

Diamond Springs Parkway Project

As discussed in Section 4.7, Hazards and Hazardous Materials, the proposed project would result in potentially significant impacts from the release of or exposure to hazardous materials, which would be reduced to less than significant after mitigation.

The proposed project would potentially expose workers to hazardous materials (including contaminated soil and groundwater, lead, asbestos, agricultural chemicals, and hydrocarbons) during construction activities that involve earthwork or demolition. Furthermore, the proposed project would place vehicle traffic within close proximity of an existing large-volume propane tank. Mitigation is proposed that would require on-site monitoring, risk assessment, soil or material sampling, site remediation, and proper demolition and disposal thereby reducing potential impacts to a less than significant level. The potential for significant impacts to occur as a result of onsite hazards and hazardous materials is a site specific constraint that can be mitigated on a project-by-project basis. Nonetheless, other projects occurring in the cumulative study area may also be adversely affected by hazards and hazardous materials. These projects would also be required to mitigate for impacts in accordance with state, federal, and local regulations. Accordingly, it is determined that the proposed project, in conjunction with other projects, would not contribute to cumulatively considerable impacts to hazards and hazardous materials.

Hydrology and Water Quality

MC&FP EIR

The MC&FP EIR indicated that roadway improvements in the MC&FP area may contribute to significant and unavoidable cumulative impacts related to increased runoff volumes and surface water quality impacts, but that that implementation of no-net-increase in peak runoff volumes and BMPs would reduce the contribution to these cumulative impacts to a less than significant level.

Diamond Springs Parkway Project

As discussed in Section 4.8, Hydrology and Water Quality, the proposed project would not result in any potentially significant impacts to hydrology or water quality.

The proposed project would generally maintain the existing drainage patterns but would result in an increased peak runoff volume between 2.3 and 2.7 cfs during a 100-year storm event. However, as determined by the Preliminary Drainage Report (Appendix I), existing drainage infrastructure is sufficient to accommodate this increase. Stormwater would eventually flow to Weber Creek, which has a 100-year storm flow level of approximately 7,381 cfs. Therefore, the additional 2.3 to 2.7 cfs would be a minimal increase. Other project occurring within the same watershed may result in increased peak runoff volumes. These projects would be required to minimize or prevent increases in runoff volumes in accordance with applicable regulations. The MC&FP concluded that implementation of no-net-increase in peak runoff volumes would reduce MC&FP roadway projects contribution to cumulative impacts to less than significant. However, the proposed project would