

within a 1.6 kilometer (1.0 mile) radius compared with more densely urban areas in Southern California (Table 3.13.A, page 3.13.6).

Alternative H, which is associated with an existing transportation corridor, has a larger number of hazardous material/waste sites within the search radius. For this reason, this alternative has the greatest potential for hazardous materials/waste impacts through the generation, storage, handling, transportation, and disposal of these substances.

However, there are some uses of hazardous materials/waste that are associated with rural areas. Older buildings (constructed prior to 1985) that may be more prevalent in rural areas are more likely to contain lead-based paint and asbestos. In addition, undisturbed shoulders adjacent to older roadways are more likely to contain aerially deposited lead. Finally, rural areas tend to have a greater amount of agricultural land, which means there is a greater potential for impacts from pesticide residue.

The potential impacts from hazardous materials/waste with implementation of the project are listed below.

4.13.2.1 Build Alternatives

All of the build alternatives have the potential to encounter hazardous materials/waste. This Tier 1 analysis does not provide the ability to determine the degree to which each alternative may be impacted by hazardous materials/waste.

Potential Impact from Contact with Asbestos Containing Materials. For all build alternatives, there is a potential impact from contact with asbestos containing materials during demolition activities.

Potential Impact from Contact with Lead or Lead-Based Paint. For all build alternatives, there is a potential impact from contact with lead on unpaved shoulders adjacent to highways and roads and from lead-based paint during demolition activities.

Potential Impact from Contact with Contaminated Groundwater. For all build alternatives, there is a potential impact from contact with contaminated groundwater during excavation activities.

Potential Impact from Contact with Pesticide Residue. For all build alternatives, there is a potential impact from contact with pesticide residue during excavation activities in areas that are currently or were formally used for agricultural purposes.

Potential Impact from Contact with Unknown Hazardous Substances. For all build alternatives, there is a potential impact from contact with unknown hazardous substances during construction and excavation activities.

4.13.2.2 No Build Alternative

The No Build Alternative assumes that no improvements would be made to the existing area beyond those already planned and approved. Under the No Build Alternative, no hazardous materials/waste impacts associated with the project would be created. However, as stated previously, hazardous materials/waste generation, storage, use, transportation, and disposal increase with an increase in urbanization. Since western Riverside County is becoming more urbanized (Community Impact Assessment, LSA, 2002) it is likely that potential hazardous materials/waste impacts in the WT Corridor would occur along existing transportation facilities, even if the CETAP project was not constructed.

Selection of the No Build Alternative would not reduce the likelihood of hazardous materials/waste spills because it would result in the continued transportation of these substances on congested routes. With continued stop and go traffic, there is a higher potential for accidents or spills, which may involve hazardous materials/waste transporters.

4.13.3 Potential Mitigation Measures to be Considered in Tier 2

The following potential mitigation measures are proposed and shall be implemented for the selected preferred alternative based on the potential impacts identified above. These mitigation measures will be refined based on more detailed impact evaluation in the Tier 2 environmental document.

- 4.13.3.1** All buildings and other structures shall be surveyed for asbestos-containing materials prior to demolition. Asbestos-containing materials shall be removed by a certified contractor prior to demolition activities and disposed of in accordance with applicable federal, State, and local regulations.
- 4.13.3.2** (a) An Aerially Deposited Lead (ADL) investigation shall be conducted along unpaved shoulders adjacent to highways and roads in areas that will be disturbed during excavation activities. Lead-containing soils shall be handled and disposed of in accordance with applicable federal, State, and local regulations.

(b) All buildings and other structures shall be surveyed for lead-based paint prior to demolition. Lead-based paint shall be removed by a certified contractor prior to demolition activities and disposed of in accordance with applicable federal, State, and local regulations.
- 4.13.3.3** All groundwater shall be tested for contaminants, as required by the Regional Water Quality Control Board, prior to dewatering activities.
- 4.13.3.4** Current agricultural soils and former undisturbed agricultural soils that will be excavated during construction shall be tested for pesticides and disposed of in accordance with federal, State, and local regulations.
- 4.13.3.5** Underground storage tanks encountered during excavation shall be removed and soils tested in accordance with federal, State, and local regulations.
- 4.13.3.6** A Health and Safety Plan shall be prepared by the contractor prior to commencement of construction that shall address appropriate proce-