

CHAPTER V

Errata

The following corrections and changes are made to the Draft EIR and incorporated as part of the Final EIR. Revised or new language is underlined. Deleted language is indicated by ~~strikethrough~~ text. Preceding each revision [**in bolded brackets**] is a reference to the revision being the result of a staff-initiated change, or a revision that is in response to a comment received, in which the comment letter and numbers are identified in the bracket.

[**J-1**] Page III-28 of the Draft EIR, fourth paragraph, the following text is added to the end of the paragraph, as follows:

“The end use of the site would be rangeland, consistent with its current use.”

[**G-3b**] Mitigation Measure A.4, on page IV.A-34 of the Draft EIR, first paragraph; and on page II-3 of the Draft EIR, third column, fourth paragraph is revised as follows:

“Mitigation Measure A.4: No development of the project may commence until the Williamson Act contract # 2-387-72 covering the 70-acre portion of the project site is rescinded in accordance with Government Code Section 51256, 51256.1 and 512892, and transfer of a permanent conservation easement on the 244-acre exchange site for future stewardship to an appropriate private land trust or government conservation agency is simultaneously completed.”

[**M-16**] Mitigation Measure B.2d, on page IV.B-24 of the Draft EIR, third full paragraph; and on page II-5 of the Draft EIR, third column, first paragraph is revised as follows.

“Mitigation Measure B.2d, as recommended in this report: A California registered Geotechnical Engineer shall inspect on a quarterly basis the quarry slopes during excavation (in addition to following major storms, earthquakes, or blasting) to assess bedrock fracture and joint conditions. The inspection shall require continued mapping and movement monitoring of the mining slopes to assess slope stability. If a slope condition presents risk to mine safety or the potential for erosion/siltation, repair measures shall be implemented. Evaluation of slope stability under seismic conditions and strategies to reduce slope instability hazards shall conform to the guidelines and recommendations contained in the current edition of the California Geological Survey’s Special Publication 117 *Guidelines for Evaluating and Mitigating Seismic Hazards in California*. Engineering recommendations for slope repair or stabilization shall be approved by PRMD and incorporated into the proposed project.”

[L-18] Page IV.C-18 of the Draft EIR, second paragraph, third sentence is revised as follows:

“The groundwater monitoring program includes sampling and analysis of groundwater for water chemistry (e.g. pH, alkalinity, hardness, and TDS), salts, organochlorine pesticides, PCBs, semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs) including diethylsilbestrol (DES) – measured in the initial sampling event; and volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and trace metals – measured in all sampling events. Pesticides, PCBs, and SVOCs including DES were not detected in the sampling event. (It should be noted that the County also analyzed groundwater at the adjacent closed Roblar Landfill property in 2004 for pesticides, PCBs, and SVOCs and these compounds were also not detected in those groundwater samples.)”

[L-21] Page IV.C-20 of the Draft EIR, first paragraph, first full sentence is revised as follows:

“~~While~~ The levels of each of these constituents were at or slightly over the laboratory method detection limits. The VOC 1,2 DCE was slightly below the applicable state and federal water quality objectives for drinking water (referred to as the Maximum Contaminant Level, or MCL) while the detected concentration of vinyl chloride slightly exceeded the MCL. and in all cases they were below the applicable state and federal water quality objectives for drinking water.”

[L-21] Page IV.C-41 of the Draft EIR, last paragraph, last sentence is revised as follows:

“~~While~~ The levels of the VOC constituents at the project site and landfill property were at or slightly over the laboratory method detection limits. The VOC 1,2 DCE was slightly below the MCL while the detected concentration of vinyl chloride slightly exceeded the MCL. in all cases, they were below the applicable state and federal water quality objectives for drinking water.”

[Staff-initiated change from Master Response HYD-1] Mitigation Measure C.4d, on page IV.C-43 of the Draft EIR, third paragraph; and on page II-13 of the Draft EIR, third column, third paragraph, is revised as follows:

“Mitigation Measure C.4d: Production well DW-1 shall not be used for any quarry-related operations. In the event operational constraints prevent production well DW-2 from being used throughout the project duration, this well shall be relocated onsite within, or in proximity to, the quarry footprint (and no closer to the landfill property than existing Well DW-2). If sampling detects the introduction of contaminated groundwater in a production well at levels that would exceed the quarry’s NPDES surface water discharge limits, the well shall be temporarily taken offline while a treatment system, capable of removing the contaminant from the water, is designed and installed. While the production well is not operating, supplemental water for quarry operations (treated, as appropriate— see Mitigation Measure C.4e) shall be supplied by the proposed sediment ponds, from storage ponds on the quarry floor. If this is not feasible, the applicant shall either temporarily provide water from an off-site source, or temporarily reduce production to limit water demand until well service is restored.”

[Staff-initiated change from Master Response HYD-1] Mitigation Measure C.4e, on page IV.C-43 of the Draft EIR, fourth paragraph; and on page II-13 of the Draft EIR, third column, fourth paragraph, is revised as follows:

“Mitigation Measure C.4e: Prior to discharge to Ranch Tributary, †The applicant shall fully incorporate and implement all measures specified in their Water Management Plan, including that reflected in this mitigation measure as follows:-

The applicant shall regularly sample and analyze all water collected within the quarry footprint and in production well DW-2 for the same suite of analytes used at the adjacent Roblar Landfill during the 2004 through 2008 monitoring events, and at the project site during the 2007/08 monitoring events. The QA/QC protocol for the sampling and analysis program shall be completed by an environmental professional knowledgeable of current surface water/groundwater regulations and sampling procedures.

The sediment control basin sampling and analysis schedule shall be developed in conjunction with the basin management operations. Prior to the release of water from any sediment control basin, the quarry shall obtain representative samples of the water held in the basin and submit the samples for analysis of VOCs by a California state certified analytical laboratory. Once samples and final analytical results are received, the quarry shall determine the appropriate routing of the water based on the presence or absence of detectable VOCs. Basin water quality sampling schedules, guidelines, protocols, and procedures required to collect and analyze representative samples from each basin will be provided in a detailed Sediment Control Basin Sampling and Analysis Plan, subject to review and approval by the County of Sonoma PRMD, and as applicable, the North Coast RWQCB, prior to commencement of operation of the treatment system.

Groundwater extracted from Well DW-2 shall be sampled and analyzed once every 24-hours during periods of sustained or cyclic pumping, and at the end of each pumping episode during times of intermittent use of the well (intermittent use means pumping episodes separated by more than 24 hours).

Water that tests non-detectable for VOCs would be used, as needed, to maintain baseline flow conditions in Ranch Tributary and Americano Creek (i.e., no water requiring VOC treatment would be discharged to Ranch Tributary and Americano Creek), and/or routed to either direct onsite re-use to support quarry operations or water storage tanks for temporary storage prior to onsite re-use. In the event that the ~~discharge~~ the water collected within the quarry footprint or production well DW-2 does contain contaminants, ~~surface water discharge to Ranch Tributary shall cease and all discharges shall be contained. Once contained, discharged-such~~ water shall be treated onsite (e.g., use of granular activated carbon vessels ~~filters and/or aeration~~) until concentrations of the chemicals are not detected or the concentrations are within the storm water discharge criteria set forth through the NPDES industrial discharge permit, and subsequently be available only for either direct onsite reuse or temporary storage prior to onsite re-use.

In addition, in the event that VOCs are detected in the water in the sediment control basins, the sediment within the respective sediment control basin would also be sampled and analyzed for VOCs prior to removal. In the event that VOCs are detected in this sediment, it shall be removed, transported and disposed of off-site at an appropriate licensed facility in accordance with all applicable state and federal regulations.”

[Staff-initiated change from Master Response HYD-1] Mitigation Measure C.5a, on page IV.C-44 of the Draft EIR, third full paragraph; and on page II-14 of the Draft EIR, third column, first paragraph, is revised as follows:

“Mitigation Measure C.5a: The applicant shall incorporate into the final project drainage plan a hydrologic strategy that replaces potential baseflow lost due to the quarry operation. This mitigation measures requires a) continuation of the baseflow monitoring program that commenced in Spring 2007, and b) determining from that data whether substantial changes in baseflow is occurring during the operation of the quarry. If a reduction in baseflow due to project activities becomes evident through long term monitoring, the applicant shall design and install a system that passively diverts stored surface water to the Ranch Tributary to replicate pre-project base flows. ~~If necessary, stored surface water shall be treated prior to discharge,~~ Consistent with Mitigation Measure C.4, only stored surface water that tests non-detectable for VOCs would be used, as needed, to maintain base flows in Ranch Tributary (i.e., no water requiring VOC treatment would be discharged to Ranch Tributary). Sonoma County PRMD shall review and approve the monitoring plan and passive surface water diversion system prior to implementation. The applicant shall continue to monitor the passive delivery system to ensure consistent replacement of baseflow. The applicant shall submit quarterly reports to the Sonoma County PRMD that details system monitoring and performance.”

[Staff-initiated change from Master Response HYD-1] Mitigation Measure C.5b, on page IV.C-44 of the Draft EIR, fourth full paragraph; and on page II-14 of the Draft EIR, third column, second paragraph, is revised as follows:

“Mitigation Measure C.5b: If the passive water diversion system described in Mitigation Measure C.5a is required to replicate pre-project base flows in Ranch Tributary, the applicant shall incorporate surface water temperature monitoring in Ranch Tributary and Americano Creek into the base flow monitoring program. Water discharged for base flow maintenance shall comply with the *North Coast Water Quality Control Plan* Water Quality Objective for temperature, which states that water temperatures in water bodies designated for Cold Freshwater Habitat (COLD) beneficial use shall not be increased by more than 5°F above the natural receiving water temperature. If necessary, the applicant shall install a system that discharges on-site well water ~~(treated, if necessary)~~ instead of, or in combination with, stored water to meet the temperature objective. Consistent with Mitigation Measure C.4, only well water that tests non-detectable for VOCs would be used, as needed, to maintain base flows in Ranch Tributary (i.e., no water requiring VOC treatment would be discharged to Ranch Tributary).”

[Staff-initiated change] Mitigation Measure E.3b, on page IV.E-34 of the Draft EIR, and on page II-27 of the Draft EIR, third column, third paragraph is revised as follows:

“Mitigation Measure E.3b: The project applicant shall ensure that all loaded trucks are covered or maintain at least six-inch two feet of free board to prevent spillage of materials onto haul routes.”

[H-10] Page IV.F-3 of the Draft EIR, Table IV.F-1, second row is revised as follows.

Pollutant	Averaging Time	State Standard	National Standard	Pollutant Health and Atmospheric Effects	Major Pollutant Sources
Ozone	1 Hour 8 Hour	0.09 ppm 0.07 ppm	– 0.08 ppm <u>0.075 ppm</u>	High concentrations can directly affect lungs, causing irritation. Long-term exposure may cause damage to lung tissue.	Formed when reactive organic gases and nitrogen oxides react in the presence of sunlight. Major sources include on-road motor vehicles, solvent evaporation, and commercial / industrial mobile equipment.

[H-10] Page IV.F-10 of the Draft EIR, Table IV.F-2, second row is revised as follows.

Pollutant	Averaging Time	Attainment Status	
		State Standards ^a	National Standards ^b
Ozone	8 Hour	<u>Nonattainment</u> <u>Unclassified</u>	Nonattainment
	1 Hour	Nonattainment	–

[Staff-initiated change] Page IV.F-17 of the Draft EIR, third and fourth paragraphs are deleted as follows:

~~“For purposes of this EIR, the project would be considered to have a significant impact on greenhouse gases if it would:~~

- ~~• Conflict with the state goal of reducing greenhouse gas emissions in California to 1990 levels by 2020, as set forth by the timetable established in AB 32, California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006.”~~

[H-6] Page IV.F-18 of the Draft EIR, second full paragraph, third sentence is revised as follows:

“Additional dust control would be provided through use of baghouses on the crushers~~processing equipment~~.”

[H-2 and H-3] Mitigation Measure F.1, on page IV.F-21 of the Draft EIR, following the fifth paragraph; and on page II-36 of the Draft EIR, third column, following the sixth paragraph, the following mitigation measures are added:

“Mitigation Measure F.1e: Implement the following combustion equipment emissions measures:

- Use alternative powered equipment (i.e., hybrid, CNG, biodiesel, electric), where feasible. Feasibility shall be determined by market availability and cost considerations. The applicant shall provide an annual report to PRMD explaining

what alternative powered equipment has been brought online and what efforts were made in the previous 12 months to modify the composition of applicant's equipment. Such report shall include information on market availability and cost in sufficient detail for PRMD to determine whether additional equipment can feasibly be brought online;

- Use equipment which uses add-on control devices, such as diesel oxidation catalysts, as required by CARB's *In-Use Off-Road Diesel Vehicle Regulation and On-Road Heavy-Duty Diesel Vehicles (In-Use) Regulation*;
- Limit the hours of operation of heavy duty equipment where feasible;
- The project applicant shall keep all equipment well-tuned and regularly serviced to minimize exhaust emissions, and shall establish a regular and frequent check-up and service/maintenance program for all operating equipment at the quarry; and
- Minimize idling time of diesel powered equipment to five minutes, as required by regulation, or less where feasible."

Mitigation Measure F.1f: The applicant shall use commercially feasible efforts to pursue an offsite mitigation program to achieve contemporaneous emission reductions from sources off-site. Such efforts shall include pursuit of State, Bay Area, and grant funds (e.g., the Carl Moyer Fund, Transportation Fund for Clean Air, etc.) for improved trucks and retrofits such as diesel particulate filters for use in reducing emission sources within the vicinity of the project, such as school bus conversion. Such efforts shall also include incentives to vendees to induce them to achieve greater air quality efficiencies. Applicant shall submit an annual report to PRMD detailing the efforts made during the previous 12 months to achieve off-site mitigation."

[H-6] Page IV.F-27 of the Draft EIR, second paragraph, second sentence is revised as follows:

"The quarry would employ numerous control measures to reduce dust emissions during operation, including use of spray misters ~~and, as needed, baghouses~~, on all processing equipment, ~~use of baghouse on the crushers~~; use of a water truck to routinely water down internal access roads, use of tire wash area and tire scrapers to loosen dirt from the trucks and their tires."

[H-8] Page IV.F-31 of the Draft EIR, the following text is added after the last paragraph:

"In summary, 1) the GHG emissions would be approximately 75 percent below the lower mandatory reporting limit being developed by CARB; 2) Mitigation Measures F.1a-c would additionally reduce project GHG emissions by approximately 20 percent, and Mitigation Measures F.1e-f would result in even further reductions in GHG emissions; 3) the project is inherently energy efficient because it is a local source of PCC-grade aggregate that will be used for construction projects in Sonoma County; and 4) the project shall be required to comply (as a condition of approval) with any applicable GHG strategies adopted by CARB through promulgated regulations. Thus it appears the project would not conflict with the state goal of reducing greenhouse gas emissions in

California to 1990 levels by 2020, as set forth in AB 32, California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006.”

[Staff-initiated change from Master Response AQ-1] Mitigation Measure F.4, on page IV.F-28 of the Draft EIR, following the last bullet; and on page II-38 of the Draft EIR, third column, following the last bullet, additional mitigation is added as follows:

- “• The applicant shall retain a qualified meteorological consultant to design and implement a wind monitoring program at the quarry site during project construction and operations. The monitoring program shall be limited to providing wind speed and direction information sufficient to implement these specific dust mitigation measures. The meteorological consultant shall conduct an initial field meteorological study to select the equipment and establish onsite locations for wind speed monitoring; the meteorological consultant shall use that information to develop an operating plan for the on-going meteorological monitoring program. The meteorological consultant shall prepare a design and operating plan for the meteorological monitoring (subject to the approval of the County). The meteorological consultant shall supervise the long-term operation of the meteorological monitoring program, regularly preparing and submitting to the County a report summarizing the results of the wind monitoring program. (For the first year, quarterly reports shall be required; yearly meteorological monitoring reports may be more appropriate after the first year’s experience.) The long-term meteorological monitoring program shall be reviewed periodically by the meteorological consultant and, subject to the approval of the County, adjustments made to reflect the experience and understanding of wind conditions and the related experience with dust generation and control at the quarry.

The meteorological monitoring plan shall include the basic elements in Attachment AQ-1, *General Meteorological Monitoring Guidelines for Roblar Road Quarry*, which generally discusses aspects of a well-designed and -operated meteorological monitoring system. These elements include use of suitable equipment, proper instrument siting and maintenance practices, electronic data recording and preservation, periodic quality control audits of the station equipment and operating practices, and frequent review of the resulting data. The meteorological consultant shall consider each element in developing a plan that addresses plan objectives.

On-going wind monitoring shall be conducted at the project site during the quarry construction and long-term operation, especially during any dry periods of the year when winds are anticipated to exceed 15 mph at the quarry. As part of the wind monitoring program, suitable anemometry shall be employed to regularly monitor winds at locations within the project site subject to fugitive dust, including quarry slopes being actively mined, stockpiles, unpaved travel paths being used for mobile equipment, and where processing operations are occurring. The wind monitoring shall measure and report, at a minimum, average wind speeds and wind gust speeds during the operating hours of the quarry. The measurement intervals for average wind speed (initially anticipated to be one- or two-minute measurements that are made up of 60 consecutive 1- or 2-second samples, taken once every 15-minutes) and wind gust duration (initially anticipated to be a five- to ten-second gust, extracted as the highest 5 consecutive samples among the 60 samples that make up

an average wind speed reading) shall be reviewed and modified, as appropriate, by the meteorological consultant as a part of the development of an operating plan for the on-going meteorological monitoring.

All applicable electronic and manually measured wind data shall be time-stamped and recorded, so that it can be cross-referenced or linked to time-stamped entries in a (manual or electronic) log book that describe the specific dust control measures or changes in operations made in response to attaining the identified wind speed criteria.

- If, based on the wind monitoring, wind speeds at an active quarry area are found to exceed 15 miles per hour, watering frequency shall be increased and/or other appropriate dust control methods of equal or better effectiveness shall be implemented within the area of effect. Quarry personnel shall put into action and shall document the specific dust control measures or changes in operations that were implemented when the identified 15 miles per hour wind speed was exceeded. These measures shall continue until wind speeds decrease to less than 15 miles per hour, as recorded on two successive regular measurements.
- If wind gusts during quarry operations are determined to exceed 25 miles per hour at any active quarry area of the quarry and those quarry operations generate any visible dust, that dust-generating activity in the area of effect shall be suspended until such time wind gust speeds in that area clearly subside. Quarry personnel shall put into action and document the change in operations that were implemented when the identified 25 miles per hour wind speed was exceeded. These measures shall continue until wind gust speeds decrease to less than 25 miles per hour, as recorded on two successive regular measurements.
- Automated dust control systems shall be used (e.g. automated sprinkler systems) to maintain proper surface moisture in the stockpiles before sufficient vegetative cover in the stockpiles has been established.
- If determined to be needed by the meteorological consultant, the applicant shall plant native evergreen trees along the perimeter of the quarry footprint to further minimize wind from entering the active quarry area. (This would be in addition to the trees already proposed to be planted in the vicinity of the proposed office, equipment storage area and parking lot, and along the proposed access road.) The specific tree type, location, and number of rows and spacing of trees shall be determined by the meteorological consultant.
- The quarry's dust control monitor shall provide nearby landowners (within a radius of potential effect as determined by the meteorological consultant) with a contact phone number for the quarry's dust control monitor for off-site dust complaints that may arise associated with the quarry. The dust control monitor shall determine the cause of the complaint and ensure that measures are implemented to correct the problem."

[Q-4] Mitigation Measure G.1, on page IV.G-17 of the Draft EIR, following the fourth full paragraph; and on page II-39 of the Draft EIR, third column, following the fourth full paragraph, the following mitigation measures are added:

“Mitigation Measure G.1c: Consistent with ARM Plan operating standards, the applicant shall develop and implement a truck driver education program that informs drivers of procedures established to reduce public conflicts. This program shall include instructions to drivers to avoid of the use of engine brakes on the quarry access road and local haul routes, as safety allows.

Mitigation Measure G.1d: The applicant shall require and verify that all quarry operator owned off-site-haul trucks, and-off-site haul trucks that would be under contract with the quarry operator, use a properly functioning exhaust muffler (capable of meeting the federal passby standards) equivalent to the original factory installed muffler. Each truck shall be re-verified annually.”

[L-10] Mitigation Measure G.3, on page IV.G-23 of the Draft EIR, following the sixth paragraph; and on page II-41 of the Draft EIR, third column, following the first paragraph, the following mitigation measures are added:

“Mitigation Measure G.3h: Prior to any blast proposed within 1,500 feet of the Roblar landfill cells, the applicant shall test methane using methane detection devices at hole-collars of six holes drilled closest to the Roblar landfill property. Blasting shall only proceed if any detected methane is below the 0.1 percent minimum trace level established by the Bay Area Air Quality Management District.

Mitigation Measure G.3i: The blasting plan shall include a procedure, acceptable to PRMD, for notifying nearby residents prior to each blasting event. This public notification process shall be fully explained in the blasting education program for area residents (Mitigation Measure G.3e), and shall include the list of residents to be notified, a standard time at which such pre-blast notification shall be made, and a telephone number area residents can call to hear a regularly-updated recording describing the next scheduled blasting activity.”

[Staff-initiated change] Draft EIR Technical Appendix F-1, *Assessment of Rock Blasting Impacts*, page 19 contained a minor error, which is corrected as follows:

“At a peak particle velocity of 1.5 in/s, the peak elastic ground displacement would be around ~~0.0080-012~~ inches, which is ~~100~~^{over 60} times less than the movement the fill-site has already survived during the Loma Prieta Quake.”