

CITY OF FRESNO MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

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Initial Study is on file in the Development Department
City Hall, 2600 Fresno Street, Fresno, California 93721
(209) 498-4441

Environmental
Assessment Number:
C-97-01

APPLICANT: Martin R. McIntyre for City of Fresno
Water Division
1910 East University Avenue
Fresno, California 93703-2988

Assessor's
Parcel Number:
450-182-02 s

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION: The City of Fresno Department of Public Utilities, Water Division, is proposing to construct a wellhead treatment facility which includes the installation of four granulated activated carbon treatment tanks, the construction of a related 250 square-foot equipment building, and a 6-foot block wall and fence all on a 0.35-acre site, zoned C-5 (General Commercial District) located at the southwest corner of West Olive and North Fruit Avenues. This facility will treat water from existing City Water Well Pump Station 28A located immediately east of the subject site. When developed, the wellhead treatment facility will improve the water quality for the residents of the city. The project proposal also includes the development of a new City water well pump station on the site at a future date.

Filed with:
REBECCA E. KLISCH, City Clerk
2nd Floor - City Hall
2600 Fresno Street
Fresno, California 93721-3603

The proposed project has been evaluated with respect to each item on the attached environmental checklist. This completed checklist reflects comments of any applicable responsible agencies and research and analysis conducted to examine the interrelationship between the proposed project and the physical environment. The information contained in the Environmental Assessment Application, the checklist, and any attachments to the checklist, combine to form a record indicating that an initial study has been completed in compliance with the State CEQA Guidelines and the California Environmental Quality Act.

Any rating of "2" on the checklist indicates that a specific adverse environmental effect has been identified in a category which is of sufficient magnitude to be of concern. Such an effect may be inherent in the nature and magnitude of the project or may be related to the design and characteristics of the individual project. Effects rated in this manner are not sufficient in themselves to require the preparation of an Environmental Impact Report and/or have been mitigated to the extent feasible.

All new development activity and many non-physical projects contribute directly or indirectly toward a cumulative impact on the physical environment. The incremental effect contributed by this project toward such a cumulative effect is not considered substantial in itself.

The proposed project is not expected to result in any significant adverse effects in terms of the factors considered on the environmental checklist, including any such factors for which minor effects have been identified. Cumulative effects of a significant nature are also not expected. The proposed project will not result in any adverse effects which fall within the "Mandatory Findings of Significance" contained in Section 15065 of the State CEQA Guidelines. The finding is therefore made that the proposed project will clearly not have a significant adverse effect on the environment.

This Mitigated Negative Declaration will be deemed final and effective if no appeal is filed in the manner specified by Section 12-513 of the Fresno Municipal Code.

INITIAL STUDY PREPARED BY: DONN B. BEEDLE
Planner III

SUBMITTED BY:



DATE: March 7, 1997

GILBERT J. HARO, Supervising Planner
DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

Potential Environmental Effects

EA NO. C-97-01

	1.0	<u>TOPOGRAPHIC, SOIL, GEOLOGIC CONSIDERATIONS</u>	<u>1</u>	11.7	Availability of storm water drainage facilities (on or off-site)
<u>1</u>	1.1	Geologic hazards, unstable soil conditions	<u>1</u>	11.8	Availability of adequate park and recreation areas
<u>1</u>	1.2	Adverse change in topography or ground surface relief	<u>1</u>	11.9	Unusually high solid waste generation
<u>1</u>	1.3	Destruction of unique geologic or physical features		12.0	<u>HAZARDS</u>
<u>1</u>	1.4	Increased water erosion		12.1	Risk of explosion or release of hazardous substances
	2.0	<u>AIR QUALITY</u>	<u>1</u>	12.2	Site subject to flooding
<u>1</u>	2.1	Substantial indirect source of pollution (large vehicle generator)	<u>1</u>	12.3	Adverse change in course of flow of flood waters
<u>1</u>	2.2	Direct on-site pollution generation	<u>1</u>	12.4	Potential hazards from aircraft accidents
<u>1</u>	2.3	Generation of objectionable odors	<u>1</u>	12.5	Potential hazards from landfill and/or toxic waste sites
<u>1</u>	2.4	Generation of dust except during construction		13.0	<u>AESTHETICS</u>
<u>1</u>	2.5	Adverse local climatic changes		13.1	Obstruction to public or scenic vista or view
	3.0	<u>WATER</u>		13.2	Creation of aesthetically offensive conditions
<u>1</u>	3.1	Insufficient ground water available for long-term project use	<u>1</u>	13.3	Removal of street trees or other valuable vegetation
<u>1</u>	3.2	Use of large quantities of ground water	<u>1</u>	13.4	Architectural incompatibility with surrounding area
<u>1</u>	3.3	Wasteful use of ground water		14.0	<u>HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL</u>
<u>1</u>	3.4	Pollution of surface or ground water supplies	<u>1</u>	14.1	Removal of historic building, disruption of archaeological site
<u>1</u>	3.5	Reduction in ground water recharge	<u>1</u>	14.2	Construction or activity incompatible with adjacent historic site
	4.0	<u>PLANT LIFE</u>		15.0	<u>ENERGY</u>
<u>1</u>	4.1	Reduction of the numbers of any unique, rare, or endangered species		15.1	Use of substantial amounts of fuel or energy
<u>1</u>	4.2	Reduction in acreage of agricultural crop	<u>1</u>	15.2	Substantial increase in demand upon existing sources of energy
<u>1</u>	4.3	Premature or unnecessary conversion of prime agricultural land	<u>1</u>	15.3	Wasteful use of energy
	5.0	<u>ANIMAL LIFE</u>			
<u>1</u>	5.1	Reduction in the numbers of any rare, unique, or endangered species			
<u>1</u>	5.2	Deterioration or displacement of valuable wildlife habitat			
	6.0	<u>HUMAN HEALTH</u>			
	7.0	<u>NOISE</u>			
<u>1</u>	7.1	Increases in existing noise levels			
<u>1</u>	7.2	Exposure to high noise levels			
	8.0	<u>LIGHT AND GLARE</u>			
<u>1</u>	8.1	Production of glare, which will adversely affect residential areas			
<u>1</u>	8.2	Exposure of residences to high levels of glare			
	9.0	<u>LAND USE</u>			
<u>1</u>	9.1	Incompatibility with adopted plans and policies			
<u>1</u>	9.2	Acceleration of growth rate			
<u>1</u>	9.3	Induces unplanned growth			
<u>1</u>	9.4	Adverse change in existing or planned area characteristics			
	10.0	<u>TRANSPORTATION AND CIRCULATION</u>			
<u>1</u>	10.1	Generation of vehicle traffic sufficient to cause capacity deficiencies on existing street system			
<u>1</u>	10.2	Cumulative increase in traffic on a major street for which capacity deficiencies are projected			
<u>1</u>	10.3	Specific traffic hazard to motorists, bicyclists, or pedestrians			
<u>1</u>	10.4	Routing of non-residential traffic through residential area			
<u>1</u>	10.5	Insufficient or poorly located parking			
<u>1</u>	10.6	Substantial increase in rail and/or air traffic			
	11.0	<u>URBAN SERVICES</u>			
<u>1</u>	11.1	Availability of fire protection			
<u>1</u>	11.2	Lack of emergency vehicle access			
<u>1</u>	11.3	Adequacy of design for crime prevention			
<u>1</u>	11.4	Overcrowding of school facilities			
<u>1</u>	11.5	Availability of water mains of adequate size			
<u>1</u>	11.6	Availability of sewer lines of adequate capacity			

Explanation of Ratings

"0" Insufficient Information

Insufficient information is available to determine the potential environmental effects which may result from the proposed project in this category.

"1" No Significant Environmental Effect

The proposed project will not have an adverse environmental effect in this category, or any such effect is not substantially unusual or of undesirable magnitude. This rating is also utilized in cases where the category is not applicable to the particular project under consideration.

"2" Moderate Environmental Effect

The proposed project will have an adverse environmental effect in this category, which is of sufficient magnitude to be of specific concern. However, this effect is not substantial enough in itself to require the preparation of an Environmental Impact Report.

"3" Significant Adverse Environmental Effect

The environmental effect identified in this category substantiates in itself or contributed toward a finding that the proposed project has a potentially significant adverse effect on the environment sufficient to require the preparation of an Environmental Impact Report.

INITIAL STUDY
Conditional Use Permit Application No. C-97-01

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The City of Fresno Department of Public Utilities, Water Division, is proposing to construct and operate a wellhead treatment facility for processing water pumped from an existing off-site City water well (Pump Station 28A) located immediately to the east of the subject site. The project includes the installation of four granulated activated carbon treatment tanks (GAC); the construction of a related 250 square-foot equipment building, the construction of a six-foot block wall and perimeter landscaping all within a 0.35-acre site zoned C-5 (General Commercial District) located at the southwest corner of West Olive and North Fruit Avenues. The project proposal also includes the development of a new city water well pump station on the subject site at a future date.

When developed, the wellhead treatment facility will improve the water quality for the residents of the City.

The Fresno High-Roeding Community Plan specifies "General Heavy Strip Commercial" uses for the subject property. The subject site is within the C-5 zone district which is consistent with the land use designation of the Fresno High-Roeding Community Plan. As indicated by Section 12-304.B-11 of the Fresno Municipal Code, the proposed water pump station is a permitted use within the C-5 zone district subject to the approval of a conditional use permit.

Bordering Property Information

	<u>Planned Land Use</u>	<u>Existing Zoning</u>	<u>Existing Use</u>
North:	General Heavy Strip Commercial	C-5	Commercial businesses
South:	Medium Density Residential	R-1	Single-Family Residence
East:	General Heavy Strip Commercial	C-5 and R-1	Commercial Businesses and Single-Family Residence
West:	General Heavy Strip Commercial	C-5	Commercial businesses

Staff has reviewed the above-referenced project proposal and consulted with all affected agencies. Approval of the project may contribute to the creation of certain moderate environmental effects or the project may be adversely impacted by existing environmental situations as addressed below.

1.0--TOPOGRAPHIC, SOIL, GEOLOGIC CONSIDERATIONS

There are no geologic hazards or unstable soil conditions known to exist on the site. Existing topography will be preserved to the fullest extent practicable by limiting earthwork to that which is necessary for the development of building sites and improvements (roads, utilities, etc.). Grade differentials at property lines must be limited to one foot or less or a cross-drainage covenant must be executed with affected adjoining property owners.

2.0--AIR QUALITY

The proposed should not cumulatively contribute to the incremental decline in local air quality since it is not accommodating additional growth. The project site is located in Fresno County, which, in addition to the rest of the San Joaquin Valley, has consistently exceeded State and Federal ozone and PM-10 standards. It is a nonattainment area for ozone and particulate matter and, within the Fresno-Clovis Metropolitan Area, a nonattainment area for carbon monoxide.

The San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollution Control District (SJVUAPCD), charged with monitoring and improving local air quality, has developed the San Joaquin Valley 1991 California Clean Air Act Air Quality Attainment Plan (AQAP), which continues to project nonattainment for the three above-noted pollutants. The plan includes a number of strategies to improve air quality including a transportation control strategy and a vehicle inspection program.

This project will be subject to those strategies. In addition, the construction phase of the project will be subject to the San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollution Control District (SJVUAPCD) Regulation VIII, Rule 8020, related to the control of dust and fine particulate matter. This rule mandates the implementation of dust control measures to reduce the potential for dust to the lowest possible level.

2.4--Generation of Construction Dust

Construction of the subject well, related wellhead treatment facility and equipment building will contribute to short-term impacts on air quality in the form of increased dust and particulate matter. However, these impacts are local in nature and will cease with the completion of the project. The construction phase of the project will be subject to the SJVUAPCD Regulation VIII, Rule 8020, related to control of dust and fine particulate matter (PM-10). This rule mandates the implementation of dust control measures as cleaning, sprinkling, and sweeping of all construction sites to reduce the potential for dust to the lowest possible level.

Mitigation Measure

1. Short-term impacts on air quality in the form of dust and particulate matter shall be mitigated with the implementation of the provisions of the SJVUAPCD Regulation VIII, Rule 8020 related to control of dust and PM-10.

Implementation/Verification

This mitigation measure, and all other measures relative to construction, shall be implemented by the Department of Public Utilities, Water Division, during the construction phase and verified by the Public Works Department, Construction Management Division.

3.0--WATER

Fresno is one of the largest cities in the United States still relying entirely on groundwater for its public water supply. While the aquifer exceeds a depth of 300 feet and is large enough to provide adequate quantities of safe drinking water to the metropolitan area well into the twenty-first century, groundwater degradation, increasingly stringent water quality regulations, as well as high consumptive use of water on a per capita basis (267 gallons per day per capita), have resulted in a decline in the total usable potable water supply.

The City of Fresno is currently implementing a number of strategies aimed at managing existing groundwater resources, including location and construction of groundwater recharge facilities to purify and replenish the groundwater, routine testing of groundwater to identify contaminants, and the construction of wellhead treatment facilities to remove contaminants from the groundwater.

Wellhead treatment for Pump Station 28A is necessary at this location because contaminated groundwater at this location exceeds established maximum contaminant levels. Granular activated carbon (GAC) facilities are utilized for the removal of less volatile organic compounds such as dibromochloropropane (DBCP), an agricultural pesticide found in much of the groundwater in the Fresno area. Information relating to the GAC water filtration process was given by Cindy Forbes, district engineer for the Water Programs Division, California Department of Health Services, which is responsible for the enforcement of state and federal safe drinking water acts and implementation of regulations. In a deposition taken on March 19, 1990, in the Superior Court, she indicated that the GAC filtration water treatment process is the only viable treatment alternative available for the removal of DBCP. It is also a proven technology, state of the art, for the treatment of drinking water, recognized nationally by a cross-section of water districts, municipalities, and other public entities.

To eliminate any potential bacterial contamination, the Water Division will disinfect the water chlorination prior to distribution. The Water Division presently converts solid sodium chloride (table salt) into chlorine to treat the filtered water. Although the addition of chlorine to water high in organic compounds can sometimes result in the formation of hazardous trihalomethane (THM) byproducts, no significant THM formation is expected since THM precursors are typically low in groundwater.

Pumping of groundwater in the project area could potentially accelerate the migration of known contaminants toward the project site as well as to the surrounding areas. However, if this occurs, all water contaminated with synthetic organic compounds or industrial solvents drawn from the subject well site would be subjected to the GAC treatment process which will remove the contaminants.

Backwash water, used GAC slurry, and other solid waste or liquid effluent created by wellhead treatment shall be properly handled and/or disposed of according to its waste hazard classification. If the carbon material is reconditioned, the Department of Public Utilities shall ensure that the GAC recycling facility has proper handling and disposal procedures, in order to limit the City's "cradle to grave" responsibility for potentially hazardous materials. Documentation of proper "chain of custody"

of used GAC shall be a condition of any carbon change-out contracts. If the GAC is to be regenerated or incinerated, the Department of Public Utilities shall ensure that the regeneration facility is fully permitted for the designated procedure and that a certificate of regeneration or destruction is obtained for each GAC load.

3.2--Use of Large Quantities of Groundwater

Installation and operation of this wellhead treatment facility will augment the available supply of potable water. Although development of the water treatment will not in and of itself signify a corresponding increase in water demand, the increased availability of potable water may indirectly create additional demand for the use of groundwater. Nevertheless, the overall impact of the project is a positive one since it will better enable the City to meet the water needs of existing and planned development.

4.0--PLANT LIFE AND 5.0--ANIMAL LIFE

There are no native plants or significant wildlife populations on the project site. The extensive landscaping proposed on the site will provide habitat for certain species of birds and small animals suited for an urban environment.

6.0--HUMAN HEALTH

Water well equipment is designed to prevent public exposure to moving parts and electrical hazards. Water from the well is regularly tested for bacteria and synthetic organic compounds such as agricultural pesticides or industrial solvents and will be treated by GAC equipment or with chloride as noted above--if such contaminants are found. All chlorine supply buildings will be constructed to contain all the chlorine on the site.

7.0--NOISE

7.1--Increases in Existing Noise Levels

The proposed well and wellhead treatment facility is located adjacent to residential uses. Thus, there are noise-sensitive receivers in close proximity to the subject site. Noise from the operation of this facility should be minimal, moreover, the site plan proposes a six-foot high solid masonry wall which will buffer the neighboring residences from noises generated from this site.

8.0--LIGHT AND GLARE

Security lighting may be proposed on the project site to illuminate the pump station. They must be hooded and directed so as not to subject adjacent properties to unwanted light and glare. When the perimeter landscaping matures, it will mitigate any light impacts on surrounding land uses.

Mitigation Measure

2. Security lights installed on-site must be hooded and directed away from adjacent streets and nearby buildings.

Implementation/Verification

This mitigation measure will be made a condition of approval of the special permit for this project, will be implemented by the Department of Public Utilities, Water Division, and shall be verified by the Development Department, Planning Division, and by the Public Works Department, Construction Management Division.

9.0--LAND USE

As previously indicated, the proposed water well pump site is designated by the Fresno High-Roeding Community Plan for general heavy commercial use. The community plan also designates surrounding areas within the vicinity of the subject site for general heavy commercial uses with medium density residential use proposed immediately south of the subject water well site.

The proposed project will have a positive impact on the ability to serve development in accordance with the adopted plans.

10.0--TRANSPORTATION AND CIRCULATION

The proposed project will not generate additional vehicle traffic other than occasional maintenance vehicles.

11.0--URBAN SERVICES

11.4--Overcrowding of School Facilities

The subject site is within the enrollment area of the Fresno Unified School District.

The district has adopted developer fees in accordance with current State law, which will require the developer of this project to pay a fee for school facilities per the adopted schedule of fees. In addition, the District has requested that the owner/subdivider provide the above information to all prospective purchasers of property within the proposed project.

11.6--Availability of Sewer Lines of Adequate Capacity

No adverse impacts are anticipated with the installation of the water well facility.

11.7--Availability of Storm Water Drainage Facilities On or Off Site

If the City plans to discharge other than storm drainage runoff into the Fresno Metropolitan Flood Control district (FMFCD) system, then a National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit is required, and the City and the FMFCD must amend their well discharge agreement to include this well. Thus, to ensure no contaminated runoff enters the FMFCD system, the project applicant must, if necessary, coordinate with the FMFCD regarding additional facilities and obtain the required permit.

Mitigation Measure

3. Project applicant shall coordinate with the FMFCD to obtain a NPDES permit, if required.

Implementation/Verification

If required, the permit will be obtained by the City of Fresno, Department of Public Utilities, Water Division, and verified by the City of Fresno Development Department prior to construction of the proposed project.

12.0--HAZARDS

A granulated activated carbon filtration system consisting of one carbon vessel is proposed as part of the project. This system will remove contaminants such as DBCP from the groundwater. Such contaminants will accumulate in the carbon vessels until such time when the activated carbon in the vessel is no longer effective in removing these contaminants, estimated to be between 1-1/2 and 3 years. At that time the concentrated contaminants in the carbon makes it a waste product which must be removed from the vessels and be decontaminated or disposed of by licensed operators in appropriate facilities.

Removal and disposal of contaminated granular activated carbon (GAC) is an activity which may require special handling as a hazardous waste. Spent GAC potentially produced by this operation must be stored and labeled in accordance with federal, state, and local government requirements.

The Water Division, the operator of the facility, proposes that the management of the carbon filtration facilities be contracted to a fully licensed operator authorized by appropriate federal and state agencies. This management process includes the supply and installation of virgin carbon in vessels and the transport of spent carbon pursuant to local, state, and federal laws to a facility licensed to decontaminate such carbon through regeneration or incineration. This entire process of waste carbon management will be handled by an independent contractor under strict federal and state guidelines and licensing requirements.

The exchange of clean virgin carbon for spent carbon is a closed loop process wherein the bulk carbon is hydraulically transferred through pressure hoses between the treatment vessels and the

tanker trucks. This process is similar to but far less hazardous than the common transfer of gasoline from a tanker truck to gas station storage tanks, which does not require an EIR because of the routine nature of the process and the recognition that an EIR, as in the case of a GAC system, would not provide any additional needed material information, nor likely provide better mitigation and alternatives.

A Hazardous Material Business Plan relating to procedures and safe operation of the proposed GAC facilities must be prepared by the City Water Division and approved by the County Environmental Health Department prior to commencement of operation of the GAC facilities. This Business Plan details all necessary procedures and mitigation measures in the event of an emergency or the remote possibility that an accidental release of spent carbon may occur. A Risk Management and Prevention Program may also be required prior to installation of the system. Contact the Hazardous Materials Disclosure Registration Program at (209) 445-3271 for more information.

Based on the aforementioned licensing requirements and the review and approval of regulatory agencies such as the County Environmental Health Department and the California Department of Health Services, it is determined that potential safety risks and adverse environmental effects relative to the release of spent carbon will be reduced to a negligible level because of implementation of mitigation measures, compliance with the Business Plan, and expected compliance with local, state, and federal regulations relating to installation, maintenance, transport, and disposal of carbon. Any theoretical consequence is sufficiently mitigated, with no reasonably foreseeable risk of release of spent carbon.

Disinfection

The Water Division now uses a chlorine-generation process at chosen well sites throughout the city to disinfect its water supply. One of the following three methods of chlorination may be installed: (1) on-site chlorine gas generation from common salt, (2) a sodium hypochlorite solution, or (3) calcium hypochlorite tablets, dissolved and injected into the water supply.

In all three methods, no chlorine gas is released to the atmosphere. On-site generation from salt simply uses large tablets of ordinary salt. In the case of the sodium hypochlorite solution, a class 8 corrosive is stored, transported, and handled in accordance with the manufacturer's material safety data sheet. When handled according to the manufacturer's instructions, calcium hypochlorite tablets present an insignificant hazard associated with transportation, storage, and use.

Mitigation Measures

4. Prior to installation of the post-filter disinfection system, the City may be required to complete and submit a Risk Management and Prevention Program to the Fresno County Community Health Department, Environmental Health System. Contact the Hazardous Materials Disclosure/Registration Program at (209) 445-3271 for more information.

5. Prior to placing the wellhead treatment facility into service, the City shall complete and submit a Hazardous Materials Business Plan to the Fresno County Community Health Department, Environmental Health System. Should gas chlorine be used, the Business Plan shall provide detailed procedures for responding to a release of gaseous chlorine. Contact the Hazardous Materials Disclosure/Registration Program at (209) 445-3271 for more information.
6. Removal and disposal of contaminated granular activated carbon (GAC) is an activity which may require special handling as a hazardous waste. Spent GAC potentially produced by this operation must be stored and labeled in accordance with federal, state, and local government requirements. Management of the carbon filtration facilities must be contracted to a fully licensed operator authorized by appropriate federal and state agencies.

Implementation/Verification

These mitigation measures will be implemented by the Department of Public Utilities prior to completion of construction of the wellhead treatment facility and as an ongoing part of the facility's operation. The Water Division will be responsible to monitor its operation, and the Development Department will verify compliance with the Fresno County Health Department requirement for a Hazardous Materials Business Plan.

13.0--AESTHETICS

13.2--Creation of Aesthetically Offensive Conditions

During construction of the proposed project, creation of an aesthetically offensive condition can be expected in terms of the general appearance of the site. This condition will be limited to the localized area and will exist only temporarily.

The proposed carbon filtration facility, once installed, requires the use of a steel vessel 15 feet in height and 12 feet in diameter. The facility is designed so that the vessel rests in a pit five feet deep. This method of construction will leave 10 feet of vessel above grade. To lessen this potentially offensive condition, the mitigation measures listed below will be applied.

Mitigation Measures

7. The GAC vessel shall be recessed 5 feet below grade, which results in a maximum height above grade of 10 feet.
8. The equipment building is constructed with a flat roof, which results in a maximum height above the surrounding wall of 4 feet.
9. A landscape setback shall be required adjacent to planned residential areas to buffer the facility from surrounding uses.

10. The existing mature trees on the site will be retained and additional trees will be added to buffer the facility from surrounding uses.
11. The wall, vessels, holding tank, and equipment building shall be in earth tone colors which are compatible and in harmony with proposed neighboring developments.
12. No process pipings, except a single one-inch air line, shall be external to the upper 4 feet of the vessels.
13. Prior to operational commencement, landscaping shall be installed and the proposed wellhead treatment facility site shall be surrounded by a six-foot masonry wall, with a steel gate painted black as specified in the site plan (Exhibit A dated January 3, 1997) submitted to the Development Department.

Implementation/Verification

These mitigation measures will be applied as conditions of approval of the conditional use permit for this project, and will be implemented prior to operational commencement of the project by the Department of Public Utilities, Water Division, and verified by the Development Department.

14.0--HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL

There are no adjacent historical or archaeological sites. To ensure that any possible sites will be protected, the following mitigation measures are a part of this environmental assessment.

Mitigation Measures

14. If archaeological and/or animal fossil material is encountered during project surveying, grading, excavating, or construction, work shall stop immediately.
15. If there are suspected human remains, the Fresno County Coroner shall be immediately contacted. If the remains or other archaeological material is possibly Native American in origin, the Native American Heritage Commission shall be immediately contacted, and the California Archaeological Inventory/Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center shall be contacted to obtain a referral list of recognized archaeologists. An archaeological assessment shall be conducted for the project, the site shall be formally recorded, and recommendations made to the City as to any further site investigation or site avoidance/preservation.

16. If animal fossils are uncovered, the Museum of Paleontology, U.C. Berkeley shall be contacted to obtain a referral list of recognized paleontologists. An assessment shall be conducted by a paleontologist and, if the paleontologist determines the material to be significant, it shall be preserved.

Implementation/Verification

This condition will be implemented during the construction phase of the project by the Department of Public Utilities, Water Division, and the Public Works Department, Construction Management Division, and will be verified by the Development Department's Project Evaluation Section.

15.0--ENERGY

Some energy will be consumed by the operation and the well pumps and GAC facilities, but it is not considered a significant amount.

Determination

Based upon staff analysis and the comments of the responding departments and agencies, it has been determined that the project could generate some limited adverse impacts in the areas of air quality, human health, noise, production of light and glare, urban services, potential release of hazardous substances, aesthetics, and archaeological impacts. Most of these impacts are considered to be insignificant since they will cease upon completion of the project or can be reduced to acceptable levels through the mitigation measures listed in the initial study. Therefore, a Mitigated Negative Declaration is the appropriate environmental finding for this project, subject to the aforementioned mitigation measures.