
17115	RUTTER DONALD D	851-1950 6
17125	XXXX	00
17200	REIS W A	851-3067+0
17222	XXXX	00
17285★	FISCHER LAND SRVYNG	851-1236 4
	★ FISCHER STEVE	851-1236 5
	KINGSLEY GEORGE-DDS	851-2920 7
	★ SIGNALS&SURVEYS	851-3189+0
	★ SKYWOOD REALTY	851-8100 6
17288★	ALICES RESTAURANT	851-0221 2
17300	KESLER R E	851-2876 7
17370	REGAN GLEN B	851-2898 7
17507	MEHAN LEWIS C	851-1296
17513	FLETCHER KENNETH L	851-8782 8
17554	CHARCKON JOHN	851-1759+0
	WEBSTER W	851-1759+0
17558	MANDELL JAY A	851-0658+0
17560	DUMOULIN BILL	851-7364+0
	EMORY ROBIN	851-2138+0
17650	XXXX	00
17820	JENSEN MARTHA	851-1342 2
17865★	DS DAIRY	851-7300+0
	A HERKNER LINDA	851-1062+0
17907	STEINBERG DANIEL	851-0417+0
	WALKER SHIRLEY	851-3154+0
18000	JEE VICTOR J	851-3270+0
	NEVEU S	851-1775+0
	NEWHAMS C	851-2388 9
	ODERMAN DALE	851-3424+0
	SIEGLER DAVID	851-2388 9

SKYLINE BLVD 1980

SKYLINE BLVD		94062 CONT
19500.....	APARTMENTS	
	BLUM RICHARD H	851-7401 2
	DEMPSEY MICHAEL	851-3205+0
	HAYDON C	851-3237 9
	HAYDON GLEN B-DR	851-2791 3
	ISENBERG GERDA	851-1668
	JAQUA A RICHARD	851-1243 9
	★ YERBA BUENA NURSERY	851-1668
19500		
19501	NYE FRANK	851-8158
19765	JACKSON BRUCE	851-7755+0

BLAKEWOOD WAY 1977

BLAKEWOOD WAY 94062		WOODSIDE
1	LEONIAN ARMEN L	851-7766
3	XXXX	00
116	ROSE L	851-8076+7
191	HOLMES MYCROFT	851-8421 4
221	JONES RICHARD E	851-1030 5
	MULL DAVID G	851-2305 5
223	BREEN LORRIE	851-1013 5
	WHITSELL JUDY	851-8118 5
227	ROSENSTIEL EDWARD	851-2445+7
234	VALLO JOANN	851-0344+7
243	PARDINI RON	851-7856 6
244	KIPER C A	851-0508+7
	LEAR L	851-0508+7
247	DUKE LAWRENCE W	851-2705 3
252	BERRY KENNETH E	851-7509 5
307	XXXX	00
308	SCHADEL BRUCE W	851-8023 6
315	GILL ROBERT F JR	851-8094 5
316	AIKIN E ROBERT	851-1416
*	0 BUS 19 RES	5 NEW

✓

-

SKYLINE BLVD 1977

16260	SEAMAN WILLIAM E	851-7642
17000	TETZLAFF JAMES F	851-8089 6
17085	EVANS THOMAS C JR	851-2251+7
17115	RUTTER DONALD D	851-1950 6
17125	XXXX	00
17222	LOHR JAS A	851-8261 2
17285*	BLOMQUIST FRED	851-1236+7
	*FISCHER LAND SRVYNG	851-1236 4
	*FISCHER STEVE	851-1236 5
	KINGSLEY GEORGE DDS	851-2920+7
	*SKYWOOD REALTY	851-8100 6
17288*	ALICES RESTAURANT	851-0221 2
	*SKYLONDA CORNERS	851-0221
	*TAYLOR ALICE J	851-0221
17300	KESLER R E	851-2876+7
17370	REGAN GLEN B	851-2898+7
17507	MEHAN LEWIS C	851-1296
17513	REID ALEXANDER	851-0890 5
17554	SCHINN ALFRED E	851-8353
17560	KLEINHENZ C	851-1563+7
	MOORHEAD JOHN K	851-2323 2
17650	CHU DAVID	851-1352 5
17659*	MODERN EXCAVATING	851-0110
17820	JENSEN MARTHA	851-1342 2
17865	CECELIANI MARIE	851-0974 5
	A SMITH LOWELL GRANT	851-1057
	B WALTON P	851-0974 5

SKYLINE BLVD 1977

..SKYLINE BLVD		94062 CONT..
17907	JACKSON DAVID M	851-1314 4
18000	...APARTMENTS	
	FOTRE TERRY	851-2517+7
	GELER PETER J	851-2388+7
	GREAVES CHARLES MD	851-1922 4
	RUDD RIMA	851-2388 6
	WEISS EDWARD A DR	851-2390+7
18000	.....
19500	...APARTMENTS	
	BLUM RICHARD H	851-7401 2
	BRADLEY MARY	851-1476 5
	HAYDON GLEN B DR	851-2791 3
	ISENBERG GERDA	851-1668
	SARNA ANDREI	851-0666 4
	*YERBA BUENA NURSERY	851-1668
19500	.....
19501	NYE FRANK	851-8158
19765	XXXX	00
20000	BERGMAN BERT J	851-1061
	SILLS JOHN S	851-1223

BLAKEWOOD WAY 1970

BLAKEWOOD WAY 94062 WOODSIDE

1	LEONIAN ARMEN L	851-7766
3	HALE MARGARET	851-7563
5	STRINGHAM ROGER	851-8118
8	HILBORN WM	851-0753
25	JOHNSEN MELVYN A DR	851-8856
116	LOHR JAS A	851-8261
161	DAVIS CLIFFORD	851-7184
247	KALISHMAN PAMELA	851-8472
307	ADAMS WM J JR	851-7418
NO #	AIKIN E ROBERT	851-1416
NO #	BERG WM	851-8682
NO #	BERRY KENNETH E	851-7509
NO #	CROCKETT KENT	851-7013
NO #	CURTIN LI	851-7821
*	0 BUS	14 RES

✓

-

SKYLINE BLVD 1970

14814	MARKEGARD LARRY	747
14826	HIRSCH H	851
	PLANK ALBERT D	851-1455
	PLANK DENNIS JR	851-1452
	PLANK DIANA	851-1452
16200	DYER CALVIN	851-1694
16208	NUGENT W J	851-7397
16222	DAVIDSON HARVEY	851-7140
16260	SEAMAN WM E	851-7642
17288*	SKYLONDA CORNERS	851-0221
	*TAYLOR ALICE J	851-0221
	*TAYLOR LEROY	851-0221
17507	MEHAN LEWIS C	851-1296
17513	GRESSLE A KEITH	851-0151
	HENSON GLADYS R	851-7252
17554	SCHINN ALFRED E	851-8353
17560	BANKS ELISE JACOBS	851-7672
17650	WETTEROTH RONALD G	851-8365
17659*	MODERN EXCAVATING	851-0110
	SATTREE DEBBY	851-8142
	SATTREE WM G	851-0110
17820	JENSEN CHRIS	851-1342
17865A	SMITH LOWELL GRANT	851-1057
17907	MORGAN PAMUELA	851-9977
18000*	ORTEGA PK TCHRS LAB	851-0934
18033	THRONDSO ALBERT DR	851-1662
19500	ISENBERG GERDA	851-1668
	SANDER HILDEGARD	851-0376
	WYMAN WILLARD G	851-0492
	*YERBA BUENA NURSERY	851-1668
19501	NYE FRANK	851-8158
19765	WESSON ROBT L	851-8219
20000	BERGMAN BERT J	851-1061
	SILLS JOHN S	851-1223
20001	BAINBRIDGE WM	851-1905
	JENSEN E DUANE	851-7218
	MEHTALA JACK	851-1905
	QUAM LYNN	851-1905

APPENDIX E
EDR DATABASE REPORT

Sky Londa Fire Station No. 58

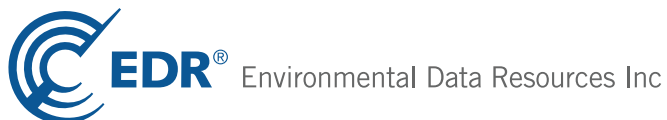
17290 Skyline Blvd.

Redwood City, CA 94062

Inquiry Number: 4193066.2s

January 28, 2015

The EDR Radius Map™ Report with GeoCheck®



6 Armstrong Road, 4th floor
Shelton, CT 06484
Toll Free: 800.352.0050
www.edrnet.com

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
Executive Summary	ES1
Overview Map	2
Detail Map	3
Map Findings Summary	4
Map Findings	8
Orphan Summary	26
Government Records Searched/Data Currency Tracking	GR-1
 <u>GEOCHECK ADDENDUM</u>	
Physical Setting Source Addendum	A-1
Physical Setting Source Summary	A-2
Physical Setting SSURGO Soil Map	A-5
Physical Setting Source Map	A-11
Physical Setting Source Map Findings	A-13
Physical Setting Source Records Searched	PSGR-1

Thank you for your business.
Please contact EDR at 1-800-352-0050
with any questions or comments.

Disclaimer - Copyright and Trademark Notice

This Report contains certain information obtained from a variety of public and other sources reasonably available to Environmental Data Resources, Inc. It cannot be concluded from this Report that coverage information for the target and surrounding properties does not exist from other sources. **NO WARRANTY EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, IS MADE WHATSOEVER IN CONNECTION WITH THIS REPORT. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA RESOURCES, INC. SPECIFICALLY DISCLAIMS THE MAKING OF ANY SUCH WARRANTIES, INCLUDING WITHOUT LIMITATION, MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR USE OR PURPOSE. ALL RISK IS ASSUMED BY THE USER. IN NO EVENT SHALL ENVIRONMENTAL DATA RESOURCES, INC. BE LIABLE TO ANYONE, WHETHER ARISING OUT OF ERRORS OR OMISSIONS, NEGLIGENCE, ACCIDENT OR ANY OTHER CAUSE, FOR ANY LOSS OF DAMAGE, INCLUDING, WITHOUT LIMITATION, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL, CONSEQUENTIAL, OR EXEMPLARY DAMAGES. ANY LIABILITY ON THE PART OF ENVIRONMENTAL DATA RESOURCES, INC. IS STRICTLY LIMITED TO A REFUND OF THE AMOUNT PAID FOR THIS REPORT.** Purchaser accepts this Report "AS IS". Any analyses, estimates, ratings, environmental risk levels or risk codes provided in this Report are provided for illustrative purposes only, and are not intended to provide, nor should they be interpreted as providing any facts regarding, or prediction or forecast of, any environmental risk for any property. Only a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment performed by an environmental professional can provide information regarding the environmental risk for any property. Additionally, the information provided in this Report is not to be construed as legal advice.

Copyright 2015 by Environmental Data Resources, Inc. All rights reserved. Reproduction in any media or format, in whole or in part, of any report or map of Environmental Data Resources, Inc., or its affiliates, is prohibited without prior written permission.

EDR and its logos (including Sanborn and Sanborn Map) are trademarks of Environmental Data Resources, Inc. or its affiliates. All other trademarks used herein are the property of their respective owners.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A search of available environmental records was conducted by Environmental Data Resources, Inc (EDR). The report was designed to assist parties seeking to meet the search requirements of EPA's Standards and Practices for All Appropriate Inquiries (40 CFR Part 312), the ASTM Standard Practice for Environmental Site Assessments (E 1527-13) or custom requirements developed for the evaluation of environmental risk associated with a parcel of real estate.

TARGET PROPERTY INFORMATION

ADDRESS

17290 SKYLINE BLVD.
SAN MATEO County, CA 94062

COORDINATES

Latitude (North): 37.3874000 - 37° 23' 14.64"
Longitude (West): 122.2664000 - 122° 15' 59.04"
Universal Transverse Mercator: Zone 10
UTM X (Meters): 564942.2
UTM Y (Meters): 4137897.5
Elevation: 1484 ft. above sea level

USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP ASSOCIATED WITH TARGET PROPERTY

Target Property Map: 37122-D3 WOODSIDE, CA
Most Recent Revision: 1999

East Map: 37122-D2 PALO ALTO, CA
Most Recent Revision: 1999

South Map: 37122-C3 LA HONDA, CA
Most Recent Revision: 1999

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY IN THIS REPORT

Portions of Photo from: 20120520
Source: USDA

TARGET PROPERTY SEARCH RESULTS

The target property was identified in the following records. For more information on this property see page 8 of the attached EDR Radius Map report:

<u>Site</u>	<u>Database(s)</u>	<u>EPA ID</u>
COUNTY OF SAN MATEO 17290 SKYLINE BLVD WOODSIDE, CA 94062	HIST UST SWEEPS UST San Mateo Co. BI EMI	N/A
COUNTY OF SAN MATEO SKYLONDA FS 17290 SKYLINE BLVD SAN MATEO, CA 94062	HAZNET	N/A
CREEK BED, BEHIND 17290 SKYLINE B CREEK BED, BEHIND 17290 SKYLINE BLVD WOODSIDE, CA 94062	CDL	N/A

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

SKYLONDA FIRE DEPT
17290 SKYLINE
WOODSIDE, CA 94062

AST

N/A

COUNTY OF SAN MATEO
17290 SKYLINE BLVD
WOODSIDE, CA 94062

FINDS

N/A

DATABASES WITH NO MAPPED SITES

No mapped sites were found in EDR's search of available ("reasonably ascertainable ") government records either on the target property or within the search radius around the target property for the following databases:

STANDARD ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS

Federal NPL site list

NPL..... National Priority List
Proposed NPL..... Proposed National Priority List Sites
NPL LIENS..... Federal Superfund Liens

Federal Delisted NPL site list

Delisted NPL..... National Priority List Deletions

Federal CERCLIS list

CERCLIS..... Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System
FEDERAL FACILITY..... Federal Facility Site Information listing

Federal CERCLIS NFRAP site List

CERC-NFRAP..... CERCLIS No Further Remedial Action Planned

Federal RCRA CORRACTS facilities list

CORRACTS..... Corrective Action Report

Federal RCRA non-CORRACTS TSD facilities list

RCRA-TSDF..... RCRA - Treatment, Storage and Disposal

Federal RCRA generators list

RCRA-LQG..... RCRA - Large Quantity Generators
RCRA-SQG..... RCRA - Small Quantity Generators
RCRA-CESQG..... RCRA - Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Federal institutional controls / engineering controls registries

US ENG CONTROLS..... Engineering Controls Sites List
US INST CONTROL..... Sites with Institutional Controls
LUCIS..... Land Use Control Information System

Federal ERNS list

ERNS..... Emergency Response Notification System

State- and tribal - equivalent NPL

RESPONSE..... State Response Sites

State- and tribal - equivalent CERCLIS

ENVIROSTOR..... EnviroStor Database

State and tribal landfill and/or solid waste disposal site lists

SWF/LF..... Solid Waste Information System

State and tribal leaking storage tank lists

SLIC..... Statewide SLIC Cases
INDIAN LUST..... Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

State and tribal registered storage tank lists

INDIAN UST..... Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
FEMA UST..... Underground Storage Tank Listing

State and tribal voluntary cleanup sites

INDIAN VCP..... Voluntary Cleanup Priority Listing
VCP..... Voluntary Cleanup Program Properties

ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS

Local Brownfield lists

US BROWNFIELDS..... A Listing of Brownfields Sites

Local Lists of Landfill / Solid Waste Disposal Sites

DEBRIS REGION 9..... Torres Martinez Reservation Illegal Dump Site Locations
ODI..... Open Dump Inventory
SWRCY..... Recycler Database
HAULERS..... Registered Waste Tire Haulers Listing
INDIAN ODI..... Report on the Status of Open Dumps on Indian Lands
WMUDS/SWAT..... Waste Management Unit Database

Local Lists of Hazardous waste / Contaminated Sites

US CDL..... Clandestine Drug Labs

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

HIST Cal-Sites..... Historical Calsites Database
SCH..... School Property Evaluation Program
Toxic Pits..... Toxic Pits Cleanup Act Sites
US HIST CDL..... National Clandestine Laboratory Register

Local Lists of Registered Storage Tanks

CA FID UST..... Facility Inventory Database

Local Land Records

LIENS 2..... CERCLA Lien Information
LIENS..... Environmental Liens Listing
DEED..... Deed Restriction Listing

Records of Emergency Release Reports

HMIRS..... Hazardous Materials Information Reporting System
CHMIRS..... California Hazardous Material Incident Report System
LDS..... Land Disposal Sites Listing
MCS..... Military Cleanup Sites Listing
SPILLS 90..... SPILLS 90 data from FirstSearch

Other Ascertainable Records

RCRA NonGen / NLR..... RCRA - Non Generators / No Longer Regulated
DOT OPS..... Incident and Accident Data
DOD..... Department of Defense Sites
FUDS..... Formerly Used Defense Sites
CONSENT..... Superfund (CERCLA) Consent Decrees
ROD..... Records Of Decision
UMTRA..... Uranium Mill Tailings Sites
US MINES..... Mines Master Index File
TRIS..... Toxic Chemical Release Inventory System
TSCA..... Toxic Substances Control Act
FTTS..... FIFRA/ TSCA Tracking System - FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, & Rodenticide Act)/TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act)
HIST FTTS..... FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System Administrative Case Listing
SSTS..... Section 7 Tracking Systems
ICIS..... Integrated Compliance Information System
PADS..... PCB Activity Database System
MLTS..... Material Licensing Tracking System
RADINFO..... Radiation Information Database
RAATS..... RCRA Administrative Action Tracking System
RMP..... Risk Management Plans
CA BOND EXP. PLAN..... Bond Expenditure Plan
NPDES..... NPDES Permits Listing
UIC..... UIC Listing
Cortese..... "Cortese" Hazardous Waste & Substances Sites List
CUPA Listings..... CUPA Resources List
Notify 65..... Proposition 65 Records
DRYCLEANERS..... Cleaner Facilities
WIP..... Well Investigation Program Case List
ENF..... Enforcement Action Listing
INDIAN RESERV..... Indian Reservations

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

SCRD DRYCLEANERS.....	State Coalition for Remediation of Drycleaners Listing
2020 COR ACTION.....	2020 Corrective Action Program List
COAL ASH DOE.....	Steam-Electric Plant Operation Data
US AIRS.....	Aerometric Information Retrieval System Facility Subsystem
WDS.....	Waste Discharge System
HWP.....	EnviroStor Permitted Facilities Listing
LEAD SMELTERS.....	Lead Smelter Sites
HWT.....	Registered Hazardous Waste Transporter Database
PROC.....	Certified Processors Database
Financial Assurance.....	Financial Assurance Information Listing
EPA WATCH LIST.....	EPA WATCH LIST
US FIN ASSUR.....	Financial Assurance Information
PCB TRANSFORMER.....	PCB Transformer Registration Database
MWMP.....	Medical Waste Management Program Listing
COAL ASH EPA.....	Coal Combustion Residues Surface Impoundments List
PRP.....	Potentially Responsible Parties

EDR HIGH RISK HISTORICAL RECORDS

EDR Exclusive Records

EDR MGP.....	EDR Proprietary Manufactured Gas Plants
EDR US Hist Cleaners.....	EDR Exclusive Historic Dry Cleaners

EDR RECOVERED GOVERNMENT ARCHIVES

Exclusive Recovered Govt. Archives

RGA LF.....	Recovered Government Archive Solid Waste Facilities List
RGA LUST.....	Recovered Government Archive Leaking Underground Storage Tank

SURROUNDING SITES: SEARCH RESULTS

Surrounding sites were identified in the following databases.

Elevations have been determined from the USGS Digital Elevation Model and should be evaluated on a relative (not an absolute) basis. Relative elevation information between sites of close proximity should be field verified. Sites with an elevation equal to or higher than the target property have been differentiated below from sites with an elevation lower than the target property.

Page numbers and map identification numbers refer to the EDR Radius Map report where detailed data on individual sites can be reviewed.

Sites listed in ***bold italics*** are in multiple databases.

Unmappable (orphan) sites are not considered in the foregoing analysis.

STANDARD ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS

State and tribal leaking storage tank lists

LUST: The Leaking Underground Storage Tank Incident Reports contain an inventory of reported leaking underground storage tank incidents. The data come from the State Water Resources Control Board Leaking Underground Storage Tank Information System.

A review of the LUST list, as provided by EDR, and dated 12/12/2014 has revealed that there are 3

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

LUST sites within approximately 0.5 miles of the target property.

<u>Lower Elevation</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Direction / Distance</u>	<u>Map ID</u>	<u>Page</u>
ALICES STATION Status: Completed - Case Closed	17288 SKYLINE	SE 0 - 1/8 (0.023 mi.)	B12	18
SKYLONDA CORNERS	17288 SKYLINE	SE 0 - 1/8 (0.023 mi.)	B13	21
SKYWOOD MARKET Status: Completed - Case Closed	17319 SKYLINE	ESE 0 - 1/8 (0.118 mi.)	C15	23

State and tribal registered storage tank lists

UST: The Underground Storage Tank database contains registered USTs. USTs are regulated under Subtitle I of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). The data come from the State Water Resources Control Board's Hazardous Substance Storage Container Database.

A review of the UST list, as provided by EDR, and dated 01/20/2015 has revealed that there is 1 UST site within approximately 0.25 miles of the target property.

<u>Lower Elevation</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Direction / Distance</u>	<u>Map ID</u>	<u>Page</u>
SKYWOOD TRADING POST	17288 SKYLINE BLVD	SE 0 - 1/8 (0.023 mi.)	B11	17

ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS

Local Lists of Registered Storage Tanks

HIST UST: Historical UST Registered Database.

A review of the HIST UST list, as provided by EDR, and dated 10/15/1990 has revealed that there is 1 HIST UST site within approximately 0.25 miles of the target property.

<u>Lower Elevation</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Direction / Distance</u>	<u>Map ID</u>	<u>Page</u>
SKYLONDA CORNERS	17288 SKYLINE BLVD	SE 0 - 1/8 (0.020 mi.)	B10	17

SWEEPS UST: Statewide Environmental Evaluation and Planning System. This underground storage tank listing was updated and maintained by a company contacted by the SWRCB in the early 1990's. The listing is no longer updated or maintained. The local agency is the contact for more information on a site on the SWEEPS list.

A review of the SWEEPS UST list, as provided by EDR, and dated 06/01/1994 has revealed that there are 2 SWEEPS UST sites within approximately 0.25 miles of the target property.

<u>Lower Elevation</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Direction / Distance</u>	<u>Map ID</u>	<u>Page</u>
WOODSIDE UNION 76	17284 SKYLINE BLVD	ESE 0 - 1/8 (0.001 mi.)	B6	13
SKYWOOD GAS	17311 SKYLINE	ESE 0 - 1/8 (0.075 mi.)	C14	22

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Other Ascertainable Records

HIST CORTESE: The sites for the list are designated by the State Water Resource Control Board [LUST], the Integrated Waste Board [SWF/LS], and the Department of Toxic Substances Control [CALSTATES]. This listing is no longer updated by the state agency.

A review of the HIST CORTESE list, as provided by EDR, and dated 04/01/2001 has revealed that there are 2 HIST CORTESE sites within approximately 0.5 miles of the target property.

<u>Lower Elevation</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Direction / Distance</u>	<u>Map ID</u>	<u>Page</u>
<i>ALICES STATION</i>	<i>17288 SKYLINE</i>	<i>SE 0 - 1/8 (0.023 mi.)</i>	<i>B12</i>	<i>18</i>
<i>SKYWOOD MARKET</i>	<i>17319 SKYLINE</i>	<i>ESE 0 - 1/8 (0.118 mi.)</i>	<i>C15</i>	<i>23</i>

Hazardous Materials Business Plan, Hazardous Waste Generator, Underground Storage tanks

A review of the San Mateo Co. BI list, as provided by EDR, and dated 10/06/2014 has revealed that there are 3 San Mateo Co. BI sites within approximately 0.25 miles of the target property.

<u>Lower Elevation</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Direction / Distance</u>	<u>Map ID</u>	<u>Page</u>
WOODSIDE UNION 76	17284 SKYLINE	ESE 0 - 1/8 (0.001 mi.)	B7	15
SKYWOOD TRADING POST	17287 SKYLINE	ESE 0 - 1/8 (0.003 mi.)	B9	16
<i>ALICES STATION</i>	<i>17288 SKYLINE</i>	<i>SE 0 - 1/8 (0.023 mi.)</i>	<i>B12</i>	<i>18</i>

EDR HIGH RISK HISTORICAL RECORDS

EDR Exclusive Records

EDR US Hist Auto Stat: EDR has searched selected national collections of business directories and has collected listings of potential gas station/filling station/service station sites that were available to EDR researchers. EDR's review was limited to those categories of sources that might, in EDR's opinion, include gas station/filling station/service station establishments. The categories reviewed included, but were not limited to gas, gas station, gasoline station, filling station, auto, automobile repair, auto service station, service station, etc. This database falls within a category of information EDR classifies as "High Risk Historical Records", or HRHR. EDR's HRHR effort presents unique and sometimes proprietary data about past sites and operations that typically create environmental concerns, but may not show up in current government records searches.

A review of the EDR US Hist Auto Stat list, as provided by EDR, has revealed that there is 1 EDR US Hist Auto Stat site within approximately 0.25 miles of the target property.

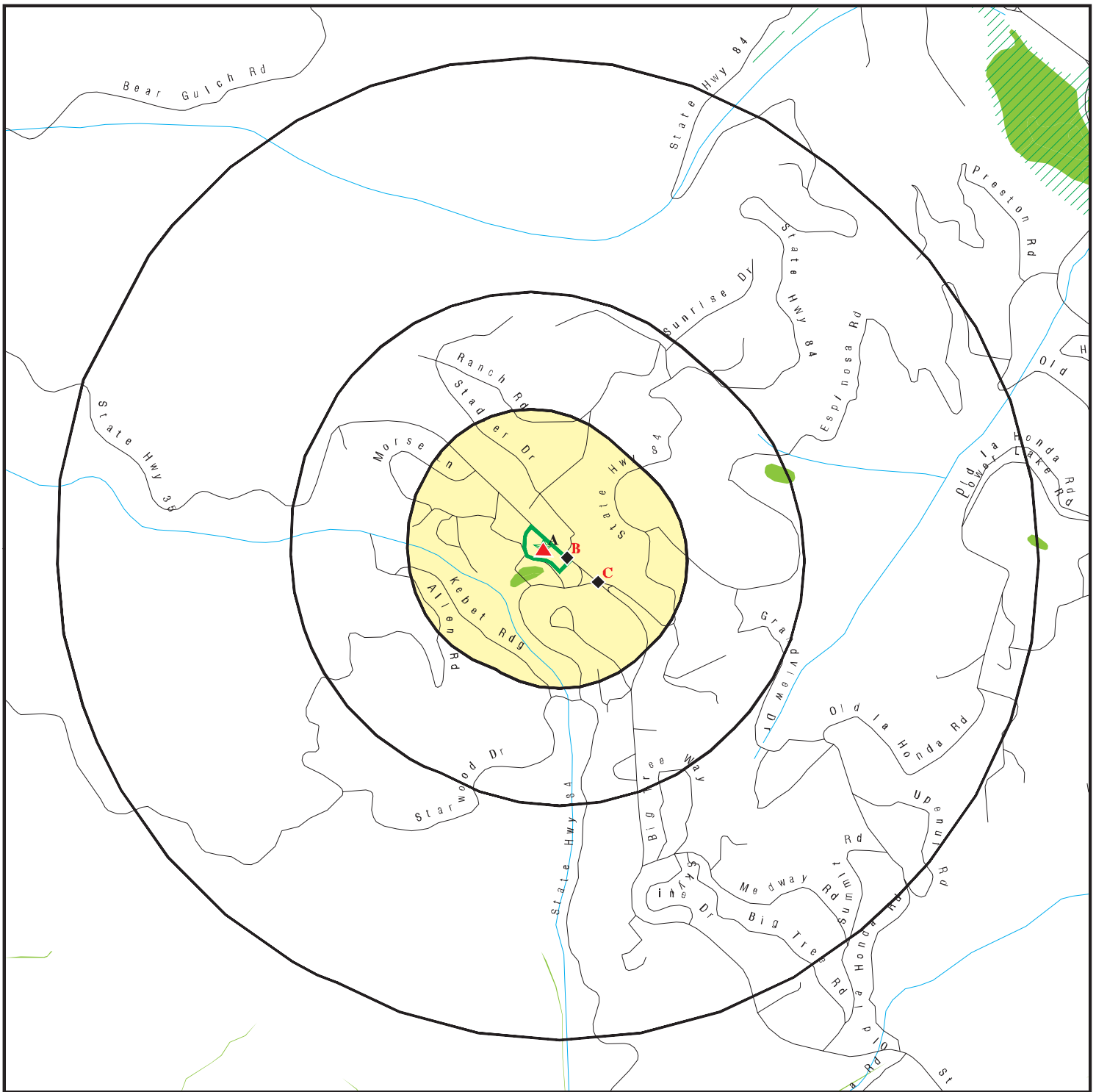
<u>Lower Elevation</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Direction / Distance</u>	<u>Map ID</u>	<u>Page</u>
Not reported	17286 SKYLINE BLVD	ESE 0 - 1/8 (0.002 mi.)	B8	16

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY


Due to poor or inadequate address information, the following sites were not mapped. Count: 1 records.


<u>Site Name</u>	<u>Database(s)</u>
WESTERN STATES TANKER SPILL	LUST

OVERVIEW MAP - 4193066.2S



 Target Property

 Sites at elevations higher than or equal to the target property

 Sites at elevations lower than the target property


 Manufactured Gas Plants

 National Priority List Sites

 Dept. Defense Sites


 Indian Reservations BIA

 Oil & Gas pipelines from USGS

 100-year flood zone

 500-year flood zone

 National Wetland Inventory

 Areas of Concern

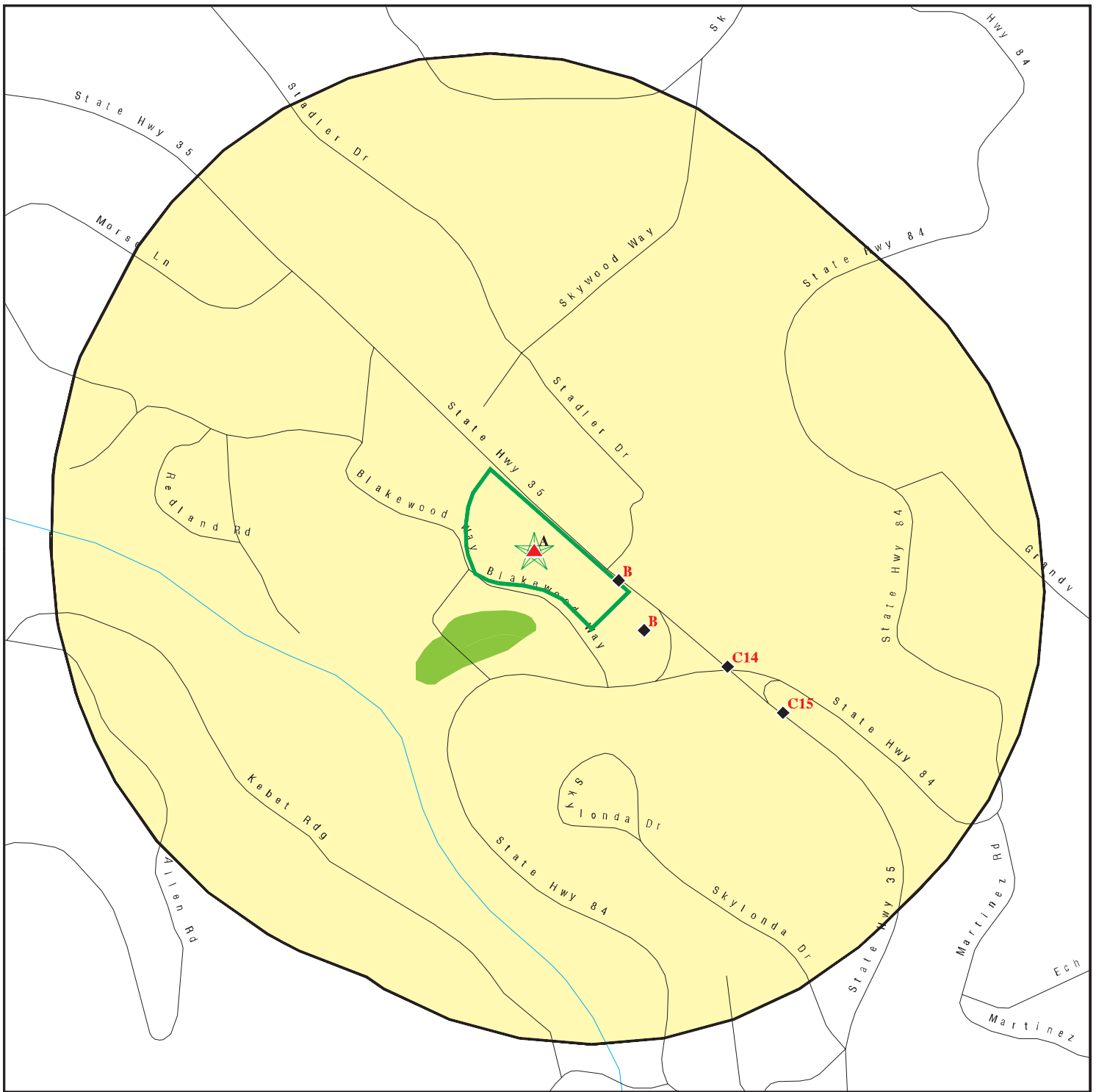









This report includes Interactive Map Layers to display and/or hide map information. The legend includes only those icons for the default map view.







SITE NAME: Sky Londa Fire Station No. 58
 ADDRESS: 17290 Skyline Blvd.
 Redwood City CA 94062
 LAT/LONG: 37.3874 / 122.2664

CLIENT: SCA Environmental
 CONTACT: Karen Emery
 INQUIRY #: 4193066.2s
 DATE: January 28, 2015 4:40 pm

DETAIL MAP - 4193066.2S



-  Target Property
-  Sites at elevations higher than or equal to the target property
-  Sites at elevations lower than the target property
-  Manufactured Gas Plants
-  Sensitive Receptors
-  National Priority List Sites
-  Dept. Defense Sites

-  Indian Reservations BIA
-  Oil & Gas pipelines from USGS
-  100-year flood zone
-  500-year flood zone
-  National Wetland Inventory
-  Areas of Concern

This report includes Interactive Map Layers to display and/or hide map information. The legend includes only those icons for the default map view.

<p>SITE NAME: Sky Londa Fire Station No. 58 ADDRESS: 17290 Skyline Blvd. Redwood City CA 94062 LAT/LONG: 37.3874 / 122.2664</p>	<p>CLIENT: SCA Environmental CONTACT: Karen Emery INQUIRY #: 4193066.2s DATE: January 28, 2015 4:41 pm</p>
---	---

MAP FINDINGS SUMMARY

Database	Search Distance (Miles)	Target Property	< 1/8	1/8 - 1/4	1/4 - 1/2	1/2 - 1	> 1	Total Plotted
STANDARD ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS								
<i>Federal NPL site list</i>								
NPL	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
Proposed NPL	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
NPL LIENS	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
<i>Federal Delisted NPL site list</i>								
Delisted NPL	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
<i>Federal CERCLIS list</i>								
CERCLIS	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
FEDERAL FACILITY	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
<i>Federal CERCLIS NFRAP site List</i>								
CERC-NFRAP	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
<i>Federal RCRA CORRACTS facilities list</i>								
CORRACTS	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
<i>Federal RCRA non-CORRACTS TSD facilities list</i>								
RCRA-TSDF	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
<i>Federal RCRA generators list</i>								
RCRA-LQG	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
RCRA-SQG	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
RCRA-CESQG	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
<i>Federal institutional controls / engineering controls registries</i>								
US ENG CONTROLS	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
US INST CONTROL	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
LUCIS	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
<i>Federal ERNS list</i>								
ERNS	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
<i>State- and tribal - equivalent NPL</i>								
RESPONSE	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
<i>State- and tribal - equivalent CERCLIS</i>								
ENVIROSTOR	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
<i>State and tribal landfill and/or solid waste disposal site lists</i>								
SWF/LF	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
<i>State and tribal leaking storage tank lists</i>								
LUST	0.500		3	0	0	NR	NR	3

MAP FINDINGS SUMMARY

Database	Search Distance (Miles)	Target Property	< 1/8	1/8 - 1/4	1/4 - 1/2	1/2 - 1	> 1	Total Plotted
SLIC	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
INDIAN LUST	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
State and tribal registered storage tank lists								
UST	0.250		1	0	NR	NR	NR	1
AST	0.250	1	0	0	NR	NR	NR	1
INDIAN UST	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
FEMA UST	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
State and tribal voluntary cleanup sites								
INDIAN VCP	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
VCP	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS								
Local Brownfield lists								
US BROWNFIELDS	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
Local Lists of Landfill / Solid Waste Disposal Sites								
DEBRIS REGION 9	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
ODI	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
SWRCY	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
HAULERS	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
INDIAN ODI	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
WMUDS/SWAT	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
Local Lists of Hazardous waste / Contaminated Sites								
US CDL	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
HIST Cal-Sites	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
SCH	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
Toxic Pits	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
CDL	0.001	1	0	NR	NR	NR	NR	1
US HIST CDL	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
Local Lists of Registered Storage Tanks								
CA FID UST	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
HIST UST	0.250	1	1	0	NR	NR	NR	2
SWEEPS UST	0.250	1	2	0	NR	NR	NR	3
Local Land Records								
LIENS 2	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
LIENS	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
DEED	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
Records of Emergency Release Reports								
HMIRS	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
CHMIRS	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
LDS	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0

MAP FINDINGS SUMMARY

Database	Search Distance (Miles)	Target Property	< 1/8	1/8 - 1/4	1/4 - 1/2	1/2 - 1	> 1	Total Plotted
MCS	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
SPILLS 90	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
Other Ascertainable Records								
RCRA NonGen / NLR	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
DOT OPS	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
DOD	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
FUDS	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
CONSENT	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
ROD	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
UMTRA	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
US MINES	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
TRIS	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
TSCA	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
FTTS	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
HIST FTTS	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
SSTS	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
ICIS	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
PADS	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
MLTS	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
RADINFO	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
FINDS	0.001	1	0	NR	NR	NR	NR	1
RAATS	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
RMP	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
CA BOND EXP. PLAN	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
NPDES	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
UIC	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
Cortese	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
HIST CORTESE	0.500		2	0	0	NR	NR	2
CUPA Listings	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
Notify 65	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
DRYCLEANERS	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
WIP	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
ENF	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
San Mateo Co. BI	0.250	1	3	0	NR	NR	NR	4
HAZNET	0.001	1	0	NR	NR	NR	NR	1
EMI	0.001	1	0	NR	NR	NR	NR	1
INDIAN RESERV	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
SCRD DRYCLEANERS	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
2020 COR ACTION	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
COAL ASH DOE	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
US AIRS	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
WDS	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
HWP	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
LEAD SMELTERS	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
HWT	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
PROC	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
Financial Assurance	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
EPA WATCH LIST	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
US FIN ASSUR	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
PCB TRANSFORMER	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0

MAP FINDINGS SUMMARY

Database	Search Distance (Miles)	Target Property	< 1/8	1/8 - 1/4	1/4 - 1/2	1/2 - 1	> 1	Total Plotted
MWMP	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
COAL ASH EPA	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
PRP	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0

EDR HIGH RISK HISTORICAL RECORDS

EDR Exclusive Records

EDR MGP	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
EDR US Hist Auto Stat	0.250		1	0	NR	NR	NR	1
EDR US Hist Cleaners	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0

EDR RECOVERED GOVERNMENT ARCHIVES

Exclusive Recovered Govt. Archives

RGA LF	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
RGA LUST	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0

NOTES:

TP = Target Property

NR = Not Requested at this Search Distance

Sites may be listed in more than one database

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

A1
Target
Property

COUNTY OF SAN MATEO
17290 SKYLINE BLVD
WOODSIDE, CA 94062

HIST UST
SWEEPS UST
San Mateo Co. BI
EMI

U001594517
N/A

Site 1 of 5 in cluster A

Actual:
1484 ft.

HIST UST:

Region: STATE
Facility ID: 00000038783
Facility Type: Other
Other Type: FIRE STATION
Contact Name: DAVID L WESTOVER, BATTALION CH
Telephone: 4158511860
Owner Name: SAN MATEO COUNTY FIRE DEPARTME
Owner Address: 17290 SKYLINE BLVD.
Owner City,St,Zip: WOODSIDE, CA 94062
Total Tanks: 0002

Tank Num: 001
Container Num: #1
Year Installed: Not reported
Tank Capacity: 00001000
Tank Used for: PRODUCT
Type of Fuel: REGULAR
Container Construction Thickness: Not reported
Leak Detection: None

Tank Num: 002
Container Num: #2
Year Installed: Not reported
Tank Capacity: 00000500
Tank Used for: PRODUCT
Type of Fuel: DIESEL
Container Construction Thickness: Not reported
Leak Detection: None

SWEEPS UST:

Status: Active
Comp Number: 650021
Number: 6
Board Of Equalization: Not reported
Referral Date: 05-14-94
Action Date: 05-14-94
Created Date: 07-12-91
Owner Tank Id: 7000-9632-01
SWRCB Tank Id: 41-000-650021-000001
Tank Status: A
Capacity: 550
Active Date: 03-25-94
Tank Use: M.V. FUEL
STG: P
Content: REG UNLEADED
Number Of Tanks: 2

Status: Active
Comp Number: 650021
Number: 6
Board Of Equalization: Not reported
Referral Date: 05-14-94

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

COUNTY OF SAN MATEO (Continued)

U001594517

Action Date: 05-14-94
Created Date: 07-12-91
Owner Tank Id: 7000-9632-02
SWRCB Tank Id: 41-000-650021-000002
Tank Status: A
Capacity: 550
Active Date: 03-25-94
Tank Use: M.V. FUEL
STG: P
Content: DIESEL
Number Of Tanks: Not reported

San Mateo Co. BI:

Region: SAN MATEO
Facility ID: FA0011529
Prog Element Code: ABOVE GROUND TANK/SPCC
Record Id: PR0034140
Description: ABOVE GROUND TANK/SPCC

Region: SAN MATEO
Facility ID: FA0011529
Prog Element Code: GENERATES and RECYCLES WASTE OIL/SOLVENT
Record Id: PR0000032
Description: GENERATES & RECYCLES WASTE OIL/SOLVENT

Region: SAN MATEO
Facility ID: FA0011529
Prog Element Code: STORES MV FUELS OR WASTE ONLY
Record Id: PR0023479
Description: STORES MV FUELS OR WASTE ONLY

Region: SAN MATEO
Facility ID: FA0011529
Prog Element Code: 2352
Record Id: PR0067551
Description: TIER I: TANK STOR CAP =>1,320 & <5,000 GAL

Region: SAN MATEO
Facility ID: FA0011529
Prog Element Code: UNDERGROUND TANK - GENERAL
Record Id: PR0022731
Description: UNDERGROUND TANK - GENERAL

EMI:

Year: 2007
County Code: 41
Air Basin: SF
Facility ID: 14875
Air District Name: BA
SIC Code: 9223
Air District Name: BAY AREA AQMD
Community Health Air Pollution Info System: Not reported
Consolidated Emission Reporting Rule: Not reported
Total Organic Hydrocarbon Gases Tons/Yr: .002
Reactive Organic Gases Tons/Yr: .0016734
Carbon Monoxide Emissions Tons/Yr: .006

Map ID
 Direction
 Distance
 Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
 EPA ID Number

COUNTY OF SAN MATEO (Continued)

U001594517

NOX - Oxides of Nitrogen Tons/Yr: .026
 SOX - Oxides of Sulphur Tons/Yr: .001
 Particulate Matter Tons/Yr: .001
 Part. Matter 10 Micrometers & Smlr Tons/Yr: .000976

Year: 2008
 County Code: 41
 Air Basin: SF
 Facility ID: 14875
 Air District Name: BA
 SIC Code: 9223
 Air District Name: BAY AREA AQMD
 Community Health Air Pollution Info System: Not reported
 Consolidated Emission Reporting Rule: Not reported
 Total Organic Hydrocarbon Gases Tons/Yr: .002
 Reactive Organic Gases Tons/Yr: .0016734
 Carbon Monoxide Emissions Tons/Yr: .006
 NOX - Oxides of Nitrogen Tons/Yr: .026
 SOX - Oxides of Sulphur Tons/Yr: .001
 Particulate Matter Tons/Yr: .001
 Part. Matter 10 Micrometers & Smlr Tons/Yr: .000976

Year: 2009
 County Code: 41
 Air Basin: SF
 Facility ID: 14875
 Air District Name: BA
 SIC Code: 9223
 Air District Name: BAY AREA AQMD
 Community Health Air Pollution Info System: Not reported
 Consolidated Emission Reporting Rule: Not reported
 Total Organic Hydrocarbon Gases Tons/Yr: 0.001
 Reactive Organic Gases Tons/Yr: 8.367000000000001E-4
 Carbon Monoxide Emissions Tons/Yr: 4.000000000000001E-3
 NOX - Oxides of Nitrogen Tons/Yr: 0.019
 SOX - Oxides of Sulphur Tons/Yr: 0
 Particulate Matter Tons/Yr: 0.001
 Part. Matter 10 Micrometers & Smlr Tons/Yr: 9.759999999999998E-4

Year: 2010
 County Code: 41
 Air Basin: SF
 Facility ID: 14875
 Air District Name: BA
 SIC Code: 9223
 Air District Name: BAY AREA AQMD
 Community Health Air Pollution Info System: Not reported
 Consolidated Emission Reporting Rule: Not reported
 Total Organic Hydrocarbon Gases Tons/Yr: 0.001
 Reactive Organic Gases Tons/Yr: 8.367000000000001E-4
 Carbon Monoxide Emissions Tons/Yr: 4.000000000000001E-3
 NOX - Oxides of Nitrogen Tons/Yr: 0.019
 SOX - Oxides of Sulphur Tons/Yr: 0
 Particulate Matter Tons/Yr: 0.00102459016393442
 Part. Matter 10 Micrometers & Smlr Tons/Yr: 0.001

Year: 2011

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

COUNTY OF SAN MATEO (Continued)

U001594517

County Code: 41
Air Basin: SF
Facility ID: 14875
Air District Name: BA
SIC Code: 9223
Air District Name: BAY AREA AQMD
Community Health Air Pollution Info System: Not reported
Consolidated Emission Reporting Rule: Not reported
Total Organic Hydrocarbon Gases Tons/Yr: 0.001
Reactive Organic Gases Tons/Yr: 0.0008367
Carbon Monoxide Emissions Tons/Yr: 0.004
NOX - Oxides of Nitrogen Tons/Yr: 0.019
SOX - Oxides of Sulphur Tons/Yr: 0
Particulate Matter Tons/Yr: 0
Part. Matter 10 Micrometers & Smlr Tons/Yr: 0

Year: 2012
County Code: 41
Air Basin: SF
Facility ID: 14875
Air District Name: BA
SIC Code: 9223
Air District Name: BAY AREA AQMD
Community Health Air Pollution Info System: Not reported
Consolidated Emission Reporting Rule: Not reported
Total Organic Hydrocarbon Gases Tons/Yr: 0.001
Reactive Organic Gases Tons/Yr: 0.0008367
Carbon Monoxide Emissions Tons/Yr: 0.004
NOX - Oxides of Nitrogen Tons/Yr: 0.019
SOX - Oxides of Sulphur Tons/Yr: 0
Particulate Matter Tons/Yr: 0.0010245901639
Part. Matter 10 Micrometers & Smlr Tons/Yr: 0.001

A2 COUNTY OF SAN MATEO SKYLONDA FS
Target 17290 SKYLINE BLVD
Property SAN MATEO, CA 94062

HAZNET S113055886
N/A

Site 2 of 5 in cluster A

Actual:
1484 ft.

HAZNET:
envid: S113055886
Year: 2003
GEPaid: CAL000091153
Contact: RICK CUMMINGS/FIRE CAPTAIN
Telephone: 6508511860
Mailing Name: Not reported
Mailing Address: 17290 SKYLINE BLVD
Mailing City,St,Zip: WOODSIDE, CA 940623741
Gen County: Not reported
TSD EPA ID: NVD980895338
TSD County: Not reported
Waste Category: Waste oil and mixed oil
Disposal Method: Not reported
Tons: 0.18
Facility County: San Mateo

envid: S113055886
Year: 1998

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

COUNTY OF SAN MATEO SKYLONDA FS (Continued)

S113055886

GEPaid: CAL000091153
Contact: COUNTY OF SAN MATEO
Telephone: 4153634305
Mailing Name: Not reported
Mailing Address: 17290 SKYLINE BLVD
Mailing City,St,Zip: WOODSIDE, CA 940623741
Gen County: Not reported
TSD EPA ID: CAD028409019
TSD County: Not reported
Waste Category: Other organic solids
Disposal Method: Not reported
Tons: .0750
Facility County: San Mateo

envid: S113055886
Year: 1998
GEPaid: CAL000091153
Contact: COUNTY OF SAN MATEO
Telephone: 4153634305
Mailing Name: Not reported
Mailing Address: 17290 SKYLINE BLVD
Mailing City,St,Zip: WOODSIDE, CA 940623741
Gen County: Not reported
TSD EPA ID: CAD059494310
TSD County: Not reported
Waste Category: Unspecified organic liquid mixture
Disposal Method: Disposal, Other
Tons: .8340
Facility County: San Mateo

envid: S113055886
Year: 1997
GEPaid: CAL000091153
Contact: COUNTY OF SAN MATEO
Telephone: 4153634305
Mailing Name: Not reported
Mailing Address: 17290 SKYLINE BLVD
Mailing City,St,Zip: WOODSIDE, CA 940623741
Gen County: Not reported
TSD EPA ID: CAD009466392
TSD County: Not reported
Waste Category: Other empty containers 30 gallons or more
Disposal Method: Recycler
Tons: .5500
Facility County: San Mateo

A3
Target
Property

CREEK BED, BEHIND 17290 SKYLINE BLVD
WOODSIDE, CA 94062

CDL S108407497
N/A

Site 3 of 5 in cluster A

Actual:
1484 ft.

CDL:
Facility ID: 200610005
Date: 10/03/2006
Lab Type: Abandoned Drug Lab Waste (A) - location away from an actual illegal drug lab where drug lab waste and/or equipment were abandoned.

MAP FINDINGS

Map ID			EDR ID Number
Direction			EPA ID Number
Distance			
Elevation	Site	Database(s)	

A4	SKYLONDA FIRE DEPT 17290 SKYLINE WOODSIDE, CA 94062	AST	A100337592 N/A
-----------	--	------------	---------------------------------

Site 4 of 5 in cluster A

Actual: 1484 ft.	AST: Certified Unified Program Agencies: San Mateo Owner: Not reported Total Gallons: 1,320
-----------------------------------	---

A5	COUNTY OF SAN MATEO 17290 SKYLINE BLVD WOODSIDE, CA 94062	FINDS	1015940906 N/A
-----------	--	--------------	---------------------------------

Site 5 of 5 in cluster A

Actual: 1484 ft.	FINDS: Registry ID: 110054260321 Environmental Interest/Information System CRITERIA AND HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANT INVENTORY
-----------------------------------	---

B6	WOODSIDE UNION 76 17284 SKYLINE BLVD WOODSIDE, CA 94062	SWEEPS UST	S101325659 N/A
-----------	--	-------------------	---------------------------------

ESE
< 1/8
0.001 mi.
6 ft.

Site 1 of 8 in cluster B

Relative: Lower	SWEEPS UST: Status: Not reported Comp Number: 650009 Number: Not reported Board Of Equalization: Not reported Referral Date: Not reported Action Date: Not reported Created Date: Not reported Owner Tank Id: Not reported SWRCB Tank Id: 41-000-650009-000001 Tank Status: Not reported Capacity: 2000 Active Date: Not reported Tank Use: M.V. FUEL STG: PRODUCT Content: REG UNLEADED Number Of Tanks: 5
Actual: 1478 ft.	Status: Not reported Comp Number: 650009 Number: Not reported Board Of Equalization: Not reported Referral Date: Not reported Action Date: Not reported Created Date: Not reported Owner Tank Id: Not reported SWRCB Tank Id: 41-000-650009-000002

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

WOODSIDE UNION 76 (Continued)

S101325659

Tank Status: Not reported
Capacity: 1000
Active Date: Not reported
Tank Use: M.V. FUEL
STG: PRODUCT
Content: REG UNLEADED
Number Of Tanks: Not reported

Status: Not reported
Comp Number: 650009
Number: Not reported
Board Of Equalization: Not reported
Referral Date: Not reported
Action Date: Not reported
Created Date: Not reported
Owner Tank Id: Not reported
SWRCB Tank Id: 41-000-650009-000003
Tank Status: Not reported
Capacity: 500
Active Date: Not reported
Tank Use: OIL
STG: WASTE
Content: WASTE OIL
Number Of Tanks: Not reported

Status: Not reported
Comp Number: 650009
Number: Not reported
Board Of Equalization: Not reported
Referral Date: Not reported
Action Date: Not reported
Created Date: Not reported
Owner Tank Id: Not reported
SWRCB Tank Id: 41-000-650009-000004
Tank Status: Not reported
Capacity: 5000
Active Date: Not reported
Tank Use: M.V. FUEL
STG: PRODUCT
Content: REG UNLEADED
Number Of Tanks: Not reported

Status: Not reported
Comp Number: 650009
Number: Not reported
Board Of Equalization: Not reported
Referral Date: Not reported
Action Date: Not reported
Created Date: Not reported
Owner Tank Id: Not reported
SWRCB Tank Id: 41-000-650009-000005
Tank Status: Not reported
Capacity: 2000
Active Date: Not reported
Tank Use: M.V. FUEL
STG: PRODUCT
Content: REG UNLEADED

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

WOODSIDE UNION 76 (Continued)

S101325659

Number Of Tanks: Not reported

Status: Active
Comp Number: 650009
Number: 2
Board Of Equalization: Not reported
Referral Date: 05-14-94
Action Date: 05-14-94
Created Date: 10-13-88
Owner Tank Id: 6
SWRCB Tank Id: 41-000-650009-000006
Tank Status: A
Capacity: 6000
Active Date: 04-26-94
Tank Use: M.V. FUEL
STG: P
Content: REG UNLEADED
Number Of Tanks: 2

Status: Active
Comp Number: 650009
Number: 2
Board Of Equalization: Not reported
Referral Date: 05-14-94
Action Date: 05-14-94
Created Date: 10-13-88
Owner Tank Id: 7
SWRCB Tank Id: 41-000-650009-000007
Tank Status: A
Capacity: 6000
Active Date: 04-26-94
Tank Use: M.V. FUEL
STG: P
Content: DIESEL
Number Of Tanks: Not reported

**B7
ESE
< 1/8
0.001 mi.
6 ft.**

**WOODSIDE UNION 76
17284 SKYLINE
WOODSIDE, CA 94062**

**San Mateo Co. BI S103947901
N/A**

Site 2 of 8 in cluster B

**Relative:
Lower**

San Mateo Co. BI:
Region: SAN MATEO
Facility ID: FA0017950
Prog Element Code: GENERATES and RECYCLES WASTE OIL/SOLVENT
Record Id: PR0024892
Description: GENERATES & RECYCLES WASTE OIL/SOLVENT

**Actual:
1478 ft.**

Region: SAN MATEO
Facility ID: FA0017950
Prog Element Code: STORES MV FUELS OR WASTE ONLY
Record Id: PR0004612
Description: STORES MV FUELS OR WASTE ONLY

Region: SAN MATEO
Facility ID: FA0017950
Prog Element Code: UNDERGROUND TANK - GENERAL

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

WOODSIDE UNION 76 (Continued)

S103947901

Record Id: PR0022721
Description: UNDERGROUND TANK - GENERAL

B8
ESE
< 1/8
0.002 mi.
8 ft.

17286 SKYLINE BLVD
REDWOOD CITY, CA 94062

EDR US Hist Auto Stat 1015270501
N/A

Site 3 of 8 in cluster B

Relative:
Lower

EDR Historical Auto Stations:

Name: WOODSIDE UNION 76
Year: 1999
Address: 17286 SKYLINE BLVD

Actual:
1476 ft.

Name: WOODSIDE UNION 76
Year: 2001
Address: 17286 SKYLINE BLVD

Name: WOODSIDE UNION 76
Year: 2002
Address: 17286 SKYLINE BLVD

Name: ALICES STATION
Year: 2003
Address: 17286 SKYLINE BLVD

Name: ALICES STATION
Year: 2004
Address: 17286 SKYLINE BLVD

Name: ALICES STATION
Year: 2011
Address: 17286 SKYLINE BLVD

B9
ESE
< 1/8
0.003 mi.
18 ft.

SKYWOOD TRADING POST
17287 SKYLINE
WOODSIDE, CA 94062

San Mateo Co. BI S103894479
N/A

Site 4 of 8 in cluster B

Relative:
Lower

San Mateo Co. BI:

Region: SAN MATEO
Facility ID: FA0017946
Prog Element Code: GENERATES <27 GAL/YEAR
Record Id: PR0043249
Description: GENERATES <27 GAL/YEAR

Actual:
1476 ft.

Region: SAN MATEO
Facility ID: FA0017946
Prog Element Code: STORES MV FUELS OR WASTE ONLY
Record Id: PR0025372
Description: STORES MV FUELS OR WASTE ONLY

Region: SAN MATEO
Facility ID: FA0017946
Prog Element Code: UNDERGROUND TANK - GENERAL

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

SKYWOOD TRADING POST (Continued)

S103894479

Record Id: PR0022718
Description: UNDERGROUND TANK - GENERAL

B10
SE
< 1/8
0.020 mi.
107 ft.

SKYLONDA CORNERS
17288 SKYLINE BLVD
WOODSIDE, CA 94062

HIST UST **U001594516**
N/A

Site 5 of 8 in cluster B

Relative:
Lower

HIST UST:
Region: STATE
Facility ID: 00000028079
Facility Type: Gas Station
Other Type: Not reported
Contact Name: Not reported
Telephone: 4158510221
Owner Name: LILA ROGERS
Owner Address: 3480 HOOVER ST.
Owner City,St,Zip: REDWOOD CITY, CA 94063
Total Tanks: 0002

Actual:
1474 ft.

Tank Num: 001
Container Num: 1
Year Installed: Not reported
Tank Capacity: 00002000
Tank Used for: PRODUCT
Type of Fuel: UNLEADED
Container Construction Thickness: Not reported
Leak Detection: Stock Inventor

Tank Num: 002
Container Num: 2
Year Installed: Not reported
Tank Capacity: 00003000
Tank Used for: PRODUCT
Type of Fuel: PREMIUM
Container Construction Thickness: Not reported
Leak Detection: Stock Inventor

B11
SE
< 1/8
0.023 mi.
121 ft.

SKYWOOD TRADING POST
17288 SKYLINE BLVD
WOODSIDE, CA 94062

UST **U004049667**
N/A

Site 6 of 8 in cluster B

Relative:
Lower

UST:
Facility ID: 41--017946
Permitting Agency: SAN MATEO COUNTY
Latitude: 37.3880224
Longitude: -122.2640447

Actual:
1472 ft.

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

B12
SE
< 1/8
0.023 mi.
121 ft.

ALICES STATION
17288 SKYLINE
WOODSIDE, CA 94062

Site 7 of 8 in cluster B

HIST CORTESE
LUST
San Mateo Co. BI

S104973591
N/A

Relative:
Lower

HIST CORTESE:
Region: CORTESE
Facility County Code: 41
Reg By: LTNKA
Reg Id: 41-0777

Actual:
1472 ft.

Region: CORTESE
Facility County Code: 41
Reg By: LTNKA
Reg Id: 41-0602

LUST:

Region: STATE
Global Id: T0608100574
Latitude: 37.3868
Longitude: -122.2643
Case Type: LUST Cleanup Site
Status: Completed - Case Closed
Status Date: 06/06/2011
Lead Agency: SAN MATEO COUNTY LOP
Case Worker: MM
Local Agency: SAN MATEO COUNTY LOP
RB Case Number: 41-0602
LOC Case Number: 650004
File Location: Local Agency
Potential Media Affect: Other Groundwater (uses other than drinking water)
Potential Contaminants of Concern: Gasoline
Site History: Can be extracted from most recent report in Geotracker or at San Mateo County offices if submitted prior to 2005, San Mateo County does not take responsibility for the accuracy of the statements made or any professional interpretations made in the referenced report.

[Click here to access the California GeoTracker records for this facility:](#)

Contact:

Global Id: T0608100574
Contact Type: Local Agency Caseworker
Contact Name: MARC MULLANEY
Organization Name: SAN MATEO COUNTY LOP
Address: 2000 ALAMEDA DE LAS PULGAS
City: SAN MATEO
Email: mmullaney@smcgov.org
Phone Number: 6503726289

Global Id: T0608100574
Contact Type: Regional Board Caseworker
Contact Name: UUU
Organization Name: SAN FRANCISCO BAY RWQCB (REGION 2)
Address: 1515 CLAY ST SUITE 1400
City: OAKLAND
Email: Not reported
Phone Number: Not reported

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

ALICES STATION (Continued)

S104973591

Status History:

Global Id: T0608100574
Status: Completed - Case Closed
Status Date: 06/06/2011

Global Id: T0608100574
Status: Open - Verification Monitoring
Status Date: 08/20/2002

Global Id: T0608100574
Status: Open - Case Begin Date
Status Date: 11/06/1984

Regulatory Activities:

Global Id: T0608100574
Action Type: Other
Date: 11/06/1984
Action: Leak Reported

Global Id: T0608100574
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 10/07/2010
Action: Staff Letter - #20101007

Global Id: T0608100574
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 08/14/2001
Action: Staff Letter - #20010814

Global Id: T0608100574
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 01/16/1992
Action: Referral to Regional Board - #19920116

Global Id: T0608100574
Action Type: Other
Date: 01/01/1983
Action: Leak Discovery

Global Id: T0608100574
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 08/20/2002
Action: Staff Letter - #20020820

Global Id: T0608100574
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 09/05/1990
Action: Notice of Responsibility - #19900905

Global Id: T0608100574
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 01/14/2002
Action: Soil and Water Investigation Report

Global Id: T0608100574
Action Type: Other

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

ALICES STATION (Continued)

S104973591

Date: 01/01/1983
Action: Leak Began

Global Id: T0608100574
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 05/24/2011
Action: Notice of Violation - #20110524

Global Id: T0608100574
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 02/25/2010
Action: Staff Letter - #20100225

Global Id: T0608100574
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 06/06/2011
Action: Closure/No Further Action Letter - #20110606

Global Id: T0608100574
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 02/18/1999
Action: Staff Letter - #19990218

Global Id: T0608100574
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 11/17/1999
Action: Warning Letter - #19991117

Global Id: T0608100574
Action Type: REMEDIATION
Date: 04/24/1992
Action: Excavation

Global Id: T0608100574
Action Type: REMEDIATION
Date: 10/15/1992
Action: Excavation

Global Id: T0608100574
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 03/31/2011
Action: Well Destruction Report

Global Id: T0608100574
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 08/05/2009
Action: Staff Letter - #20090805

Global Id: T0608100574
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 04/30/2010
Action: Soil and Water Investigation Report

Global Id: T0608100574
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 12/15/2010
Action: Staff Letter - #20101215

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

ALICES STATION (Continued)

S104973591

SAN MATEO CO. LUST:

Region: SAN MATEO
Facility ID: 650004
Facility Status: 9- Case Closed
Global ID: T0608100574
APN Number: 075101020
Case Type: SAN MATEO CO. LUST
EDR Link ID: SAN MATEO CO. LUST

San Mateo Co. BI:

Region: SAN MATEO
Facility ID: FA0002047
Prog Element Code: GENERATES <27 GAL/YEAR
Record Id: PR0043723
Description: GENERATES <27 GAL/YEAR

Region: SAN MATEO
Facility ID: FA0002047
Prog Element Code: STORES MV FUELS OR WASTE ONLY
Record Id: PR0034933
Description: STORES MV FUELS OR WASTE ONLY

Region: SAN MATEO
Facility ID: FA0002047
Prog Element Code: UNDERGROUND TANK - GENERAL
Record Id: PR0043260
Description: UNDERGROUND TANK - GENERAL

Region: SAN MATEO
Facility ID: FA0002047
Prog Element Code: UST/ADDITIONAL TANK
Record Id: PR0034932
Description: UST/ADDITIONAL TANK

Region: SAN MATEO
Facility ID: FA0002047
Prog Element Code: UST/FIRST TANK
Record Id: PR0034931
Description: UST/FIRST TANK

**B13
SE
< 1/8
0.023 mi.
121 ft.**

**SKYLONDA CORNERS
17288 SKYLINE
WOODSIDE, CA 94062
Site 8 of 8 in cluster B**

**LUST S105034276
N/A**

**Relative:
Lower**

LUST REG 2:

Region: 2
Facility Id: Not reported
Facility Status: Post remedial action monitoring
Case Number: 650004
How Discovered: OM
Leak Cause: Unknown
Leak Source: Unknown
Date Leak Confirmed: Not reported
Oversight Program: LUST
Prelim. Site Assessment Workplan Submitted: Not reported

**Actual:
1472 ft.**

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

SKYLONDA CORNERS (Continued)

S105034276

Preliminary Site Assessment Began: Not reported
Pollution Characterization Began: Not reported
Pollution Remediation Plan Submitted: Not reported
Date Remediation Action Underway: Not reported
Date Post Remedial Action Monitoring Began: 1/1/1965

**C14
ESE
< 1/8
0.075 mi.
394 ft.**

**SKYWOOD GAS
17311 SKYLINE
WOODSIDE, CA 94062**

**SWEEPS UST S106932274
N/A**

Site 1 of 2 in cluster C

**Relative:
Lower**

SWEEPS UST:

**Actual:
1472 ft.**

Status: Active
Comp Number: 650003
Number: 9
Board Of Equalization: Not reported
Referral Date: 05-14-94
Action Date: 05-14-94
Created Date: 10-13-88
Owner Tank Id: UNK
SWRCB Tank Id: 41-000-650003-000001
Tank Status: A
Capacity: 6500
Active Date: 04-26-94
Tank Use: M.V. FUEL
STG: P
Content: REG UNLEADED
Number Of Tanks: 4

Status: Active
Comp Number: 650003
Number: 9
Board Of Equalization: Not reported
Referral Date: 05-14-94
Action Date: 05-14-94
Created Date: 10-13-88
Owner Tank Id: UNK
SWRCB Tank Id: 41-000-650003-000002
Tank Status: A
Capacity: 6500
Active Date: 04-26-94
Tank Use: M.V. FUEL
STG: P
Content: REG UNLEADED
Number Of Tanks: Not reported

Status: Active
Comp Number: 650003
Number: 9
Board Of Equalization: Not reported
Referral Date: 05-14-94
Action Date: 05-14-94
Created Date: 10-13-88
Owner Tank Id: UNK
SWRCB Tank Id: 41-000-650003-000003
Tank Status: A
Capacity: 3500

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

SKYWOOD GAS (Continued)

S106932274

Active Date: 04-26-94
Tank Use: M.V. FUEL
STG: P
Content: DIESEL
Number Of Tanks: Not reported

Status: Active
Comp Number: 650003
Number: 9
Board Of Equalization: Not reported
Referral Date: 05-14-94
Action Date: 05-14-94
Created Date: 10-13-88
Owner Tank Id: UNK
SWRCB Tank Id: 41-000-650003-000004
Tank Status: A
Capacity: 3500
Active Date: 04-26-94
Tank Use: M.V. FUEL
STG: P
Content: LEADED
Number Of Tanks: Not reported

C15
ESE
< 1/8
0.118 mi.
622 ft.

SKYWOOD MARKET
17319 SKYLINE
WOODSIDE, CA 94062
Site 2 of 2 in cluster C

HIST CORTESE **S101303310**
LUST **N/A**

Relative:
Lower

HIST CORTESE:
Region: CORTESE
Facility County Code: 41
Reg By: LTNKA
Reg Id: 41-0526

Actual:
1473 ft.

LUST:
Region: STATE
Global Id: T0608100502
Latitude: 37.385782
Longitude: -122.2633688
Case Type: LUST Cleanup Site
Status: Completed - Case Closed
Status Date: 08/05/2003
Lead Agency: SAN MATEO COUNTY LOP
Case Worker: MM
Local Agency: SAN MATEO COUNTY LOP
RB Case Number: 41-0526
LOC Case Number: 650009
File Location: Local Agency
Potential Media Affect: Other Groundwater (uses other than drinking water)
Potential Contaminants of Concern: Gasoline
Site History: Not reported

Click here to access the California GeoTracker records for this facility:

Contact:
Global Id: T0608100502
Contact Type: Regional Board Caseworker

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

SKYWOOD MARKET (Continued)

S101303310

Contact Name: UUU
Organization Name: SAN FRANCISCO BAY RWQCB (REGION 2)
Address: 1515 CLAY ST SUITE 1400
City: OAKLAND
Email: Not reported
Phone Number: Not reported

Global Id: T0608100502
Contact Type: Local Agency Caseworker
Contact Name: MARC MULLANEY
Organization Name: SAN MATEO COUNTY LOP
Address: 2000 ALAMEDA DE LAS PULGAS
City: SAN MATEO
Email: mmullaney@smcgov.org
Phone Number: 6503726289

Status History:

Global Id: T0608100502
Status: Open - Case Begin Date
Status Date: 03/10/1992

Global Id: T0608100502
Status: Open - Site Assessment
Status Date: 03/10/1992

Global Id: T0608100502
Status: Completed - Case Closed
Status Date: 08/05/2003

Regulatory Activities:

Global Id: T0608100502
Action Type: Other
Date: 03/10/1992
Action: Leak Reported

Global Id: T0608100502
Action Type: Other
Date: 03/24/1992
Action: Leak Discovery

Global Id: T0608100502
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 03/20/1992
Action: Notice of Responsibility - #19920320

Global Id: T0608100502
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 08/05/2003
Action: Closure/No Further Action Letter - #2

LUST REG 2:

Region: 2
Facility Id: Not reported
Facility Status: Case Closed
Case Number: 650009

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

SKYWOOD MARKET (Continued)

S101303310

How Discovered: OM
Leak Cause: Unknown
Leak Source: Unknown
Date Leak Confirmed: Not reported
Oversight Program: LUST
Prelim. Site Assessment Workplan Submitted: Not reported
Preliminary Site Assessment Began: Not reported
Pollution Characterization Began: 1/1/1965
Pollution Remediation Plan Submitted: Not reported
Date Remediation Action Underway: Not reported
Date Post Remedial Action Monitoring Began: Not reported

SAN MATEO CO. LUST:

Region: SAN MATEO
Facility ID: 650009
Facility Status: Not reported
Global ID: T0608100502
APN Number: 9- Case Closed
Case Type: SAN MATEO CO. LUST
EDR Link ID: SAN MATEO CO. LUST

Count: 1 records.

ORPHAN SUMMARY

<u>City</u>	<u>EDR ID</u>	<u>Site Name</u>	<u>Site Address</u>	<u>Zip</u>	<u>Database(s)</u>
WOODSIDE	S109285764	WESTERN STATES TANKER SPILL	0 SKYLINE	94062	LUST

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

To maintain currency of the following federal and state databases, EDR contacts the appropriate governmental agency on a monthly or quarterly basis, as required.

Number of Days to Update: Provides confirmation that EDR is reporting records that have been updated within 90 days from the date the government agency made the information available to the public.

STANDARD ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS

Federal NPL site list

NPL: National Priority List

National Priorities List (Superfund). The NPL is a subset of CERCLIS and identifies over 1,200 sites for priority cleanup under the Superfund Program. NPL sites may encompass relatively large areas. As such, EDR provides polygon coverage for over 1,000 NPL site boundaries produced by EPA's Environmental Photographic Interpretation Center (EPIC) and regional EPA offices.

Date of Government Version: 09/29/2014	Source: EPA
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/08/2014	Telephone: N/A
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/17/2014	Last EDR Contact: 01/08/2015
Number of Days to Update: 40	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/20/2015
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

NPL Site Boundaries

Sources:

EPA's Environmental Photographic Interpretation Center (EPIC)
Telephone: 202-564-7333

EPA Region 1
Telephone 617-918-1143

EPA Region 6
Telephone: 214-655-6659

EPA Region 3
Telephone 215-814-5418

EPA Region 7
Telephone: 913-551-7247

EPA Region 4
Telephone 404-562-8033

EPA Region 8
Telephone: 303-312-6774

EPA Region 5
Telephone 312-886-6686

EPA Region 9
Telephone: 415-947-4246

EPA Region 10
Telephone 206-553-8665

Proposed NPL: Proposed National Priority List Sites

A site that has been proposed for listing on the National Priorities List through the issuance of a proposed rule in the Federal Register. EPA then accepts public comments on the site, responds to the comments, and places on the NPL those sites that continue to meet the requirements for listing.

Date of Government Version: 09/29/2014	Source: EPA
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/08/2014	Telephone: N/A
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/17/2014	Last EDR Contact: 01/08/2015
Number of Days to Update: 40	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/20/2015
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

NPL LIENS: Federal Superfund Liens

Federal Superfund Liens. Under the authority granted the USEPA by CERCLA of 1980, the USEPA has the authority to file liens against real property in order to recover remedial action expenditures or when the property owner received notification of potential liability. USEPA compiles a listing of filed notices of Superfund Liens.

Date of Government Version: 10/15/1991	Source: EPA
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/02/1994	Telephone: 202-564-4267
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/30/1994	Last EDR Contact: 08/15/2011
Number of Days to Update: 56	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/28/2011
	Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Federal Delisted NPL site list

DELISTED NPL: National Priority List Deletions

The National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) establishes the criteria that the EPA uses to delete sites from the NPL. In accordance with 40 CFR 300.425.(e), sites may be deleted from the NPL where no further response is appropriate.

Date of Government Version: 09/29/2014	Source: EPA
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/08/2014	Telephone: N/A
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/17/2014	Last EDR Contact: 01/08/2015
Number of Days to Update: 40	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/20/2015
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Federal CERCLIS list

CERCLIS: Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System

CERCLIS contains data on potentially hazardous waste sites that have been reported to the USEPA by states, municipalities, private companies and private persons, pursuant to Section 103 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). CERCLIS contains sites which are either proposed to or on the National Priorities List (NPL) and sites which are in the screening and assessment phase for possible inclusion on the NPL.

Date of Government Version: 10/25/2013	Source: EPA
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/11/2013	Telephone: 703-412-9810
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/13/2014	Last EDR Contact: 01/09/2015
Number of Days to Update: 94	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/09/2015
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

FEDERAL FACILITY: Federal Facility Site Information listing

A listing of National Priority List (NPL) and Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) sites found in the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Information System (CERCLIS) Database where EPA Federal Facilities Restoration and Reuse Office is involved in cleanup activities.

Date of Government Version: 07/21/2014	Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/07/2014	Telephone: 703-603-8704
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/20/2014	Last EDR Contact: 01/09/2015
Number of Days to Update: 13	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/20/2015
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

Federal CERCLIS NFRAP site List

CERCLIS-NFRAP: CERCLIS No Further Remedial Action Planned

Archived sites are sites that have been removed and archived from the inventory of CERCLIS sites. Archived status indicates that, to the best of EPA's knowledge, assessment at a site has been completed and that EPA has determined no further steps will be taken to list this site on the National Priorities List (NPL), unless information indicates this decision was not appropriate or other considerations require a recommendation for listing at a later time. This decision does not necessarily mean that there is no hazard associated with a given site; it only means that, based upon available information, the location is not judged to be a potential NPL site.

Date of Government Version: 10/25/2013	Source: EPA
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/11/2013	Telephone: 703-412-9810
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/13/2014	Last EDR Contact: 01/09/2015
Number of Days to Update: 94	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/09/2015
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Federal RCRA CORRACTS facilities list

CORRACTS: Corrective Action Report

CORRACTS identifies hazardous waste handlers with RCRA corrective action activity.

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Date of Government Version: 06/10/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/02/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/18/2014
Number of Days to Update: 78

Source: EPA
Telephone: 800-424-9346
Last EDR Contact: 12/29/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/13/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Federal RCRA non-CORRACTS TSD facilities list

RCRA-TSDF: RCRA - Treatment, Storage and Disposal

RCRAInfo is EPA's comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. The database includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Transporters are individuals or entities that move hazardous waste from the generator offsite to a facility that can recycle, treat, store, or dispose of the waste. TSDFs treat, store, or dispose of the waste.

Date of Government Version: 06/10/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/02/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/18/2014
Number of Days to Update: 78

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: (415) 495-8895
Last EDR Contact: 12/29/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/13/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Federal RCRA generators list

RCRA-LQG: RCRA - Large Quantity Generators

RCRAInfo is EPA's comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. The database includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Large quantity generators (LQGs) generate over 1,000 kilograms (kg) of hazardous waste, or over 1 kg of acutely hazardous waste per month.

Date of Government Version: 06/10/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/02/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/18/2014
Number of Days to Update: 78

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: (415) 495-8895
Last EDR Contact: 12/29/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/13/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

RCRA-SQG: RCRA - Small Quantity Generators

RCRAInfo is EPA's comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. The database includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Small quantity generators (SQGs) generate between 100 kg and 1,000 kg of hazardous waste per month.

Date of Government Version: 06/10/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/02/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/18/2014
Number of Days to Update: 78

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: (415) 495-8895
Last EDR Contact: 12/29/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/13/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

RCRA-CESQG: RCRA - Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generators

RCRAInfo is EPA's comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. The database includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Conditionally exempt small quantity generators (CESQGs) generate less than 100 kg of hazardous waste, or less than 1 kg of acutely hazardous waste per month.

Date of Government Version: 06/10/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/02/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/18/2014
Number of Days to Update: 78

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: (415) 495-8895
Last EDR Contact: 12/29/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/13/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Federal institutional controls / engineering controls registries

US ENG CONTROLS: Engineering Controls Sites List

A listing of sites with engineering controls in place. Engineering controls include various forms of caps, building foundations, liners, and treatment methods to create pathway elimination for regulated substances to enter environmental media or effect human health.

Date of Government Version: 09/18/2014	Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/19/2014	Telephone: 703-603-0695
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/20/2014	Last EDR Contact: 12/03/2014
Number of Days to Update: 31	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/16/2015
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

US INST CONTROL: Sites with Institutional Controls

A listing of sites with institutional controls in place. Institutional controls include administrative measures, such as groundwater use restrictions, construction restrictions, property use restrictions, and post remediation care requirements intended to prevent exposure to contaminants remaining on site. Deed restrictions are generally required as part of the institutional controls.

Date of Government Version: 09/18/2014	Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/19/2014	Telephone: 703-603-0695
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/20/2014	Last EDR Contact: 12/03/2014
Number of Days to Update: 31	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/16/2015
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

LUCIS: Land Use Control Information System

LUCIS contains records of land use control information pertaining to the former Navy Base Realignment and Closure properties.

Date of Government Version: 08/29/2014	Source: Department of the Navy
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/09/2014	Telephone: 843-820-7326
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/20/2014	Last EDR Contact: 11/17/2014
Number of Days to Update: 11	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/02/2015
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

Federal ERNS list

ERNS: Emergency Response Notification System

Emergency Response Notification System. ERNS records and stores information on reported releases of oil and hazardous substances.

Date of Government Version: 09/29/2014	Source: National Response Center, United States Coast Guard
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/30/2014	Telephone: 202-267-2180
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/06/2014	Last EDR Contact: 12/29/2014
Number of Days to Update: 37	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/13/2015
	Data Release Frequency: Annually

State- and tribal - equivalent NPL

RESPONSE: State Response Sites

Identifies confirmed release sites where DTSC is involved in remediation, either in a lead or oversight capacity. These confirmed release sites are generally high-priority and high potential risk.

Date of Government Version: 11/03/2014	Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/04/2014	Telephone: 916-323-3400
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/12/2014	Last EDR Contact: 11/04/2014
Number of Days to Update: 38	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/16/2015
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

State- and tribal - equivalent CERCLIS

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

ENVIROSTOR: EnviroStor Database

The Department of Toxic Substances Control's (DTSC's) Site Mitigation and Brownfields Reuse Program's (SMBRP's) EnviroStor database identifies sites that have known contamination or sites for which there may be reasons to investigate further. The database includes the following site types: Federal Superfund sites (National Priorities List (NPL)); State Response, including Military Facilities and State Superfund; Voluntary Cleanup; and School sites. EnviroStor provides similar information to the information that was available in CalSites, and provides additional site information, including, but not limited to, identification of formerly-contaminated properties that have been released for reuse, properties where environmental deed restrictions have been recorded to prevent inappropriate land uses, and risk characterization information that is used to assess potential impacts to public health and the environment at contaminated sites.

Date of Government Version: 11/03/2014	Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/04/2014	Telephone: 916-323-3400
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/12/2014	Last EDR Contact: 11/04/2014
Number of Days to Update: 38	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/16/2015
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

State and tribal landfill and/or solid waste disposal site lists

SWF/LF (SWIS): Solid Waste Information System

Active, Closed and Inactive Landfills. SWF/LF records typically contain an inventory of solid waste disposal facilities or landfills. These may be active or inactive facilities or open dumps that failed to meet RCRA Section 4004 criteria for solid waste landfills or disposal sites.

Date of Government Version: 11/17/2014	Source: Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/19/2014	Telephone: 916-341-6320
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/24/2014	Last EDR Contact: 11/19/2014
Number of Days to Update: 35	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/02/2015
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

State and tribal leaking storage tank lists

LUST REG 8: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

California Regional Water Quality Control Board Santa Ana Region (8). For more current information, please refer to the State Water Resources Control Board's LUST database.

Date of Government Version: 02/14/2005	Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board Santa Ana Region (8)
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/15/2005	Telephone: 909-782-4496
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/28/2005	Last EDR Contact: 08/15/2011
Number of Days to Update: 41	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/28/2011
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

LUST REG 2: Fuel Leak List

Leaking Underground Storage Tank locations. Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Napa, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Solano, Sonoma counties.

Date of Government Version: 09/30/2004	Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board San Francisco Bay Region (2)
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/20/2004	Telephone: 510-622-2433
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/19/2004	Last EDR Contact: 09/19/2011
Number of Days to Update: 30	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/02/2012
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

LUST REG 1: Active Toxic Site Investigation

Del Norte, Humboldt, Lake, Mendocino, Modoc, Siskiyou, Sonoma, Trinity counties. For more current information, please refer to the State Water Resources Control Board's LUST database.

Date of Government Version: 02/01/2001	Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board North Coast (1)
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/28/2001	Telephone: 707-570-3769
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/29/2001	Last EDR Contact: 08/01/2011
Number of Days to Update: 29	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/14/2011
	Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

LUST: Geotracker's Leaking Underground Fuel Tank Report

Leaking Underground Storage Tank Incident Reports. LUST records contain an inventory of reported leaking underground storage tank incidents. Not all states maintain these records, and the information stored varies by state. For more information on a particular leaking underground storage tank sites, please contact the appropriate regulatory agency.

Date of Government Version: 12/12/2014	Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/15/2014	Telephone: see region list
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/05/2015	Last EDR Contact: 01/21/2015
Number of Days to Update: 21	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/30/2015
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

LUST REG 4: Underground Storage Tank Leak List

Los Angeles, Ventura counties. For more current information, please refer to the State Water Resources Control Board's LUST database.

Date of Government Version: 09/07/2004	Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board Los Angeles Region (4)
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/07/2004	Telephone: 213-576-6710
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/12/2004	Last EDR Contact: 09/06/2011
Number of Days to Update: 35	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/19/2011
	Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

LUST REG 5: Leaking Underground Storage Tank Database

Leaking Underground Storage Tank locations. Alameda, Alpine, Amador, Butte, Colusa, Contra Costa, Calveras, El Dorado, Fresno, Glenn, Kern, Kings, Lake, Lassen, Madera, Mariposa, Merced, Modoc, Napa, Nevada, Placer, Plumas, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Shasta, Solano, Stanislaus, Sutter, Tehama, Tulare, Tuolumne, Yolo, Yuba counties.

Date of Government Version: 07/01/2008	Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board Central Valley Region (5)
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/22/2008	Telephone: 916-464-4834
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/31/2008	Last EDR Contact: 07/01/2011
Number of Days to Update: 9	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/17/2011
	Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

LUST REG 6L: Leaking Underground Storage Tank Case Listing

For more current information, please refer to the State Water Resources Control Board's LUST database.

Date of Government Version: 09/09/2003	Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board Lahontan Region (6)
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/10/2003	Telephone: 530-542-5572
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/07/2003	Last EDR Contact: 09/12/2011
Number of Days to Update: 27	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/26/2011
	Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

LUST REG 6V: Leaking Underground Storage Tank Case Listing

Leaking Underground Storage Tank locations. Inyo, Kern, Los Angeles, Mono, San Bernardino counties.

Date of Government Version: 06/07/2005	Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board Victorville Branch Office (6)
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/07/2005	Telephone: 760-241-7365
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/29/2005	Last EDR Contact: 09/12/2011
Number of Days to Update: 22	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/26/2011
	Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

LUST REG 9: Leaking Underground Storage Tank Report

Orange, Riverside, San Diego counties. For more current information, please refer to the State Water Resources Control Board's LUST database.

Date of Government Version: 03/01/2001	Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board San Diego Region (9)
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/23/2001	Telephone: 858-637-5595
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/21/2001	Last EDR Contact: 09/26/2011
Number of Days to Update: 28	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/09/2012
	Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

LUST REG 3: Leaking Underground Storage Tank Database

Leaking Underground Storage Tank locations. Monterey, San Benito, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz counties.

Date of Government Version: 05/19/2003	Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board Central Coast Region (3)
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/19/2003	Telephone: 805-542-4786
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/02/2003	Last EDR Contact: 07/18/2011
Number of Days to Update: 14	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/31/2011
	Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

LUST REG 7: Leaking Underground Storage Tank Case Listing

Leaking Underground Storage Tank locations. Imperial, Riverside, San Diego, Santa Barbara counties.

Date of Government Version: 02/26/2004	Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board Colorado River Basin Region (7)
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/26/2004	Telephone: 760-776-8943
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/24/2004	Last EDR Contact: 08/01/2011
Number of Days to Update: 27	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/14/2011
	Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

SLIC: Statewide SLIC Cases

The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations and Cleanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.

Date of Government Version: 12/12/2014	Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/15/2014	Telephone: 866-480-1028
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/05/2015	Last EDR Contact: 01/21/2015
Number of Days to Update: 21	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/30/2015
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

SLIC REG 1: Active Toxic Site Investigations

The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations and Cleanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.

Date of Government Version: 04/03/2003	Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board, North Coast Region (1)
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/07/2003	Telephone: 707-576-2220
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/25/2003	Last EDR Contact: 08/01/2011
Number of Days to Update: 18	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/14/2011
	Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

SLIC REG 2: Spills, Leaks, Investigation & Cleanup Cost Recovery Listing

The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations and Cleanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.

Date of Government Version: 09/30/2004	Source: Regional Water Quality Control Board San Francisco Bay Region (2)
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/20/2004	Telephone: 510-286-0457
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/19/2004	Last EDR Contact: 09/19/2011
Number of Days to Update: 30	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/02/2012
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

SLIC REG 3: Spills, Leaks, Investigation & Cleanup Cost Recovery Listing

The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations and Cleanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.

Date of Government Version: 05/18/2006	Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board Central Coast Region (3)
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/18/2006	Telephone: 805-549-3147
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/15/2006	Last EDR Contact: 07/18/2011
Number of Days to Update: 28	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/31/2011
	Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

SLIC REG 4: Spills, Leaks, Investigation & Cleanup Cost Recovery Listing

The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations and Cleanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Date of Government Version: 11/17/2004
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/18/2004
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/04/2005
Number of Days to Update: 47

Source: Region Water Quality Control Board Los Angeles Region (4)
Telephone: 213-576-6600
Last EDR Contact: 07/01/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/17/2011
Data Release Frequency: Varies

SLIC REG 5: Spills, Leaks, Investigation & Cleanup Cost Recovery Listing

The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations and Cleanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.

Date of Government Version: 04/01/2005
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/05/2005
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/21/2005
Number of Days to Update: 16

Source: Regional Water Quality Control Board Central Valley Region (5)
Telephone: 916-464-3291
Last EDR Contact: 09/12/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/26/2011
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

SLIC REG 6V: Spills, Leaks, Investigation & Cleanup Cost Recovery Listing

The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations and Cleanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.

Date of Government Version: 05/24/2005
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/25/2005
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/16/2005
Number of Days to Update: 22

Source: Regional Water Quality Control Board, Victorville Branch
Telephone: 619-241-6583
Last EDR Contact: 08/15/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/28/2011
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

SLIC REG 6L: SLIC Sites

The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations and Cleanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.

Date of Government Version: 09/07/2004
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/07/2004
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/12/2004
Number of Days to Update: 35

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Lahontan Region
Telephone: 530-542-5574
Last EDR Contact: 08/15/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/28/2011
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

SLIC REG 7: SLIC List

The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations and Cleanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.

Date of Government Version: 11/24/2004
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/29/2004
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/04/2005
Number of Days to Update: 36

Source: California Regional Quality Control Board, Colorado River Basin Region
Telephone: 760-346-7491
Last EDR Contact: 08/01/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/14/2011
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

SLIC REG 8: Spills, Leaks, Investigation & Cleanup Cost Recovery Listing

The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations and Cleanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.

Date of Government Version: 04/03/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/03/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/14/2008
Number of Days to Update: 11

Source: California Region Water Quality Control Board Santa Ana Region (8)
Telephone: 951-782-3298
Last EDR Contact: 09/12/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/26/2011
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

SLIC REG 9: Spills, Leaks, Investigation & Cleanup Cost Recovery Listing

The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations and Cleanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Date of Government Version: 09/10/2007
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/11/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/28/2007
Number of Days to Update: 17

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board San Diego Region (9)
Telephone: 858-467-2980
Last EDR Contact: 08/08/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/21/2011
Data Release Frequency: Annually

INDIAN LUST R8: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
LUSTs on Indian land in Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah and Wyoming.

Date of Government Version: 11/04/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/07/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/17/2014
Number of Days to Update: 10

Source: EPA Region 8
Telephone: 303-312-6271
Last EDR Contact: 01/26/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/11/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

INDIAN LUST R7: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
LUSTs on Indian land in Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska

Date of Government Version: 05/22/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/22/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/18/2014
Number of Days to Update: 27

Source: EPA Region 7
Telephone: 913-551-7003
Last EDR Contact: 01/26/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/11/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN LUST R6: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
LUSTs on Indian land in New Mexico and Oklahoma.

Date of Government Version: 10/06/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/29/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/17/2014
Number of Days to Update: 19

Source: EPA Region 6
Telephone: 214-665-6597
Last EDR Contact: 01/26/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/11/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN LUST R4: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
LUSTs on Indian land in Florida, Mississippi and North Carolina.

Date of Government Version: 07/30/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/12/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/22/2014
Number of Days to Update: 10

Source: EPA Region 4
Telephone: 404-562-8677
Last EDR Contact: 01/26/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/11/2015
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

INDIAN LUST R1: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
A listing of leaking underground storage tank locations on Indian Land.

Date of Government Version: 02/01/2013
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/01/2013
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/01/2013
Number of Days to Update: 184

Source: EPA Region 1
Telephone: 617-918-1313
Last EDR Contact: 10/31/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/09/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN LUST R9: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
LUSTs on Indian land in Arizona, California, New Mexico and Nevada

Date of Government Version: 03/01/2013
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/01/2013
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/12/2013
Number of Days to Update: 42

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 415-972-3372
Last EDR Contact: 01/08/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/11/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

INDIAN LUST R10: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
LUSTs on Indian land in Alaska, Idaho, Oregon and Washington.

Date of Government Version: 05/20/2014	Source: EPA Region 10
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/10/2014	Telephone: 206-553-2857
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/22/2014	Last EDR Contact: 01/26/2015
Number of Days to Update: 73	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/11/2015
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

INDIAN LUST R5: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
Leaking underground storage tanks located on Indian Land in Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin.

Date of Government Version: 11/03/2014	Source: EPA, Region 5
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/05/2014	Telephone: 312-886-7439
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/17/2014	Last EDR Contact: 01/26/2015
Number of Days to Update: 12	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/11/2015
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

State and tribal registered storage tank lists

UST: Active UST Facilities

Active UST facilities gathered from the local regulatory agencies

Date of Government Version: 01/20/2015	Source: SWRCB
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/21/2015	Telephone: 916-341-5851
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/27/2015	Last EDR Contact: 01/21/2015
Number of Days to Update: 6	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/30/2015
	Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

AST: Aboveground Petroleum Storage Tank Facilities

A listing of aboveground storage tank petroleum storage tank locations.

Date of Government Version: 08/01/2009	Source: California Environmental Protection Agency
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/10/2009	Telephone: 916-327-5092
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/01/2009	Last EDR Contact: 12/23/2014
Number of Days to Update: 21	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/13/2015
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

INDIAN UST R1: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

The Indian Underground Storage Tank (UST) database provides information about underground storage tanks on Indian land in EPA Region 1 (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont and ten Tribal Nations).

Date of Government Version: 02/01/2013	Source: EPA, Region 1
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/01/2013	Telephone: 617-918-1313
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/27/2014	Last EDR Contact: 10/31/2014
Number of Days to Update: 271	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/09/2015
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN UST R4: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

The Indian Underground Storage Tank (UST) database provides information about underground storage tanks on Indian land in EPA Region 4 (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Tribal Nations)

Date of Government Version: 07/30/2014	Source: EPA Region 4
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/12/2014	Telephone: 404-562-9424
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/22/2014	Last EDR Contact: 01/26/2015
Number of Days to Update: 10	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/11/2015
	Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

INDIAN UST R5: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

The Indian Underground Storage Tank (UST) database provides information about underground storage tanks on Indian land in EPA Region 5 (Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin and Tribal Nations).

Date of Government Version: 11/03/2014	Source: EPA Region 5
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/05/2014	Telephone: 312-886-6136
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/17/2014	Last EDR Contact: 01/26/2015
Number of Days to Update: 12	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/11/2015
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN UST R6: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

The Indian Underground Storage Tank (UST) database provides information about underground storage tanks on Indian land in EPA Region 6 (Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Texas and 65 Tribes).

Date of Government Version: 10/06/2014	Source: EPA Region 6
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/29/2014	Telephone: 214-665-7591
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/06/2014	Last EDR Contact: 01/26/2015
Number of Days to Update: 8	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/11/2015
	Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

INDIAN UST R7: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

The Indian Underground Storage Tank (UST) database provides information about underground storage tanks on Indian land in EPA Region 7 (Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and 9 Tribal Nations).

Date of Government Version: 08/20/2014	Source: EPA Region 7
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/22/2014	Telephone: 913-551-7003
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/18/2014	Last EDR Contact: 01/26/2015
Number of Days to Update: 27	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/11/2015
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN UST R8: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

The Indian Underground Storage Tank (UST) database provides information about underground storage tanks on Indian land in EPA Region 8 (Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming and 27 Tribal Nations).

Date of Government Version: 11/04/2014	Source: EPA Region 8
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/07/2014	Telephone: 303-312-6137
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/17/2014	Last EDR Contact: 01/26/2015
Number of Days to Update: 10	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/11/2015
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

INDIAN UST R10: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

The Indian Underground Storage Tank (UST) database provides information about underground storage tanks on Indian land in EPA Region 10 (Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, and Tribal Nations).

Date of Government Version: 05/20/2014	Source: EPA Region 10
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/10/2014	Telephone: 206-553-2857
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/15/2014	Last EDR Contact: 01/26/2015
Number of Days to Update: 66	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/11/2015
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

INDIAN UST R9: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

The Indian Underground Storage Tank (UST) database provides information about underground storage tanks on Indian land in EPA Region 9 (Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada, the Pacific Islands, and Tribal Nations).

Date of Government Version: 08/14/2014	Source: EPA Region 9
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/15/2014	Telephone: 415-972-3368
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/22/2014	Last EDR Contact: 01/26/2015
Number of Days to Update: 7	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/11/2015
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

FEMA UST: Underground Storage Tank Listing

A listing of all FEMA owned underground storage tanks.

Date of Government Version: 01/01/2010	Source: FEMA
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/16/2010	Telephone: 202-646-5797
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/12/2010	Last EDR Contact: 01/12/2015
Number of Days to Update: 55	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/27/2015
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

State and tribal voluntary cleanup sites

INDIAN VCP R1: Voluntary Cleanup Priority Listing

A listing of voluntary cleanup priority sites located on Indian Land located in Region 1.

Date of Government Version: 09/29/2014	Source: EPA, Region 1
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/01/2014	Telephone: 617-918-1102
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/06/2014	Last EDR Contact: 12/31/2014
Number of Days to Update: 36	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/13/2015
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN VCP R7: Voluntary Cleanup Priority Listing

A listing of voluntary cleanup priority sites located on Indian Land located in Region 7.

Date of Government Version: 03/20/2008	Source: EPA, Region 7
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/22/2008	Telephone: 913-551-7365
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/19/2008	Last EDR Contact: 04/20/2009
Number of Days to Update: 27	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/20/2009
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

VCP: Voluntary Cleanup Program Properties

Contains low threat level properties with either confirmed or unconfirmed releases and the project proponents have request that DTSC oversee investigation and/or cleanup activities and have agreed to provide coverage for DTSC's costs.

Date of Government Version: 11/03/2014	Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/04/2014	Telephone: 916-323-3400
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/12/2014	Last EDR Contact: 11/04/2014
Number of Days to Update: 38	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/16/2015
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS

Local Brownfield lists

US BROWNFIELDS: A Listing of Brownfields Sites

Brownfields are real property, the expansion, redevelopment, or reuse of which may be complicated by the presence or potential presence of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant. Cleaning up and reinvesting in these properties takes development pressures off of undeveloped, open land, and both improves and protects the environment. Assessment, Cleanup and Redevelopment Exchange System (ACRES) stores information reported by EPA Brownfields grant recipients on brownfields properties assessed or cleaned up with grant funding as well as information on Targeted Brownfields Assessments performed by EPA Regions. A listing of ACRES Brownfield sites is obtained from Cleanups in My Community. Cleanups in My Community provides information on Brownfields properties for which information is reported back to EPA, as well as areas served by Brownfields grant programs.

Date of Government Version: 09/22/2014	Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/23/2014	Telephone: 202-566-2777
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/20/2014	Last EDR Contact: 12/22/2014
Number of Days to Update: 27	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/06/2015
	Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

Local Lists of Landfill / Solid Waste Disposal Sites

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

ODI: Open Dump Inventory

An open dump is defined as a disposal facility that does not comply with one or more of the Part 257 or Part 258 Subtitle D Criteria.

Date of Government Version: 06/30/1985
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/09/2004
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/17/2004
Number of Days to Update: 39

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 800-424-9346
Last EDR Contact: 06/09/2004
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

DEBRIS REGION 9: Torres Martinez Reservation Illegal Dump Site Locations

A listing of illegal dump sites location on the Torres Martinez Indian Reservation located in eastern Riverside County and northern Imperial County, California.

Date of Government Version: 01/12/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/07/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/21/2009
Number of Days to Update: 137

Source: EPA, Region 9
Telephone: 415-947-4219
Last EDR Contact: 01/26/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/11/2015
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

SWRCY: Recycler Database

A listing of recycling facilities in California.

Date of Government Version: 12/15/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/15/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/26/2015
Number of Days to Update: 42

Source: Department of Conservation
Telephone: 916-323-3836
Last EDR Contact: 12/15/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/30/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

HAULERS: Registered Waste Tire Haulers Listing

A listing of registered waste tire haulers.

Date of Government Version: 12/01/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/01/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/23/2015
Number of Days to Update: 53

Source: Integrated Waste Management Board
Telephone: 916-341-6422
Last EDR Contact: 11/12/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/02/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN ODI: Report on the Status of Open Dumps on Indian Lands

Location of open dumps on Indian land.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/1998
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/03/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/24/2008
Number of Days to Update: 52

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 703-308-8245
Last EDR Contact: 10/29/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/16/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

WMUDS/SWAT: Waste Management Unit Database

Waste Management Unit Database System. WMUDS is used by the State Water Resources Control Board staff and the Regional Water Quality Control Boards for program tracking and inventory of waste management units. WMUDS is composed of the following databases: Facility Information, Scheduled Inspections Information, Waste Management Unit Information, SWAT Program Information, SWAT Report Summary Information, SWAT Report Summary Data, Chapter 15 (formerly Subchapter 15) Information, Chapter 15 Monitoring Parameters, TPCA Program Information, RCRA Program Information, Closure Information, and Interested Parties Information.

Date of Government Version: 04/01/2000
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/10/2000
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/10/2000
Number of Days to Update: 30

Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: 916-227-4448
Last EDR Contact: 11/05/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/23/2015
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Local Lists of Hazardous waste / Contaminated Sites

US CDL: Clandestine Drug Labs

A listing of clandestine drug lab locations. The U.S. Department of Justice ("the Department") provides this web site as a public service. It contains addresses of some locations where law enforcement agencies reported they found chemicals or other items that indicated the presence of either clandestine drug laboratories or dumpsites. In most cases, the source of the entries is not the Department, and the Department has not verified the entry and does not guarantee its accuracy. Members of the public must verify the accuracy of all entries by, for example, contacting local law enforcement and local health departments.

Date of Government Version: 07/25/2014	Source: Drug Enforcement Administration
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/09/2014	Telephone: 202-307-1000
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/20/2014	Last EDR Contact: 11/25/2014
Number of Days to Update: 41	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/16/2015
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

HIST CAL-SITES: Calsites Database

The Calsites database contains potential or confirmed hazardous substance release properties. In 1996, California EPA reevaluated and significantly reduced the number of sites in the Calsites database. No longer updated by the state agency. It has been replaced by ENVIROSTOR.

Date of Government Version: 08/08/2005	Source: Department of Toxic Substance Control
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/03/2006	Telephone: 916-323-3400
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/24/2006	Last EDR Contact: 02/23/2009
Number of Days to Update: 21	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/25/2009
	Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

SCH: School Property Evaluation Program

This category contains proposed and existing school sites that are being evaluated by DTSC for possible hazardous materials contamination. In some cases, these properties may be listed in the CalSites category depending on the level of threat to public health and safety or the environment they pose.

Date of Government Version: 11/03/2014	Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/04/2014	Telephone: 916-323-3400
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/12/2014	Last EDR Contact: 11/04/2014
Number of Days to Update: 38	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/16/2015
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

TOXIC PITS: Toxic Pits Cleanup Act Sites

Toxic PITS Cleanup Act Sites. TOXIC PITS identifies sites suspected of containing hazardous substances where cleanup has not yet been completed.

Date of Government Version: 07/01/1995	Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/30/1995	Telephone: 916-227-4364
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/26/1995	Last EDR Contact: 01/26/2009
Number of Days to Update: 27	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/27/2009
	Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

CDL: Clandestine Drug Labs

A listing of drug lab locations. Listing of a location in this database does not indicate that any illegal drug lab materials were or were not present there, and does not constitute a determination that the location either requires or does not require additional cleanup work.

Date of Government Version: 06/30/2014	Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/02/2014	Telephone: 916-255-6504
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/24/2014	Last EDR Contact: 01/12/2015
Number of Days to Update: 22	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/27/2015
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

US HIST CDL: National Clandestine Laboratory Register

A listing of clandestine drug lab locations. The U.S. Department of Justice ("the Department") provides this web site as a public service. It contains addresses of some locations where law enforcement agencies reported they found chemicals or other items that indicated the presence of either clandestine drug laboratories or dumpsites. In most cases, the source of the entries is not the Department, and the Department has not verified the entry and does not guarantee its accuracy. Members of the public must verify the accuracy of all entries by, for example, contacting local law enforcement and local health departments.

Date of Government Version: 07/25/2014	Source: Drug Enforcement Administration
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/09/2014	Telephone: 202-307-1000
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/20/2014	Last EDR Contact: 11/25/2014
Number of Days to Update: 41	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/16/2015
	Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

Local Lists of Registered Storage Tanks

CA FID UST: Facility Inventory Database

The Facility Inventory Database (FID) contains a historical listing of active and inactive underground storage tank locations from the State Water Resource Control Board. Refer to local/county source for current data.

Date of Government Version: 10/31/1994	Source: California Environmental Protection Agency
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/05/1995	Telephone: 916-341-5851
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/29/1995	Last EDR Contact: 12/28/1998
Number of Days to Update: 24	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
	Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

UST MENDOCINO: Mendocino County UST Database

A listing of underground storage tank locations in Mendocino County.

Date of Government Version: 09/23/2009	Source: Department of Public Health
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/23/2009	Telephone: 707-463-4466
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/01/2009	Last EDR Contact: 12/24/2014
Number of Days to Update: 8	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/16/2015
	Data Release Frequency: Annually

HIST UST: Hazardous Substance Storage Container Database

The Hazardous Substance Storage Container Database is a historical listing of UST sites. Refer to local/county source for current data.

Date of Government Version: 10/15/1990	Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/25/1991	Telephone: 916-341-5851
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/12/1991	Last EDR Contact: 07/26/2001
Number of Days to Update: 18	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
	Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

SWEEPS UST: SWEEPS UST Listing

Statewide Environmental Evaluation and Planning System. This underground storage tank listing was updated and maintained by a company contacted by the SWRCB in the early 1990's. The listing is no longer updated or maintained. The local agency is the contact for more information on a site on the SWEEPS list.

Date of Government Version: 06/01/1994	Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/07/2005	Telephone: N/A
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/11/2005	Last EDR Contact: 06/03/2005
Number of Days to Update: 35	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
	Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

Local Land Records

LIENS 2: CERCLA Lien Information

A Federal CERCLA ('Superfund') lien can exist by operation of law at any site or property at which EPA has spent Superfund monies. These monies are spent to investigate and address releases and threatened releases of contamination. CERCLIS provides information as to the identity of these sites and properties.

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Date of Government Version: 02/18/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/18/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/24/2014
Number of Days to Update: 37

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-564-6023
Last EDR Contact: 10/27/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/09/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

LIENS: Environmental Liens Listing

A listing of property locations with environmental liens for California where DTSC is a lien holder.

Date of Government Version: 12/15/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/18/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/23/2015
Number of Days to Update: 36

Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control
Telephone: 916-323-3400
Last EDR Contact: 12/05/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/23/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

DEED: Deed Restriction Listing

Site Mitigation and Brownfields Reuse Program Facility Sites with Deed Restrictions & Hazardous Waste Management Program Facility Sites with Deed / Land Use Restriction. The DTSC Site Mitigation and Brownfields Reuse Program (SMBRP) list includes sites cleaned up under the program's oversight and generally does not include current or former hazardous waste facilities that required a hazardous waste facility permit. The list represents deed restrictions that are active. Some sites have multiple deed restrictions. The DTSC Hazardous Waste Management Program (HWMP) has developed a list of current or former hazardous waste facilities that have a recorded land use restriction at the local county recorder's office. The land use restrictions on this list were required by the DTSC HWMP as a result of the presence of hazardous substances that remain on site after the facility (or part of the facility) has been closed or cleaned up. The types of land use restriction include deed notice, deed restriction, or a land use restriction that binds current and future owners.

Date of Government Version: 12/08/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/09/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/23/2015
Number of Days to Update: 45

Source: DTSC and SWRCB
Telephone: 916-323-3400
Last EDR Contact: 12/09/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/23/2015
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

Records of Emergency Release Reports

HMIRS: Hazardous Materials Information Reporting System

Hazardous Materials Incident Report System. HMIRS contains hazardous material spill incidents reported to DOT.

Date of Government Version: 09/30/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/01/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/06/2014
Number of Days to Update: 36

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation
Telephone: 202-366-4555
Last EDR Contact: 12/30/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/13/2015
Data Release Frequency: Annually

CHMIRS: California Hazardous Material Incident Report System

California Hazardous Material Incident Reporting System. CHMIRS contains information on reported hazardous material incidents (accidental releases or spills).

Date of Government Version: 10/27/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/29/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/10/2014
Number of Days to Update: 42

Source: Office of Emergency Services
Telephone: 916-845-8400
Last EDR Contact: 10/29/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/09/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

LDS: Land Disposal Sites Listing

The Land Disposal program regulates of waste discharge to land for treatment, storage and disposal in waste management units.

Date of Government Version: 12/12/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/15/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/05/2015
Number of Days to Update: 21

Source: State Water Quality Control Board
Telephone: 866-480-1028
Last EDR Contact: 01/21/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/30/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

MCS: Military Cleanup Sites Listing

The State Water Resources Control Board and nine Regional Water Quality Control Boards partner with the Department of Defense (DoD) through the Defense and State Memorandum of Agreement (DSMOA) to oversee the investigation and remediation of water quality issues at military facilities.

Date of Government Version: 12/12/2014	Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/15/2014	Telephone: 866-480-1028
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/05/2015	Last EDR Contact: 01/21/2015
Number of Days to Update: 21	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/30/2015
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

SPILLS 90: SPILLS90 data from FirstSearch

Spills 90 includes those spill and release records available exclusively from FirstSearch databases. Typically, they may include chemical, oil and/or hazardous substance spills recorded after 1990. Duplicate records that are already included in EDR incident and release records are not included in Spills 90.

Date of Government Version: 06/06/2012	Source: FirstSearch
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/03/2013	Telephone: N/A
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/22/2013	Last EDR Contact: 01/03/2013
Number of Days to Update: 50	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
	Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

Other Ascertainable Records

RCRA NonGen / NLR: RCRA - Non Generators

RCRAInfo is EPA's comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. The database includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Non-Generators do not presently generate hazardous waste.

Date of Government Version: 06/10/2014	Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/02/2014	Telephone: (415) 495-8895
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/18/2014	Last EDR Contact: 12/29/2014
Number of Days to Update: 78	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/13/2015
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

DOT OPS: Incident and Accident Data

Department of Transportation, Office of Pipeline Safety Incident and Accident data.

Date of Government Version: 07/31/2012	Source: Department of Transportation, Office of Pipeline Safety
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/07/2012	Telephone: 202-366-4595
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/18/2012	Last EDR Contact: 11/04/2014
Number of Days to Update: 42	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/16/2015
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

DOD: Department of Defense Sites

This data set consists of federally owned or administered lands, administered by the Department of Defense, that have any area equal to or greater than 640 acres of the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2005	Source: USGS
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/10/2006	Telephone: 888-275-8747
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/11/2007	Last EDR Contact: 01/15/2015
Number of Days to Update: 62	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/27/2015
	Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

FUDS: Formerly Used Defense Sites

The listing includes locations of Formerly Used Defense Sites properties where the US Army Corps of Engineers is actively working or will take necessary cleanup actions.

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Date of Government Version: 06/06/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/10/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/18/2014
Number of Days to Update: 8

Source: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Telephone: 202-528-4285
Last EDR Contact: 12/12/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/23/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

CONSENT: Superfund (CERCLA) Consent Decrees

Major legal settlements that establish responsibility and standards for cleanup at NPL (Superfund) sites. Released periodically by United States District Courts after settlement by parties to litigation matters.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2013
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/24/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/24/2014
Number of Days to Update: 31

Source: Department of Justice, Consent Decree Library
Telephone: Varies
Last EDR Contact: 12/24/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/13/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

ROD: Records Of Decision

Record of Decision. ROD documents mandate a permanent remedy at an NPL (Superfund) site containing technical and health information to aid in the cleanup.

Date of Government Version: 11/25/2013
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/12/2013
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/24/2014
Number of Days to Update: 74

Source: EPA
Telephone: 703-416-0223
Last EDR Contact: 12/12/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/23/2015
Data Release Frequency: Annually

UMTRA: Uranium Mill Tailings Sites

Uranium ore was mined by private companies for federal government use in national defense programs. When the mills shut down, large piles of the sand-like material (mill tailings) remain after uranium has been extracted from the ore. Levels of human exposure to radioactive materials from the piles are low; however, in some cases tailings were used as construction materials before the potential health hazards of the tailings were recognized.

Date of Government Version: 09/14/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/07/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/01/2012
Number of Days to Update: 146

Source: Department of Energy
Telephone: 505-845-0011
Last EDR Contact: 11/26/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/09/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

US MINES: Mines Master Index File

Contains all mine identification numbers issued for mines active or opened since 1971. The data also includes violation information.

Date of Government Version: 08/05/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/04/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/17/2014
Number of Days to Update: 74

Source: Department of Labor, Mine Safety and Health Administration
Telephone: 303-231-5959
Last EDR Contact: 12/30/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/16/2015
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

TRIS: Toxic Chemical Release Inventory System

Toxic Release Inventory System. TRIS identifies facilities which release toxic chemicals to the air, water and land in reportable quantities under SARA Title III Section 313.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2011
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/31/2013
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/13/2013
Number of Days to Update: 44

Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-566-0250
Last EDR Contact: 11/26/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/09/2015
Data Release Frequency: Annually

TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act

Toxic Substances Control Act. TSCA identifies manufacturers and importers of chemical substances included on the TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory list. It includes data on the production volume of these substances by plant site.

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2006
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/29/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/02/2010
Number of Days to Update: 64

Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-260-5521
Last EDR Contact: 12/22/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/06/2015
Data Release Frequency: Every 4 Years

FTTS: FIFRA/ TSCA Tracking System - FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, & Rodenticide Act)/TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act)
FTTS tracks administrative cases and pesticide enforcement actions and compliance activities related to FIFRA, TSCA and EPCRA (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act). To maintain currency, EDR contacts the Agency on a quarterly basis.

Date of Government Version: 04/09/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/16/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/11/2009
Number of Days to Update: 25

Source: EPA/Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances
Telephone: 202-566-1667
Last EDR Contact: 11/19/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/09/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

FTTS INSP: FIFRA/ TSCA Tracking System - FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, & Rodenticide Act)/TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act)
A listing of FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System (FTTS) inspections and enforcements.

Date of Government Version: 04/09/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/16/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/11/2009
Number of Days to Update: 25

Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-566-1667
Last EDR Contact: 11/19/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/09/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

HIST FTTS: FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System Administrative Case Listing

A complete administrative case listing from the FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System (FTTS) for all ten EPA regions. The information was obtained from the National Compliance Database (NCDB). NCDB supports the implementation of FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act) and TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act). Some EPA regions are now closing out records. Because of that, and the fact that some EPA regions are not providing EPA Headquarters with updated records, it was decided to create a HIST FTTS database. It included records that may not be included in the newer FTTS database updates. This database is no longer updated.

Date of Government Version: 10/19/2006
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/01/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/10/2007
Number of Days to Update: 40

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-564-2501
Last EDR Contact: 12/17/2007
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/17/2008
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

HIST FTTS INSP: FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System Inspection & Enforcement Case Listing

A complete inspection and enforcement case listing from the FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System (FTTS) for all ten EPA regions. The information was obtained from the National Compliance Database (NCDB). NCDB supports the implementation of FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act) and TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act). Some EPA regions are now closing out records. Because of that, and the fact that some EPA regions are not providing EPA Headquarters with updated records, it was decided to create a HIST FTTS database. It included records that may not be included in the newer FTTS database updates. This database is no longer updated.

Date of Government Version: 10/19/2006
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/01/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/10/2007
Number of Days to Update: 40

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-564-2501
Last EDR Contact: 12/17/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/17/2008
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

SSTS: Section 7 Tracking Systems

Section 7 of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, as amended (92 Stat. 829) requires all registered pesticide-producing establishments to submit a report to the Environmental Protection Agency by March 1st each year. Each establishment must report the types and amounts of pesticides, active ingredients and devices being produced, and those having been produced and sold or distributed in the past year.

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/10/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/25/2011
Number of Days to Update: 77

Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-564-4203
Last EDR Contact: 01/26/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/11/2015
Data Release Frequency: Annually

ICIS: Integrated Compliance Information System

The Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS) supports the information needs of the national enforcement and compliance program as well as the unique needs of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program.

Date of Government Version: 07/31/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/29/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/06/2014
Number of Days to Update: 8

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-564-5088
Last EDR Contact: 01/09/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/27/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

PADS: PCB Activity Database System

PCB Activity Database. PADS Identifies generators, transporters, commercial storers and/or brokers and disposers of PCB's who are required to notify the EPA of such activities.

Date of Government Version: 07/01/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/15/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/17/2014
Number of Days to Update: 33

Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-566-0500
Last EDR Contact: 01/16/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/27/2015
Data Release Frequency: Annually

MLTS: Material Licensing Tracking System

MLTS is maintained by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and contains a list of approximately 8,100 sites which possess or use radioactive materials and which are subject to NRC licensing requirements. To maintain currency, EDR contacts the Agency on a quarterly basis.

Date of Government Version: 07/22/2013
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/02/2013
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/01/2013
Number of Days to Update: 91

Source: Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Telephone: 301-415-7169
Last EDR Contact: 12/04/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/23/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

RADINFO: Radiation Information Database

The Radiation Information Database (RADINFO) contains information about facilities that are regulated by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations for radiation and radioactivity.

Date of Government Version: 10/07/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/08/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/20/2014
Number of Days to Update: 12

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-343-9775
Last EDR Contact: 01/08/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/20/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

FINDS: Facility Index System/Facility Registry System

Facility Index System. FINDS contains both facility information and 'pointers' to other sources that contain more detail. EDR includes the following FINDS databases in this report: PCS (Permit Compliance System), AIRS (Aerometric Information Retrieval System), DOCKET (Enforcement Docket used to manage and track information on civil judicial enforcement cases for all environmental statutes), FURS (Federal Underground Injection Control), C-DOCKET (Criminal Docket System used to track criminal enforcement actions for all environmental statutes), FFIS (Federal Facilities Information System), STATE (State Environmental Laws and Statutes), and PADS (PCB Activity Data System).

Date of Government Version: 08/16/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/10/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/20/2014
Number of Days to Update: 40

Source: EPA
Telephone: (415) 947-8000
Last EDR Contact: 12/09/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/23/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

RAATS: RCRA Administrative Action Tracking System

RCRA Administration Action Tracking System. RAATS contains records based on enforcement actions issued under RCRA pertaining to major violators and includes administrative and civil actions brought by the EPA. For administration actions after September 30, 1995, data entry in the RAATS database was discontinued. EPA will retain a copy of the database for historical records. It was necessary to terminate RAATS because a decrease in agency resources made it impossible to continue to update the information contained in the database.

Date of Government Version: 04/17/1995	Source: EPA
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/03/1995	Telephone: 202-564-4104
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/07/1995	Last EDR Contact: 06/02/2008
Number of Days to Update: 35	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/01/2008
	Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

RMP: Risk Management Plans

When Congress passed the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, it required EPA to publish regulations and guidance for chemical accident prevention at facilities using extremely hazardous substances. The Risk Management Program Rule (RMP Rule) was written to implement Section 112(r) of these amendments. The rule, which built upon existing industry codes and standards, requires companies of all sizes that use certain flammable and toxic substances to develop a Risk Management Program, which includes a(n): Hazard assessment that details the potential effects of an accidental release, an accident history of the last five years, and an evaluation of worst-case and alternative accidental releases; Prevention program that includes safety precautions and maintenance, monitoring, and employee training measures; and Emergency response program that spells out emergency health care, employee training measures and procedures for informing the public and response agencies (e.g the fire department) should an accident occur.

Date of Government Version: 08/01/2014	Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/12/2014	Telephone: 202-564-8600
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/06/2014	Last EDR Contact: 01/26/2015
Number of Days to Update: 86	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/11/2015
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

BRS: Biennial Reporting System

The Biennial Reporting System is a national system administered by the EPA that collects data on the generation and management of hazardous waste. BRS captures detailed data from two groups: Large Quantity Generators (LQG) and Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2011	Source: EPA/NTIS
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/26/2013	Telephone: 800-424-9346
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/19/2013	Last EDR Contact: 11/26/2014
Number of Days to Update: 52	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/09/2015
	Data Release Frequency: Biennially

CA BOND EXP. PLAN: Bond Expenditure Plan

Department of Health Services developed a site-specific expenditure plan as the basis for an appropriation of Hazardous Substance Cleanup Bond Act funds. It is not updated.

Date of Government Version: 01/01/1989	Source: Department of Health Services
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/27/1994	Telephone: 916-255-2118
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/02/1994	Last EDR Contact: 05/31/1994
Number of Days to Update: 6	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
	Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

UIC: UIC Listing

A listing of wells identified as underground injection wells, in the California Oil and Gas Wells database.

Date of Government Version: 07/14/2014	Source: Department of Conservation
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/17/2014	Telephone: 916-445-2408
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/23/2014	Last EDR Contact: 12/15/2014
Number of Days to Update: 36	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/30/2015
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

NPDES: NPDES Permits Listing

A listing of NPDES permits, including stormwater.

Date of Government Version: 11/17/2014	Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/19/2014	Telephone: 916-445-9379
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/29/2014	Last EDR Contact: 11/19/2014
Number of Days to Update: 40	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/02/2015
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

CORTESE: "Cortese" Hazardous Waste & Substances Sites List

The sites for the list are designated by the State Water Resource Control Board (LUST), the Integrated Waste Board (SWF/LS), and the Department of Toxic Substances Control (Cal-Sites).

Date of Government Version: 09/29/2014	Source: CAL EPA/Office of Emergency Information
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/30/2014	Telephone: 916-323-3400
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/19/2014	Last EDR Contact: 12/29/2014
Number of Days to Update: 50	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/13/2015
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

HIST CORTESE: Hazardous Waste & Substance Site List

The sites for the list are designated by the State Water Resource Control Board [LUST], the Integrated Waste Board [SWF/LS], and the Department of Toxic Substances Control [CAL SITES]. This listing is no longer updated by the state agency.

Date of Government Version: 04/01/2001	Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/22/2009	Telephone: 916-323-3400
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/08/2009	Last EDR Contact: 01/22/2009
Number of Days to Update: 76	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
	Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

NOTIFY 65: Proposition 65 Records

Listings of all Proposition 65 incidents reported to counties by the State Water Resources Control Board and the Regional Water Quality Control Board. This database is no longer updated by the reporting agency.

Date of Government Version: 10/21/1993	Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/01/1993	Telephone: 916-445-3846
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/19/1993	Last EDR Contact: 12/18/2014
Number of Days to Update: 18	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/06/2015
	Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

DRYCLEANERS: Cleaner Facilities

A list of drycleaner related facilities that have EPA ID numbers. These are facilities with certain SIC codes: power laundries, family and commercial; garment pressing and cleaner's agents; linen supply; coin-operated laundries and cleaning; drycleaning plants, except rugs; carpet and upholster cleaning; industrial launderers; laundry and garment services.

Date of Government Version: 06/28/2014	Source: Department of Toxic Substance Control
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/03/2014	Telephone: 916-327-4498
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/21/2014	Last EDR Contact: 12/22/2014
Number of Days to Update: 49	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/23/2015
	Data Release Frequency: Annually

WIP: Well Investigation Program Case List

Well Investigation Program case in the San Gabriel and San Fernando Valley area.

Date of Government Version: 07/03/2009	Source: Los Angeles Water Quality Control Board
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/21/2009	Telephone: 213-576-6726
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/03/2009	Last EDR Contact: 12/23/2014
Number of Days to Update: 13	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/13/2015
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

ENF: Enforcement Action Listing

A listing of Water Board Enforcement Actions. Formal is everything except Oral/Verbal Communication, Notice of Violation, Expedited Payment Letter, and Staff Enforcement Letter.

Date of Government Version: 11/10/2014	Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/12/2014	Telephone: 916-445-9379
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/12/2014	Last EDR Contact: 01/26/2015
Number of Days to Update: 30	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/11/2015
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

HAZNET: Facility and Manifest Data

Facility and Manifest Data. The data is extracted from the copies of hazardous waste manifests received each year by the DTSC. The annual volume of manifests is typically 700,000 - 1,000,000 annually, representing approximately 350,000 - 500,000 shipments. Data are from the manifests submitted without correction, and therefore many contain some invalid values for data elements such as generator ID, TSD ID, waste category, and disposal method.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2013	Source: California Environmental Protection Agency
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/15/2014	Telephone: 916-255-1136
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/19/2014	Last EDR Contact: 01/16/2015
Number of Days to Update: 35	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/27/2015
	Data Release Frequency: Annually

EMI: Emissions Inventory Data

Toxics and criteria pollutant emissions data collected by the ARB and local air pollution agencies.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2012	Source: California Air Resources Board
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/25/2014	Telephone: 916-322-2990
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/28/2014	Last EDR Contact: 12/24/2014
Number of Days to Update: 34	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/06/2015
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN RESERV: Indian Reservations

This map layer portrays Indian administered lands of the United States that have any area equal to or greater than 640 acres.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2005	Source: USGS
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/08/2006	Telephone: 202-208-3710
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/11/2007	Last EDR Contact: 01/15/2015
Number of Days to Update: 34	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/27/2015
	Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

SCRD DRYCLEANERS: State Coalition for Remediation of Drycleaners Listing

The State Coalition for Remediation of Drycleaners was established in 1998, with support from the U.S. EPA Office of Superfund Remediation and Technology Innovation. It is comprised of representatives of states with established drycleaner remediation programs. Currently the member states are Alabama, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, North Carolina, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Wisconsin.

Date of Government Version: 03/07/2011	Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/09/2011	Telephone: 615-532-8599
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/02/2011	Last EDR Contact: 11/18/2014
Number of Days to Update: 54	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/02/2015
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

WDS: Waste Discharge System

Sites which have been issued waste discharge requirements.

Date of Government Version: 06/19/2007	Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/20/2007	Telephone: 916-341-5227
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/29/2007	Last EDR Contact: 11/19/2014
Number of Days to Update: 9	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/09/2015
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

FEDLAND: Federal and Indian Lands

Federally and Indian administrated lands of the United States. Lands included are administrated by: Army Corps of Engineers, Bureau of Reclamation, National Wild and Scenic River, National Wildlife Refuge, Public Domain Land, Wilderness, Wilderness Study Area, Wildlife Management Area, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Land Management, Department of Justice, Forest Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2005	Source: U.S. Geological Survey
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/06/2006	Telephone: 888-275-8747
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/11/2007	Last EDR Contact: 01/15/2015
Number of Days to Update: 339	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/27/2015
	Data Release Frequency: N/A

PRP: Potentially Responsible Parties

A listing of verified Potentially Responsible Parties

Date of Government Version: 10/25/2013	Source: EPA
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/17/2014	Telephone: 202-564-6023
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/20/2014	Last EDR Contact: 12/29/2015
Number of Days to Update: 3	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/13/2015
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

LEAD SMELTER 2: Lead Smelter Sites

A list of several hundred sites in the U.S. where secondary lead smelting was done from 1931 and 1964. These sites may pose a threat to public health through ingestion or inhalation of contaminated soil or dust

Date of Government Version: 04/05/2001	Source: American Journal of Public Health
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/27/2010	Telephone: 703-305-6451
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/02/2010	Last EDR Contact: 12/02/2009
Number of Days to Update: 36	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
	Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

LEAD SMELTER 1: Lead Smelter Sites

A listing of former lead smelter site locations.

Date of Government Version: 06/04/2014	Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/12/2014	Telephone: 703-603-8787
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/28/2014	Last EDR Contact: 01/05/2015
Number of Days to Update: 46	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/20/2015
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

2020 COR ACTION: 2020 Corrective Action Program List

The EPA has set ambitious goals for the RCRA Corrective Action program by creating the 2020 Corrective Action Universe. This RCRA cleanup baseline includes facilities expected to need corrective action. The 2020 universe contains a wide variety of sites. Some properties are heavily contaminated while others were contaminated but have since been cleaned up. Still others have not been fully investigated yet, and may require little or no remediation. Inclusion in the 2020 Universe does not necessarily imply failure on the part of a facility to meet its RCRA obligations.

Date of Government Version: 11/11/2011	Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/18/2012	Telephone: 703-308-4044
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/25/2012	Last EDR Contact: 11/14/2014
Number of Days to Update: 7	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/23/2015
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

Financial Assurance 1: Financial Assurance Information Listing

Financial Assurance information

Date of Government Version: 10/28/2014	Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/30/2014	Telephone: 916-255-3628
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/10/2014	Last EDR Contact: 01/26/2015
Number of Days to Update: 41	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/11/2015
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

EPA WATCH LIST: EPA WATCH LIST

EPA maintains a "Watch List" to facilitate dialogue between EPA, state and local environmental agencies on enforcement matters relating to facilities with alleged violations identified as either significant or high priority. Being on the Watch List does not mean that the facility has actually violated the law only that an investigation by EPA or a state or local environmental agency has led those organizations to allege that an unproven violation has in fact occurred. Being on the Watch List does not represent a higher level of concern regarding the alleged violations that were detected, but instead indicates cases requiring additional dialogue between EPA, state and local agencies - primarily because of the length of time the alleged violation has gone unaddressed or unresolved.

Date of Government Version: 08/30/2013	Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/21/2014	Telephone: 617-520-3000
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/17/2014	Last EDR Contact: 11/14/2014
Number of Days to Update: 88	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/23/2015
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

PROC: Certified Processors Database

A listing of certified processors.

Date of Government Version: 12/15/2014	Source: Department of Conservation
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/15/2014	Telephone: 916-323-3836
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/26/2015	Last EDR Contact: 12/15/2014
Number of Days to Update: 42	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/30/2015
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Financial Assurance 2: Financial Assurance Information Listing

A listing of financial assurance information for solid waste facilities. Financial assurance is intended to ensure that resources are available to pay for the cost of closure, post-closure care, and corrective measures if the owner or operator of a regulated facility is unable or unwilling to pay.

Date of Government Version: 11/17/2014	Source: California Integrated Waste Management Board
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/18/2014	Telephone: 916-341-6066
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/29/2014	Last EDR Contact: 11/26/2014
Number of Days to Update: 41	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/02/2015
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

HWP: EnviroStor Permitted Facilities Listing

Detailed information on permitted hazardous waste facilities and corrective action ("cleanups") tracked in EnviroStor.

Date of Government Version: 11/24/2014	Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/25/2014	Telephone: 916-323-3400
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/30/2014	Last EDR Contact: 11/25/2014
Number of Days to Update: 35	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/09/2015
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

US FIN ASSUR: Financial Assurance Information

All owners and operators of facilities that treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste are required to provide proof that they will have sufficient funds to pay for the clean up, closure, and post-closure care of their facilities.

Date of Government Version: 09/04/2014	Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/04/2014	Telephone: 202-566-1917
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/20/2014	Last EDR Contact: 11/11/2014
Number of Days to Update: 46	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/02/2015
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

PCB TRANSFORMER: PCB Transformer Registration Database

The database of PCB transformer registrations that includes all PCB registration submittals.

Date of Government Version: 02/01/2011	Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/19/2011	Telephone: 202-566-0517
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/10/2012	Last EDR Contact: 10/31/2014
Number of Days to Update: 83	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/09/2015
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

COAL ASH EPA: Coal Combustion Residues Surface Impoundments List

A listing of coal combustion residues surface impoundments with high hazard potential ratings.

Date of Government Version: 07/01/2014	Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/10/2014	Telephone: N/A
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/20/2014	Last EDR Contact: 12/12/2014
Number of Days to Update: 40	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/23/2015
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

MWMP: Medical Waste Management Program Listing

The Medical Waste Management Program (MWMP) ensures the proper handling and disposal of medical waste by permitting and inspecting medical waste Offsite Treatment Facilities (PDF) and Transfer Stations (PDF) throughout the state. MWMP also oversees all Medical Waste Transporters.

Date of Government Version: 11/13/2014	Source: Department of Public Health
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/09/2014	Telephone: 916-558-1784
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/26/2015	Last EDR Contact: 12/09/2014
Number of Days to Update: 48	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/23/2015
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

COAL ASH DOE: Sleam-Electric Plan Operation Data

A listing of power plants that store ash in surface ponds.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2005	Source: Department of Energy
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/07/2009	Telephone: 202-586-8719
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/22/2009	Last EDR Contact: 01/15/2015
Number of Days to Update: 76	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/27/2015
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

US AIRS (AFS): Aerometric Information Retrieval System Facility Subsystem (AFS)

The database is a sub-system of Aerometric Information Retrieval System (AIRS). AFS contains compliance data on air pollution point sources regulated by the U.S. EPA and/or state and local air regulatory agencies. This information comes from source reports by various stationary sources of air pollution, such as electric power plants, steel mills, factories, and universities, and provides information about the air pollutants they produce. Action, air program, air program pollutant, and general level plant data. It is used to track emissions and compliance data from industrial plants.

Date of Government Version: 10/16/2014	Source: EPA
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/31/2014	Telephone: 202-564-2496
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/17/2014	Last EDR Contact: 12/23/2014
Number of Days to Update: 17	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/13/2015
	Data Release Frequency: Annually

US AIRS MINOR: Air Facility System Data

A listing of minor source facilities.

Date of Government Version: 10/16/2014	Source: EPA
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/31/2014	Telephone: 202-564-2496
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/17/2014	Last EDR Contact: 12/23/2014
Number of Days to Update: 17	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/13/2015
	Data Release Frequency: Annually

HWT: Registered Hazardous Waste Transporter Database

A listing of hazardous waste transporters. In California, unless specifically exempted, it is unlawful for any person to transport hazardous wastes unless the person holds a valid registration issued by DTSC. A hazardous waste transporter registration is valid for one year and is assigned a unique registration number.

Date of Government Version: 10/14/2014	Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/15/2014	Telephone: 916-440-7145
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/19/2014	Last EDR Contact: 01/13/2015
Number of Days to Update: 35	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/27/2015
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

EDR HIGH RISK HISTORICAL RECORDS

EDR Exclusive Records

EDR MGP: EDR Proprietary Manufactured Gas Plants

The EDR Proprietary Manufactured Gas Plant Database includes records of coal gas plants (manufactured gas plants) compiled by EDR's researchers. Manufactured gas sites were used in the United States from the 1800's to 1950's to produce a gas that could be distributed and used as fuel. These plants used whale oil, rosin, coal, or a mixture of coal, oil, and water that also produced a significant amount of waste. Many of the byproducts of the gas production, such as coal tar (oily waste containing volatile and non-volatile chemicals), sludges, oils and other compounds are potentially hazardous to human health and the environment. The byproduct from this process was frequently disposed of directly at the plant site and can remain or spread slowly, serving as a continuous source of soil and groundwater contamination.

Date of Government Version: N/A
Date Data Arrived at EDR: N/A
Date Made Active in Reports: N/A
Number of Days to Update: N/A

Source: EDR, Inc.
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: N/A
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

EDR US Hist Auto Stat: EDR Exclusive Historic Gas Stations

EDR has searched selected national collections of business directories and has collected listings of potential gas station/filling station/service station sites that were available to EDR researchers. EDR's review was limited to those categories of sources that might, in EDR's opinion, include gas station/filling station/service station establishments. The categories reviewed included, but were not limited to gas, gas station, gasoline station, filling station, auto, automobile repair, auto service station, service station, etc. This database falls within a category of information EDR classifies as "High Risk Historical Records", or HRHR. EDR's HRHR effort presents unique and sometimes proprietary data about past sites and operations that typically create environmental concerns, but may not show up in current government records searches.

Date of Government Version: N/A
Date Data Arrived at EDR: N/A
Date Made Active in Reports: N/A
Number of Days to Update: N/A

Source: EDR, Inc.
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: N/A
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: Varies

EDR US Hist Cleaners: EDR Exclusive Historic Dry Cleaners

EDR has searched selected national collections of business directories and has collected listings of potential dry cleaner sites that were available to EDR researchers. EDR's review was limited to those categories of sources that might, in EDR's opinion, include dry cleaning establishments. The categories reviewed included, but were not limited to dry cleaners, cleaners, laundry, laundromat, cleaning/laundry, wash & dry etc. This database falls within a category of information EDR classifies as "High Risk Historical Records", or HRHR. EDR's HRHR effort presents unique and sometimes proprietary data about past sites and operations that typically create environmental concerns, but may not show up in current government records searches.

Date of Government Version: N/A
Date Data Arrived at EDR: N/A
Date Made Active in Reports: N/A
Number of Days to Update: N/A

Source: EDR, Inc.
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: N/A
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: Varies

EDR RECOVERED GOVERNMENT ARCHIVES

Exclusive Recovered Govt. Archives

RGA LF: Recovered Government Archive Solid Waste Facilities List

The EDR Recovered Government Archive Landfill database provides a list of landfills derived from historical databases and includes many records that no longer appear in current government lists. Compiled from Records formerly available from the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery in California.

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Date of Government Version: N/A
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/01/2013
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/13/2014
Number of Days to Update: 196

Source: Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 06/01/2012
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: Varies

RGA LUST: Recovered Government Archive Leaking Underground Storage Tank

The EDR Recovered Government Archive Leaking Underground Storage Tank database provides a list of LUST incidents derived from historical databases and includes many records that no longer appear in current government lists. Compiled from Records formerly available from the State Water Resources Control Board in California.

Date of Government Version: N/A
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/01/2013
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/30/2013
Number of Days to Update: 182

Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 06/01/2012
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: Varies

COUNTY RECORDS

ALAMEDA COUNTY:

Contaminated Sites

A listing of contaminated sites overseen by the Toxic Release Program (oil and groundwater contamination from chemical releases and spills) and the Leaking Underground Storage Tank Program (soil and ground water contamination from leaking petroleum USTs).

Date of Government Version: 10/21/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/07/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/12/2014
Number of Days to Update: 35

Source: Alameda County Environmental Health Services
Telephone: 510-567-6700
Last EDR Contact: 12/29/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/13/2015
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

Underground Tanks

Underground storage tank sites located in Alameda county.

Date of Government Version: 10/21/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/07/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/15/2014
Number of Days to Update: 38

Source: Alameda County Environmental Health Services
Telephone: 510-567-6700
Last EDR Contact: 12/29/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/13/2015
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

AMADOR COUNTY:

CUPA Facility List

Cupa Facility List

Date of Government Version: 12/08/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/11/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/23/2015
Number of Days to Update: 43

Source: Amador County Environmental Health
Telephone: 209-223-6439
Last EDR Contact: 12/05/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/23/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

BUTTE COUNTY:

CUPA Facility Listing

Cupa facility list.

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Date of Government Version: 11/20/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/24/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/07/2015
Number of Days to Update: 44

Source: Public Health Department
Telephone: 530-538-7149
Last EDR Contact: 01/26/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/27/2015
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

CALVERAS COUNTY:

CUPA Facility Listing Cupa Facility Listing

Date of Government Version: 10/06/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/07/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/19/2014
Number of Days to Update: 33

Source: Calveras County Environmental Health
Telephone: 209-754-6399
Last EDR Contact: 01/12/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/13/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

COLUSA COUNTY:

CUPA Facility List Cupa facility list.

Date of Government Version: 06/11/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/13/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/07/2014
Number of Days to Update: 24

Source: Health & Human Services
Telephone: 530-458-0396
Last EDR Contact: 11/07/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/23/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY:

Site List

List includes sites from the underground tank, hazardous waste generator and business plan/2185 programs.

Date of Government Version: 11/17/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/19/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/06/2015
Number of Days to Update: 38

Source: Contra Costa Health Services Department
Telephone: 925-646-2286
Last EDR Contact: 11/03/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/16/2015
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

DEL NORTE COUNTY:

CUPA Facility List Cupa Facility list

Date of Government Version: 11/03/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/04/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/12/2014
Number of Days to Update: 38

Source: Del Norte County Environmental Health Division
Telephone: 707-465-0426
Last EDR Contact: 11/03/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/16/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

EL DORADO COUNTY:

CUPA Facility List CUPA facility list.

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Date of Government Version: 11/19/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/21/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/29/2014
Number of Days to Update: 38

Source: El Dorado County Environmental Management Department
Telephone: 530-621-6623
Last EDR Contact: 11/03/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/16/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

FRESNO COUNTY:

CUPA Resources List

Certified Unified Program Agency. CUPA's are responsible for implementing a unified hazardous materials and hazardous waste management regulatory program. The agency provides oversight of businesses that deal with hazardous materials, operate underground storage tanks or aboveground storage tanks.

Date of Government Version: 09/30/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/14/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/19/2014
Number of Days to Update: 36

Source: Dept. of Community Health
Telephone: 559-445-3271
Last EDR Contact: 01/05/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/20/2015
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

HUMBOLDT COUNTY:

CUPA Facility List

CUPA facility list.

Date of Government Version: 12/11/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/15/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/23/2015
Number of Days to Update: 39

Source: Humboldt County Environmental Health
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 11/26/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/09/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

IMPERIAL COUNTY:

CUPA Facility List

Cupa facility list.

Date of Government Version: 11/03/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/04/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/12/2014
Number of Days to Update: 38

Source: San Diego Border Field Office
Telephone: 760-339-2777
Last EDR Contact: 01/26/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/11/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INYO COUNTY:

CUPA Facility List

Cupa facility list.

Date of Government Version: 09/10/2013
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/11/2013
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/14/2013
Number of Days to Update: 33

Source: Inyo County Environmental Health Services
Telephone: 760-878-0238
Last EDR Contact: 11/19/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/09/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

KERN COUNTY:

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Underground Storage Tank Sites & Tank Listing Kern County Sites and Tanks Listing.

Date of Government Version: 07/22/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/12/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/19/2014
Number of Days to Update: 37

Source: Kern County Environment Health Services Department
Telephone: 661-862-8700
Last EDR Contact: 11/05/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/23/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

KINGS COUNTY:

CUPA Facility List

A listing of sites included in the county's Certified Unified Program Agency database. California's Secretary for Environmental Protection established the unified hazardous materials and hazardous waste regulatory program as required by chapter 6.11 of the California Health and Safety Code. The Unified Program consolidates the administration, permits, inspections, and enforcement activities.

Date of Government Version: 11/21/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/25/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/30/2014
Number of Days to Update: 35

Source: Kings County Department of Public Health
Telephone: 559-584-1411
Last EDR Contact: 11/21/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/09/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

LAKE COUNTY:

CUPA Facility List

Cupa facility list

Date of Government Version: 10/20/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/21/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/05/2015
Number of Days to Update: 76

Source: Lake County Environmental Health
Telephone: 707-263-1164
Last EDR Contact: 01/19/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/04/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

LOS ANGELES COUNTY:

San Gabriel Valley Areas of Concern

San Gabriel Valley areas where VOC contamination is at or above the MCL as designated by region 9 EPA office.

Date of Government Version: 03/30/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/31/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/23/2009
Number of Days to Update: 206

Source: EPA Region 9
Telephone: 415-972-3178
Last EDR Contact: 12/18/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/06/2015
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

HMS: Street Number List

Industrial Waste and Underground Storage Tank Sites.

Date of Government Version: 03/31/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/06/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/17/2014
Number of Days to Update: 41

Source: Department of Public Works
Telephone: 626-458-3517
Last EDR Contact: 01/12/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/27/2015
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

List of Solid Waste Facilities

Solid Waste Facilities in Los Angeles County.

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Date of Government Version: 10/20/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/22/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/12/2014
Number of Days to Update: 51

Source: La County Department of Public Works
Telephone: 818-458-5185
Last EDR Contact: 01/20/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/04/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

City of Los Angeles Landfills

Landfills owned and maintained by the City of Los Angeles.

Date of Government Version: 03/05/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/10/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/08/2009
Number of Days to Update: 29

Source: Engineering & Construction Division
Telephone: 213-473-7869
Last EDR Contact: 01/19/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/04/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

Site Mitigation List

Industrial sites that have had some sort of spill or complaint.

Date of Government Version: 01/07/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/25/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/25/2014
Number of Days to Update: 28

Source: Community Health Services
Telephone: 323-890-7806
Last EDR Contact: 01/19/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/04/2015
Data Release Frequency: Annually

City of El Segundo Underground Storage Tank

Underground storage tank sites located in El Segundo city.

Date of Government Version: 10/20/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/22/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/15/2014
Number of Days to Update: 54

Source: City of El Segundo Fire Department
Telephone: 310-524-2236
Last EDR Contact: 01/19/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/04/2015
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

City of Long Beach Underground Storage Tank

Underground storage tank sites located in the city of Long Beach.

Date of Government Version: 12/01/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/11/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/27/2015
Number of Days to Update: 47

Source: City of Long Beach Fire Department
Telephone: 562-570-2563
Last EDR Contact: 01/26/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/11/2015
Data Release Frequency: Annually

City of Torrance Underground Storage Tank

Underground storage tank sites located in the city of Torrance.

Date of Government Version: 01/08/2015
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/15/2015
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/27/2015
Number of Days to Update: 12

Source: City of Torrance Fire Department
Telephone: 310-618-2973
Last EDR Contact: 01/12/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/27/2015
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

MADERA COUNTY:

CUPA Facility List

A listing of sites included in the county's Certified Unified Program Agency database. California's Secretary for Environmental Protection established the unified hazardous materials and hazardous waste regulatory program as required by chapter 6.11 of the California Health and Safety Code. The Unified Program consolidates the administration, permits, inspections, and enforcement activities.

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Date of Government Version: 10/02/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/03/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/20/2014
Number of Days to Update: 48

Source: Madera County Environmental Health
Telephone: 559-675-7823
Last EDR Contact: 11/26/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/09/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

MARIN COUNTY:

Underground Storage Tank Sites

Currently permitted USTs in Marin County.

Date of Government Version: 10/08/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/22/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/15/2014
Number of Days to Update: 54

Source: Public Works Department Waste Management
Telephone: 415-499-6647
Last EDR Contact: 01/05/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/20/2015
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

MERCED COUNTY:

CUPA Facility List

CUPA facility list.

Date of Government Version: 11/25/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/26/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/29/2014
Number of Days to Update: 33

Source: Merced County Environmental Health
Telephone: 209-381-1094
Last EDR Contact: 11/21/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/09/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

MONO COUNTY:

CUPA Facility List

CUPA Facility List

Date of Government Version: 12/01/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/05/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/23/2015
Number of Days to Update: 49

Source: Mono County Health Department
Telephone: 760-932-5580
Last EDR Contact: 11/26/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/16/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

MONTEREY COUNTY:

CUPA Facility Listing

CUPA Program listing from the Environmental Health Division.

Date of Government Version: 12/18/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/19/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/23/2015
Number of Days to Update: 35

Source: Monterey County Health Department
Telephone: 831-796-1297
Last EDR Contact: 11/26/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/09/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

NAPA COUNTY:

Sites With Reported Contamination

A listing of leaking underground storage tank sites located in Napa county.

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Date of Government Version: 12/05/2011
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/06/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/07/2012
Number of Days to Update: 63

Source: Napa County Department of Environmental Management
Telephone: 707-253-4269
Last EDR Contact: 11/25/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/16/2015
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

Closed and Operating Underground Storage Tank Sites

Underground storage tank sites located in Napa county.

Date of Government Version: 01/15/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/16/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/08/2008
Number of Days to Update: 23

Source: Napa County Department of Environmental Management
Telephone: 707-253-4269
Last EDR Contact: 11/25/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/16/2015
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

NEVADA COUNTY:

CUPA Facility List

CUPA facility list.

Date of Government Version: 09/16/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/18/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/25/2014
Number of Days to Update: 7

Source: Community Development Agency
Telephone: 530-265-1467
Last EDR Contact: 12/15/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/16/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

ORANGE COUNTY:

List of Industrial Site Cleanups

Petroleum and non-petroleum spills.

Date of Government Version: 11/01/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/12/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/12/2014
Number of Days to Update: 30

Source: Health Care Agency
Telephone: 714-834-3446
Last EDR Contact: 11/05/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/23/2015
Data Release Frequency: Annually

List of Underground Storage Tank Cleanups

Orange County Underground Storage Tank Cleanups (LUST).

Date of Government Version: 11/01/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/12/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/12/2014
Number of Days to Update: 30

Source: Health Care Agency
Telephone: 714-834-3446
Last EDR Contact: 11/05/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/23/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

List of Underground Storage Tank Facilities

Orange County Underground Storage Tank Facilities (UST).

Date of Government Version: 11/01/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/10/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/15/2014
Number of Days to Update: 35

Source: Health Care Agency
Telephone: 714-834-3446
Last EDR Contact: 11/10/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/23/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

PLACER COUNTY:

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Master List of Facilities

List includes aboveground tanks, underground tanks and cleanup sites.

Date of Government Version: 12/08/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/09/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/26/2015
Number of Days to Update: 48

Source: Placer County Health and Human Services
Telephone: 530-745-2363
Last EDR Contact: 12/05/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/23/2015
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

RIVERSIDE COUNTY:

Listing of Underground Tank Cleanup Sites

Riverside County Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Sites (LUST).

Date of Government Version: 10/08/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/10/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/20/2014
Number of Days to Update: 41

Source: Department of Environmental Health
Telephone: 951-358-5055
Last EDR Contact: 12/22/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/05/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Underground Storage Tank Tank List

Underground storage tank sites located in Riverside county.

Date of Government Version: 10/08/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/10/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/25/2014
Number of Days to Update: 46

Source: Department of Environmental Health
Telephone: 951-358-5055
Last EDR Contact: 12/22/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/06/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

SACRAMENTO COUNTY:

Toxic Site Clean-Up List

List of sites where unauthorized releases of potentially hazardous materials have occurred.

Date of Government Version: 02/06/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/08/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/29/2014
Number of Days to Update: 21

Source: Sacramento County Environmental Management
Telephone: 916-875-8406
Last EDR Contact: 01/07/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/20/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Master Hazardous Materials Facility List

Any business that has hazardous materials on site - hazardous material storage sites, underground storage tanks, waste generators.

Date of Government Version: 10/21/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/28/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/15/2014
Number of Days to Update: 48

Source: Sacramento County Environmental Management
Telephone: 916-875-8406
Last EDR Contact: 01/05/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/20/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY:

Hazardous Material Permits

This listing includes underground storage tanks, medical waste handlers/generators, hazardous materials handlers, hazardous waste generators, and waste oil generators/handlers.

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Date of Government Version: 12/02/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/04/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/26/2015
Number of Days to Update: 53

Source: San Bernardino County Fire Department Hazardous Materials Division
Telephone: 909-387-3041
Last EDR Contact: 11/10/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/23/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

SAN DIEGO COUNTY:

Hazardous Materials Management Division Database

The database includes: HE58 - This report contains the business name, site address, business phone number, establishment 'H' permit number, type of permit, and the business status. HE17 - In addition to providing the same information provided in the HE58 listing, HE17 provides inspection dates, violations received by the establishment, hazardous waste generated, the quantity, method of storage, treatment/disposal of waste and the hauler, and information on underground storage tanks. Unauthorized Release List - Includes a summary of environmental contamination cases in San Diego County (underground tank cases, non-tank cases, groundwater contamination, and soil contamination are included.)

Date of Government Version: 09/23/2013
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/24/2013
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/17/2013
Number of Days to Update: 23

Source: Hazardous Materials Management Division
Telephone: 619-338-2268
Last EDR Contact: 12/04/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/23/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Solid Waste Facilities

San Diego County Solid Waste Facilities.

Date of Government Version: 10/31/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/21/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/29/2014
Number of Days to Update: 38

Source: Department of Health Services
Telephone: 619-338-2209
Last EDR Contact: 01/26/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/11/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

Environmental Case Listing

The listing contains all underground tank release cases and projects pertaining to properties contaminated with hazardous substances that are actively under review by the Site Assessment and Mitigation Program.

Date of Government Version: 03/23/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/15/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/09/2010
Number of Days to Update: 24

Source: San Diego County Department of Environmental Health
Telephone: 619-338-2371
Last EDR Contact: 12/04/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/23/2015
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY:

Local Oversight Facilities

A listing of leaking underground storage tank sites located in San Francisco county.

Date of Government Version: 09/19/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/19/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/29/2008
Number of Days to Update: 10

Source: Department Of Public Health San Francisco County
Telephone: 415-252-3920
Last EDR Contact: 11/05/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/23/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Underground Storage Tank Information

Underground storage tank sites located in San Francisco county.

Date of Government Version: 11/29/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/10/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/15/2011
Number of Days to Update: 5

Source: Department of Public Health
Telephone: 415-252-3920
Last EDR Contact: 11/05/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/23/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY:

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

San Joaquin Co. UST

A listing of underground storage tank locations in San Joaquin county.

Date of Government Version: 01/08/2015
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/12/2015
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/27/2015
Number of Days to Update: 15

Source: Environmental Health Department
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 01/05/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/06/2015
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY:

CUPA Facility List

Cupa Facility List.

Date of Government Version: 11/21/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/24/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/30/2014
Number of Days to Update: 36

Source: San Luis Obispo County Public Health Department
Telephone: 805-781-5596
Last EDR Contact: 11/21/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/09/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

SAN MATEO COUNTY:

Business Inventory

List includes Hazardous Materials Business Plan, hazardous waste generators, and underground storage tanks.

Date of Government Version: 10/06/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/10/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/19/2014
Number of Days to Update: 40

Source: San Mateo County Environmental Health Services Division
Telephone: 650-363-1921
Last EDR Contact: 12/15/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/30/2015
Data Release Frequency: Annually

Fuel Leak List

A listing of leaking underground storage tank sites located in San Mateo county.

Date of Government Version: 12/15/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/18/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/26/2015
Number of Days to Update: 39

Source: San Mateo County Environmental Health Services Division
Telephone: 650-363-1921
Last EDR Contact: 12/11/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/30/2015
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY:

CUPA Facility Listing

CUPA Program Listing from the Environmental Health Services division.

Date of Government Version: 09/08/2011
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/09/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/07/2011
Number of Days to Update: 28

Source: Santa Barbara County Public Health Department
Telephone: 805-686-8167
Last EDR Contact: 11/19/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/09/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

SANTA CLARA COUNTY:

Cupa Facility List

Cupa facility list

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Date of Government Version: 11/25/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/26/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/30/2014
Number of Days to Update: 34

Source: Department of Environmental Health
Telephone: 408-918-1973
Last EDR Contact: 11/21/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/09/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

HIST LUST - Fuel Leak Site Activity Report

A listing of open and closed leaking underground storage tanks. This listing is no longer updated by the county. Leaking underground storage tanks are now handled by the Department of Environmental Health.

Date of Government Version: 03/29/2005
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/30/2005
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/21/2005
Number of Days to Update: 22

Source: Santa Clara Valley Water District
Telephone: 408-265-2600
Last EDR Contact: 03/23/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/22/2009
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

LOP Listing

A listing of leaking underground storage tanks located in Santa Clara county.

Date of Government Version: 03/03/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/05/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/18/2014
Number of Days to Update: 13

Source: Department of Environmental Health
Telephone: 408-918-3417
Last EDR Contact: 11/25/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/16/2015
Data Release Frequency: Annually

Hazardous Material Facilities

Hazardous material facilities, including underground storage tank sites.

Date of Government Version: 11/10/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/10/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/15/2014
Number of Days to Update: 35

Source: City of San Jose Fire Department
Telephone: 408-535-7694
Last EDR Contact: 11/07/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/23/2015
Data Release Frequency: Annually

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY:

CUPA Facility List

CUPA facility listing.

Date of Government Version: 11/24/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/25/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/31/2014
Number of Days to Update: 36

Source: Santa Cruz County Environmental Health
Telephone: 831-464-2761
Last EDR Contact: 11/21/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/09/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

SHASTA COUNTY:

CUPA Facility List

Cupa Facility List.

Date of Government Version: 12/09/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/11/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/23/2015
Number of Days to Update: 43

Source: Shasta County Department of Resource Management
Telephone: 530-225-5789
Last EDR Contact: 11/26/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/09/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

SOLANO COUNTY:

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

A listing of leaking underground storage tank sites located in Solano county.

Date of Government Version: 11/17/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/24/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/05/2015
Number of Days to Update: 42

Source: Solano County Department of Environmental Management
Telephone: 707-784-6770
Last EDR Contact: 12/11/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/30/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Underground Storage Tanks

Underground storage tank sites located in Solano county.

Date of Government Version: 11/17/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/01/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/27/2015
Number of Days to Update: 57

Source: Solano County Department of Environmental Management
Telephone: 707-784-6770
Last EDR Contact: 12/11/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/30/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

SONOMA COUNTY:

Cupa Facility List

Cupa Facility list

Date of Government Version: 09/30/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/02/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/20/2014
Number of Days to Update: 49

Source: County of Sonoma Fire & Emergency Services Department
Telephone: 707-565-1174
Last EDR Contact: 12/29/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/13/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

Leaking Underground Storage Tank Sites

A listing of leaking underground storage tank sites located in Sonoma county.

Date of Government Version: 10/01/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/03/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/20/2014
Number of Days to Update: 48

Source: Department of Health Services
Telephone: 707-565-6565
Last EDR Contact: 12/29/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/13/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

SUTTER COUNTY:

Underground Storage Tanks

Underground storage tank sites located in Sutter county.

Date of Government Version: 12/08/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/08/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/27/2015
Number of Days to Update: 50

Source: Sutter County Department of Agriculture
Telephone: 530-822-7500
Last EDR Contact: 12/05/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/23/2015
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

TUOLUMNE COUNTY:

CUPA Facility List

Cupa facility list

Date of Government Version: 10/28/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/29/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/12/2014
Number of Days to Update: 44

Source: Division of Environmental Health
Telephone: 209-533-5633
Last EDR Contact: 01/26/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/11/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

VENTURA COUNTY:

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Business Plan, Hazardous Waste Producers, and Operating Underground Tanks

The BWT list indicates by site address whether the Environmental Health Division has Business Plan (B), Waste Producer (W), and/or Underground Tank (T) information.

Date of Government Version: 10/29/2014	Source: Ventura County Environmental Health Division
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/24/2014	Telephone: 805-654-2813
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/29/2014	Last EDR Contact: 11/17/2014
Number of Days to Update: 35	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/02/2015
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Inventory of Illegal Abandoned and Inactive Sites

Ventura County Inventory of Closed, Illegal Abandoned, and Inactive Sites.

Date of Government Version: 12/01/2011	Source: Environmental Health Division
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/01/2011	Telephone: 805-654-2813
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/19/2012	Last EDR Contact: 01/05/2015
Number of Days to Update: 49	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/20/2015
	Data Release Frequency: Annually

Listing of Underground Tank Cleanup Sites

Ventura County Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Sites (LUST).

Date of Government Version: 05/29/2008	Source: Environmental Health Division
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/24/2008	Telephone: 805-654-2813
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/31/2008	Last EDR Contact: 11/17/2014
Number of Days to Update: 37	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/02/2015
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Medical Waste Program List

To protect public health and safety and the environment from potential exposure to disease causing agents, the Environmental Health Division Medical Waste Program regulates the generation, handling, storage, treatment and disposal of medical waste throughout the County.

Date of Government Version: 09/26/2014	Source: Ventura County Resource Management Agency
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/29/2014	Telephone: 805-654-2813
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/12/2014	Last EDR Contact: 01/26/2015
Number of Days to Update: 44	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/11/2015
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Underground Tank Closed Sites List

Ventura County Operating Underground Storage Tank Sites (UST)/Underground Tank Closed Sites List.

Date of Government Version: 08/26/2014	Source: Environmental Health Division
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/17/2014	Telephone: 805-654-2813
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/28/2014	Last EDR Contact: 12/15/2014
Number of Days to Update: 41	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/30/2015
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

YOLO COUNTY:

Underground Storage Tank Comprehensive Facility Report

Underground storage tank sites located in Yolo county.

Date of Government Version: 12/18/2014	Source: Yolo County Department of Health
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/23/2014	Telephone: 530-666-8646
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/27/2015	Last EDR Contact: 12/18/2014
Number of Days to Update: 35	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/06/2015
	Data Release Frequency: Annually

YUBA COUNTY:

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

CUPA Facility List

CUPA facility listing for Yuba County.

Date of Government Version: 11/17/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/18/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/30/2014
Number of Days to Update: 42

Source: Yuba County Environmental Health Department
Telephone: 530-749-7523
Last EDR Contact: 11/17/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/16/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

OTHER DATABASE(S)

Depending on the geographic area covered by this report, the data provided in these specialty databases may or may not be complete. For example, the existence of wetlands information data in a specific report does not mean that all wetlands in the area covered by the report are included. Moreover, the absence of any reported wetlands information does not necessarily mean that wetlands do not exist in the area covered by the report.

CT MANIFEST: Hazardous Waste Manifest Data

Facility and manifest data. Manifest is a document that lists and tracks hazardous waste from the generator through transporters to a tsd facility.

Date of Government Version: 07/30/2013
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/19/2013
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/03/2013
Number of Days to Update: 45

Source: Department of Energy & Environmental Protection
Telephone: 860-424-3375
Last EDR Contact: 11/17/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/02/2015
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

NJ MANIFEST: Manifest Information

Hazardous waste manifest information.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2011
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/19/2012
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/28/2012
Number of Days to Update: 40

Source: Department of Environmental Protection
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 01/12/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/27/2015
Data Release Frequency: Annually

NY MANIFEST: Facility and Manifest Data

Manifest is a document that lists and tracks hazardous waste from the generator through transporters to a TSD facility.

Date of Government Version: 11/01/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/05/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/24/2014
Number of Days to Update: 19

Source: Department of Environmental Conservation
Telephone: 518-402-8651
Last EDR Contact: 11/05/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/16/2015
Data Release Frequency: Annually

PA MANIFEST: Manifest Information

Hazardous waste manifest information.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2013
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/21/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/25/2014
Number of Days to Update: 35

Source: Department of Environmental Protection
Telephone: 717-783-8990
Last EDR Contact: 01/19/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/04/2015
Data Release Frequency: Annually

RI MANIFEST: Manifest information

Hazardous waste manifest information

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2013
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/15/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/13/2014
Number of Days to Update: 29

Source: Department of Environmental Management
Telephone: 401-222-2797
Last EDR Contact: 11/26/2014
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/09/2015
Data Release Frequency: Annually

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

WI MANIFEST: Manifest Information

Hazardous waste manifest information.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2013

Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/20/2014

Date Made Active in Reports: 08/07/2014

Number of Days to Update: 48

Source: Department of Natural Resources

Telephone: N/A

Last EDR Contact: 12/12/2014

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/30/2015

Data Release Frequency: Annually

Oil/Gas Pipelines: This data was obtained by EDR from the USGS in 1994. It is referred to by USGS as GeoData Digital Line Graphs from 1:100,000-Scale Maps. It was extracted from the transportation category including some oil, but primarily gas pipelines.

Sensitive Receptors: There are individuals deemed sensitive receptors due to their fragile immune systems and special sensitivity to environmental discharges. These sensitive receptors typically include the elderly, the sick, and children. While the location of all sensitive receptors cannot be determined, EDR indicates those buildings and facilities - schools, daycares, hospitals, medical centers, and nursing homes - where individuals who are sensitive receptors are likely to be located.

AHA Hospitals:

Source: American Hospital Association, Inc.

Telephone: 312-280-5991

The database includes a listing of hospitals based on the American Hospital Association's annual survey of hospitals.

Medical Centers: Provider of Services Listing

Source: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services

Telephone: 410-786-3000

A listing of hospitals with Medicare provider number, produced by Centers of Medicare & Medicaid Services, a federal agency within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Nursing Homes

Source: National Institutes of Health

Telephone: 301-594-6248

Information on Medicare and Medicaid certified nursing homes in the United States.

Public Schools

Source: National Center for Education Statistics

Telephone: 202-502-7300

The National Center for Education Statistics' primary database on elementary and secondary public education in the United States. It is a comprehensive, annual, national statistical database of all public elementary and secondary schools and school districts, which contains data that are comparable across all states.

Private Schools

Source: National Center for Education Statistics

Telephone: 202-502-7300

The National Center for Education Statistics' primary database on private school locations in the United States.

Daycare Centers: Licensed Facilities

Source: Department of Social Services

Telephone: 916-657-4041

Flood Zone Data: This data, available in select counties across the country, was obtained by EDR in 2003 & 2011 from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Data depicts 100-year and 500-year flood zones as defined by FEMA.

NWI: National Wetlands Inventory. This data, available in select counties across the country, was obtained by EDR in 2002, 2005 and 2010 from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Scanned Digital USGS 7.5' Topographic Map (DRG)

Source: United States Geologic Survey

A digital raster graphic (DRG) is a scanned image of a U.S. Geological Survey topographic map. The map images are made by scanning published paper maps on high-resolution scanners. The raster image is georeferenced and fit to the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) projection.

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

STREET AND ADDRESS INFORMATION

© 2010 Tele Atlas North America, Inc. All rights reserved. This material is proprietary and the subject of copyright protection and other intellectual property rights owned by or licensed to Tele Atlas North America, Inc. The use of this material is subject to the terms of a license agreement. You will be held liable for any unauthorized copying or disclosure of this material.

GEOCHECK[®] - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE ADDENDUM

TARGET PROPERTY ADDRESS

SKY LONDA FIRE STATION NO. 58
17290 SKYLINE BLVD.
REDWOOD CITY, CA 94062

TARGET PROPERTY COORDINATES

Latitude (North):	37.3874 - 37° 23' 14.64"
Longitude (West):	122.2664 - 122° 15' 59.04"
Universal Transverse Mercator:	Zone 10
UTM X (Meters):	564942.2
UTM Y (Meters):	4137897.5
Elevation:	1484 ft. above sea level

USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

Target Property Map:	37122-D3 WOODSIDE, CA
Most Recent Revision:	1999
East Map:	37122-D2 PALO ALTO, CA
Most Recent Revision:	1999
South Map:	37122-C3 LA HONDA, CA
Most Recent Revision:	1999

EDR's GeoCheck Physical Setting Source Addendum is provided to assist the environmental professional in forming an opinion about the impact of potential contaminant migration.

Assessment of the impact of contaminant migration generally has two principal investigative components:

1. Groundwater flow direction, and
2. Groundwater flow velocity.

Groundwater flow direction may be impacted by surface topography, hydrology, hydrogeology, characteristics of the soil, and nearby wells. Groundwater flow velocity is generally impacted by the nature of the geologic strata.

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE SUMMARY

GROUNDWATER FLOW DIRECTION INFORMATION

Groundwater flow direction for a particular site is best determined by a qualified environmental professional using site-specific well data. If such data is not reasonably ascertainable, it may be necessary to rely on other sources of information, such as surface topographic information, hydrologic information, hydrogeologic data collected on nearby properties, and regional groundwater flow information (from deep aquifers).

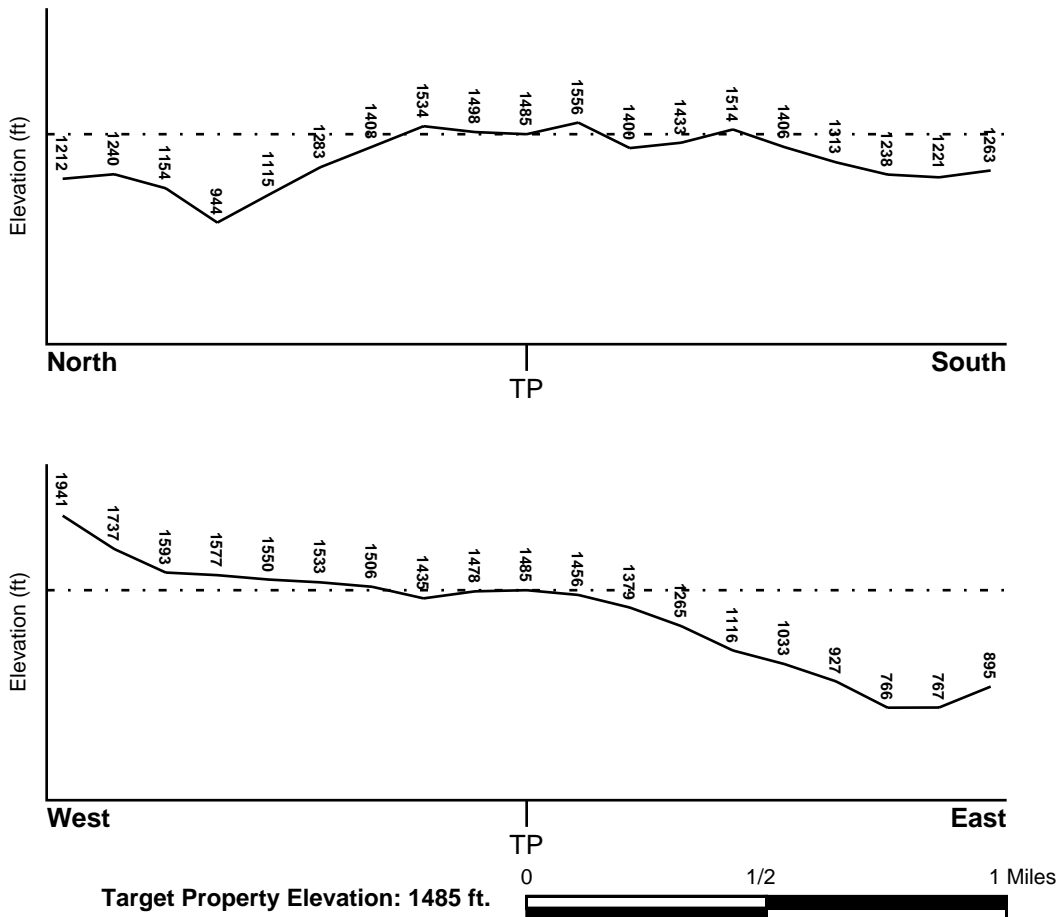
TOPOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Surface topography may be indicative of the direction of surficial groundwater flow. This information can be used to assist the environmental professional in forming an opinion about the impact of nearby contaminated properties or, should contamination exist on the target property, what downgradient sites might be impacted.

TARGET PROPERTY TOPOGRAPHY

General Topographic Gradient: General SE

SURROUNDING TOPOGRAPHY: ELEVATION PROFILES



Source: Topography has been determined from the USGS 7.5' Digital Elevation Model and should be evaluated on a relative (not an absolute) basis. Relative elevation information between sites of close proximity should be field verified.

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE SUMMARY

HYDROLOGIC INFORMATION

Surface water can act as a hydrologic barrier to groundwater flow. Such hydrologic information can be used to assist the environmental professional in forming an opinion about the impact of nearby contaminated properties or, should contamination exist on the target property, what downgradient sites might be impacted.

Refer to the Physical Setting Source Map following this summary for hydrologic information (major waterways and bodies of water).

FEMA FLOOD ZONE

Target Property County
SAN MATEO, CA

FEMA Flood
Electronic Data
YES - refer to the Overview Map and Detail Map

Flood Plain Panel at Target Property: 0603300009B - FEMA Q3 Flood data

Additional Panels in search area: 0603300008B - FEMA Q3 Flood data
0603110350B - FEMA Q3 Flood data

NATIONAL WETLAND INVENTORY

NWI Quad at Target Property
WOODSIDE

NWI Electronic
Data Coverage
YES - refer to the Overview Map and Detail Map

HYDROGEOLOGIC INFORMATION

Hydrogeologic information obtained by installation of wells on a specific site can often be an indicator of groundwater flow direction in the immediate area. Such hydrogeologic information can be used to assist the environmental professional in forming an opinion about the impact of nearby contaminated properties or, should contamination exist on the target property, what downgradient sites might be impacted.

Site-Specific Hydrogeological Data*:

Search Radius: 1.25 miles
Status: Not found

AQUIFLOW®

Search Radius: 1.000 Mile.

EDR has developed the AQUIFLOW Information System to provide data on the general direction of groundwater flow at specific points. EDR has reviewed reports submitted by environmental professionals to regulatory authorities at select sites and has extracted the date of the report, groundwater flow direction as determined hydrogeologically, and the depth to water table.

<u>MAP ID</u>	<u>LOCATION FROM TP</u>	<u>GENERAL DIRECTION GROUNDWATER FLOW</u>
Not Reported		

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE SUMMARY

GROUNDWATER FLOW VELOCITY INFORMATION

Groundwater flow velocity information for a particular site is best determined by a qualified environmental professional using site specific geologic and soil strata data. If such data are not reasonably ascertainable, it may be necessary to rely on other sources of information, including geologic age identification, rock stratigraphic unit and soil characteristics data collected on nearby properties and regional soil information. In general, contaminant plumes move more quickly through sandy-gravelly types of soils than silty-clayey types of soils.

GEOLOGIC INFORMATION IN GENERAL AREA OF TARGET PROPERTY

Geologic information can be used by the environmental professional in forming an opinion about the relative speed at which contaminant migration may be occurring.

ROCK STRATIGRAPHIC UNIT

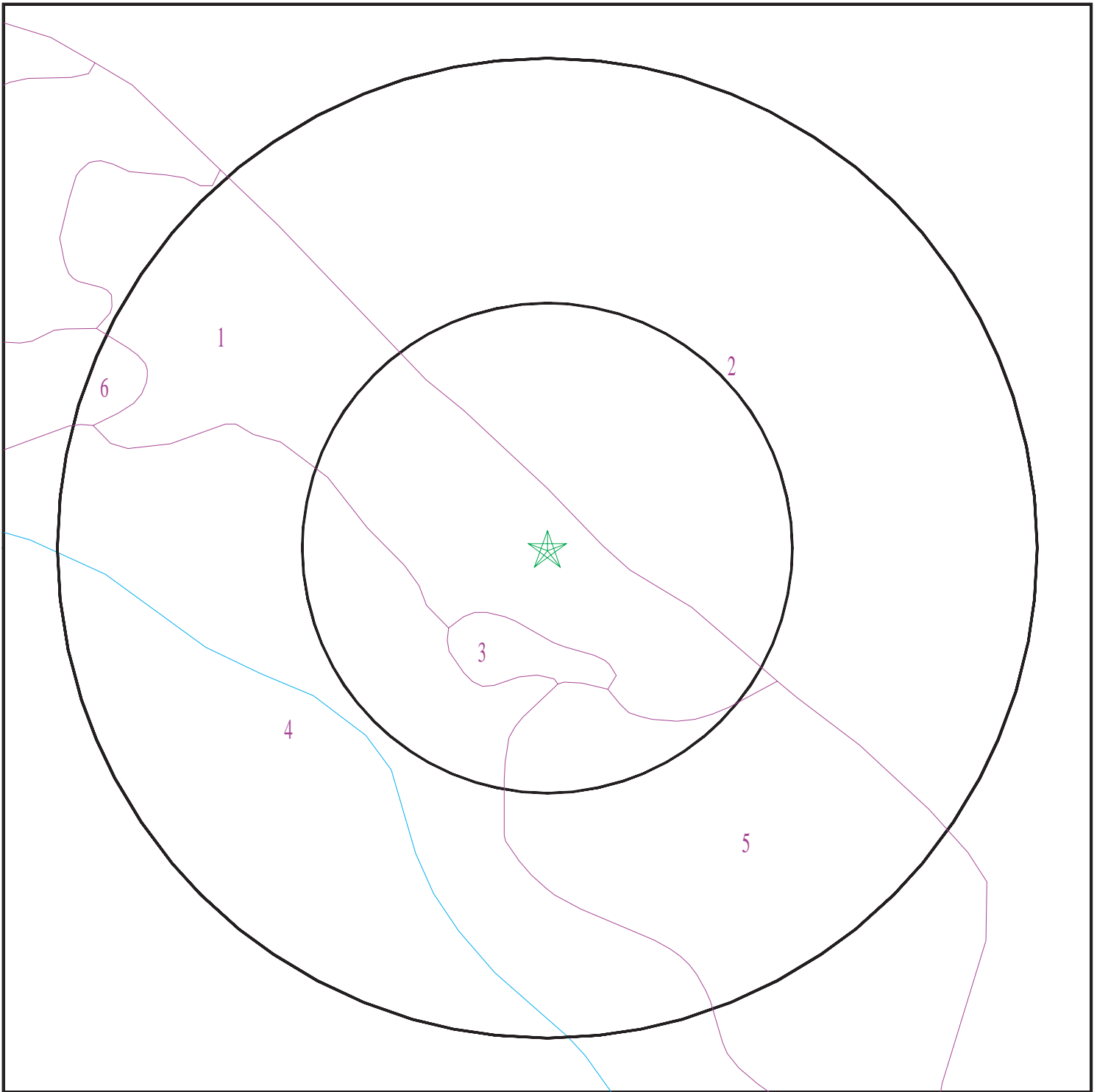
Era:	Cenozoic
System:	Tertiary
Series:	Eocene
Code:	Te <i>(decoded above as Era, System & Series)</i>

GEOLOGIC AGE IDENTIFICATION

Category: Stratified Sequence

Geologic Age and Rock Stratigraphic Unit Source: P.G. Schruben, R.E. Arndt and W.J. Bawiec, Geology of the Conterminous U.S. at 1:2,500,000 Scale - a digital representation of the 1974 P.B. King and H.M. Beikman Map, USGS Digital Data Series DDS - 11 (1994).

SSURGO SOIL MAP - 4193066.2s



- ★ Target Property
- SSURGO Soil
- Water

0 1/16 1/8 1/4 Miles



SITE NAME: Sky Londa Fire Station No. 58
ADDRESS: 17290 Skyline Blvd.
Redwood City CA 94062
LAT/LONG: 37.3874 / 122.2664

CLIENT: SCA Environmental
CONTACT: Karen Emery
INQUIRY #: 4193066.2s
DATE: January 28, 2015 4:42 pm

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE SUMMARY

DOMINANT SOIL COMPOSITION IN GENERAL AREA OF TARGET PROPERTY

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Soil Conservation Service (SCS) leads the National Cooperative Soil Survey (NCSS) and is responsible for collecting, storing, maintaining and distributing soil survey information for privately owned lands in the United States. A soil map in a soil survey is a representation of soil patterns in a landscape. The following information is based on Soil Conservation Service SSURGO data.

Soil Map ID: 1

Soil Component Name: Hugo

Soil Surface Texture: sandy loam

Hydrologic Group: Class B - Moderate infiltration rates. Deep and moderately deep, moderately well and well drained soils with moderately coarse textures.

Soil Drainage Class: Well drained

Hydric Status: Not hydric

Corrosion Potential - Uncoated Steel: Moderate

Depth to Bedrock Min: > 0 inches

Depth to Watertable Min: > 0 inches

Soil Layer Information							
Layer	Boundary		Soil Texture Class	Classification		Saturated hydraulic conductivity micro m/sec	Soil Reaction (pH)
	Upper	Lower		AASHTO Group	Unified Soil		
1	0 inches	3 inches	sandy loam	Silt-Clay Materials (more than 35 pct. passing No. 200), Silty Soils.	COARSE-GRAINED SOILS, Sands, Sands with fines, Silty Sand.	Max: 42 Min: 14	Max: 6.5 Min: 5.6
2	3 inches	40 inches	gravelly sandy loam	Granular materials (35 pct. or less passing No. 200), Silty, or Clayey Gravel and Sand.	COARSE-GRAINED SOILS, Sands, Sands with fines, Silty Sand.	Max: 42 Min: 14	Max: 6 Min: 5.6
3	40 inches	44 inches	weathered bedrock	Not reported	Not reported	Max: 4 Min: 1.4	Max: Min:

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE SUMMARY

Soil Map ID: 2

Soil Component Name: Alambique

Soil Surface Texture: gravelly loam

Hydrologic Group: Class B - Moderate infiltration rates. Deep and moderately deep, moderately well and well drained soils with moderately coarse textures.

Soil Drainage Class: Well drained

Hydric Status: Not hydric

Corrosion Potential - Uncoated Steel: Moderate

Depth to Bedrock Min: > 0 inches

Depth to Watertable Min: > 0 inches

Soil Layer Information							
Layer	Boundary		Soil Texture Class	Classification		Saturated hydraulic conductivity micro m/sec	Soil Reaction (pH)
	Upper	Lower		AASHTO Group	Unified Soil		
1	0 inches	11 inches	gravelly loam	Silt-Clay Materials (more than 35 pct. passing No. 200), Silty Soils.	COARSE-GRAINED SOILS, Sands, Sands with fines, Clayey sand. COARSE-GRAINED SOILS, Sands, Sands with fines, Silty Sand.	Max: 14 Min: 4	Max: 6 Min: 5.1
2	11 inches	29 inches	gravelly loam	Silt-Clay Materials (more than 35 pct. passing No. 200), Silty Soils.	COARSE-GRAINED SOILS, Gravels, Gravels with fines, Silty Gravel	Max: 14 Min: 4	Max: 6 Min: 5.1
3	29 inches	33 inches	weathered bedrock	Not reported	Not reported	Max: Min:	Max: Min:

Soil Map ID: 3

Soil Component Name: Water

Soil Surface Texture: gravelly loam

Hydrologic Group: Class B - Moderate infiltration rates. Deep and moderately deep, moderately well and well drained soils with moderately coarse textures.

Soil Drainage Class:

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE SUMMARY

Hydric Status: Not hydric

Corrosion Potential - Uncoated Steel: Not Reported

Depth to Bedrock Min: > 0 inches

Depth to Watertable Min: > 0 inches

No Layer Information available.

Soil Map ID: 4

Soil Component Name: Hugo

Soil Surface Texture: sandy loam

Hydrologic Group: Class B - Moderate infiltration rates. Deep and moderately deep, moderately well and well drained soils with moderately coarse textures.

Soil Drainage Class: Well drained

Hydric Status: Not hydric

Corrosion Potential - Uncoated Steel: Moderate

Depth to Bedrock Min: > 0 inches

Depth to Watertable Min: > 0 inches

Soil Layer Information							
Layer	Boundary		Soil Texture Class	Classification		Saturated hydraulic conductivity micro m/sec	Soil Reaction (pH)
	Upper	Lower		AASHTO Group	Unified Soil		
1	0 inches	7 inches	sandy loam	Silt-Clay Materials (more than 35 pct. passing No. 200), Silty Soils.	COARSE-GRAINED SOILS, Sands, Sands with fines, Silty Sand.	Max: 42 Min: 14	Max: 6.5 Min: 5.6
2	7 inches	44 inches	gravelly sandy loam	Granular materials (35 pct. or less passing No. 200), Silty, or Clayey Gravel and Sand.	COARSE-GRAINED SOILS, Sands, Sands with fines, Silty Sand.	Max: 42 Min: 14	Max: 6 Min: 5.6

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE SUMMARY

Soil Layer Information							
Layer	Boundary		Soil Texture Class	Classification		Saturated hydraulic conductivity micro m/sec	Soil Reaction (pH)
	Upper	Lower		AASHTO Group	Unified Soil		
3	44 inches	48 inches	weathered bedrock	Not reported	Not reported	Max: 4 Min: 1.4	Max: Min:

Soil Map ID: 5

Soil Component Name: Hugo

Soil Surface Texture: sandy loam

Hydrologic Group: Class B - Moderate infiltration rates. Deep and moderately deep, moderately well and well drained soils with moderately coarse textures.

Soil Drainage Class: Well drained

Hydric Status: Not hydric

Corrosion Potential - Uncoated Steel: Moderate

Depth to Bedrock Min: > 0 inches

Depth to Watertable Min: > 0 inches

Soil Layer Information							
Layer	Boundary		Soil Texture Class	Classification		Saturated hydraulic conductivity micro m/sec	Soil Reaction (pH)
	Upper	Lower		AASHTO Group	Unified Soil		
1	0 inches	3 inches	sandy loam	Silt-Clay Materials (more than 35 pct. passing No. 200), Silty Soils.	COARSE-GRAINED SOILS, Sands, Sands with fines, Silty Sand.	Max: 42 Min: 14	Max: 6.5 Min: 5.6
2	3 inches	40 inches	gravelly sandy loam	Granular materials (35 pct. or less passing No. 200), Silty, or Clayey Gravel and Sand.	COARSE-GRAINED SOILS, Sands, Sands with fines, Silty Sand.	Max: 42 Min: 14	Max: 6 Min: 5.6

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE SUMMARY

Soil Layer Information							
Layer	Boundary		Soil Texture Class	Classification		Saturated hydraulic conductivity micro m/sec	Soil Reaction (pH)
	Upper	Lower		AASHTO Group	Unified Soil		
3	40 inches	44 inches	weathered bedrock	Not reported	Not reported	Max: 4 Min: 1.4	Max: Min:

Soil Map ID: 6

Soil Component Name: Hugo

Soil Surface Texture: sandy loam

Hydrologic Group: Class B - Moderate infiltration rates. Deep and moderately deep, moderately well and well drained soils with moderately coarse textures.

Soil Drainage Class: Well drained

Hydric Status: Not hydric

Corrosion Potential - Uncoated Steel: Moderate

Depth to Bedrock Min: > 0 inches

Depth to Watertable Min: > 0 inches

Soil Layer Information							
Layer	Boundary		Soil Texture Class	Classification		Saturated hydraulic conductivity micro m/sec	Soil Reaction (pH)
	Upper	Lower		AASHTO Group	Unified Soil		
1	0 inches	7 inches	sandy loam	Silt-Clay Materials (more than 35 pct. passing No. 200), Silty Soils.	COARSE-GRAINED SOILS, Sands, Sands with fines, Silty Sand.	Max: 42 Min: 14	Max: 6.5 Min: 5.6
2	7 inches	44 inches	gravelly sandy loam	Granular materials (35 pct. or less passing No. 200), Silty, or Clayey Gravel and Sand.	COARSE-GRAINED SOILS, Sands, Sands with fines, Silty Sand.	Max: 42 Min: 14	Max: 6 Min: 5.6

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE SUMMARY

Soil Layer Information							
Layer	Boundary		Soil Texture Class	Classification		Saturated hydraulic conductivity micro m/sec	Soil Reaction (pH)
	Upper	Lower		AASHTO Group	Unified Soil		
3	44 inches	48 inches	weathered bedrock	Not reported	Not reported	Max: 4 Min: 1.4	Max: Min:

LOCAL / REGIONAL WATER AGENCY RECORDS

EDR Local/Regional Water Agency records provide water well information to assist the environmental professional in assessing sources that may impact ground water flow direction, and in forming an opinion about the impact of contaminant migration on nearby drinking water wells.

WELL SEARCH DISTANCE INFORMATION

<u>DATABASE</u>	<u>SEARCH DISTANCE (miles)</u>
Federal USGS	1.000
Federal FRDS PWS	Nearest PWS within 0.001 miles
State Database	1.000

FEDERAL USGS WELL INFORMATION

<u>MAP ID</u>	<u>WELL ID</u>	<u>LOCATION FROM TP</u>
A2	USGS40000182839	0 - 1/8 Mile NE

FEDERAL FRDS PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM INFORMATION

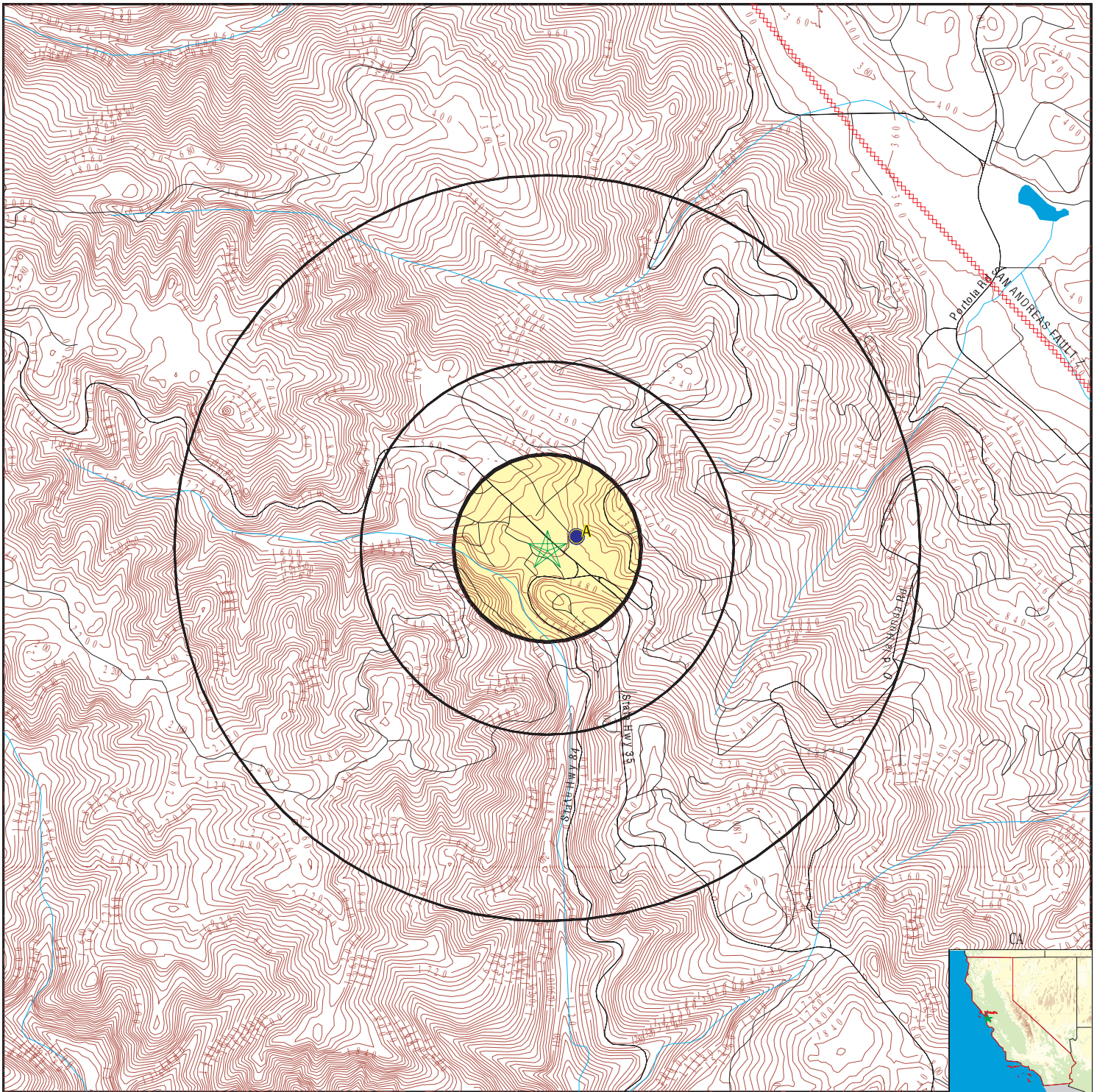
<u>MAP ID</u>	<u>WELL ID</u>	<u>LOCATION FROM TP</u>
No PWS System Found		

Note: PWS System location is not always the same as well location.

STATE DATABASE WELL INFORMATION

<u>MAP ID</u>	<u>WELL ID</u>	<u>LOCATION FROM TP</u>
A1	6951	0 - 1/8 Mile East

PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE MAP - 4193066.2s



- County Boundary
- Major Roads
- Contour Lines
- Earthquake Fault Lines
- Earthquake epicenter, Richter 5 or greater
- Water Wells
- Public Water Supply Wells
- Cluster of Multiple Icons



- Groundwater Flow Direction
- Indeterminate Groundwater Flow at Location
- Groundwater Flow Varies at Location
- Closest Hydrogeological Data
- Oil, gas or related wells



SITE NAME: Sky Londa Fire Station No. 58
 ADDRESS: 17290 Skyline Blvd.
 Redwood City CA 94062
 LAT/LONG: 37.3874 / 122.2664

CLIENT: SCA Environmental
 CONTACT: Karen Emery
 INQUIRY #: 4193066.2s
 DATE: January 28, 2015 4:41 pm

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE MAP FINDINGS

Map ID
 Direction
 Distance
 Elevation

Database EDR ID Number

A1
East
0 - 1/8 Mile
Lower

CA WELLS 6951

Water System Information:

Prime Station Code: 06S/04W-26E02 M	User ID: ENG	FRDS Number: 4110015002	County: San Mateo
District Number: 04	Station Type: WELL/AMBNT/MUN/INTAKE	Water Type: Well/Groundwater	Well Status: Inactive Raw
Source Lat/Long: 372315.0 1221550.0	Precision: 1,000 Feet (10 Seconds)	Source Name: SKYWOOD WELL 02 - INACTIVE	
System Number: 4110015		System Name: Skyline County Water District	
Organization That Operates System: 13885 Skyline Blvd. Woodside, CA 94062			
Pop Served: 1600	Connections: 460		
Area Served: WOODSIDE & VICINITY			
Sample Collected: 31-JAN-06	Findings: 2.21 PCI/L		
Chemical: RADIUM 228			

A2
NE
0 - 1/8 Mile
Lower

FED USGS USGS40000182839

Org. Identifier: USGS-CA		Formal name: USGS California Water Science Center	
Monloc Identifier: USGS-372318122255001		Monloc name: 006S004W26E001M	
Monloc type: Well		Monloc desc: Not Reported	
Huc code: Not Reported	Drainagearea value: Not Reported		
Drainagearea Units: Not Reported	Contrib drainagearea: Not Reported		
Contrib drainagearea units: Not Reported	Latitude: 37.3882734		
Longitude: -122.2649676	Sourcemap scale: 24000		
Horiz Acc measure: 1	Horiz Acc measure units: seconds		
Horiz Collection method: Interpolated from map			
Horiz coord refsys: NAD83	Vert measure val: 1440		
Vert measure units: feet	Vertacc measure val: 20		
Vert accmeasure units: feet			
Vertcollection method: Interpolated from topographic map			
Vert coord refsys: NGVD29	Countrycode: US		
Aquifername: Other aquifers			
Formation type: Not Reported			
Aquifer type: Not Reported			
Construction date: 1955	Welldepth: 200		
Welldepth units: ft	Wellholedepth: 204		
Wellholedepth units: ft			

Ground-water levels, Number of Measurements: 0

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE MAP FINDINGS RADON

AREA RADON INFORMATION

State Database: CA Radon

Radon Test Results

Zipcode	Num Tests	> 4 pCi/L
94062	119	27

Federal EPA Radon Zone for SAN MATEO County: 2

- Note: Zone 1 indoor average level > 4 pCi/L.
 : Zone 2 indoor average level >= 2 pCi/L and <= 4 pCi/L.
 : Zone 3 indoor average level < 2 pCi/L.

Federal Area Radon Information for Zip Code: 94062

Number of sites tested: 1

Area	Average Activity	% <4 pCi/L	% 4-20 pCi/L	% >20 pCi/L
Living Area - 1st Floor	2.000 pCi/L	100%	0%	0%
Living Area - 2nd Floor	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported
Basement	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported

PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE RECORDS SEARCHED

TOPOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

USGS 7.5' Digital Elevation Model (DEM)

Source: United States Geologic Survey

EDR acquired the USGS 7.5' Digital Elevation Model in 2002 and updated it in 2006. The 7.5 minute DEM corresponds to the USGS 1:24,000- and 1:25,000-scale topographic quadrangle maps. The DEM provides elevation data with consistent elevation units and projection.

Scanned Digital USGS 7.5' Topographic Map (DRG)

Source: United States Geologic Survey

A digital raster graphic (DRG) is a scanned image of a U.S. Geological Survey topographic map. The map images are made by scanning published paper maps on high-resolution scanners. The raster image is georeferenced and fit to the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) projection.

HYDROLOGIC INFORMATION

Flood Zone Data: This data, available in select counties across the country, was obtained by EDR in 2003 & 2011 from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Data depicts 100-year and 500-year flood zones as defined by FEMA.

NWI: National Wetlands Inventory. This data, available in select counties across the country, was obtained by EDR in 2002, 2005 and 2010 from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

HYDROGEOLOGIC INFORMATION

AQUIFLOW^R Information System

Source: EDR proprietary database of groundwater flow information

EDR has developed the AQUIFLOW Information System (AIS) to provide data on the general direction of groundwater flow at specific points. EDR has reviewed reports submitted to regulatory authorities at select sites and has extracted the date of the report, hydrogeologically determined groundwater flow direction and depth to water table information.

GEOLOGIC INFORMATION

Geologic Age and Rock Stratigraphic Unit

Source: P.G. Schruben, R.E. Arndt and W.J. Bawiec, Geology of the Conterminous U.S. at 1:2,500,000 Scale - A digital representation of the 1974 P.B. King and H.M. Beikman Map, USGS Digital Data Series DDS - 11 (1994).

STATSGO: State Soil Geographic Database

Source: Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Services

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) leads the national Conservation Soil Survey (NCSS) and is responsible for collecting, storing, maintaining and distributing soil survey information for privately owned lands in the United States. A soil map in a soil survey is a representation of soil patterns in a landscape. Soil maps for STATSGO are compiled by generalizing more detailed (SSURGO) soil survey maps.

SSURGO: Soil Survey Geographic Database

Source: Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Services (NRCS)

Telephone: 800-672-5559

SSURGO is the most detailed level of mapping done by the Natural Resources Conservation Services, mapping scales generally range from 1:12,000 to 1:63,360. Field mapping methods using national standards are used to construct the soil maps in the Soil Survey Geographic (SSURGO) database. SSURGO digitizing duplicates the original soil survey maps. This level of mapping is designed for use by landowners, townships and county natural resource planning and management.

PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE RECORDS SEARCHED

LOCAL / REGIONAL WATER AGENCY RECORDS

FEDERAL WATER WELLS

PWS: Public Water Systems

Source: EPA/Office of Drinking Water

Telephone: 202-564-3750

Public Water System data from the Federal Reporting Data System. A PWS is any water system which provides water to at least 25 people for at least 60 days annually. PWSs provide water from wells, rivers and other sources.

PWS ENF: Public Water Systems Violation and Enforcement Data

Source: EPA/Office of Drinking Water

Telephone: 202-564-3750

Violation and Enforcement data for Public Water Systems from the Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS) after August 1995. Prior to August 1995, the data came from the Federal Reporting Data System (FRDS).

USGS Water Wells: USGS National Water Inventory System (NWIS)

This database contains descriptive information on sites where the USGS collects or has collected data on surface water and/or groundwater. The groundwater data includes information on wells, springs, and other sources of groundwater.

OTHER STATE DATABASE INFORMATION

RADON

State Database: CA Radon

Source: Department of Health Services

Telephone: 916-324-2208

Radon Database for California

Area Radon Information

Source: USGS

Telephone: 703-356-4020

The National Radon Database has been developed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and is a compilation of the EPA/State Residential Radon Survey and the National Residential Radon Survey. The study covers the years 1986 - 1992. Where necessary data has been supplemented by information collected at private sources such as universities and research institutions.

EPA Radon Zones

Source: EPA

Telephone: 703-356-4020

Sections 307 & 309 of IRAA directed EPA to list and identify areas of U.S. with the potential for elevated indoor radon levels.

OTHER

Airport Landing Facilities: Private and public use landing facilities

Source: Federal Aviation Administration, 800-457-6656

Epicenters: World earthquake epicenters, Richter 5 or greater

Source: Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

California Earthquake Fault Lines: The fault lines displayed on EDR's Topographic map are digitized quaternary fault lines, prepared in 1975 by the United State Geological Survey. Additional information (also from 1975) regarding activity at specific fault lines comes from California's Preliminary Fault Activity Map prepared by the California Division of Mines and Geology.

PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE RECORDS SEARCHED

STREET AND ADDRESS INFORMATION

© 2010 Tele Atlas North America, Inc. All rights reserved. This material is proprietary and the subject of copyright protection and other intellectual property rights owned by or licensed to Tele Atlas North America, Inc. The use of this material is subject to the terms of a license agreement. You will be held liable for any unauthorized copying or disclosure of this material.

APPENDIX F
AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Sky Londa Fire Station No. 58

17290 Skyline Blvd.

Redwood City, CA 94062

Inquiry Number: 4193066.12

January 29, 2015

The EDR Aerial Photo Decade Package



6 Armstrong Road, 4th Floor
Shelton, Connecticut 06484
Toll Free: 800.352.0050
www.edrnet.com

EDR Aerial Photo Decade Package

Environmental Data Resources, Inc. (EDR) Aerial Photo Decade Package is a screening tool designed to assist environmental professionals in evaluating potential liability on a target property resulting from past activities. EDR's professional researchers provide digitally reproduced historical aerial photographs, and when available, provide one photo per decade.

When delivered electronically by EDR, the aerial photo images included with this report are for ONE TIME USE ONLY. Further reproduction of these aerial photo images is prohibited without permission from EDR. For more information contact your EDR Account Executive.

Thank you for your business.
Please contact EDR at 1-800-352-0050
with any questions or comments.

Disclaimer - Copyright and Trademark Notice

This Report contains certain information obtained from a variety of public and other sources reasonably available to Environmental Data Resources, Inc. It cannot be concluded from this Report that coverage information for the target and surrounding properties does not exist from other sources. **NO WARRANTY EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, IS MADE WHATSOEVER IN CONNECTION WITH THIS REPORT. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA RESOURCES, INC. SPECIFICALLY DISCLAIMS THE MAKING OF ANY SUCH WARRANTIES, INCLUDING WITHOUT LIMITATION, MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR USE OR PURPOSE. ALL RISK IS ASSUMED BY THE USER. IN NO EVENT SHALL ENVIRONMENTAL DATA RESOURCES, INC. BE LIABLE TO ANYONE, WHETHER ARISING OUT OF ERRORS OR OMISSIONS, NEGLIGENCE, ACCIDENT OR ANY OTHER CAUSE, FOR ANY LOSS OF DAMAGE, INCLUDING, WITHOUT LIMITATION, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL, CONSEQUENTIAL, OR EXEMPLARY DAMAGES. ANY LIABILITY ON THE PART OF ENVIRONMENTAL DATA RESOURCES, INC. IS STRICTLY LIMITED TO A REFUND OF THE AMOUNT PAID FOR THIS REPORT.** Purchaser accepts this Report AS IS. Any analyses, estimates, ratings, environmental risk levels or risk codes provided in this Report are provided for illustrative purposes only, and are not intended to provide, nor should they be interpreted as providing any facts regarding, or prediction or forecast of, any environmental risk for any property. Only a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment performed by an environmental professional can provide information regarding the environmental risk for any property. Additionally, the information provided in this Report is not to be construed as legal advice.

Copyright 2015 by Environmental Data Resources, Inc. All rights reserved. Reproduction in any media or format, in whole or in part, of any report or map of Environmental Data Resources, Inc., or its affiliates, is prohibited without prior written permission.

EDR and its logos (including Sanborn and Sanborn Map) are trademarks of Environmental Data Resources, Inc. or its affiliates. All other trademarks used herein are the property of their respective owners.

Date EDR Searched Historical Sources:

Aerial Photography January 29, 2015

Target Property:

17290 Skyline Blvd.

Redwood City, CA 94062

<u><i>Year</i></u>	<u><i>Scale</i></u>	<u><i>Details</i></u>	<u><i>Source</i></u>
1943	Aerial Photograph. Scale: 1"=500'	Flight Year: 1943	USGS
1948	Aerial Photograph. Scale: 1"=500'	Flight Year: 1948	USGS
1953	Aerial Photograph. Scale: 1"=500'	Flight Year: 1953 Best Copy Available from original source	USGS
1963	Aerial Photograph. Scale: 1"=500'	Flight Year: 1963	USGS
1968	Aerial Photograph. Scale: 1"=500'	Flight Year: 1968	USGS
1982	Aerial Photograph. Scale: 1"=500'	Flight Year: 1982	USGS
1991	Aerial Photograph. Scale: 1"=500'	/DOQQ - acquisition dates: 1991	USGS/DOQQ
1998	Aerial Photograph. Scale: 1"=500'	Flight Year: 1998 Best Copy Available from original source	USGS
2005	Aerial Photograph. Scale: 1"=500'	Flight Year: 2005	USDA/NAIP
2006	Aerial Photograph. Scale: 1"=500'	Flight Year: 2006	USDA/NAIP
2009	Aerial Photograph. Scale: 1"=500'	Flight Year: 2009	USDA/NAIP
2010	Aerial Photograph. Scale: 1"=500'	Flight Year: 2010	USDA/NAIP
2012	Aerial Photograph. Scale: 1"=500'	Flight Year: 2012	USDA/NAIP

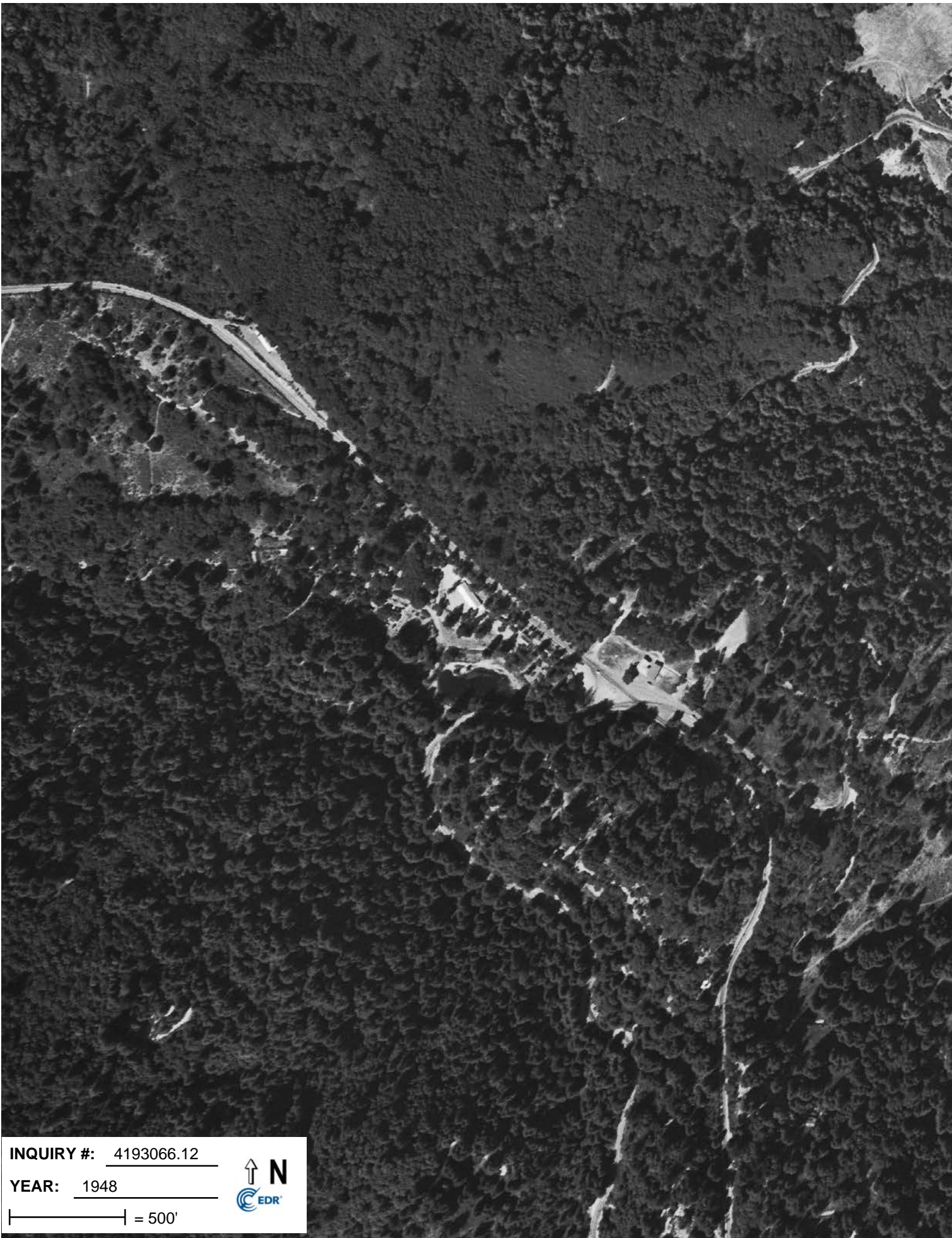


INQUIRY #: 4193066.12

YEAR: 1943

| = 500'





INQUIRY #: 4193066.12

YEAR: 1948

| = 500'



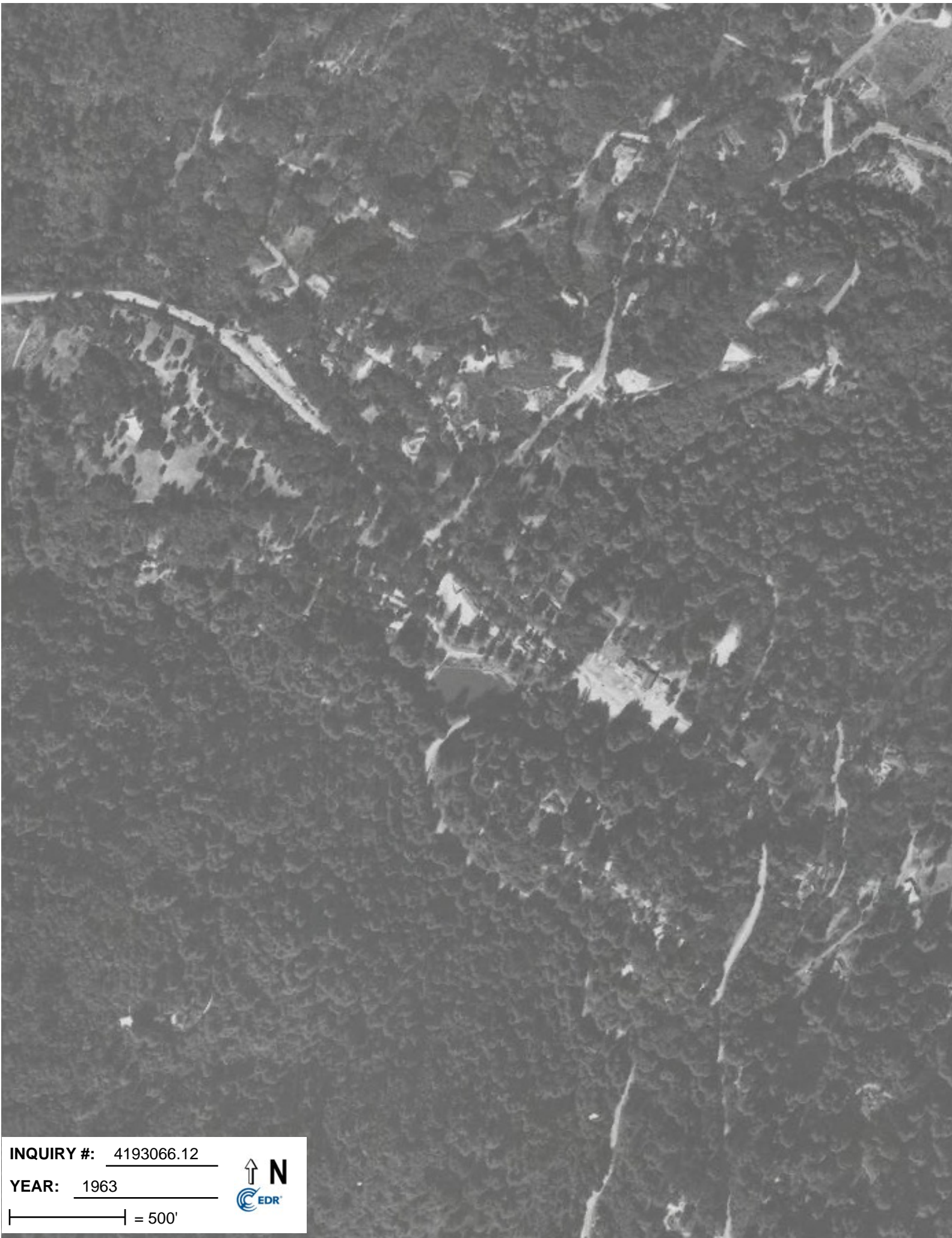


INQUIRY #: 4193066.12

YEAR: 1953

| = 500'



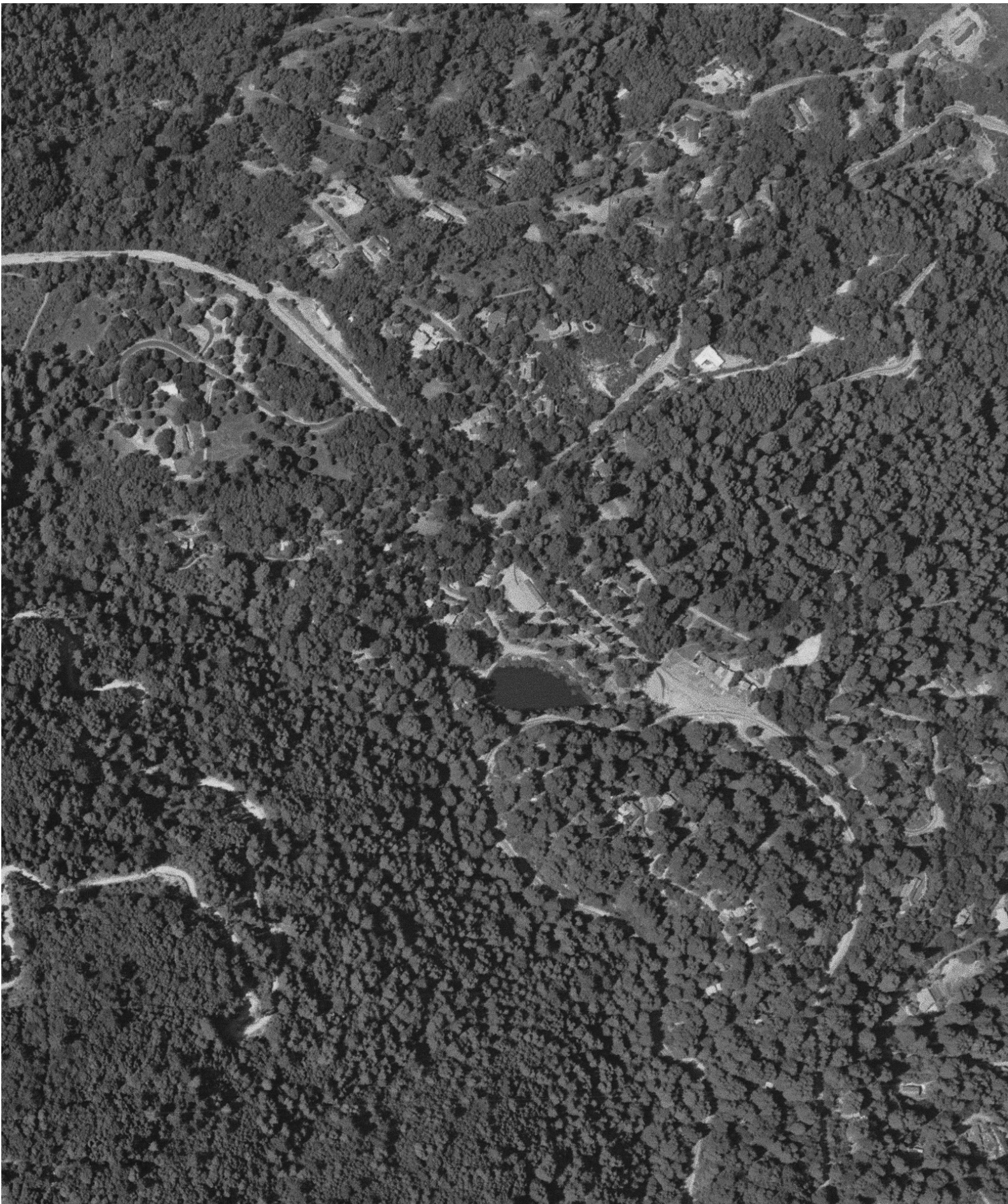


INQUIRY #: 4193066.12

YEAR: 1963

| = 500'



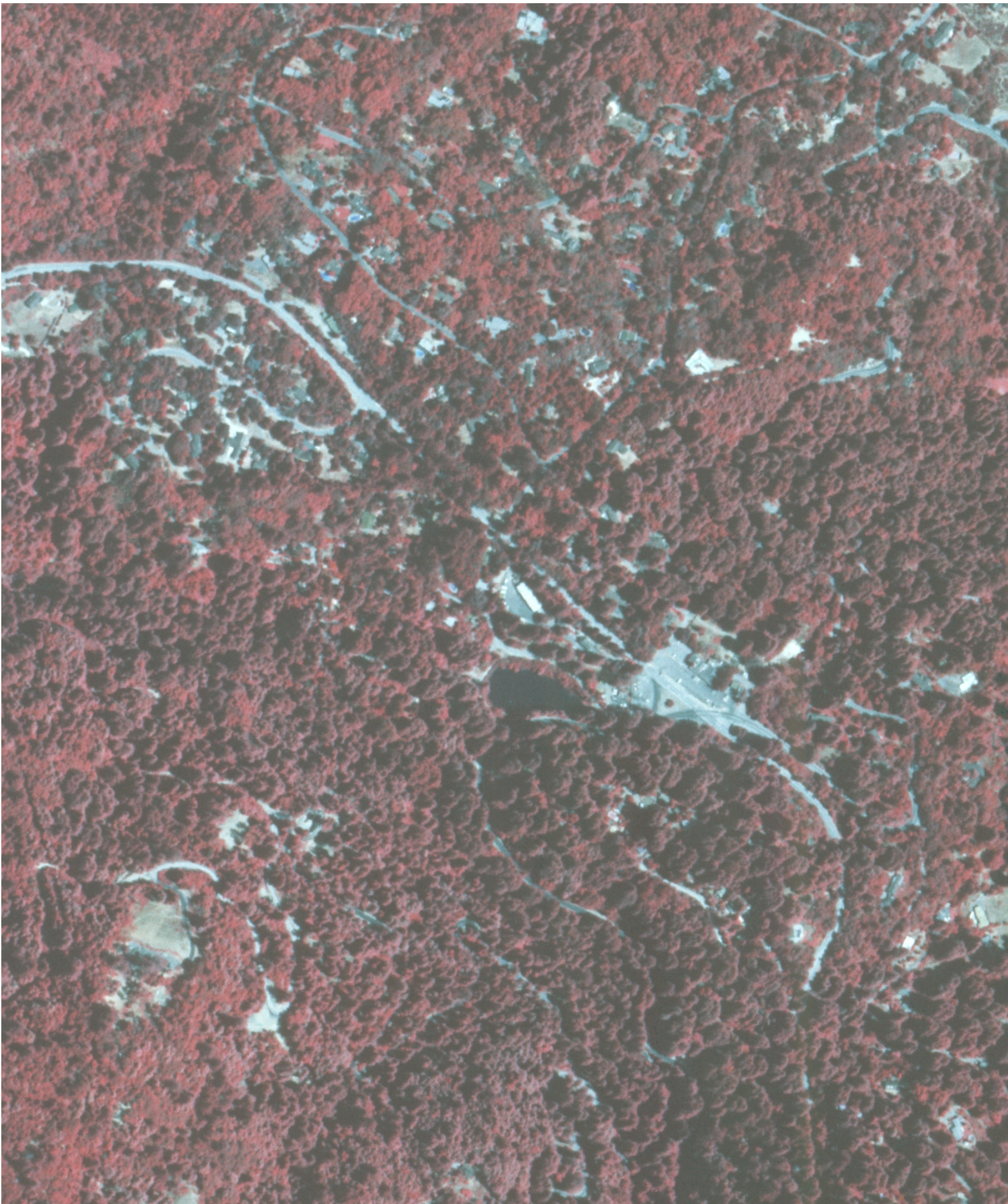


INQUIRY #: 4193066.12

YEAR: 1968

| = 500'



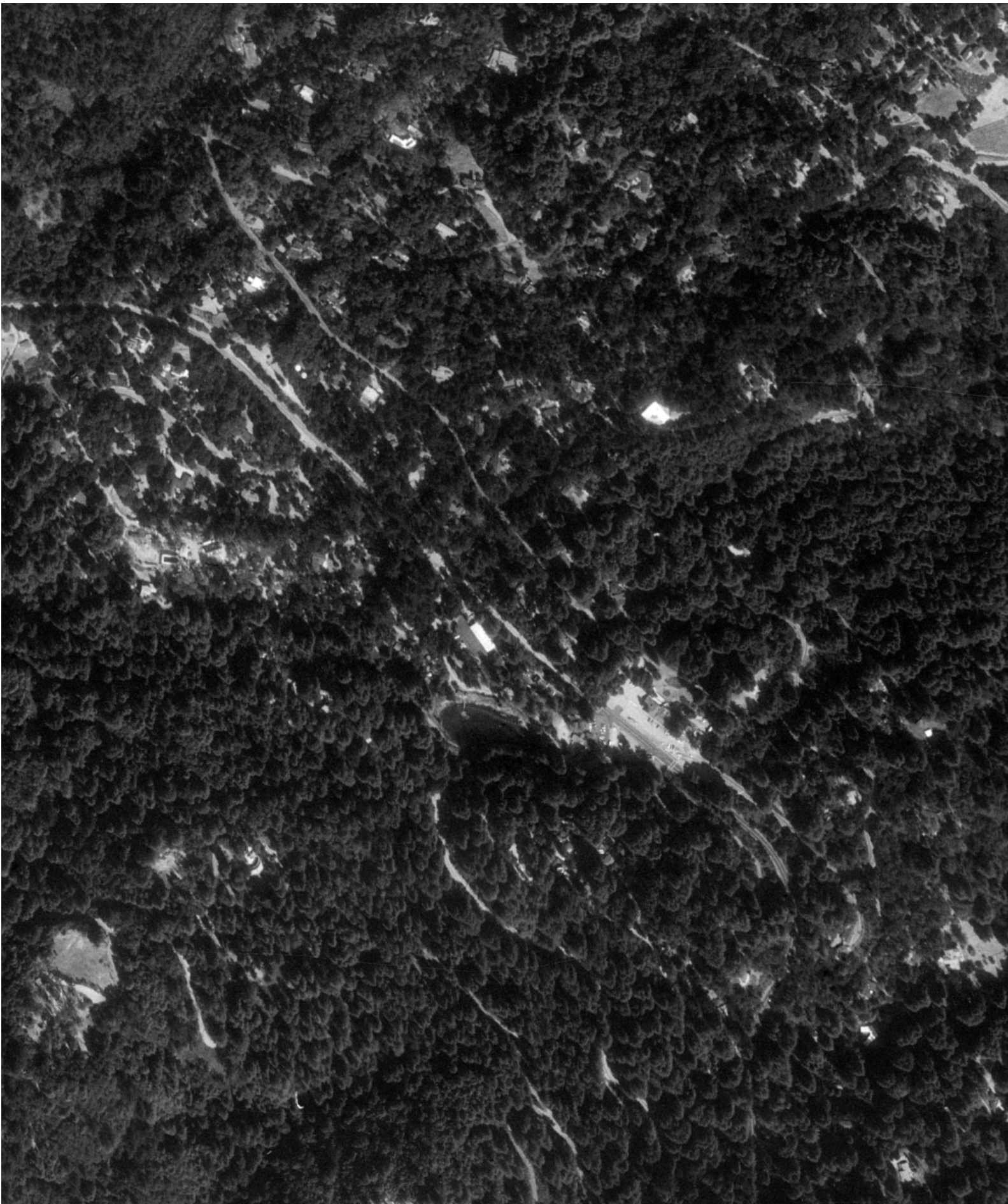


INQUIRY #: 4193066.12

YEAR: 1982

| = 500'



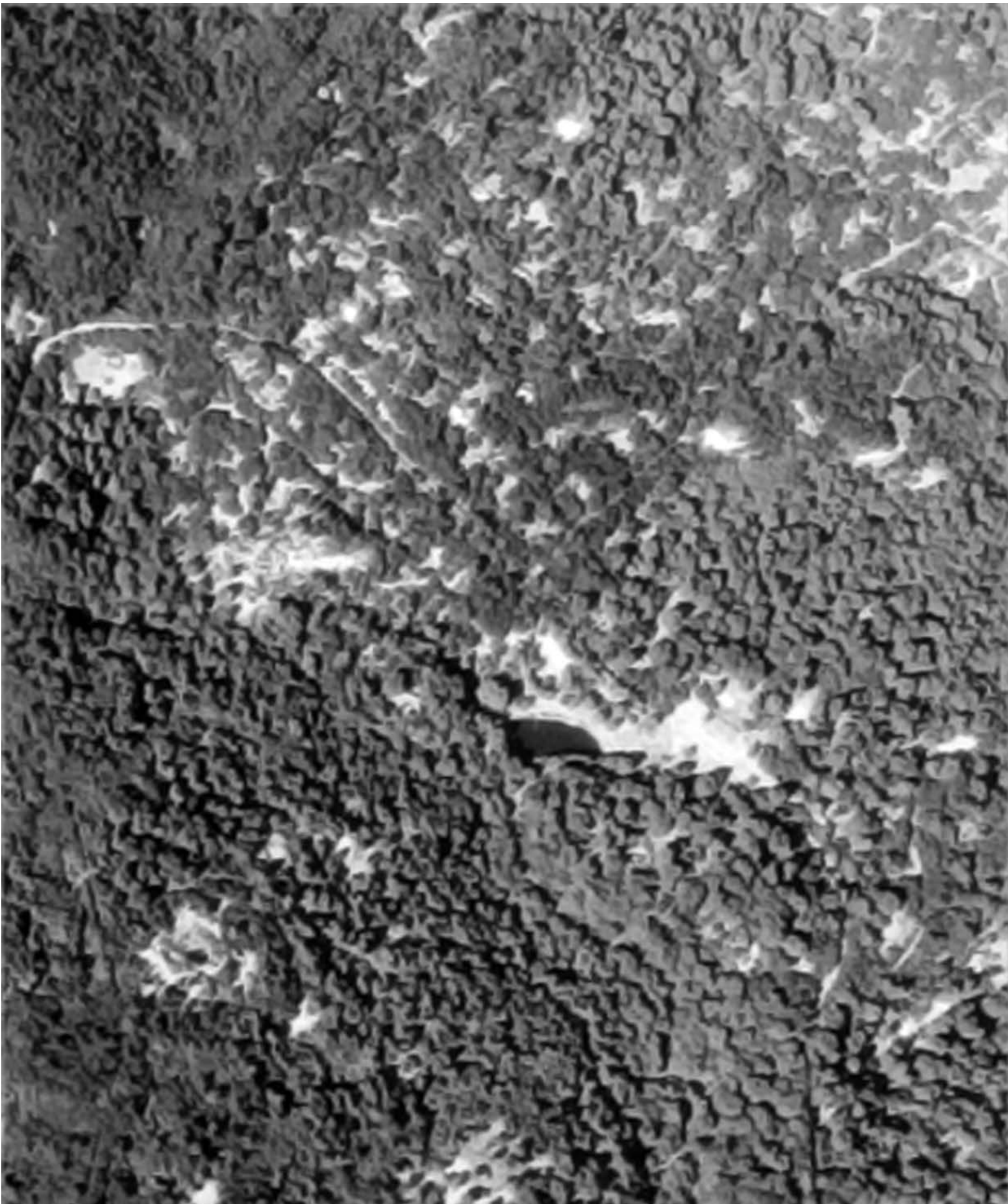


INQUIRY #: 4193066.12

YEAR: 1991

| = 500'





INQUIRY #: 4193066.12

YEAR: 1998

| = 500'





INQUIRY #: 4193066.12

YEAR: 2005

| = 500'





INQUIRY #: 4193066.12

YEAR: 2006

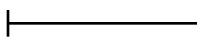
| = 500'





INQUIRY #: 4193066.12

YEAR: 2009

 = 500'





INQUIRY #: 4193066.12

YEAR: 2010

= 500'

N

EDR



INQUIRY #: 4193066.12

YEAR: 2012

| = 500'



April 30, 2015

**Skylonda Fire Station #58
17290 Skyline Blvd.
Woodside, CA 94062**

**Subject: Removal of two Underground Storage Tanks (USTs)
Site: 17290 Skyline Blvd. Woodside, CA 94062**

To whom it may concern:

This letter confirms the removal of two single walled steel USTs (a diesel; 540 gallons and a gasoline; 560 gallons) at 17290 Skyline Blvd. Woodside, California under permit #HM-051-97. The tanks were removed under San Mateo County oversight on June 18, 1997. Since the hydrocarbons levels found were below the County action levels, no further action is required at this time regarding the removal of these underground storage tanks.

Please be advised that this letter does not relieve you of any liability under the California Health and Safety Code or Water Code for past, present, or future operations at the site. Nor does it relieve you of the responsibility to clean up existing, additional, or previously unidentified conditions at the site, which cause or threaten to cause pollution or nuisance or otherwise pose a threat to water quality or public health.

Additionally, be advised that changes in the present or proposed use of the site may require further site characterization and mitigation activity. It is the property owner's responsibility to notify this agency of any changes in report content, future contamination findings, or site usage.

Thank you for your cooperation in this matter. I may be reached at (650) 372-6230.

Respectfully,

**Darrell Cullen, REHS
Hazardous Materials Specialist**





SAN MATEO COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES DIVISION

PERMIT NO. [REDACTED]

EH-051-97

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH PERMIT

FEE CATEGORY 2390 USE/TAKE ABANDONMENT/REMOVAL FEE

ORDINANCE NO. 02865

DATE ISSUED 06/05/97

EXP. DATE 09/05/97

ISSUED BY: P. ARBORN

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SPECIALIST

ISSUED TO

OWNER:
COUNTY OF SAN MATEO PUBLIC WRS
10 TWIN DOLEPHIN DR C-200
REDWOOD CITY, CA 94065
011529

CONTRACTOR:
POWER BOARD CONSTRUCTION
20 POWER RD
SAN MATEO, CA 94402
AMOUNT PAID: \$419.00

APN/CN
CONSULTANT:

CT

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

REMOVE UNRECORDED HAZARDOUS MATERIAL - 2 TIMES

LOCATION: 17290 SATELITE BLVD., WOODSIDE

CC: FIRE/BLDG - WOODSIDE

THIS PERMIT IS NONTRANSFERABLE AND MUST BE ON SITE.

*Karen - Please
Issue removal
permit. This is
a DPW job. (Demot)
Thanks
Theresa*