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Document Title:	Section 5-9_Hazardous Materials_VDPC
Description:	This section discusses the use and storage of hazardous materials associated with the construction and operation of the Project and the potential effects on human health and the environment.
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5.9 Hazardous Materials Handling

This section discusses the use and storage of hazardous materials associated with the construction and operation of the Vaca Dixon Power Center Project (Project) and the potential effects on human health and the environment. Section 5.9.1 describes the environmental setting. Section 5.9.2 describes the regulatory setting. Section 5.9.3identifies the potential impacts to the environment and human health during construction and operational activities. Section 5.9.4 discusses the potential cumulative impacts to the environment. Section 5.9.5 presents applicable laws, ordinances, regulations, and standards (LORS) for hazardous material handling and storage during Project construction and operations. Section 5.9.6 identifies agencies involved and provides agency contact information. Section 5.9.7 describes applicable permits for hazardous materials handling and storage during Project construction and operation. Section 5.9.8 provides all references used to develop the hazardous materials handling section.

5.9.1 Environmental Setting

The Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) components of the proposed Project are located in the City of Vacaville, California. The combined BESS components footprint encompasses approximately 10 acres on APN 0133-060-060. The proposed Vaca Dixon 57 megawatt-hour (MWh) BESS component is located on approximately 4.25 acres in the southern portion of the BESS Project Area. The proposed Arges 400 MWh BESS component is located on approximately 5.75 acres in the northern portion of the BESS Project Area.

The Project also includes transmission intertie (gen-tie) lines that would cross Interstate 80 (I-80) in unincorporated Solano County to the north and connect to the existing Pacific Gas & Electric (PG&E) Vaca-Dixon Substation, facilitating interconnection of the BESS components to the regional transmission grid. This section summarizes the potential effects on human health and the environment from the use and storage of hazardous materials in relation to the construction and operations of the Project.

5.9.1.1 Land Use and Sensitive Receptors

Land uses surrounding the BESS Project Area (discussed in detail in Section 5.2, *Land Use),* include I-80 and Caltrans-managed right-of-way to the north and west; a PG&E transmission line easement and agricultural land within the City of Vacaville to the east; and Kilkenny Road and agricultural land within Solano County to the south. The proposed gen-tie facilities would extend to the north onto a PG&E-owned parcel (APN 0133-060-070), designated as Public/Quasi-Public under the Solano County General Plan, including existing PG&E facilities associated with the PG&E Vaca-Dixon Substation to the east. Adjacent land uses along the gen-tie route on the PG&E parcel, which are all in Solano County, include a commercial auto body shop and pond to the southwest, designated as Urban Commercial land; and undeveloped land and residential backyards along Mills Lane to the west and northwest, designated as Urban Residential, Public Open Space, and Public/Institutional lands.

The nearest residential structure is located approximately 0.18 mile south of the BESS Project site on Willow Road. The nearest school to the Project site is the Academy of 21st Century Learning, located approximately 0.94 mile to the southwest. One nursing home, Graceful Living Care Homes, is located approximately 0.6 mile west of the Project site. There are no childcare facilities within one mile of the Project site.

Figure 5.9-1 shows the locations of identified sensitive receptors as defined by the California Energy Commission Appendix B, including schools, hospitals, day-care facilities, and long-term health facilities, within a 6-mile radius of the Project Site.

5.9.1.2 Project Hazardous Materials Use

The Project would use hazardous materials during construction and operations and would comply with applicable laws and regulations for the storage of these materials to minimize the potential for accidental release of hazardous materials. Additionally, the Project would conduct emergency response planning to address public health concerns regarding hazardous materials storage and use. The following sections describe the use of hazardous materials at the Project, followed by tables detailing the hazardous materials used and their characteristics, quantities, locations, and health hazards. Storage locations for the hazardous materials that would be used during construction and operations are described in Table 5.9-1. Table 5.9-2 presents information about the hazardous materials that would be used during construction and operations, including trade names, chemical names, Chemical Abstract Service (CAS) numbers, maximum quantities on-site, reportable quantities (RQ), California accidental release program threshold planning quantities (TPQ), and status as Proposition 65 chemicals (chemicals known to be carcinogenic or cause reproductive problems in humans). Health hazards, toxicity, flammability, and chemical incompatibility information are summarized for these materials in Table 5.9-3.

Construction

Hazardous materials would be located on-site during construction of the Project, including diesel fuel, propane, motor oil, coolant, hydraulic fluid, adhesives, sealants, coolants, lubrication, and lithium iron phosphate batteries (hereafter referred to as “lithium-ion batteries”). There are no feasible alternatives to vehicle fuels and oils for operating construction equipment. Refueling and/or maintenance of equipment and vehicles would be conducted off-site whenever feasible. When on-site refueling and/or maintenance is required, associated activities would only occur within Project laydown yards.

No regulated substances, as defined by California’s Health and Safety Code, Section 25531, would be used during construction of the Project. Therefore, preparation of a Risk Management Plan is not warranted.

Operations

Hazardous materials would be used on-site during operation and maintenance of the Project, including diesel, motor oil, hydraulic fluid, mineral oil, sealants, adhesives, and lithium-ion batteries.

Decommissioning

Decommissioning would include the removal and transportation of all Project components from the Project site. All dismantling, removal, recycling, and disposal of materials generated during decommissioning, including hazardous materials, would comply with rules, regulations, and prevailing Federal, State, and local laws at the time decommissioning is initiated and would use approved local or regional disposal or recycling sites as available.

Figure 5.9-1a Sensitive Receptors within 6 Miles of the Project – Overview

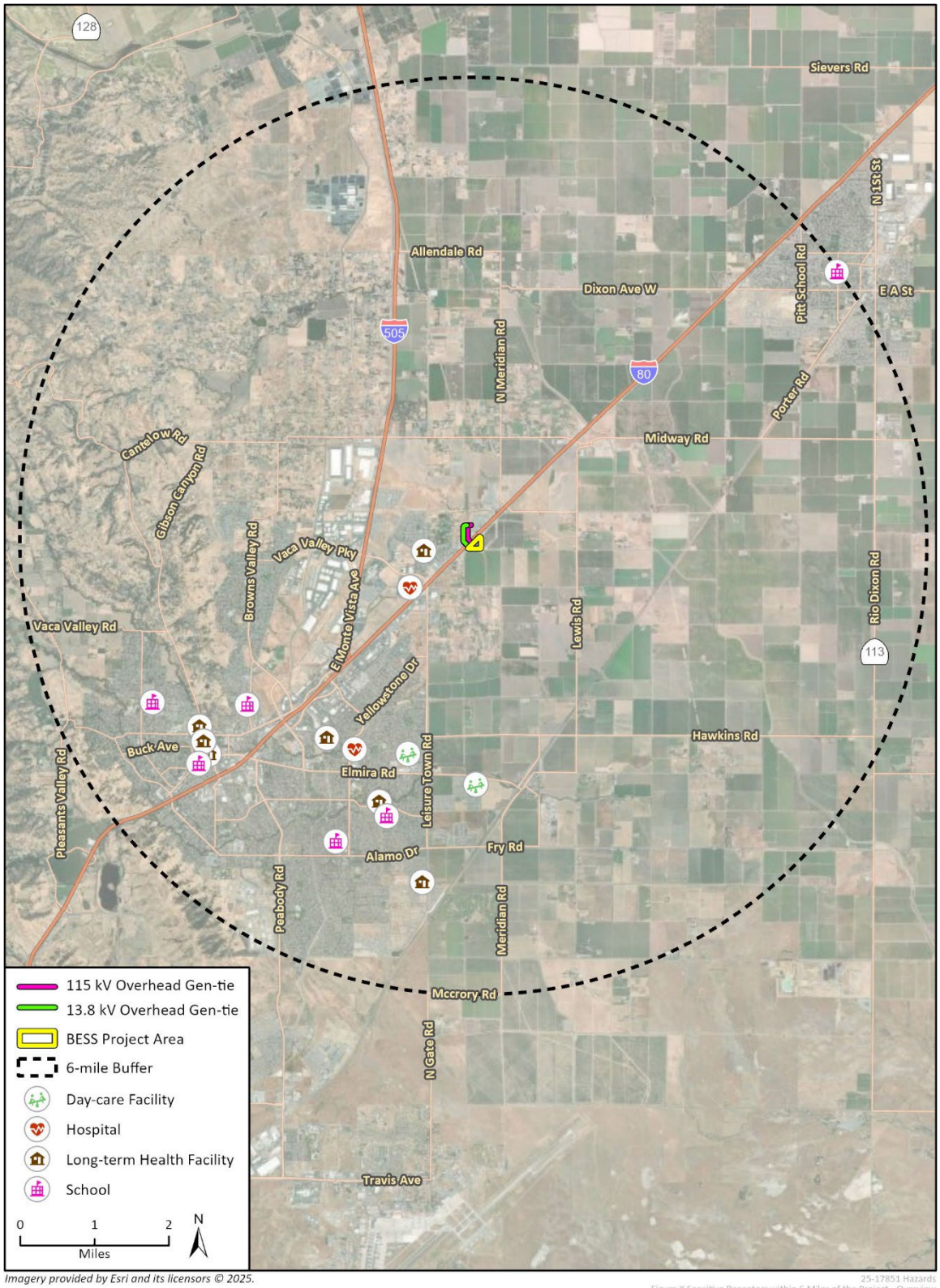

Figure 5.9-1b Sensitive Receptors within 6 Miles of the Project, Mapbook Page 1

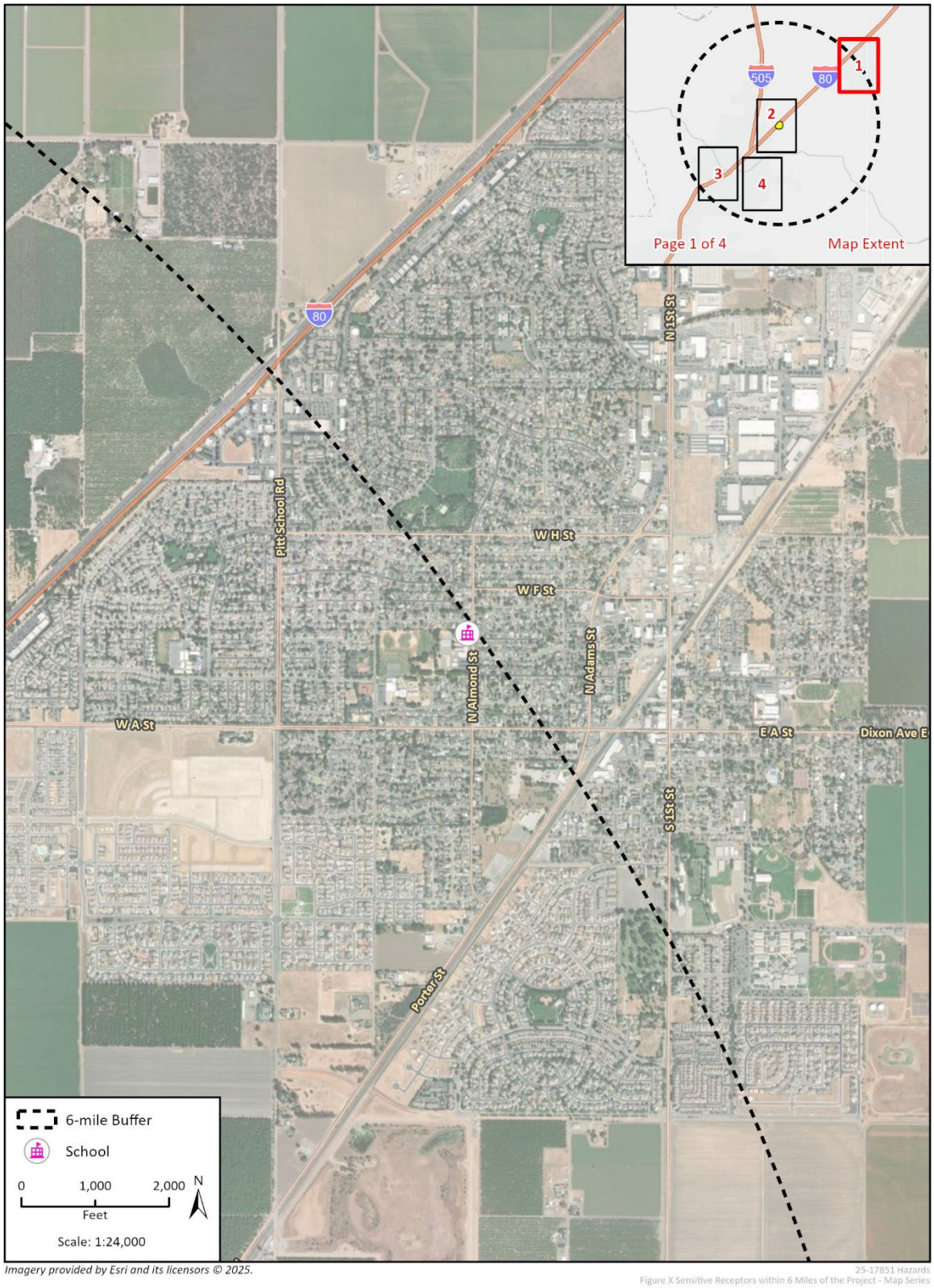

Figure 5.9-1c Sensitive Receptors within 6 Miles of the Project, Mapbook Page 2

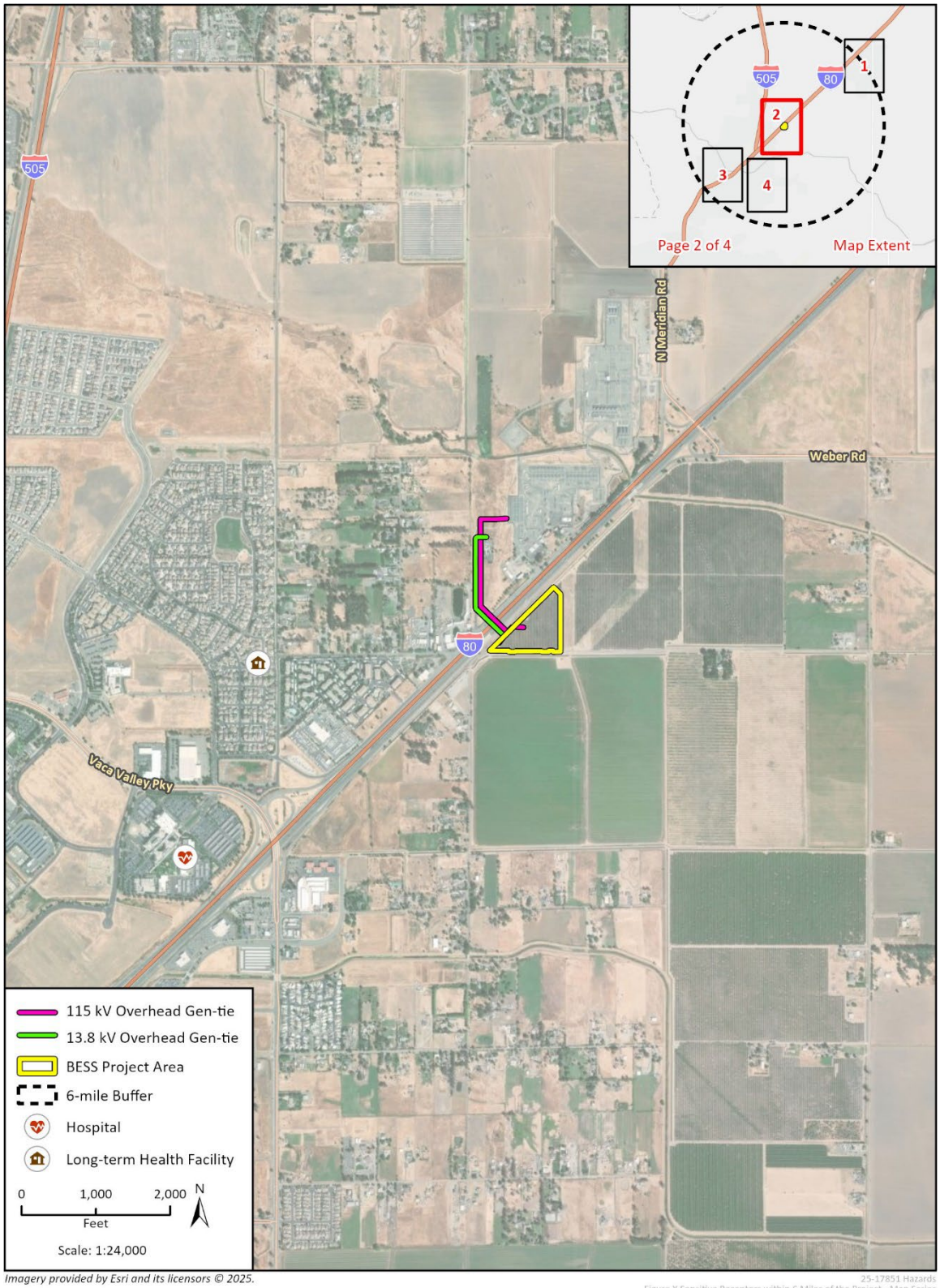

Figure 5.9-1d Sensitive Receptors within 6 Miles of the Project, Mapbook Page 3

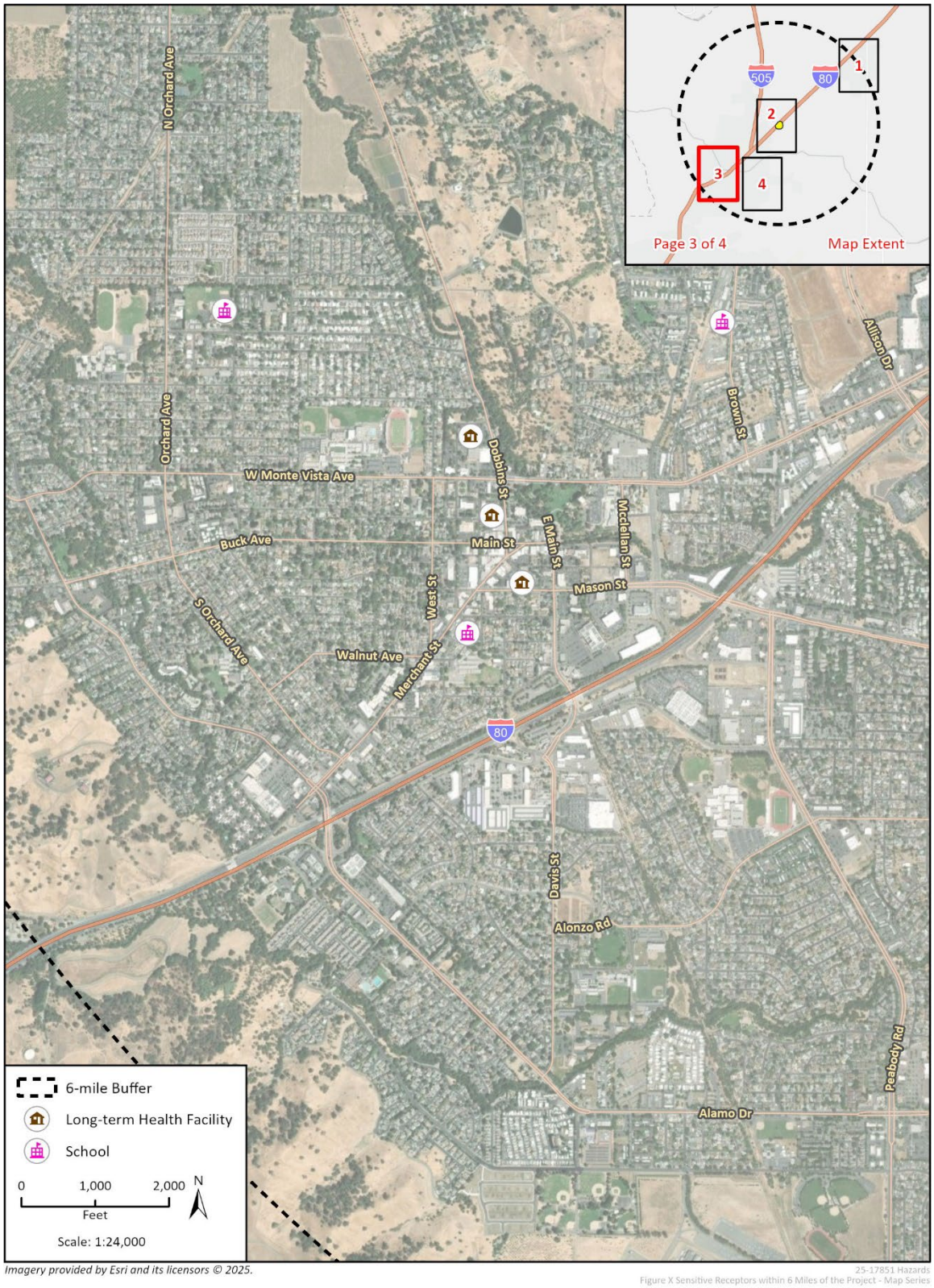

Figure 5.9-1e Sensitive Receptors within 6 Miles of the Project, Mapbook Page 4

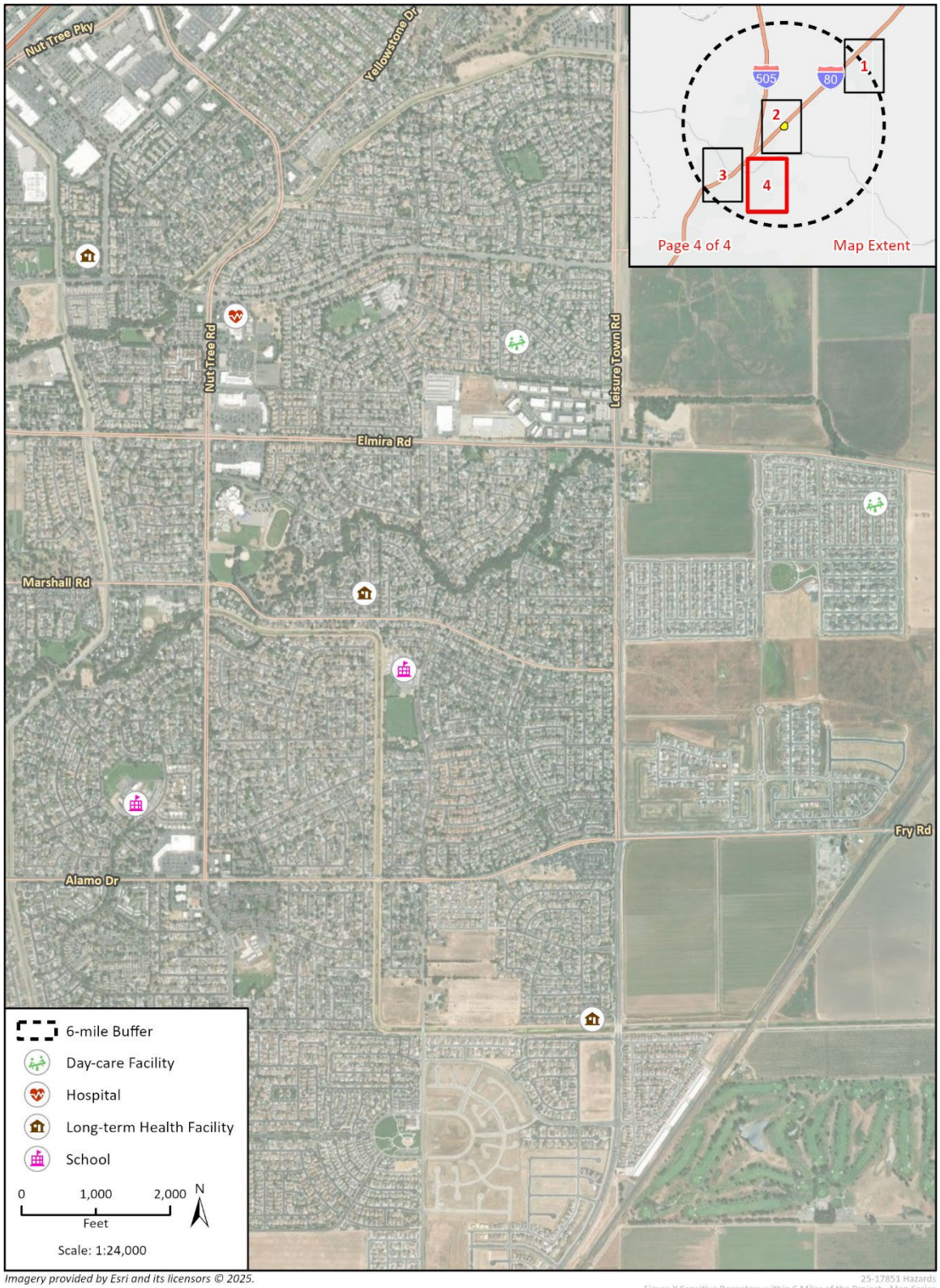

Table 5.9-1 Use and Location of Hazardous Materials

Chemical Name	Use/Purpose	Quantity – Vaca Dixon BESS	Quantity – Arges BESS	On-Site Storage Location	State	Type of Storage Container	Project Phase
Adhesives	Construction and O&M	NA	NA	NA	Liquid, Solid	NA	Construction and/or O&M
Diesel (dyed and clear)	Fueling Equipment	380 gallons	380 gallons	300 gallons in a reserve supply and 80 gallons on the power generator	Liquid	Tanks	Construction
Ethylene glycol solution	BESS – glycol coolant	1,365 gallons	6,500 gallons	Each battery enclosure	Liquid	NA	Construction and/or O&M
FK-5-1-12	Construction and O&M	1,186 pounds	2,372 pounds	Each battery enclosure	Gas	NA	Construction and O&M
Hydraulic fluids	O&M	TBD	TBD	NA	Liquid	NA	O&M
Iron phosphate batteries	Construction and O&M	9,282 pounds	44,200 pounds	Battery modules	Solid	Battery modules	Construction and/or O&M of both Project components
Liquid Battery Electrolyte	O&M	152.88 gallons	728 gallons	Each battery enclosure	Liquid	Battery modules	O&M
Medium voltage transformer oil	O&M	11,130 gallons	13,250 gallons	Each inverter	Liquid	Inverters	O&M
Propane	Construction	TBD	TBD	NA	Gas	Portable tanks	Construction
Refrigerant	BESS coolant	476.7 pounds	2,270 pounds	Each battery enclosure	Gas	NA	Construction and/or O&M
Sealants	Construction and O&M	NA	NA	NA	Liquid	NA	Construction and/or O&M
Sulfur hexafluoride	O&M	--	64 pounds	HV breakers	Gas	Cylinders	Construction and/or O&M of Arges 400

BESS: Battery Energy Storage System
NA: Not applicable - Materials would be brought on-site as needed and removed at the end of day
O&M: Operation & Maintenance
TBD: To be determined

Table 5.9-2 Chemical Inventory, Description of Hazardous Materials On-site, and Reportable Quantities

Trade Name	Chemical Name	CAS Number	Maximum Quantity On-site – Vaca Dixon BESS	Maximum Quantity On-site – Arges BESS	CERCLA SARA RQ [a]	RQ of Material as Used On-site [b]	EHS TPQ [c]	Regulated Substance TQ [d]	Prop 65
513A refrigerant	Mixture	Mixture	476.7 pounds	2,270 pounds	--	--	--	--	No
Adhesives	Various	Various	NA	NA	--	--	--	--	No
Diesel No. 2	Diesel No. 2	68476-34-6	380 gallons	380 gallons	--	--	--	--	No
Ethylene glycol solution	Ethylene glycol solution	107-21-1	1,365 gallons	6,500 gallons	--	--	--	--	Yes
Hydraulic fluid (FR3 natural ester fluid)	FR3	None	TBD	TBD	42 gallons [e]	42 gallons [e]	--	--	No
Lithium-ion batteries	Lithium-ion batteries	Various	53,482 pounds		--	--	--	--	No
Paraffin oil	Mineral oil	8042-47-5	11,130 gallons	13,250 gallons	42 gallons [e]	42 gallons [e]	--	--	No
Propane	Propane	74-98-6	TBD	TBD	--	--	--	--	No
Sealants	Various	Various	NA	NA	--	--	--	--	No
Sulfur hexafluoride (SF6)	Sulfur hexafluoride	2551-62-4	--	64 pounds	--	--	--	--	No

[a] RQs are for a pure chemical, per CERCLA SARA (ref. 40 CFR Section 302, Table 302.4). Releases equal to or greater than the RQ must be reported. Under California law, any amount that has a realistic potential to adversely affect the environment and human health or safety must be reported.

[b] RQ for materials as used on-site. Since some of the hazardous materials are mixtures that only contain a percentage of an RQ, the RQ of the mixture can be different than for a pure chemical. For example, if a substance only contains 10 percent of a reportable chemical and the RQ is 100 pounds, the RQ for that material will be (100 pounds)/(10%) = 1,000 pounds.

[c] EHS TPQ (ref. 40 CFR Part 355, Appendix A). If quantities of EHS materials equal to or greater than the TPQ are handled or stored on-site, they must be registered with the local Administering Agency (i.e., Solano County Environmental Health – CUPA/Hazardous Materials and Waste Program).

[d] TQ is from Title 19 CCR Section 2770.5 (state) or Title 40 CFR Section 68.130 (federal).

[e] State RQ for oil spills that will reach California state waters [CA Water Code Section 13272(f)]

Notes:

--: No reporting requirements. The chemical has no listed threshold under this requirement.

BESS: Battery Energy Storage System
CAS: Chemical Abstract Service
CCR: California Code of Regulations
CERCLA: Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CFR: Code of Federal Regulations
EHS: Extremely Hazardous Substances
NA: Not Applicable
No.: Number
O&M: Operation and Maintenance
Prop 65: Proposition 65
RQ: Reportable Quantity
SARA: Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
TBD: To Be Determined
TPQ: Threshold Planning Quantity
TQ: Threshold Quantity

Table 5.9-3 Toxicity, Reactivity, and Flammability of Hazardous Substances Stored On-site

Hazardous Material	Physical Description	Health Hazard/Toxicity	Reactivity and Incompatibilities	Flammability [a]
513A refrigerant	Colorless gas, faint ethereal odor	Liquid can cause burns similar to frostbite	None	Nonflammable
Adhesives	Refer to individual chemical labels	Refer to individual chemical labels	Refer to individual chemical labels	Refer to individual chemical labels
Diesel No. 2	Oily, light liquid	May be carcinogenic	Strong oxidizers, acids	Flammable
Ethylene glycol solution	Viscous, colorless liquid	May cause skin, eye, and respiratory tract irritation	Strong oxidizers, strong acids, strong bases, aldehydes	Combustible
Hydraulic fluid (FR3 natural ester fluid)	Light green liquid	Minimal irritation or no effect	Strong oxidizers, Strong Alkali	Combustible
Lubricants	Refer to individual chemical labels	Refer to individual chemical labels	Refer to individual chemical labels	Refer to individual chemical labels
Paraffin oil	Oily, colorless liquid	May be fatal if swallowed or enters airways	Strong oxidizers	Combustible
Propane	Colorless, odorless gas	Liquid can cause burns similar to frostbite	Strong oxidizers	Flammable
Sealants	Refer to individual chemical labels	Refer to individual chemical labels	Refer to individual chemical labels	Refer to individual chemical labels
Sulfur hexafluoride (SF6)	Colorless, odorless gas	Can displace oxygen and cause rapid suffocation	None	Nonflammable

Notes:

[a] In accordance with Caltrans regulations, under 49 CFR Section 173: flammable liquids have a flash point less than or equal to 141°F; combustible liquids have a flash point greater than 141°F

Source: Data were obtained from Material Safety Data Sheets.

5.9.1.3 Safe Handling of Hazardous Materials

Construction

Construction of the Project would involve the on-site storage of relatively small quantities of hazardous materials as identified in Table 5.9-1 and elaborated upon in Table 5.9-2 and Table 5.9-3. To ensure safe handling of hazardous materials during construction, various health and safety programs and plans would be implemented as outlined in Section 5.10, *Worker Safety*. Among those included are an illness and injury prevention program, construction personal protective equipment (PPE) program, and soil management plan.

Operation

Operation of the Project would involve the use of hazardous materials, as identified in Table 5.9-1 and elaborated upon in Table 5.9-2 and Table 5.9-3. To ensure safe handling of hazardous materials during facility operation, various health and safety programs and plans would be implemented, as outlined in Section 5.10, *Worker Safety*. Among those included are an illness and injury prevention program, operation and maintenance (O&M) PPE program, emergency action plan, hazardous materials business plan (HMBP), and spill prevention, control, and countermeasure plan (SPCC).

Safe Handling Measures

During Project construction and operation, the following hazardous waste transportation requirements and procedures would apply:

- **Requirements of haulers:** Qualified haulers would be retained to transport hazardous waste from the Project. The selected haulers would be fully licensed and insured to transport hazardous waste. Haulers would follow all applicable requirements in the Code of Federal Regulations with regard to loading, unloading, and general handling, based on transport mode.
- **Truck loading operations**: Trucks would be loaded at designated staging areas for transportation to the designated receiving facility. Stray material on vehicles, tires, or the lip of the container, etc., would be removed manually with a brush. The container of the truck would be covered to prevent release of materials from the truck during transport.
- **Transportation:** Hazardous waste haulers would have a valid California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) registration and would satisfy the following requirements:
  - Vehicles would have passed an annual inspection;
  - Vehicle operators would be trained in the safe handling of the material;
  - Haulers would maintain the ability to pay damages caused by their operations through proper insurance coverage;
  - Haulers would have licenses issued by the California Highway Patrol for transportation of hazardous waste;
  - Haulers would have a California Environmental Protection Agency identification number;
  - Haulers would comply with the Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest System; and,
  - Haulers would take certain actions in response to hazardous waste discharges during transport (e.g., covering the load to prevent the discharge of dust/particulates into the atmosphere during hauling).

- **Route**: In accordance with all applicable laws, hazardous waste transportation routes would be limited to arterial streets and freeways approved for truck traffic to minimize potential impacts in the local neighborhoods and sensitive receptors. Transportation, as feasible, would be conducted in accordance with the National Hazardous Material Route Registry – United States Department of Transportation – Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration Hazardous Materials designated, preferred, or prescribed routes for transportation of hazardous waste in California. Truck routes would be determined in advance of any hauling activity once a receiving facility is selected, as necessary. If off-hauling is required, an appropriate off-site facility would be identified, and a haul route would be determined such that impacts to sensitive receptors are minimized.
- **Traffic control procedures**: Hazardous waste to off-site receiving facilities would be transported in trucks from the designated staging areas. Prior to loading, trucks would be staged in a controlled and orderly manner to avoid impacts on the local streets. Traffic would be coordinated in such a manner that, at any given time, a limited number of trucks would be at the Project to reduce truck traffic on surrounding surface streets. While at the Project, vehicles would be required to maintain slow speeds (e.g., less than five miles per hour) for safety purposes.
- **Receiving facility**: Waste characterization sampling results would be provided to the receiving facility to profile the waste.
- **Shipping documentation and record keeping**: Hazardous waste transportation would comply with all applicable federal, State, and local laws, including, but not limited to the, United States Department of Transportation regulations, California Vehicle Code, California Highway Patrol Regulations, California State Fire Marshall Regulations, and the California Health and Safety Code, to the extent applicable. These requirements include keeping of appropriate records during transportation activities. An authorized representative would be responsible for maintaining a record book of soil management and trucking activities during on-site work. The record book would serve to document observations, on-site personnel, and truck arrival and departure times. The appropriate Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest would be used to track the movement of hazardous waste, if any, from the point of generation to the receiving facility. Prior to transporting the hazardous waste, if any, off-site, an authorized representative would sign each manifest. Copies of each manifest for each truckload would be maintained in each truck during transport to the receiving facility, as well as on-site.
- **Contingency Plan**: The hauler would be required to have a contingency plan prepared for emergency situations (vehicle breakdown, accident, diesel spill, fire, explosion, etc.) during transportation of hazardous waste, if any, off-site. Once the hauler is selected, a contingency plan would be reviewed and available on-site.

5.9.2 Regulatory Setting

A review of existing relevant LORS was conducted to understand the regulatory context for hazardous materials surrounding the Project. This review of applicable federal, state, and local policies and regulations including California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), California Health and Safety Code, the City of Vacaville's General Plan and Municipal Code, Solano County's General Plan, and Solano County Code of Ordinances. These are detailed in Section 5.9.5.

5.9.3 Impact Analysis

The following subsections discuss the potential direct and indirect impacts related to hazardous materials handling from construction and operation (including maintenance) of the Project.

5.9.3.1 Methodology

To identify and assess potential impacts related to hazardous materials handling, Rincon Consultants, Inc., reviewed publicly available information including the:

- State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) GeoTracker
- DTSC EnviroStor
- List of solid waste disposal sites identified by the SWRCB with waste constituents above hazardous waste levels outside the waste management unit
- List of "active" Cease and Desist Orders and Cleanup Abatement Orders
- List of hazardous waste facilities subject to corrective action pursuant to Section 25187.5 of the Health and Safety Code, identified by DTSC.
- TRC Environmental Corporation Phase I Environmental Site Assessment for the Project Site (TRC 2025).

In addition, Rincon Consultants, Inc. reviewed information provided by the Project applicant regarding the types of hazardous materials that would be used during construction and operation of the Project. Hazardous materials generated during decommissioning of the Project are unknown at this time but anticipated to be similar to hazardous materials used for Project construction.

5.9.3.2 Impact Evaluation Criteria

The potential for impacts related to hazardous materials were evaluated using the criteria described in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines (sections 15000-15387, Title 14, California Code of Regulations, Chapter 3). A project would have a significant environmental impact in terms of hazardous materials if it would do the following:

- Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials;
- 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;
- Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school;
- Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code § 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment; and/or
- Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan.

Impact HAZ-1

Threshold:	Would the Project create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?
Threshold:	Would the Project 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?

The following subsections provide an analysis of Project impacts regarding the creation of a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials. Protocols related to worker safety when handling hazardous materials are described in Section 5.10, *Worker Safety*.

Construction

Less than Significant Impact. Construction of the Project would involve the on-site use and storage of relatively small quantities of hazardous materials. These hazardous materials would be limited to diesel fuel, propane, motor oil, coolant, and hydraulic fluid. No regulated substances, as defined by California's Health and Safety Code, Section 25531, would be used during construction of the Project. During construction, hazardous materials would be transported solely during delivery and removal from the Project Site, on an intermittent basis as needed by construction. All transportation of hazardous substances would occur with Department of Transportation-approved personnel and trucking/transport equipment. The hazardous waste transportation requirements, described in Section 5.9.1.3, would minimize the potential for an accidental release of hazardous materials to occur, and emergency spill and response procedures would be specified within the Project-specific Contingency Plan. All hazardous materials used and stored on-site during construction would be securely stored in appropriate containers in compliance with 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 262 and 40 CFR 1910.12. No schools are located within 0.5 mile of the Project Site, which is the distance specified in California's Health and Safety Code, Section 25510.3, where in the event of an accidental release emergency response personnel would be required to notify the school. In the unlikely event that a fire or explosion occurs due to handling of hazardous materials, procedures from the Project's Construction Injury and Illness Prevention Program, Construction Fire Protection and Prevention Program, and Construction Personal Protective Equipment Program would be implemented to reduce risks to worker safety. Additionally, construction would not involve the handling of acutely hazardous materials that would have the potential to generate significant off-site consequences, and as such, no protocol for modeling of hazardous materials releases is included and no modelling is proposed. Therefore, construction of the Project would result in a less than significant impact involving the routine transport, use, disposal, or accidental release of hazardous materials.

Operation

Less than Significant Impact. Operation of the Project would involve the use of hazardous materials, as identified in Table 5.9-1 and elaborated upon in Table 5.9-2 and Table 5.9-3. Hazardous materials used during operation and maintenance activities would not include regulated substances. During operation, hazardous materials would be transported on an intermittent, as-needed basis. During operation, procedures for the use and handling of hazardous materials would be described within the Project-specific hazardous materials handling plans, facility health and safety plans, the Project HMBP, and SPCC plan. Operation of the Project would not involve the routine transportation of

hazardous materials to and from the Project Site. No schools are located within 0.5 mile of the Project Site. In the unlikely event that a fire or explosion occurs due to hazardous materials present during operation and maintenance activities, procedures from the Project's Emergency Response Plan, Project's Construction Injury and Illness Prevention Program, Operational Fire Protection and Prevention Program, and Construction Personal Protective Equipment Program would be implemented to reduce risks to worker safety. These procedures include establishment of an off-site communications center to be used in the event of a fire or explosion; a description of fire protections that would be implemented during operation and maintenance activities, including permanent water systems, gaseous agent systems, and fire extinguishers; a list of all major fire hazards; an outline of procedures to control accumulation of flammable and combustible waste materials; and an outline of procedures for regular maintenance of safeguards installed on heat-producing equipment to prevent or control sources of ignition or fires. Therefore, operation of the Project would have a less than significant impact involving the routine transport, use, disposal, or accidental release of hazardous materials.

Impact HAZ-2

Threshold:	Would the Project emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within 0.25 mile of an existing or proposed school?

No Impact. As shown in Figure 5.9-1, the nearest school to the Project Site is the Academy of 21st Century Learning, located approximately 0.94 mile southwest of the Project Site. No schools are within 0.25 mile of the Project Site; therefore, no impact would occur.

Impact HAZ-3

Threshold:	Would the Project be located on a site that is included on a list of hazardous material 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?

No Impact. Government Code §65962.5, enacted in 1985, established a list of sites that may impact local permitting processes and compliance with CEQA (Cortese List). The Cortese list is available via the following online data resources:

- SWRCB GeoTracker
- DTSC EnviroStor
- List of solid waste disposal sites identified by the SWQCB with waste constituents above hazardous waste levels outside the waste management unit.
- List of "active" Cease and Desist Orders and Cleanup Abatement Orders
- List of hazardous waste facilities subject to corrective action pursuant to Section 25187.5 of the Health and Safety Code, identified by DTSC.

An examination of the above databases, as documented in the Phase I Environmental Site Assessments (TRC 2025), indicated that there are no sites on the Cortese List located within 1,000 feet of the Project Site. The closest site, "L&M Autobody", is located approximately 0.15 mile northwest of the BESS Project Area, and approximately 0.07 mile west of the Project gen-tie at 5151 Quinn Road. The Project would not be located on a Cortese List site and would not present a significant hazard to public health or the environment. Therefore, no impact would occur.

Impact HAZ-4

Threshold:	Would the Project impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?

In 2022, Solano County established a Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan for the purpose of reducing or eliminating long-term risk to people and property from hazards, including hazardous materials. The County's Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan includes goals, objectives, and implementation measures that increase hazards awareness and involve coordination with applicable agencies, such as Caltrans, to minimize hazards. In addition, the City of Vacaville General Plan includes Policy SAF-P5.7, which requires Fire Department review of development applications, and Policy SAF-P7.12, which promotes resilient emergency communication systems. The following subsections analyze the Project's impact to adopted emergency response or evacuation plans, including the County's Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan and the City of Vacaville's General Plan.

Construction and Operation

Less than Significant Impact. Construction of the Project would involve truck trips for the delivery and disposal of construction materials to and from the Project Site. During construction, trucks would be staged in a controlled and orderly manner and would be coordinated such that a limited number of trucks would be at the Project to reduce truck traffic on surrounding surface streets. All construction vehicles would be required to maintain slow speeds to ensure safety. During construction and operation, the Project would adhere to all safety practices specified in the County's Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan, the City of Vacaville's General Plan, and the Project-specific HMBP. Coordination with the Vacaville Fire Department would ensure emergency access and fire safety measures are implemented. Operation of the Project would not require the routine transport of materials to and from the Project Site; hazardous materials would be transported on an intermittent, as-needed basis. Therefore, construction and operation of the Project would not result in anticipated impacts to emergency response, and there would be a less than significant impact involving the impaired implementation or physical interference with an adopted emergency response or evacuation plan.

5.9.4 Cumulative Impacts

As defined by Public Resources Code Section 21083; Title 14 California Code of Regulations (CCR), Sections 15064 [h], 15065 [c], 15130, and 15355, a cumulative impact refers to a proposed project's incremental effect together with other closely related past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects whose impacts may compound or increase the incremental effect of the proposed project. The Project would result in no impact involving emission of hazardous materials within 0.25 of an existing or proposed school and no impact involving the creation of a significant hazard to the public or the environment due to inclusion on a list of hazardous material sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5; therefore, the Project could not cause or contribute to any significant cumulative impact on such resources. As such, cumulatively, the Project would have no impact related to these items and they are not discussed further below.

Impacts from hazardous materials releases are usually site-specific and localized to the Project vicinity, but can also include downgradient air, water bodies, groundwater, and areas subject to wildland fire hazards. Construction of the Project would result in less than significant impacts associated with the transport, use, and disposal of hazardous materials during construction with

implementation of appropriate best management practices. The Project would be expected to adhere to all applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations to reduce the potential impacts from use of hazardous materials to a less than significant level during construction of the Project. Therefore, there would be no cumulatively considerable impacts related to the transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials.

The Project would not 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 with the implementation of appropriate best management practices. Similar to the Project, cumulative projects listed in Chapter 5, *Environmental Analysis*, would be required to adhere to all applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations to reduce the impacts from accidental release of hazardous materials. Therefore, the Project would not contribute to a cumulative impact from the release of hazardous materials.

Similar to the Project, cumulative projects would adhere to all safety practices specified in the County's Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan, the City of Vacaville's General Plan, and the HMBPs for cumulative projects, if applicable. Therefore, cumulative projects would not result in an anticipated cumulative impact involving the impaired implementation or physical interference with an adopted emergency response or evacuation plan.

5.9.5 Laws, Ordinances, Regulations, and Standards

The storage and use of hazardous materials at the Project facility are subject to LORS established and enforced by federal, state, and local agencies. Applicable laws are summarized in Table 5.9-4.

Table 5.9-4 LORS Applicable to Hazardous Materials Handling

Jurisdiction	LORS	Applicability	Opt-In Application Reference	Project Conformity
Federal	Section 302, EPCRA (Public Law 99-499 42 USC 110222)	Requires one-time notification if EHS are stored in excess of TPQs.	Section 5.9.3.2, Impact HAZ-1	An HMBP would be prepared for the Project and submitted to Solano County Environmental Health – CUPA/Hazardous Materials Compliance Program and uploaded to CERS.
	Hazardous Chemical Reporting: Community Right-to-Know (40 CFR 370)			
Federal	Section 304, EPCRA (Public Law 99-499, 42 USC 11002)	Requires notification when there is a release of hazardous material in excess of its RQ.	Section 5.9.3.2, Impact HAZ-1	Any releases of hazardous materials at the Project facility in excess of its RQ would follow the notification procedures described in the Project HMBP.
	Emergency Planning and Notification (40 CFR 355)			
Federal	Hazardous Waste Storage Requirements (40 CFR Part 262)	Includes provisions for securing hazardous waste storage areas to prevent unauthorized access and potential release of hazardous materials.	Section 5.9.3.2, Impact HAZ-1	The Project HMBP would include information regarding the secure storage of hazardous waste and materials.
Federal	Section 311, EPCRA (Public Law 99-499, 42 USC 11021)	Requires that SDSs for all hazardous materials or a list of all hazardous materials be submitted to the State Emergency Response Commission LEPC, and Solano County Environmental Health – CUPA/Hazardous Materials Division	Section 5.9.3.2, Impact HAZ-1	The Project HMBP would include a list of hazardous materials for submission to the State Emergency Response Commission LEPC and Solano County Environmental Health CUPA/Hazardous Materials Division.
	Hazardous Chemical Reporting: Community Right-to-Know (40 CFR 370)			
Federal	Section 313, EPCRA (Public Law 99-499, 42 USC 11023)	Requires annual reporting of releases of hazardous materials.	Section 5.9.3.2, Impact HAZ-1	Any releases of hazardous materials at the Project facility would follow the notification procedures described in the Project HMBP.
	Toxic Chemical Release Reporting: Community Right-to-Know (40 CFR 372)			
Federal	Section 311, CWA (Public Law 92-500, 33 USC 1251 et seq.)	Requires preparation of an SPCC plan if the total oil and petroleum storage (including ASTs, oil-filled equipment, and drums) is greater than 1,320 gallons or if the oil or oil products stored in USTs exceeds 42,000 gallons.	Section 5.9.3.2, Impact HAZ-1	An SPCC plan would be prepared for the Project facility if cumulative storage of oil and oil products on-site is greater than 1,320 gallons and/or storage of oil and oil products in USTs is greater than 42,000 gallons.
	Oil Pollution Prevention (40 CFR 112)			

Jurisdiction	LORS	Applicability	Opt-In Application Reference	Project Conformity
Federal	U.S. Department of Transportation Regulations, 49 CFR 171-177	Governs the transportation of hazardous materials, including the making of transportation vehicles.	Section 5.9.3.2, Impact HAZ-1	The Project HMBP would describe transportation requirements for hazardous materials stored at the Project facility. Based on the requirements outlined in 172.800, a security plan would not be required for the facility.
Federal	Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (49 CFR Section 1910.12)	Specifies the operational and response requirements related to the use, generations, and storage of hazardous materials.	Section 5.9.3.2, Impact HAZ-1	The Project HMBP would describe operational and response requirements related to the use, generation, and secure storage of hazardous materials.
State	California Code of Regulations, Title 8, Section 339; Section 3200 et seq., Section 5139 et seq. and Section 5160 et seq.	Lists hazardous chemicals under the Hazardous Substance Information and Training Act; addresses control of hazardous substances; and addresses hot, flammable, poisonous, corrosive, and irritant substances.	Section 5.9.3.2, Impact HAZ-1	The Project HMBP would describe hazardous material handling requirements related to the control of hazardous substances, including hot, flammable, poisonous, corrosive, and irritant substances.
State	Health and Safety Code, Section 25500 et seq. (HMBP)	Requires preparation of an HMBP if hazardous materials are handled or stored in excess of threshold quantities.	Section 5.9.3.2, Impact HAZ-1	An HMBP would be prepared for the Project and submitted to Solano County Environmental Health – CUPA/Hazardous Materials Compliance Program and uploaded to CERS.
State	Occupational Safety and Health Act (19 CFR 1910.119)	For chemicals listed above thresholds, requires a process safety management plan for preventing or minimizing the consequences of catastrophic releases of toxic, reactive, flammable, or explosive chemicals. These releases may result in toxic, fire, or explosive hazards.	Section 5.9.5, *Hazardous Materials Handling*	A process safety management plan would be prepared for chemicals stored at the Project facility in quantities exceeding the threshold quantities listed in Appendix A of 19 CFR 1910.119.
State	Health and Safety Code, Section 25270.13 (Aboveground Petroleum Storage Act)	Requires preparation of an SPCC plan if oil is stored in a single AST with capacity greater than 660 gallons or if the total petroleum storage (including ASTs, oil-filled equipment, and drums) is greater than 1,320 gallons.	Section 5.9.5, *Hazardous Materials Handling*	An SPCC plan would be prepared for the Project and implemented if cumulative storage of oil and oil products on-site is greater than 1,320 gallons.

Jurisdiction	LORS	Applicability	Opt-In Application Reference	Project Conformity
State	Health and Safety Code, Section 25249.5 through 25249.13 (Safe Drinking Water and Toxics Enforcement Act) (Proposition 65)	Requires warning to persons exposed to a list of carcinogenic and reproductive toxins and protection of drinking water from the same toxins.	Section 5.9.5, *Hazardous Materials Handling*	The Project facility would be appropriately labeled for any chemicals stored on-site that are on the Proposition 65 list.
State	Health and Safety Code, Section 25100 through 25259	Establishes the procedures for hazardous waste storage, treatment, and transportation.	Section 5.9.5, *Hazardous Materials Handling*	The Project HMBP would include details about the storage and transportation of hazardous materials and waste.
State	CVC Section 32000 - 32053	Regulates the transportation of hazardous materials, including licensing and notification of hauling routes.	Section 5.9.5, *Hazardous Materials Handling*	Transportation of hazardous materials to and from the Project facility would follow all licensing and notification requirements.
State	Health and Safety Code, Section 25280 through 25299 (Underground Storage of Hazardous Substances)	Regulates the construction, maintenance, testing, and use of USTs for the storage of hazardous substances	Section 5.9.5, *Hazardous Materials Handling*	The Project facility is not expected to have any USTs therefore a UST monitoring plan is not required for the facility.
State	California Code of Regulations, Title 24 (California Fire Code)	Requires the preparation of a Hazardous Materials Management Plan (HMMP) and Hazardous Materials Inventory Statement (HMIS) or an HMBP that includes the required information.	Section 5.9.5, *Hazardous Materials Handling*	The Project facility would prepare an HMBP that would include details that satisfy the requirements of the HMMP and HMIS.
State	California Code of Regulations, Title 22 (Hazardous Waste Management)	Establishes standards applicable to generators and transporters of hazardous waste.	Section 5.9.5, *Hazardous Materials Handling*	The Project HMBP would include details regarding hazardous waste generation and transportation.
State	California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)	Requires state and local government agencies to inform decision makers and the public about the potential environmental impacts of the Project and to reduce environmental impacts to the extent feasible.	Throughout this Opt-In Application	The Project would comply with CEQA, as required by the California Energy Commission's Opt-In Application process.
Local	Solano County Code Section 28.70.10(B)[5]	Regulates the handling, storage, and discharge of hazardous substances	Section 5.9.5, *Hazardous Materials Handling*	The Project would comply with all local, state, and federal regulations for hazardous materials handling, storage, and transportation.

Jurisdiction	LORS	Applicability	Opt-In Application Reference	Project Conformity
Local	Solano County General Plan Policy HS.P-26	Minimizes the risks associated with transporting, storing, and using hazardous materials through methods that include careful land use planning and coordination with appropriate federal, state, or County agencies.	Section 5.9.5, *Hazardous Materials Handling*	The Project would comply with all local, state, and federal regulations and coordinate with appropriate agencies for hazardous materials handling, storage, and transportation.
Local	Solano County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan	Provides prescriptions or actions to achieve the greatest risk reduction for prevalent hazards within the county.	Section 5.9.5, *Hazardous Materials Handling*	The Project facility would prepare an HMBP that would include details that satisfy the requirements of the Solano County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan.
Local	City of Vacaville General Plan Safety Element Policies SAF-P5.2, SAF-P5.7, SAF-P6.2, SAF-P6.3, SAF-P6.4, SAF-P7.12.	Requires fire department review, emergency communication systems, and fire-safe design for developments involving hazardous materials, and review and approval of an HMBP.	Section 5.9.3.2, Impact HAZ-4; Throughout this Opt-In Application	The Project includes a Fire Protection and Prevention Plan, coordination with the Vacaville Fire Department, and fire-safe design features such as defensible space and non-combustible materials.
Local	City of Vacaville Municipal Code – Title 8 Health and Safety.	Provides the legal framework for addressing health hazards, including hazardous materials.	Section 5.9.5, *Hazardous Materials Handling*	The Project HMBP would include emergency response procedures, inventory, and training documentation.

Notes:

CalARP: California Accidental Release Program
CERS: California Environmental Reporting System
CFR: Code of Federal Regulations
CUPA: Certified Unified Program Agency
CVC: California Vehicle Code
CWA: Clean Water Act
DHS: U.S. Department of Homeland Security
EHS: Environmental Hazardous Substances
EPCRA: Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986
HMBP: Hazardous Materials Business Plan
LEPC: Local Emergency Planning Committee
RQ: Reportable Quantities
SDS: Safety Data Sheet
SPCC: Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure
TPQ: Threshold Planning Quantities
TQ: Threshold Quantity
USC: United States Code
UST: Underground Storage Tank

5.9.5.1 Federal LORS

Hazardous materials are governed under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) and the CWA.

29 CFR 1910 et seq. and 1926 et. seq.

These sections contain requirements for equipment used to store and handle hazardous materials for the purpose of protecting worker health and safety. This regulation also addresses requirements for equipment necessary to protect workers in emergencies. It is designed primarily to protect worker health but also contains requirements that affect general facility safety. The California regulations contained in Title 8 (California equivalent to 29 CFR) are generally more stringent than those contained in Title 29. The administering agency for the above authority is Federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration and the California Division of Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

49 CFR Parts 172, 173, and 179

These regulations provide standards for labels, placards, and markings on hazardous materials shipments by truck (Part 172), standards for packaging hazardous materials (Part 173), and for transporting hazardous materials in tank cars (Part 179). The administering agencies for the above authority are the California Highway Patrol and United States Department of Transportation.

40 CFR Part 262

This regulation provides standards for securing hazardous waste storage areas to prevent unauthorized access and potential release of hazardous materials. The administering agencies for the above regulations are the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region 9, DTSC, and the California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA).

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act

The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) amends CERCLA and governs hazardous substances. The applicable part of SARA for the Project is Title III, otherwise known as the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA), which requires states to establish a process for developing local chemical emergency preparedness programs and to receive and disseminate information on hazardous substances present at facilities in local communities. The law provides primarily for planning, reporting, and notification concerning hazardous substances. Key sections of the law are as follows:

- Section 302 – Requires one-time notification when Environmental Hazardous Substances (EHS) are present in excess of their TPQ. EHSs and their TPQs are found in Appendices A and B to 40 CFR Part 355;
- Section 304 – Requires immediate notification to the Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPC) and the State Emergency Response Commission when a hazardous material is released in quantities over its RQ;
- Section 311 – Requires that either Safe Data Sheets (SDS) for all hazardous materials or a list of all hazardous materials be submitted to the State Emergency Response Commission, LEPC, and local fire department; and
- Section 313 – Requires annual reporting of hazardous materials released into the environment either routinely or as a result of an accident.

The administering agencies for the above authority are U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region 9 National Response Center and the Solano County Environmental Health Hazardous Materials Compliance Program. The Solano County Environmental Health Hazardous Materials Compliance Program serves as the Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA) for the City of Vacaville. As CUPA, it administers hazardous materials compliance programs, including oversight of HMBPs, hazardous waste generation, and emergency response coordination. The Project will comply with EPCRA requirements through preparation and the submission of the HMBP to Solano County Environmental Health Division, ensuring coordination with local emergency services and regulatory agencies.

Clean Water Act

The SPCC rule under the Clean Water Act (CWA) is designed to prevent or contain the discharge or threat of discharge of oil into navigable waters or adjoining shorelines. Regulations (40 CFR 112) under the CWA require facilities to prepare a written SPCC plan if they store oil, and its release would pose a threat to navigable waters. The SPCC rule is applicable if a facility has a single oil aboveground storage tank (AST) with a capacity greater than 660 gallons, total petroleum storage (including ASTs, oil-filled equipment, and drums) greater than 1,320 gallons, or underground storage capacity greater than 42,000 gallons. The SPCC rule is administered by the local CUPA, which is the Solano County Environmental Health Hazardous Materials Compliance Program.

Other related federal laws that address hazardous materials but do not specifically address their handling include the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), which is discussed in Section 5.11, *Waste Management*, and the Occupational Safety and Health Act, which is discussed in Section 5.10, *Worker Safety*.

5.9.5.2 State LORS

California laws and regulations relevant to hazardous materials handling for the Project include Health and Safety Code Section 25500 (hazardous materials) and the Aboveground Petroleum Storage Act (petroleum in ASTs).

Title 8, CCR, Section 339; Section 3200 et seq., Section 5139 et seq. and Section 5160 et seq.

Section 339 of Title 8 of the CCR lists hazardous chemicals relating to the Hazardous Substance Information and Training Act; 8 CCR Section 3200 et seq. and 5139 et seq. address control of hazardous substances; and 8 CCR Section 5160 et seq. addresses hot, flammable, poisonous, corrosive, and irritant substances.

Health and Safety Code Section 25500

California Health and Safety Code, Section 25500, et seq., and the related regulations in 19 CCR 2620, et seq., require local governments to regulate local business storage of hazardous materials in excess of certain quantities. The law also requires that entities storing hazardous materials be prepared to respond to releases. Those using and storing hazardous materials are required to submit an HMBP to their local CUPA and to report releases to their CUPA and the State Office of Emergency Services. The TQs for hazardous materials are 55 gallons for liquids, 500 pounds for solids, and 200 cubic feet for compressed gases measured at standard temperature and pressure.

Aboveground Petroleum Storage Act

California Health and Safety Code Sections 25270 and 25270.13 ensure compliance with the CWA. The law applies to facilities that operate a petroleum AST with a capacity greater than 660 gallons or combined AST capacity greater than 1,320 gallons, or oil-filled equipment where there is a reasonable possibility that the tank(s) or equipment may discharge oil in "harmful quantities" into navigable waters or adjoining shore lands. If a facility falls under these criteria, it must prepare an SPCC plan.

Proposition 65

This California law requires the state to identify chemicals that cause cancer and reproductive toxicity, contains requirements for informing the public of the presence of these chemicals, and prohibits discharge of the chemicals into sources of drinking water. Lists of the chemicals of concern are published and updated periodically by California's Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment. The Project facility would be appropriately labeled for any chemicals stored on-site that are on the Proposition 65 list.

Health and Safety Code, Section 25100 through 25259

This California law establishes the procedures for hazardous waste storage, treatment, and transportation. The California Department of Toxic Substance Control (DTSC) is the agency overseeing the management of hazardous waste. The Project facility HMBP would include information about the storage, treatment, and transportation of hazardous waste generated. Section 5.11, *Waste Management*, includes specific discussions about Hazardous Waste Management for the Project facility.

California Vehicle Code Section 32000 – 32053

CVC Section 3200 through 32053 regulates the transportation of hazardous materials, including licensing and notification of hauling routes. Haulers of hazardous materials would maintain appropriate licensing and transportation of hazardous materials to and from the Project would follow the appropriate hauling routes. Hauling routes and licensing requirements would be described in the HMBP prepared for the Project.

Health and Safety Code Section 25280

California Health and Safety Code, Section 25280, et seq. regulates the construction, maintenance, testing, and use of Underground Storage Tanks (USTs) for the storage of hazardous substances. The Project facility is not expected to have any USTs; therefore, it is not subject to this regulation.

California Code of Regulations, Title 24 (California Fire Code)

This California law establishes the requirement for facilities to prepare a Hazardous Materials Management Plan (HMMP) and Hazardous Materials Inventory Statement (HMIS). However, if a facility has an HMBP, that document is considered to fulfill this requirement. The Project HMBP would include the required information regarding facility chemical and emergency response information.

California Code of Regulations, Title 22 (Hazardous Waste Management)

This California law establishes standards applicable to generators and transporters of hazardous waste. The DTSC is the agency overseeing the management of hazardous waste. Hazardous waste generated at the Project facility would be stored, transported, and managed in accordance with this law. Section 5.11, *Waste Management*, includes specific discussions about Hazardous Waste Management for the Project facility.

California Environmental Quality Act

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires state and local government agencies to inform decision makers and the public about the potential environmental impacts of the Project and to reduce environmental impacts to the extent feasible. Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines includes criteria for evaluating potential impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials.

5.9.5.3 Local LORS

Solano County Code

The Project would adhere to all applicable policies within the Solano County Code Section 28.70.10m which regulates solid waste and general liquid waste storage and disposal. The Project would comply with all local, state, and federal regulations for hazardous materials handling, storage, and transportation.

Solano County General Plan

The Project would adhere to all applicable policies within the Solano County General Plan, Public Health and Safety Chapter.

Solano County General Plan Policy HS.P-26 requires the minimization of risks associated with transporting, storing, and using hazardous materials through methods that include careful land use planning and coordination with appropriate federal, state, or County agencies.

Solano County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan

The Project would adhere to all applicable policies within the Solano County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan and the associated City of Vacaville Annex and would not interfere with its implementation.

Solano County Environmental Health Division (CUPA)

The designated CUPA for the Project is the Solano County Department of Resource Management, Environmental Health Services Division. The Hazardous Materials and Waste Program oversees the state-mandated programs in Solano County, including the City of Vacaville, the following of which are applicable for the Project:

- **Hazardous Materials Business Plan**: To satisfy the California Health and Safety Code, Section 25500, et seq., and the related regulations of 19 CCR 2620 et seq., an HMBP would be developed and submitted to the Solano County Department of Resource Management, Environmental Health Services Division.

- **AST Program (APSA):** To adhere to 40 CFR 112, this program requires preparation of an SPCC plan if oil is stored in a single AST with capacity greater than 660 gallons or if the total petroleum storage (including ASTs, oil-filled equipment, and drums) is greater than 1,320 gallons or oil-filled equipment where there is a reasonable possibility that the tank(s) or equipment may discharge oil in "harmful quantities" into navigable waters or adjoining shore lands.

City of Vacaville General Plan

The Project would adhere to all applicable policies within the City of Vacaville General Plan, Safety Element.

Relevant policies include:

- **Policy SAF-P5.2:** Requires that all development in areas of potential wildfire hazards includes the integration of fire-resistant materials, clearance around structure and energy infrastructure, and adequate emergency water flow and emergency service routes.
- **Policy SAF-P5.7:** Requires Fire Department review of all development applications prior to approval.
- **Policy SAF-P6.2:** Requires implementation of the HMBP and County review to ensure consistency with the HMBP.
- **Policy SAF-P6.3:** Requires industrial uses of hazardous materials to adopt or have in place an acceptable use, storage, disposal, and emergency response program that has been approved by appropriate agencies.
- **Policy SAF-P6.4:** Requires separation between areas where hazardous materials are present and sensitive uses such as schools, residences, and public facilities.
- **Policy SAF-P7.12:** Ensures that emergency communication systems have sufficient redundancy and resiliency to meet City needs during and after a hazard event.

City of Vacaville Municipal Code

The Project would adhere to all applicable policies within City of Vacaville Municipal Code. The Project would comply with all local, state, and federal regulations for hazardous materials handling, storage, and transportation, including preparation and submittal of a HMBP to the designated CUPA, which is the Solano County Environmental Health Division.

5.9.6 Agencies and Agency Contact

Several agencies regulate hazardous materials and would be involved in regulating hazardous materials used and stored at the Project. EPA would be the primary regulatory agency at the federal level, and the California EPA would be the primary regulatory agency at the state level. Locally, the City of Vacaville enforces land use and safety policies through its General Plan and Municipal Code. However, the designated CUPA for the City of Vacaville is the Solano County Environmental Health Division, which is responsible for implementing and enforcing hazardous materials regulations under the Unified Program. For the Project, the local regulatory agency with jurisdiction would be the Solano County Department of Resource Management, Environmental Health Services Division. Local regulatory agency contacts are shown in Table 5.9-5.

Table 5.9-5 Agency Contacts for Hazardous Materials Handling

Issue	Agency	Contact
CUPA for HMBP	Solano County Department of Resource Management, Environmental Health Services Division	James Bezek Director 675 Texas St Suite 5500 Fairfield, California, 94533 (707) 784-6765 RMHelp@solanocounty.com

Source: Solano County Environmental Hazardous Materials and Waste Program (https://www.solanocounty.com/depts/rm/environmental_health/hazmat/default.asp)

5.9.7 Permits and Permit Schedule

The Solano County Environmental Health Hazardous Materials and Waste Program requires the Project to obtain the permits listed in Table 5.9-6 before storing hazardous materials on-site.

Table 5.9-6 Permits and Permit Schedule for Hazardous Materials Handling

Permit	Schedule	Status
HMBP	Submittal at least 30 days prior to operation, through California Environmental Reporting System (CERS). Permit fees are paid to Solano County Environmental Health Hazardous Materials and Waste Program.	Pending
SPCC	Submittal at least 30 days prior to operation to Solano County Environmental Health Hazardous Materials and Waste Program.	Pending

Source: Solano County Environmental Hazardous Materials and Waste Program (https://www.solanocounty.com/depts/rm/environmental_health/hazmat/default.asp)

5.9.8 References

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Solano County. 2008. Solano County General Plan. November 2008. https://www.solanocounty.com/civicax/filebank/blobdload.aspx?BlobID=21582 (accessed November 2024).

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TRC Environmental Corporation [TRC]. 2025. Phase I Environmental Site Assessment. Agricultural Property near Interstate 80 & Kilkenny Road, Vacaville, CA 95687. August.

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