



# Department of Toxic Substances Control

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November 18, 2009

Mr. Alan Solomon  
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<b>DOCKET</b>	
<b>09-AFC-7</b>	
DATE	<u>NOV 18 2009</u>
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## REQUEST FOR AGENCY PARTICIPATION IN THE REVIEW OF THE PALEN SOLAR POWER (09-AFC-7) PROJECT, RIVERSIDE COUNTY

Dear Mr. Solomon:

The Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) has received your submitted Application for Certification (AFC) Volume 1 & 2 for evaluation for the above-mentioned project. The following project description is stated in your document: "The proposed Palen Solar Power Project (PSPP or Project) is a concentrated solar thermal electric generating facility with two adjacent, independent, and identical units of 250 megawatt (MW) nominal capacity each for total nominal capacity of 500 MW. The project will generate electric power through solar energy using parabolic trough technology. Project facilities will occupy approximately 2,970 acres of public lands owned by the Federal government for which a right-of-way (ROW) lease is being obtained by the Applicants from the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). The ROW application covers 5,200 acres of open desert and extends to within about 1.7 miles of the southern edge of Palen Dry Lake. The project site is located approximately 0.5 mile north of U.S. Interstate-10 (I-10) and approximately 10 miles east of Desert Center, in an unincorporated area of eastern Riverside County, California. The 5,200-acre ROW is vacant and essentially undisturbed. The site is mostly flat." DTSC has the following comments:

- 1) The AFC should identify the current or historic uses at the project site that may have resulted in a release of hazardous wastes/substances, and any known or potentially contaminated sites within the proposed Project area. For all identified sites, the AFC should evaluate whether conditions at the site may pose a threat to human health or the environment. Following are the databases of some of the pertinent regulatory agencies:

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- National Priorities List (NPL): A list maintained by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S.EPA).
  - Envirostor: A Database primarily used by the California Department of Toxic Substances Control, at [Envirostor.dtsc.ca.gov](http://Envirostor.dtsc.ca.gov).
  - Resource Conservation and Recovery Information System (RCRIS): A database of RCRA facilities that is maintained by U.S. EPA.
  - Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Information System (CERCLIS): A database of CERCLA sites that is maintained by U.S.EPA.
  - Solid Waste Information System (SWIS): A database provided by the California Integrated Waste Management Board which consists of both open as well as closed and inactive solid waste disposal facilities and transfer stations.
  - Leaking Underground Storage Tanks (LUST) / Spills, Leaks, Investigations and Cleanups (SLIC): A list that is maintained by Regional Water Quality Control Boards.
  - Local Counties and Cities maintain lists for hazardous substances cleanup sites and leaking underground storage tanks.
  - The United States Army Corps of Engineers, 911 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, California, 90017, (213) 452-3908, maintains a list of Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS).
- 2) The AFC should identify the mechanism to initiate any required investigation and/or remediation for any site that may be contaminated, and the government agency to provide appropriate regulatory oversight. If necessary, DTSC can enter an oversight agreement in order to review such documents. Please see comment No. 11 below for more information.
- 3) All environmental investigations, sampling and/or remediation for the site should be conducted under a Workplan approved and overseen by a regulatory agency that has jurisdiction to oversee hazardous substance cleanup. The findings of any investigations, including any Phase I or II Environmental Site Assessment Investigations should be summarized in the document. All sampling results in

which hazardous substances were found should be clearly summarized in a table.

- 4) Proper investigation, sampling and remedial actions overseen by the respective regulatory agencies, if necessary, should be conducted at the site prior to the new development or any construction. All closure, certification or remediation approval reports by these agencies should be included in the AFC.
- 5) If buildings or other structures, asphalt or concrete-paved surface areas are being planned to be demolished, an investigation should be conducted for the presence of other related hazardous chemicals, lead-based paints or products, mercury, and asbestos containing materials (ACMs). If other hazardous chemicals, lead-based paints or products, mercury or ACMs are identified, proper precautions should be taken during demolition activities. Additionally, the contaminants should be remediated in compliance with California environmental regulations and policies.
- 6) Project construction may require soil excavation or filling in certain areas. Sampling may be required. If soil is contaminated, it must be properly disposed and not simply placed in another location onsite. Land Disposal Restrictions (LDRs) may be applicable to such soils. Also, if the project proposes to import soil to backfill the areas excavated, sampling should be conducted to ensure that the imported soil is free of contamination.
- 7) Human health and the environment of sensitive receptors should be protected during the construction or demolition activities. If it is found necessary, a study of the site and a health risk assessment overseen and approved by the appropriate government agency and a qualified health risk assessor should be conducted to determine if there are, have been, or will be, any releases of hazardous materials that may pose a risk to human health or the environment.
- 8) If it is determined that hazardous wastes are, or will be, generated by the proposed operations, the wastes must be managed in accordance with the California Hazardous Waste Control Law (California Health and Safety Code, Division 20, Chapter 6.5) and the Hazardous Waste Control Regulations (California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Division 4.5). If it is determined that hazardous wastes will be generated, the facility should also obtain a United States Environmental Protection Agency Identification Number by contacting (800) 618-6942. Certain hazardous waste treatment processes or hazardous materials, handling, storage or uses may require authorization from the local

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Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA). Information about the requirement for authorization can be obtained by contacting your local CUPA.

- 9) If during construction/demolition of the project, the soil and/or groundwater contamination is suspected, construction/demolition in the area should cease and appropriate health and safety procedures should be implemented.
- 10) If the site was used for agricultural, livestock or related activities, onsite soils and groundwater might contain pesticides, agricultural chemical, organic waste or other related residue. Proper investigation, and remedial actions, if necessary, should be conducted under the oversight of and approved by a government agency at the site prior to construction of the project.
- 11) DTSC can provide guidance for cleanup oversight through an Environmental Oversight Agreement (EOA) for government agencies which would not be responsible parties under CERCLA, or a Voluntary Cleanup Agreement (VCA) for private parties. For additional information on the EOA or VCA, please see [www.dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Brownfields](http://www.dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Brownfields), or contact Ms. Maryam Tasnif-Abbasi, DTSC's Voluntary Cleanup Coordinator, at (714) 484-5489.

If you have any questions regarding this letter, please contact Mr. Rafiq Ahmed, Project Manager, at [rahmed@dtsc.ca.gov](mailto:rahmed@dtsc.ca.gov) or by phone at (714) 484-5491.

Sincerely,



Greg Holmes  
Unit Chief  
Brownfields and Environmental Restoration Program

cc: Governor's Office of Planning and Research  
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CEQA Tracking Center  
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