Attachment 4
2/17/22 REVISED
Notice of Exemption Supporting Documentation
Sierra Park Water Company, Inc.
Water System Improvements Project, Sierra Park

CEQA Exemption:

The project is exempt from further environmental review pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act Section 15303, Class 3, which states that the new construction of small structures is exempt from CEQA provided that none of the exceptions in Section 15300.2 exist. As illustrated in the following, the project will not impact cultural (Historical Resources), is not located in view of a scenic highway, is not located in proximity to a known hazardous waste site, is not located in a particularly sensitive environment, successive projects of the same type have not occurred in the same place over time, and no potentially significant adverse impact will occur due to unusual circumstances.

Location & Setting

Improvements, excluding individual meter replacements, will occur on portions of APNs 031-010-029, 031-010-030, 031-010-035, 031-010-037 and within public rights of way on roads within the subdivision in a portion of Sections 30 and 31, T3N, R17E Mount Diablo Base and Meridian in the Twain Harte USGS 7.5' Quadrangle. Elevations range between 4200± feet and 5200± feet above mean sea level (amsl). See **Figures 1** and **2**.

Project Description/Purpose/Need

The Sierra Park Water Company, Inc. (SPWC) anticipates pursuing funding through the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) for improving SPWC's water system in Sierra Park. Black Water Engineering (Black Water) is overseeing the project.

The project will include:

- Constructing a water treatment facility
- Installing 364 residential water meters and valve boxes
- Installing one antennae each on two existing water tanks to improve the SCADA System

The Sierra Park subdivision is comprised of 364 single family residences. Homes in the subdivision are primarily vacation homes with less than 50 full time residents. There is also a clubhouse and an irrigated service area. The community is located at elevations between 4200± and 5200± feet and receives snow during winter months.

SPWC is the potable water utility for Sierra Park, and provides operations, maintenance, and compliance monitoring and reporting to the SWRCB for the community. The potable water system is supplied by two (2) ground water wells (Well No. 5 and No. 6) which pump to six (6) water storage tanks with a combined capacity of 303,000-gallons located above the community, and a network of water mains that are gravity fed from the water tanks. The wells also pump directly into the distribution system and are operated manually based on daily checks of the water tank elevations. Groundwater is pumped through the distribution system via 4-inch

diameter water pipelines for distribution and to fill the storage tanks. The well pumps are operated manually, in alternating sequence, to maintain the level in the tanks to supply the distribution system demand and maintain system pressures. A 6-inch diameter water main connects the discharge piping between both wells. The manual operation of valves allow isolation of each well from the distribution system when the water supply is alternated between wells.

SPWC community water system operates under the SWRCB Division of Drinking Water, Domestic Water Supply Permit Number 03-11-13P-015, Public Water System No. CA 5510016. In 2016, under direction of the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) through Decision 16-01-047, SPWC hired a consultant to perform an engineering study of the existing water system to identify existing system deficiencies or compliance issues; and recommend capital improvement projects for the existing system including new system upgrades and include annual revenue requirements based on the existing rate structure and capital budget estimates. The engineering consultant prepared a Condition Assessment Report (CAR) to summarize the engineering study and satisfy the CPUC decision.

The project, for which an application for SWRCB State Revolving Fund loan funding will be pursued, consists of upgrading the existing water system infrastructure as shown in **Figures 3 and 4** and described below.

Iron and Manganese Treatment Plant Construction (WTP)

The project will include the construction of an iron and manganese treatment plant and fenced site with a metal pre-manufactured building to house the treatment system, electrical controls, sodium hypochlorite bulk storage, and a garage. The site will also have a backwash storage tank and waste storage tank. Improvements to the distribution piping will include modifications to the discharge piping at both wells to connect to the water treatment plant. The existing Well No. 6 pump will be replaced with a larger pump with a variable frequency drive (VFD) motor and Well #5 well motor will be replaced with a VFD motor. Sounding tubes will be installed at each well. The maximum area of disturbance is 102.5 ft x 84.5 ft (total area of the water treatment plant including garage). The wells and treatment plant area total 1.6± acres in size. Equipment to be used consists of crane, excavator, bulldozer, loader, backhoe, ready mix concrete truck, concrete pumper, dump truck, water trucks, flatbed truck, gravel truck, air compressor, concrete saw cutter, demolition equipment, and portable diesel generator.

SCADA System Improvements (Antennas)

The work includes the installation of supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA) system for monitoring and control of the existing wells and tanks and proposed treatment system. A solar-powered antenna will be installed at the top of Tank 210 and top of the largest tank at the Tank Farm site for cellular communication. Control panels for the SCADA system will be located at the well sites, proposed treatment plant site, as well as the tank sites.

Water Meter and Valve Box Installation

SPWC will install water meters and valve boxes on 364 existing service laterals. Ground disturbance for the installation of water meters and meter boxes on existing service laterals will take place in previously disturbed areas within the public right of way and will consist of a maximum trench of 4 feet by 4 feet and a maximum depth of 2± feet. Equipment to be used in the water meter installation phase consist of a mini-excavator (<50hp), 185 cfm air compressor, and small equipment.

Other work in the well area includes conduit to connect the wells to the SCADA system panel located at the water treatment site.

SPWC will act as the Lead Agency for the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The SWRCB will act as a CEQA Responsible Agency.

The study area includes:

- New water treatment plant (WTP) and 2 existing wells (1.6± acres)
- Subdivision public rights-of-way for installation of 364 water meters with valve box,
- A cellular antenna placed atop Tank 210 and the tallest tank at the Tank Farm,
- Staging areas near WTP, Tank 210 and Tank Farm

Figure 1: Vicinity Map

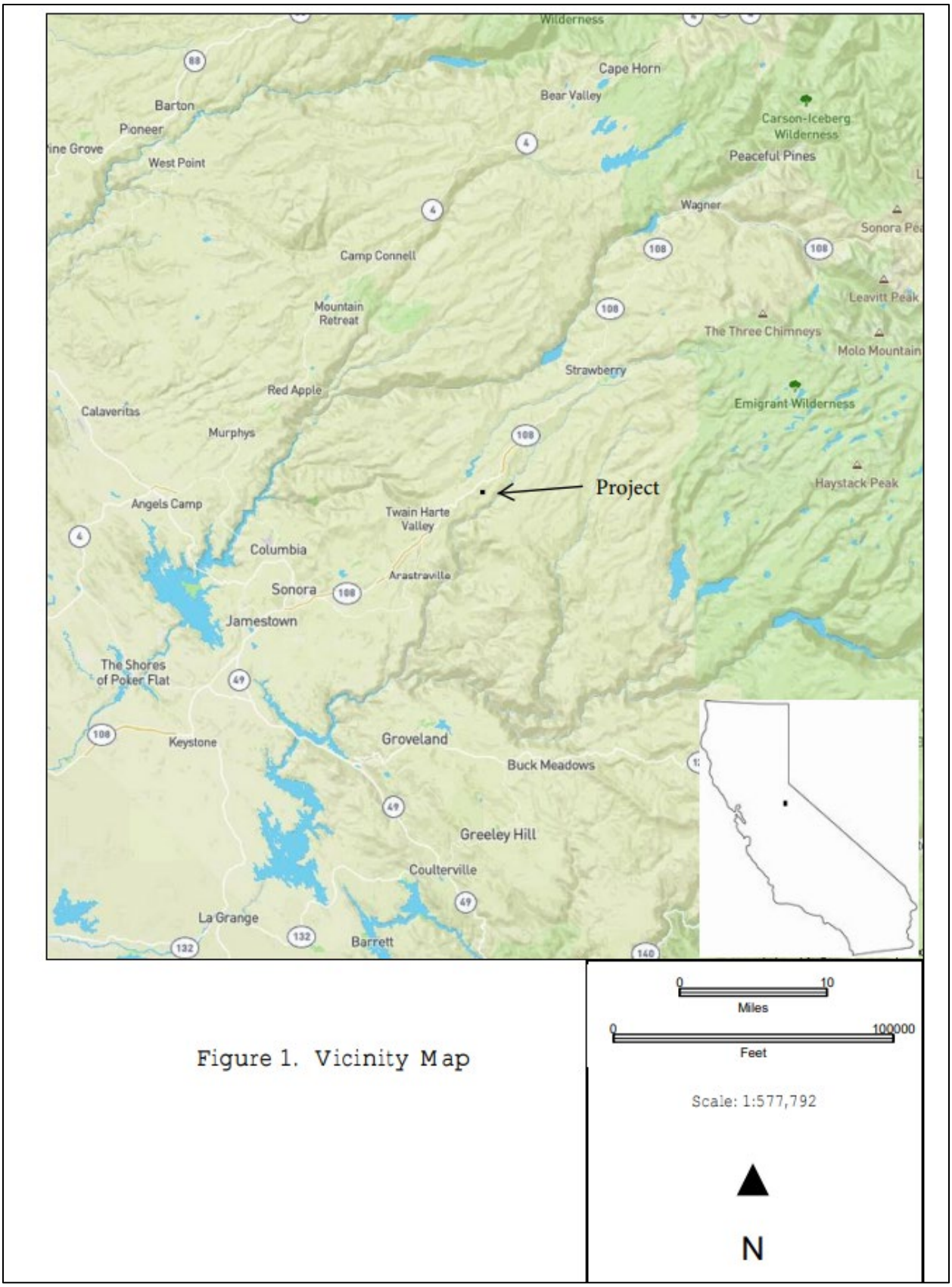


Figure 1. Vicinity Map

Figure 2: Project Location Map

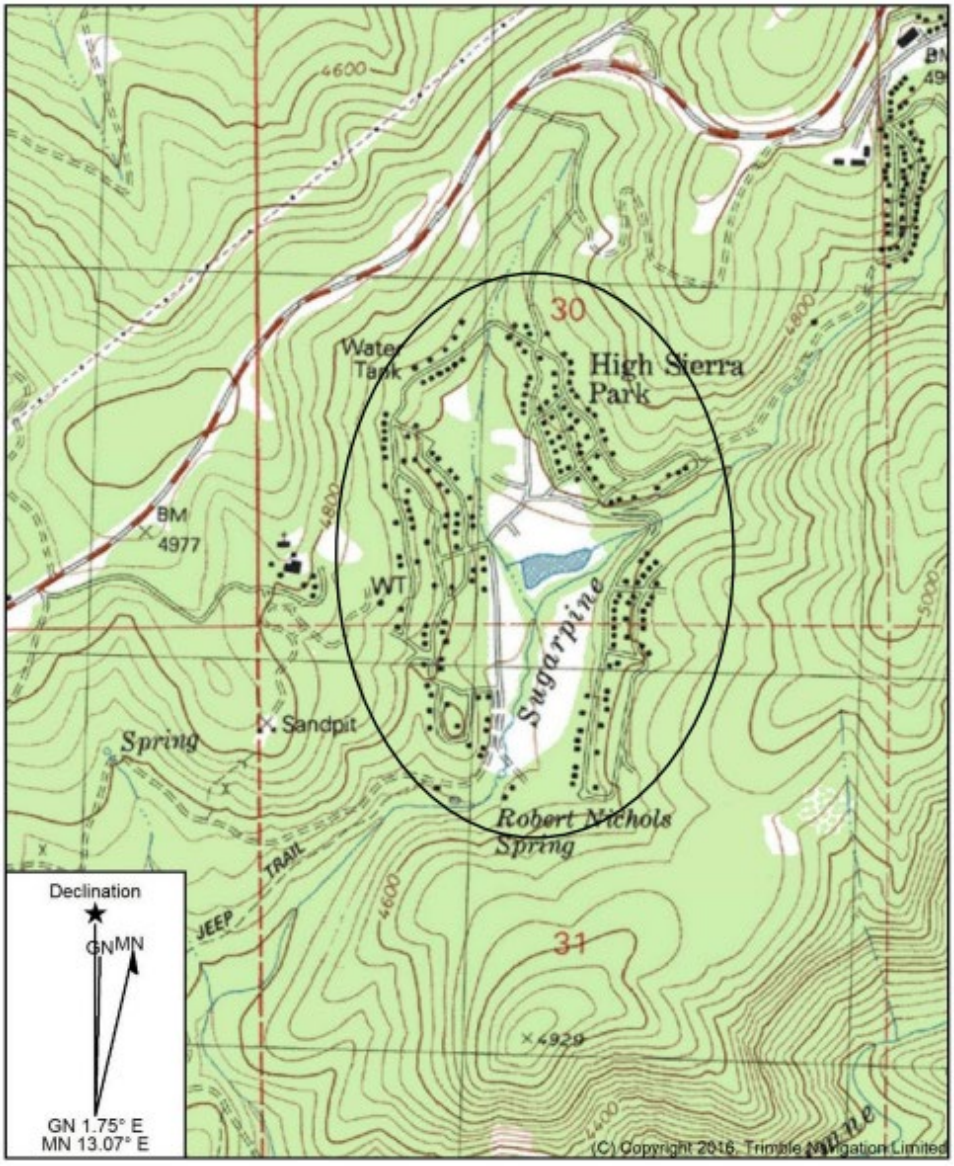


Figure 2. Project Location Map

Figure 3: Project Map/Area

Figure 4: Project Overview Map

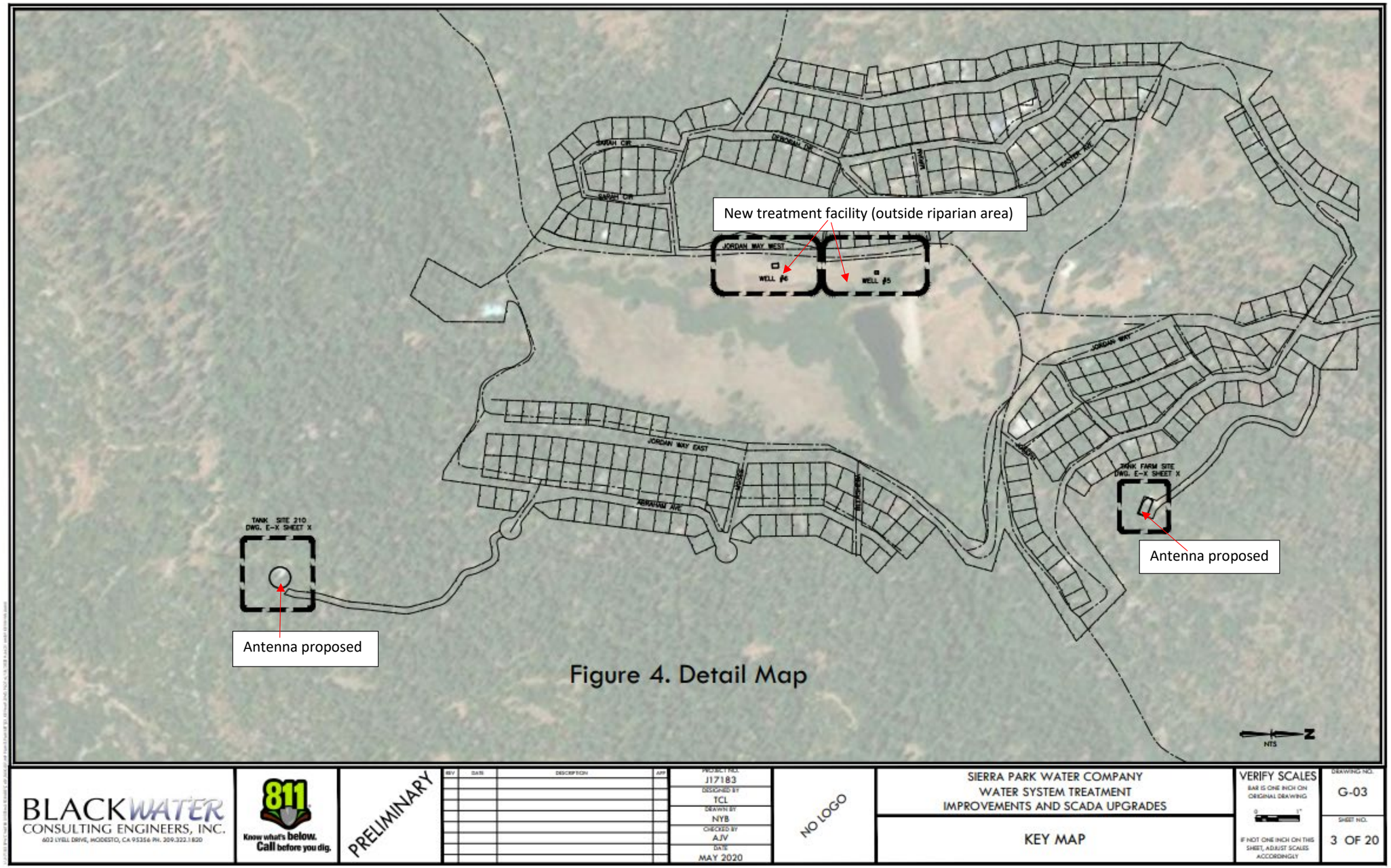
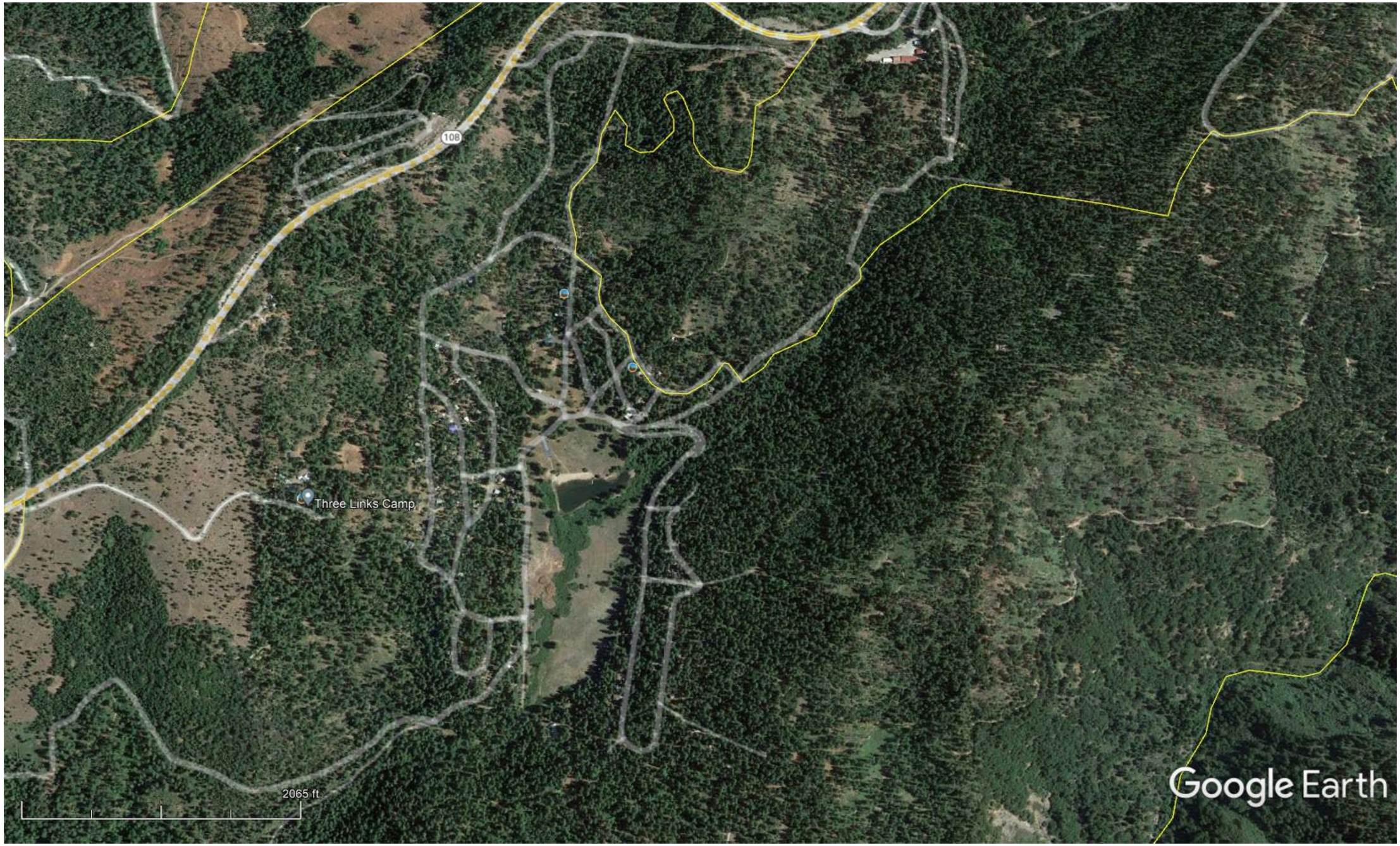


Figure 5: Project Aerial



Incorporation by Reference:

In support of this exemption, a biological study report , Historic Properties Identification Report, and a conceptual engineering report were undertaken for the proposed project and are hereby incorporated by reference as follows. All recommendations of those reports are incorporated into the project design features (**Attachment A**):

Augustine, Amy. December 2021. *Technical Memorandum: Sierra Park Water Company Water System Improvements Biological Study Report.* Augustine Planning Associates, Inc.

Black Water Consultant Engineers, Inc. May 1, 2020. Draft Sierra Park Water Company Water System Improvements Conceptual Engineering Report

Francis, Charla M. September 2021. *Historic Property Identification Report Sierra Park Water Company, Inc. Water System Improvements Tuolumne County, California*

Shijo, Wayne. July 2020. *Sierra Park Water Company - Water System Improvements Project Air Quality Analysis* - Letter Report. KdAnderson Transportation Engineers.

Cultural Resources:

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) studied for the project is found in **Figure 3** (plus laterals to each individual parcel shown occurring within existing previously disturbed rights-of-way). The Central California Information Center (CCaIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) provided a formal record search for the Sierra Park APE and one-quarter mile radius. The file number is 11405 O, dated June 1, 2020. Additional archival research and a pedestrian survey were conducted in support of the *Historic Property Identification Report* (Francis, 2021) prepared.

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted on June 1, 2020 to request a Sacred Lands File search. The NAHC reply was dated June 3, 2020 and stated the Sacred Lands File search was negative. The names and addresses of three tribal representatives in Tuolumne County were provided by the NAHC. Consultation documents in Appendix C consist of the NAHC Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request, NAHC search reply; Native American contact letters with maps sent to all contacts; and Tribal Correspondence Log. A follow-up email to all contacts was sent August 23, 2021.

Chicken Ranch Rancheria of Me-Wuk, Lloyd Mathiesen, Chairperson, Jamestown, letter with attachments dated June 19, 2020 and a follow-up email with attachments was sent August 23, 2021. No reply was received.

Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk, Kevin Day, Chairperson, Tuolumne, letter with attachments dated June 19, 2020 (a copy was also sent to Stanley Cox, Cultural Director) and email follow-up with attachments on August 23, 2021 was sent to Andrea Reich, Chairperson. No reply was received.

The survey was performed by Charla Francis, a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) with a M.A. degree in anthropology (archaeology specialization) from California State University, Sacramento, and over thirty years of experience in conducting cultural resource studies, including archaeological survey. Francis meets the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Archaeology.

A pedestrian survey was conducted on June 20, 2020, and September 10 and 13, 2021. The survey coverage was comprised of 1) viewing the ground surface around Tank 210 and adjacent land (to be utilized as a staging area), 2) walking the Tank Farm access road and the opening north of the tanks (to be utilized as a staging area), 3) approximately 2 acres that encompasses Well #5 and #6 and open land adjacent to the wells (to be utilized as a staging area and is the new water treatment plant location) east of Jordan Way West, and 4) subdivision roads with water service connections. In the course of the field survey, previously recorded resources were visited to ascertain their location in relation to proposed construction and current condition.

During fieldwork, the archaeologist was attentive to possible resource indicators such as bedrock outcrops, soil color change, lithic material suitable for flaking, unusual terrain or landscape modification, stacked rock, concrete features, pipes, and prehistoric and historic-era artifacts during survey.

Maps used to guide fieldwork included the United States Geological Survey 7.5' topographic quadrangle with 40-foot contour interval (Figure 3) and a larger scale project map. Written field notes document the survey and a Garmin 60 CSX hand-held global positioning system unit (GPS) was also used to plot survey transects and pinpoint specific locales of interest as needed. Digital images were taken to photo-document physical settings and items of cultural resource interest.

Survey results are contained in the Confidential HPIR due to the identification of sensitive resources outside the APE.

Recommendations

The report concluded that impacts to cultural resources will not occur, but included the following three measures should unanticipated resources be identified during subsurface excavations or should the project's APE be modified:

- If the project footprint is changed in any way, additional survey or review will be necessary prior to project implementation.

- Should unanticipated cultural resources be discovered as a result of ground disturbance, work shall stop in that area until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the find and coordinate with the CEQA Responsible Agency.

- If human remains are uncovered during construction activities, all work within 50 feet of the discovery shall stop until the County Coroner can determine whether the remains are those of a Native American. If the remains are determined to be Native American, the coroner must contact the California Native American Heritage Commission to obtain the Most Likely Descendent (MLD) and follow state law (PRC 5097.98 and Health and Safety Code 7050.5(c)). This measure shall be included as a project design feature. No further work or disturbance shall occur within 50 feet until the specified action is implemented and completed in coordination with the CEQA Responsible Agency.

Biological Resources:

Prior to commencing field surveys, Amy Augustine, biologist for Augustine Planning Associates, Inc. reviewed the California Natural Diversity Database/Rarefind (within 3± miles of the Project site), obtained a USFWS species lists, reviewed the National Wetlands Inventory, CalFlora plant

list, and California Native Plant Society (CNPS) plant list. The Twain Harte and Hull Creek USGS 7.5' Topographic Maps and Google Earth were reviewed to determine the potential for drainages, wetlands, clearings, and other biological features. Species lists from state and federal wildlife agencies and the California Native Plant Society are included in the **Biological Study Report Appendices B, C,** and **D**. USDA Soil Maps were reviewed for soils indicative of special status plant species (**Biological Study Report Appendix E**). An Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) Report with negative findings is included in the **Biological Study Report Appendix F.**

Site surveys were conducted by foot May 1, May 2, and June 20, 2020 . Surveys were conducted using Nikon 8 X 32 binoculars, Nikon D3300 digital camera (18- 55mm and 70-300mm lens), and standard field and collection supplies.

Botanical surveys
Surveys were conducted on foot. Photos of representative vegetation were taken throughout the surveys. Where species were not readily identified in the field, plant specimens were inspected with a hand lens, sketched and, if necessary, collected and preserved then keyed in-house using a dissecting microscope and Jepson Manual.

Animal surveys
Live and dead trees were inspected with special attention to potential nesting opportunities. Potential roosts and structures were inspected for whitewash.

Mud and sand were inspected for animal tracks and burrows. Structures were examined for whitewash, scat, hair, and presence/absence of spider webs across openings. Dirt trails also were observed for tracks. Matted grasses indicating potential bedding areas were inspected for hair and scat.

Special Conditions:
The area of greatest anticipated disturbance (i.e., the proposed wells and treatment facility – See **Figure 3**) has been used extensively as a dumping ground for vegetative debris and was highly disturbed prior to this project moving forward.

Findings and Recommendations:
No special status species were identified on site. Potential habitat for special status species is present, but not within the potential area of disturbance or areas of potential effects. Proposed measures to minimize and avoid impacts to species and habitats pursuant to the study are contained in the Biological Study Report and included here in **Attachment A**.

Hazardous Materials

A review of the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) database, EnviroStor, which lists hazardous materials sites complied pursuant to California Government Code Section 65962.5; GeoTracker, which provides information on Leaking Underground Storage Tanks (LUST) and other cleanup sites; and EPA's Toxic Release Inventory (EPCRA TRI) databases identified no hazardous materials sites within 1,000 feet of the Project area (**Attachment B**). A previous LUST was previously cleaned up and the case closed at the site in 1996. Based on the preceding, no impacts associated with known hazardous material sites are anticipated.

Alternatives Analysis

Project Alternatives considered include:

Alternative A: No Build Alternative

In addition to the Project, a No-Build Alternative was evaluated. Under the No-Build Alternative, no changes would be made to the existing water system.

Alternative B: Reduced Project Design – Eliminate installing water meters/valve boxes

Under this alternative, 364 water meters/valve boxes would not be installed.

Alternative C: Alternative Water Treatment Site Locations (**Figure 6**)

Under this alternative, the proposed Water Treatment Plant would be located at alternative Location 2 or Alternative Location 3 as shown in **Figure 6**.

Figure 6: Alternative Water Treatment Plant Locations

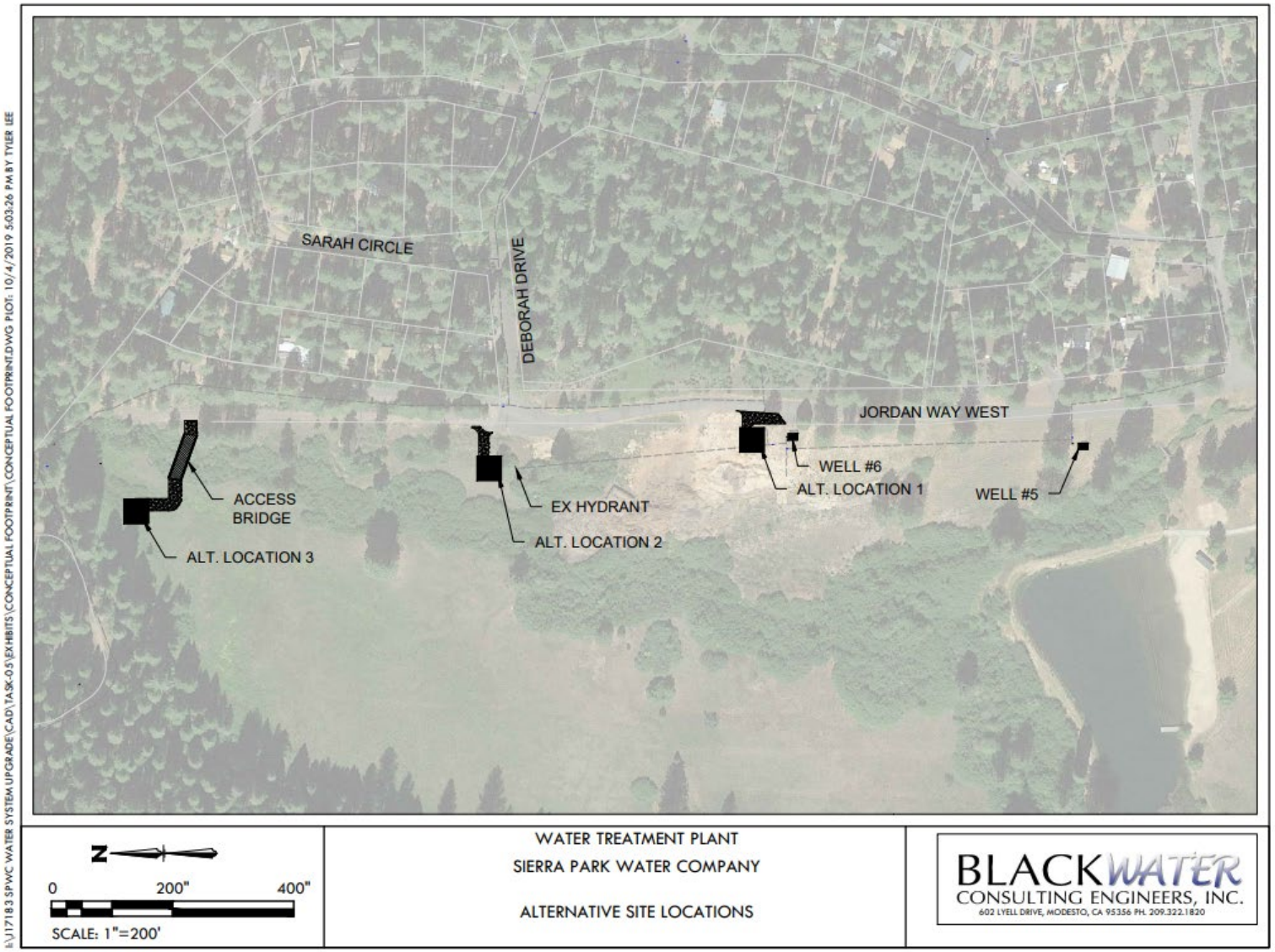


Table 1: Comparison of Alternatives

Alternative	Beneficial Impacts	Adverse Impacts (Direct/Indirect) Potentially foreseeable	Sensitive Environmental Issues	Cumulative Impacts	Potential foreseeable Impacts	Mitigation Measures for Adverse Impacts
A. No Build	Avoids possible temporary project impacts but retains water quality issues associated with existing water supply	Without the proposed project, high levels of manganese and iron remain in the water supply	Poor water quality (drinking water)	Poor water quality (drinking water)	Poor water quality (drinking water)	Proposed Project (with identified mitigation measures)
B. Eliminate meter boxes	District can better monitor water use to assist in future water supply planning efforts	Meter box installations result in very minor impacts	Potential unanticipated subsurface cultural resources could be discovered during excavations in previously disturbed areas. Dependent on timing, noise and construction vehicles associated with installation could disturb nesting bird species or other special status and common wildlife species.			See mitigation measures related to unanticipated resource discovery, preconstruction surveys for sensitive biological resources, and construction bmps (water quality protection and avoiding species entrapment).
C. Relocate Water Treatment Plant to Alt. 2 or Alt 3	None could be identified.	Impacts to wetlands and riparian habitats	Impacts to wetlands and riparian habitats	Impacts to wetlands and riparian habitats.	Impacts to wetlands and riparian habitats	Would require mitigation including all identified above plus, necessity to create and monitor wetland mitigation to offset impacts to existing habitat. Degree of impacts are greater with proposed Alt.3 location versus proposed Alt 2 location. Alt 1 (Project) avoids these impacts.

As illustrated in the preceding table, the No Project Alternative (**Alternative A**) will retain the elevated levels of manganese and iron in the domestic water supply. Therefore, the No Build Alternative has been rejected as unacceptable because it does not achieve the Project's health and safety goals. Similarly, because potential impacts of the Project are primarily temporary and avoidable

with mitigation, the No Project Alternative does not have a substantially lesser potential environmental impact than the Project Alternative.

Alternative B does not necessarily affect water quality but does allow the district to better monitor water use and improves water planning efforts associated with water supply and possible future funding efforts for potential future capital improvements. While beneficial to the District's future planning efforts, environmentally, the impacts associated with it are minimal.

Alternative C would significantly increase permanent impacts to wetland and riparian habitats resulting in the necessity to create and monitor replacement habitat. Therefore, Alternative C is not considered an environmentally superior alternative.

Based on the preceding, the Proposed Project is considered the environmentally superior alternative.

Attachment A

Project Design Features to Avoid Impacts

1. **Construction Delays/Project Changes/Botanical Surveys**
   Should the project boundaries be altered or construction does not commence until more than three years from the date of this study (November 2021), then the area shall be re-surveyed to confirm that no special status plants have occupied the site. (Avoidance and Minimization Measure BIO-3)

   Should the project description and/or boundaries change, a cultural resources professional shall re-evaluate the project for compliance with proposed avoidance measures

2. **Environmental Awareness Training**
   All contractors involved in site development, affected SPWC personnel, applicable agency staff and environmental specialists (e.g., biologist) will attend a mandatory Environmental Awareness Training prior to any site disturbances. The program will address proper implementation of minimization and avoidance measures contained herein. (Avoidance and Minimization Measure BIO-5)

3. **Tank 210 Construction Window.**
   No Construction will occur in the vicinity of Tank 210 between October 15 and March 1st at Tank 210. (Avoidance and Minimization Measure BIO-1)

4. **Preconstruction Surveys Western Pond Turtle**
   Within 48 hours of commencing site disturbances, the SPWC, or its representative, shall have a qualified biologist survey for and, if present, relocate any non-nesting western pond turtles from the project site's potential area of disturbance. If found on site in locations where harm to the turtle may occur from project activities, the turtle first will be given the opportunity to leave the site voluntarily if the turtle actively is in the process of attempting to leave the site and is likely to successfully do so within the hour in the opinion of the qualified biologist. Otherwise, the qualified biologist will relocate the turtle downstream of the work area along the creek where permanent or nearly permanent water is pooled or present or, to the pond, if work has been completed in proximity to the pond. At the discretion of the qualified biologist, turtles may be located upstream if higher quality pools with permanent or nearly permanent pools are identified. Up to three non-nesting western pond turtles may be relocated pursuant to this measure. Relocations will be reported to CDFW. [California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Division 1, Chapter 5, Subsection 40(b)][1]. (Avoidance and Minimization Measure BIO-4)

[1] Pursuant to California Fish and Game Code Title 14, Subsection 40(b) the capture, temporary collection, or temporary possession of native amphibians done to avoid mortality or injury in connection with lawful activities is permitted and such live capture and release of native amphibians done to avoid death or injury may occur with the permission of the CDFW.

5. Unanticipated Cultural Resource Discoveries

If a cultural resource is discovered during construction activities, the construction contractor shall comply with the following provisions:

A. The person discovering the cultural resource shall notify the District or the project's designated qualified cultural resource professional by telephone within 4 hours of the discovery or the next working day if the department is closed.

B. When the cultural resource is located outside the area of disturbance, the project's designated qualified cultural resource professional shall be allowed to photodocument and record the resource and construction activities may continue during this process. On parcels of two or more gross acres, the area of disturbance includes building pads, driveways or utility lines, grading and vegetation removal areas, plus 100 feet.

C. When the cultural resource is located within the area of disturbance, all activities that may impact the resource shall cease immediately upon discovery of the resource. All activity that does not affect the cultural resource as determined by site's designated qualified cultural resource professional may continue. The project's designated qualified cultural resource professional shall be allowed to conduct an evaluative survey to evaluate the significance of the cultural resource.

D. When the cultural resource is determined to be not significant, the project's designated qualified cultural resource professional shall be allowed to photodocument and record the resource. Construction activities may resume after authorization from the project's designated qualified professional.

E. When a resource is determined to be significant, the resource shall be avoided with said resource having boundaries established around its perimeter by the project's designated qualified cultural resource professional or a cultural resource management plan shall be prepared by the project's designated qualified professional to establish measures formulated and implemented in accordance with Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1 of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) to address the effects of construction on the resource. The project's designated qualified cultural resource professional shall be allowed to photodocument and record the resource. Construction activities may resume after authorization from the project's designated qualified cultural resource professional. All further activity authorized by this permit shall comply with the cultural resources management plan.

For the purposes of implementing this measure, a "qualified cultural resource professional" is an individual (e.g., historian or archaeologist) meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Qualification Standards.

A "cultural resource" is any building, structure, object, site, district, or other item of cultural, social, religious, economic, political, scientific, agricultural, educational, military, engineering

Because WPTs are not listed species pursuant to the state or federal endangered species act, neither an incidental take permit nor consultation beyond securing permission from CDFW to capture and release the individuals, is required.

or architectural significance to the citizens of Tuolumne County, the State of California, or the nation which is 50 years of age or older or has been listed on or is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Cultural Resources, or any local register. Examples of prehistoric resources may include stone tools and manufacturing debris; milling equipment such as bedrock mortars, portable mortars, and pestles; darkened or stained soils (midden) that may contain dietary remains such as shell and bone; as well as human remains. Historic resources may include burial plots; structural foundations; mining spoils piles and prospecting pits; cabin pads; and trash scatters consisting of cans with soldered seams or tops, bottles, cut (square) nails, and ceramics

6. **Human Remains**
   If human remains, burial, cremation of other mortuary features are uncovered during construction activities; upon discovery, secure the location, do not touch or remove remains and associated artifacts; do not remove associated spoils or go through them; document the location and keep notes of activity and correspondence. All work within 100 feet of the discovery shall stop until the County Coroner can determine whether the remains are those of a Native American. If the remains are determined to be Native American, the coroner must contact the California Native American Heritage Commission to obtain the Most Likely Descendent (MLD) and follow state law (PRC 5097.9 et seq. and Health and Safety Code 7050.5(c)-7054.1 and 8100 et seq.). No further work or disturbance shall occur within 100 feet until all of the preceding actions, as applicable to the discovery, are implemented and completed. Preserve associated spoils without further disturbance, do not touch or remove remains or associated artifacts, document the location and maintain notes of activity and correspondence. Preservation *in situ* is the preferred treatment of human remains and associated burial artifacts. [Public Resources Code Sections 5097.94, 5097.98 and Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5(c) and Section 15064.5 of the California Code of Regulations implementing the California Public Resources Code, Sections 21000-21177

7. **Avoid Inadvertent Animal Trapping During Construction**
   To avoid inadvertently trapping special status or common animal species during construction, all excavated steep-walled holes or trenches more than two feet deep shall be covered at the end of each working day with plywood or similar material, or provided with one or more escape ramps constructed of earth fill or wooden planks, or equivalent, at each end of the trench. Before such holes or trenches are filled, they will be thoroughly inspected for trapped animals. If at any time a tapped animal is discovered, the contractor shall place an escape ramp or other appropriate structure to allow the animal to escape. Alternatively, the contractor shall contact the project biologist or California Department of Fish and Wildlife for assistance. Similarly, stored pipes or other materials providing potential cover for animals will be inspected prior to installation or use to ensure that they are unoccupied. (Avoidance and Minimization Measure BIO-6)

8. **Trash**
   All food and food-related trash will be enclosed in sealed trash containers at the end of each workday and removed completely from the construction site every day to avoid attracting wildlife. (Avoidance and Minimization Measure BIO-7)

9. **Preconstruction Surveys Birds (Nesting)**
   Prior to construction occurring between February 1st and August 30th (e.g., excavation, ground disturbance, or vegetation removal) a preconstruction survey for

nesting birds will be conducted in accordance with the CDFW guidelines and a no-disturbance buffer will be established, if necessary.

If equipment staging, site preparation, vegetation removal, grading, excavation or other project-related construction activities are scheduled during the avian nesting season (generally February 1 through August 30), a focused survey for active nests would be conducted by a qualified biologist within 15 days prior to the beginning of project-related activities.
Surveys shall be conducted in all suitable habitat in the BSA.

If an active nest is found, the bird shall be identified to species and the approximate distance from the closest work site to the nest estimated. No additional measures need be implemented if active nests are more than the following distances from the nearest work site: (a) 300± feet for raptors; or (b) 75± feet for other non-special-status bird species. Disturbance of active nests shall be avoided to the extent possible until it is determined that nesting is complete and the young have fledged. For species protected under the California Fish and Game Code (CFGC), if active nests are closer than those distances to the nearest work site and there is the potential for bird disturbance, CDFW will be contacted for approval to work within 300± feet of raptors, or 75± feet of other non-special-status bird species

Note: Buffers (as per the distances above) also shall apply in accordance with the preceding if foraging great gray owls are identified during the nesting season as necessary to protect foraging owls.
(Avoidance and Minimization Measure BIO-2)

10. Native Oak Tree Protection

Throughout project construction, for any native oak tree greater than 5" diameter at breast height (DBH):

- Limit ground-disturbing activities to outside the dripline of native oaks and preferably outside 1-1/2 times the dripline;
- No storage of equipment, supplies, vehicles, debris, construction wastewater, paint, stucco, concrete, or any other clean-up waste, and temporary or permanent structures shall be placed within the driplines;

- Avoid cutting oak roots;
- Use boring, rather than trenching, within driplines

- Avoid equipment damage to limbs, trunks, and roots of oaks trees

- Do not attach signs, ropes, cables, or other items to trees

(Avoidance and Minimization Measure BIO-8)

11. Avoidance and Minimization Measure BIO-11: Best Management Practices (BMPs) to Protect Water Quality (Including NOI/NPDES/SWPPP)

- The Contractor shall prepare an Erosion Control Plan for SPWC review and approval. All soils disturbed by grading shall be reseeded or hydromulched or

otherwise stabilized 48 hours in advance of a rain event. A likely rain/precipitation event is any weather pattern that is forecasted to have a 30% or greater chance of producing precipitation in the project area. The discharger shall obtain likely precipitation forecast information from the National Weather Service Forecast Office (e.g., by entering the zip code of the project's location at https://www.weather.gov/forecastmaps. A qualifying rain event is one that produces 0.5 inch or more of precipitation within a 48 hour or greater period between rain events. Emergency erosion control measures shall be used as reasonably requested by the SPWC.

- Submit to the State Water Resources Control Board Storm Water Permitting Unit, a Notice of Intent (NOI) to obtain coverage under the General Construction Activity Storm Water Permit - California's National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) general permit for construction related storm water discharges for the disturbance of one acre or more. Disturbances of less than one acre may also require an NOI for coverage under the NPDES General Permit for construction-related storm water discharge and the State Water Resources Control Board Permitting Unit shall be contacted for determination of permit requirements. Commercial and Industrial developments may require an NOI even if less than one acre is to be disturbed. Obtain coverage or an exemption from these requirements. [Federal Water Pollution Control Act, Section 401, California Clean Water Act]. The permit may include preparation of a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP).
  (Avoidance and Minimization Measure BIO-9)

12. Minimize the Spread of Invasive Plant Species

Throughout project construction:

- All hay, straw, hay bales, straw bales, seed, mulch, or other material used for erosion control on the project site shall be free of noxious weed[2] seeds and propagules (Food and Agriculture Code Sections 6305, 6341 and 6461).
- All equipment brought to the project site shall be thoroughly cleaned of all dirt and vegetation prior to entering the site to prevent importing noxious weeds and shall be cleaned of all dirt and vegetation prior to exiting the site to prevent exporting noxious weeds. (Food and Agriculture Code Section 5401).
- All material brought to the site, including rock, gravel, road base, sand, and topsoil, shall be free of noxious weeds[3] and propagules. (Food and Agriculture Code Sections 6305, 6341 and 6461).
  (Avoidance and Minimization Measure BIO-10)

[2] Noxious weeds are as defined in Title 3, Division 4, Chapter 6, Section 4500 of the California Code of Regulations and the California Quarantine Policy – Weeds (Food and Agriculture Code, Sections 6305, 6341, and 6461).

[3] Ibid.

Attachment G

Hazardous Materials Databases

ODD FELLOWS PARK (T0610900021) - (MAP)

SIGN UP FOR EMAIL ALERTS

WHEELER RD
LONG BARN, CA 95335
TUOLUMNE COUNTY
LUST CLEANUP SITE (INFO)
COMPLETED - CASE CLOSED AS OF 6/3/1996 - DEFINITION
PRINTABLE CASE SUMMARY / CSM REPORT

CLEANUP OVERSIGHT AGENCIES
TUOLUMNE COUNTY *(LEAD)*
CASEWORKER: SYLVIA MIRELES
CENTRAL VALLEY RWQCB (REGION 5S) - *CASE #: 550025*

Summary | Cleanup Action Report | Regulatory Activities | *Environmental Data (ESI)* | Site Maps / Documents | Community Involvement | *Related Cases*

Regulatory Profile

PRINTABLE CASE SUMMARY

CLEANUP STATUS - DEFINITIONS
COMPLETED - CASE CLOSED AS OF 6/3/1996 - CLEANUP STATUS HISTORY

POTENTIAL CONTAMINANTS OF CONCERN
GASOLINE

POTENTIAL MEDIA OF CONCERN
SOIL

FILE LOCATION

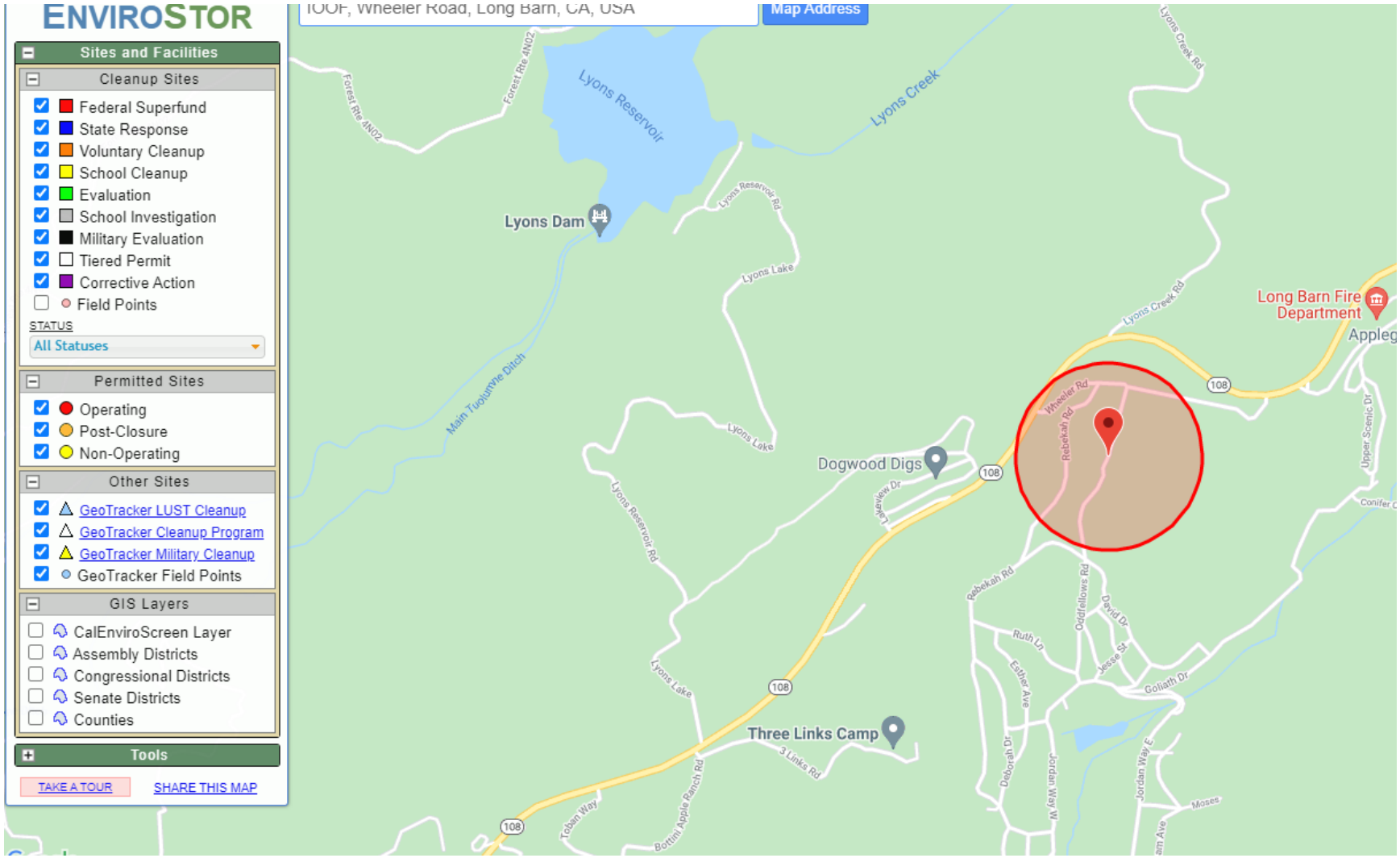
DESIGNATED GROUNDWATER BENEFICIAL USE(S) - DEFINITIONS
MUN, AGR, IND, PROC - Note: R5 BP- all gw same except Royal Mtn MUN dedesig.

DWR GROUNDWATER SUB-BASIN NAME

CALWATER WATERSHED NAME
Tuolumne River - Clavey River (536.40)

Site History

No site history available


ENVIROSTOR
IOOF, Wheeler Road, Long Barn, CA, USA
Map Address
Sites and Facilities
Cleanup Sites
Federal Superfund
State Response
Voluntary Cleanup
School Cleanup
Evaluation
School Investigation
Military Evaluation
Tiered Permit
Corrective Action
Field Points
STATUS
All Statuses
Permitted Sites
Operating
Post-Closure
Non-Operating
Other Sites
GeoTracker LUST Cleanup
GeoTracker Cleanup Program
GeoTracker Military Cleanup
GeoTracker Field Points
GIS Layers
CalEnviroScreen Layer
Assembly Districts
Congressional Districts
Senate Districts
Counties
Tools
TAKE A TOUR
SHARE THIS MAP
Lyons Reservoir
Lyons Creek
Lyons Dam
Lyons Reservoir Rd
Lyons Lake
Main Tuolumne Ditch
Dogwood Digs
Three Links Camp
Long Barn Fire Department
Lyons Creek Rd
Wheeler Rd
Rebekah Rd
Oddfellows Rd
Ruth Ln
Esther Ave
Jesse St
Goliath Dr
David Dr
Deborah Dr
Jordan Way W
Jordan Way E
Moses
Upper Scenic Dr
Conifer
Lakeview Dr
3 Links Rd
Toban Way
Bottini Apple Ranch Rd
Forest Rte 4N02
108