

Appendix M

Potential Excavated Material Disposal Analysis

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Project Element ¹	Estimated Volume (cy) of Potential Exported Material in Connection with Element Development ²	Estimated Volume (cy) of Potential Exported Material That May Require Disposal at a Landfill as Waste	Estimated Volume (cy) of Potential Material That May Require Disposal as Non-Hazardous Waste at a Landfill ³ Capable of Receiving Such Material	Estimated Volume (cy) of Potential Material That May Require Disposal as Non-RCRA and/or RCRA Hazardous Waste at a Landfill ⁴ Capable of Receiving Such Material
Alameda Station ⁵	2,295	2,295	2,295	N/A
Alameda Tower	2,292	N/A	N/A	N/A
Alpine Tower ⁶	2,887	2,887	2,887	N/A
Broadway Junction ⁷	5,379	4,370	2,074	2,296
Chinatown/State Park Station ⁸	4,567	4,567	3,826	741
Dodger Stadium Station	44,001	N/A	N/A	N/A
Stadium Tower	1,202	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	62,623	14,119	11,082	3,037

Source: Kimley-Horn, 2023

¹ Review of the Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (DEIR, Appendix K) determined that two of the six Project sites, Alameda Tower and Dodger Stadium Station, did not have any Recognized Environmental Concerns nor were these sites identified in the Environmental Database Report. Based on this information, the soils from these sites were assumed suitable for reuse or other disposal and would not need to be transported to a non-hazardous or hazardous waste landfill. Accordingly, the CalEEMod[®] default hauling trip length of 20 miles was assumed for exported material from those proposed Project sites.

² Refer to Draft EIR Appendix B, Construction Assumptions, at 5.

³ Kimley-Horn identified three landfills, Azusa Landfill (approximately 21.5 miles from the furthest proposed Project site), Chiquita Canyon Landfill (approximately 39.1 miles from the furthest proposed Project site), and Waste Management Simi Valley Landfill (approximately 42.3 miles from the furthest proposed Project site) as potential disposal locations for impacted, non-hazardous material. As a conservative assumption, it was assumed that all impacted material in this category would be transported to the Waste Management Simi Valley Landfill.

⁴ Kimley-Horn identified two landfills, Waste Management Kettleman Hills Landfill (approximately 177 miles from the furthest proposed Project site) and Clean Harbors Buttonwillow Landfill (approximately 139 miles from furthest proposed Project site), as potential disposal locations for non-RCRA and RCRA hazardous waste. As a conservative assumption, it was assumed that all impacted material in this category would be transported to the Waste Management Kettleman Hills Landfill.

⁵ Based on analytical results from samples previously collected at the site (available in Draft EIR Appendix K, Phase I Environmental Site Assessment), Kimley-Horn conservatively assumed exported material associated with this proposed Project site would be disposed of at a landfill capable of receiving non-hazardous waste.

⁶ While the proposed location of the Alpine Tower (901 North Main Street) was identified in certain compliance related databases, the Phase I Environmental Site Assessment concluded that “[b]ased on the lack of violations and/or listings in other databases indicating a release to soil or groundwater, the site is not considered to present a REC to the proposed Project.” Notwithstanding, as a conservative assumption, it was assumed exported material associated with this proposed Project site would be disposed of at a landfill capable of receiving non-hazardous waste.

⁷ Based on the information available in Draft EIR Appendix K, Phase I Environmental Site Assessment, Kimley-Horn estimated the length, width, and depth of excavation of material that may potentially require disposal at a landfill as waste. Concentrations of TPH-o in impacted soils beneath and adjacent to the former hydraulic lifts at 1201 N. Broadway range from 6,700 – 27,000 mg/kg. Kimley-Horn assumed half of the estimated volume has concentrations less than 10,000 milligrams per kilogram [mg/kg] (criterion whether the soil requires disposal at a landfill capable of receiving hazardous material), and the remainder could exceed 10,000 mg/kg. Soils impacted with toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes associated with the location of the former UST were conservatively assumed to exceed applicable criteria, and conservatively assumed to require disposal as hazardous waste.

⁸ Based on the information available in Draft EIR Appendix K, Phase I Environmental Site Assessment, Kimley-Horn estimated the length, width, and depth of excavation of material that may potentially require disposal at a landfill as waste. Although concentrations were not provided, based on the description of heavy metals in near-surface soils, Kimley-Horn conservatively assumed a volume equal to the top one foot of the construction footprint would need to be disposed of as hazardous waste. The remainder of the volume of exported material in connection with development of this site was conservatively assumed to be disposed of as non-hazardous waste.