

3.13.2.3 Asbestos Containing Materials

New uses of asbestos containing materials (ACM) were banned by the EPA in 1989. Revisions to regulations issued by OSHA (June 30, 1995) require that all thermal system insulation, surfacing materials, and resilient flooring materials installed prior to 1981 be considered Presumed Asbestos Containing Materials (PAC) and treated accordingly. In order to rebut the designation as PAC, OSHA requires that these materials be surveyed, sampled, and assessed in accordance with 40 CFR 763 (Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act–AHERA).

ACMs are a concern within the HCLE Corridor, where future construction may involve the demolition and removal of structures containing these materials.

3.13.2.4 Lead

Lead has been used in commercial, residential, roadway, and ceramic paint; in electric batteries and other devices; as a gasoline additive; for weighting; in gunshot; and for other purposes. It is recognized as toxic to human health and the environment and is widely regulated in the United States. Buildings constructed prior to 1978 are presumed to contain lead based paint unless proven otherwise, although buildings constructed after 1978 may also contain lead based paints. Lead is regulated as a “criteria” pollutant under CAA, which has led to its elimination from automotive fuels. Aerially deposited lead (ADL) from past use of leaded fuels is a concern in unpaved areas adjacent to roadways. Lead is also regulated as a toxic pollutant under CWA and the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, as well under the federal and California safe drinking water acts (LaGrega, et al., 1994).

Lead is a concern within the HCLE Corridor, where future construction may involve demolition of structures with lead-based paint or grading in areas with the potential for ADL.

3.13.2.5 Pesticides

Pesticides are designed to be toxic to certain living organisms and are widely regulated by the State and federal governments. The California Pesticide Contamination Prevention Act of 1985 directs the State Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR) in cooperation with the SWRCB to identify pesticides with the potential to contaminate groundwater, and to develop data regarding the degree and nature of such contamination. Starting in 1944, DDT was widely used as an insecticide for agricultural as well as residential, commercial, and public health applications. The last year in which substantial amounts of DDT were applied to California crops was 1970 and it was banned for agricultural use in 1973. However, DDT and its breakdown products have been detected in soils throughout the State thirteen years after its last use (California Department of Food and Agriculture, 1985).

Pesticides are a concern in the HCLE Corridor where future construction may disturb soils previously contaminated with DDT or other pesticides.

3.13.3 Potential Hazardous Waste Site Locations

The Hazardous Waste Initial Site Assessment utilized a government records database search to quantify the number of hazardous material/waste sites within a radius (1.6 km/1.0 mi) deemed to have a potential to affect the location of the proposed alternatives. Although these records are not updated consistently, they provide an overall historical use and disposal history of hazardous materials/waste for a particular area. Site locations are plotted for each alternative in the Hazardous Waste Initial Site Assessment; locations within the Corridor are provided in Figure 3.13.1. The numbers of hazardous materials/waste sites for each alternative are provided in Table 3.13.A. As seen in the table, some databases indicate that a hazardous material/waste release has occurred at the site; other databases indicate that hazardous materials/waste are stored and/or generated on site.

Table 3.13.B provides the area of agricultural land within the Corridor for each alternative. Pesticide residue is associated with current and former agricultural land use.

Figure 3.13.1 - Hazardous Materials/Waste Sites

Table 3.13.A - Number of Hazardous Material/Waste Sites for Each Alternative Within 1.6 Km (1.0 Mi) of the Corridor Centerline

| Alternative | Listing Indicates Release? | 1a | 1b | 4a | 4c | 4d | 5a | 5b | 5c | 5d | 5e | 6a | 6b | H1 | H3 |
|---|----------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|
| National Priority List (NPL) | Yes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Corrective Actions (CORRACTS) | Yes | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability [Act] Information System (CERCLIS) | Yes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| CERCLIS/No Further Action Planned (NFRAP) | Yes | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| RCRA-Treatment Storage and Disposal [Facilities] (TSD) | No | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RCRA Violators | Yes | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Toxic Release Inventory System (TRIS) | Yes | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| Emergency Response Notification System [of spills] (ERNS) | Yes | 20 | 17 | 53 | 41 | 43 | 35 | 22 | 25 | 29 | 24 | 12 | 12 | 53 | 55 |
| RCRA Generator [of hazardous waste] (GNRTR) | No | 8 | 8 | 41 | 32 | 37 | 18 | 9 | 9 | 14 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 25 | 41 |
| Facilities Index System (FINDS) | No | 14 | 13 | 46 | 36 | 41 | 21 | 10 | 11 | 16 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 31 | 48 |
| State [equivalent] CERCLIS List (SCL) | Yes | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| State [equivalent] Priority List (SPL) | Yes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Leaking Underground Storage Tanks (LUST) | Yes | 29 | 23 | 72 | 69 | 80 | 16 | 18 | 13 | 24 | 13 | 16 | 16 | 87 | 101 |
| Solid Waste Landfill Facilities (SWLF) | No | 7 | 7 | 9 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 9 |
| Deed Restrictions (DEED RSTR) | Yes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cortese List (CORTESE) | Yes | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 12 | 17 |
| Toxic Pits [clean up facilities] (TOXIC PITS) | Yes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Underground Storage Tanks (UST) | No | 27 | 25 | 63 | 56 | 70 | 25 | 16 | 18 | 26 | 16 | 20 | 19 | 62 | 80 |
| Above Ground Storage Tanks (AST) | No | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 3 |
| Spills List (SPILLS) | Yes | 2 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |

Note: March Air Reserve Base is plotted as a polygon in the VISTA Report (discussed in the Hazardous Waste Initial Site Assessment), and the perimeter of the Base falls within the 1.6 km (1.0 mi) search radius. However, the actual hazardous waste/material sites on the Base are not within the search radius and therefore are not included in Table A.

Source: Hazardous Waste Initial Site Assessment for the Hemet to Corona/Lake Elsinore Corridor (LSA, 2002)

Table 3.13.B - Area of Agricultural Land for each Alternative

| Alternative | Area of Agricultural Land (approximate) |
|--------------------|--|
| 1a | 549 ha (1,355 ac) |
| 1b | 566 ha (1,397 ac) |
| 4a | 312 ha (771 ac) |
| 4c | 312 ha (770 ac) |
| 4d | 305 ha (752 ac) |
| 5a | 325 ha (801 ac) |
| 5b | 319 ha (788 ac) |
| 5c | 324 ha (801 ac) |
| 5d | 305 ha (752 ac) |
| 5e | 327 ha (807 ac) |
| 6a | 178 ha (439 ac) |
| 6b | 178 ha (439 ac) |
| H1 | 585 ha (1,443 ac) |
| H3 | 532 ha (1,313 ac) |

Source: Community Impact Assessment for the Hemet to Corona/Lake Elsinore Corridor (LSA, 2002).