

COUNTY OF NAPA
Notice of Scoping Meeting
&
Notice of Preparation of an Environmental Impact Report

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the County of Napa will be the Lead Agency preparing an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the project identified below and is soliciting participation and comments in determining the scope of the EIR.

PROJECT TITLE: Syar Napa Quarry Expansion and Surface Mining Permit.

PROJECT LOCATION: The Syar Napa Quarry project site is located on the east side of State Highway 221 (Napa-Vallejo Highway) at its intersection with Basalt Road within the Suscol area of Napa County. Primary access to the quarry and project site is provided by Basalt Road (Assessor's Parcel #'s: 045-360-005, 046-370-012, -013, -015, -022, 025, 046-390-002, -003, and 046-450-057).

GENERAL PLAN AND ZONING DESIGNATIONS: General Plan - Industrial (I), Agriculture, Watershed & Open Space (AWOS), Public Institutional, Open Space (PI), with a Mineral Resource overlay, *Napa County General Plan, June 2008*; Zoning - Industrial (I), Agricultural Watershed (AW), and Agricultural Watershed: Airport Compatibility Combination District (AW:AC).

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The purpose of the project is to provide for an approximate 291-acre expansion of the surface mining and reclamation plan associated with aggregate processing, production, and sales, as currently permitted by UP-128182 and UP-27374 of the existing 472-acre Syar Napa Quarry which includes: 1) a 35 year term, 2) an increase in the mining depth from 150 feet above mean sea level to 0 feet mean sea level, and 3) an increase in sales of aggregate and aggregate related materials from current levels of approximately 1 million tons per year up to approximately 2 million tons per year. Other activities associated with the proposed project include the relocation and improvement of two Skyline Wilderness Park's trails (Buckeye Trail and Skyline Trail), that were originally constructed on the quarry property, back onto Skyline Park lands. Napa County is responsible for approval of the Surface Mining Permit (#P08-00337-SMP) pursuant to Chapter 16.12 (Surface Mining and Reclamation) of the Napa County Code.

Pursuant to state and local guidelines for implementing the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the County of Napa will be lead agency for the project. The EIR will be inclusive of the various project elements including long-term operation of the facility (35 years). An Initial Study (IS) Checklist has been prepared and concluded that there may be potentially significant adverse environmental impacts in the following areas: Aesthetics, Agricultural Resources, Air Quality, Biological Resources, Cultural Resources, Geology & Soils, Hazards & Hazardous Materials, Hydrology & Water Quality, Land Use & Planning, Noise, Population & Housing, Recreation, Transportation and Traffic, and Utilities & Service Systems. The IS is available for inspection, along with copies of all documents which relate to the above described project, between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 4:45 p.m., Monday through Friday, at the County Administration Building, Conservation, Development & Planning Department, 1195 Third Street, Suite 210, Napa, California.

To ensure that the EIR for this project is thorough, adequate and meets the needs of all agencies and citizens reviewing it, we are soliciting comments on specific issues to be included in the environmental review. Comments on the scope of issues to be evaluated in the EIR are also encouraged.

SCOPING MEETING: On Wednesday morning, the **1st day of July, 2009, at 9:00 a.m.** or later, in the County Administration Building, 1195 Third Street, Suite 305 (Top Floor), Napa, California, a Scoping Session for preparation of the EIR will be conducted by the Conservation, Development and Planning Commission of the County of Napa regarding the project. All interested persons are invited to attend the hearing and be heard.

COMMENT PERIOD: Due to time limits mandated by State law and in order for your comments to be considered, responses must be sent at the earliest possible date but not later than **4:45 p.m., Tuesday, July 14, 2009 to:**

Donald Barrella, Project Planner
Napa County Conservation, Development and Planning Department
1195 Third Street, Suite 210, Napa, CA 94559
Fax: (707) 299-4491 Email: dbarrell@co.napa.ca.us

DATED: June 10, 2009

HILLARY GITELMAN, DIRECTOR
CONSERVATION, DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING DEPARTMENT

**PROJECT INFORMATION FOR
NOTICE OF PREPARATION (NOP)
OF AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT (EIR)
SYAR NAPA QUARRY
SURFACE MINING PERMIT #P08-00337**

June 2009

Prepared for:
County of Napa
Lead Agency under the
California Environmental Quality Act

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1.0 GENERAL INFORMATION

Project Title Syar Napa Quarry Expansion and Surface Mining Permit

Lead Agency County of Napa
1195 Third Street
Napa, CA 94559
(707) 253-4417
Contact: Donald Barrella, Planner III
dbarrell@co.napa.ca.us

Project Location

The Syar Napa Quarry is located approximately 1 mile southeast of the City of Napa on the east side of the Napa-Vallejo Highway (State Route 221) at the intersection with private Basalt Road within Napa County. The property is contained within the USGS 7.5 minute Napa Quadrangle and the 7.5 minute Mt. George Quadrangle. The site lies at 38° 15' 53" North latitude and 122° 15' 21" West longitude within Township 5 North, Range 4 West and Township 5 North, Range 3 West in the Mt. Diablo Meridian. Refer to Figure 1 Vicinity Map and Figure 2 Site Map and Aerial View in Appendix A.

The project is bounded on the north by properties owned by the State of California that includes the Napa State Hospital and open space leased to Napa County for Skyline Park. Also located to the north at the quarry entrance are industrial properties. Directly south of the quarry entrance are developed vineyards and commercial and industrial properties. Lands immediately adjacent to the Napa Quarry property on the east include portions of Skyline Wilderness Park, developed vineyards, and grazing land. To the west of Napa-Vallejo Highway are the City of Napa's Kennedy Park and Kennedy Golf Course, Inspiration Chapel and Napa Valley Memorial Park, Napa Valley Corporate Park, Napa Valley College, and the Napa River.

General Plan Designation

Napa County General Plan (GP) land use designations of the Napa Quarry site are identified in Table 1 below. The General Plan Conservation Element, goals and policies support the use and promotion of mining and extraction activities in areas containing significant mineral deposits. Policies also state that the County shall apply zoning to mineral resource areas and appropriate surrounding areas to allow for resources management and to anticipate future resource availability. Refer to the following page for GP land use designation and zoning acronyms.

TABLE 1: NAPA QUARRY PARCELS GENERAL PLAN DESIGNATION			
Assessors Parcel Number (APN)	GP Land Use Designation	Owner	Total Acres
045-360-005	AWOS/MR	Syar Industries Inc.	740.02 currently 403 disturbed and 337 undisturbed
046-370-012, -013, -015	AWOS/MR		
046-370-022	I		
046-370-025	I/AWOS/MR		
046-390-003	AWOS/MR		
046450-057	PI/AWOS/MR		
046-390-002	AWOS	Syar Industries Inc. Pasini Family	127.80

AC – Airport Compatibility
 AWOS – Agricultural, Watershed & Open Space
 PI – Public Institutional, Open Space

AW – Agricultural Watershed
 I – Industrial
 MR – Mineral Resource

Zoning

There are three different zoning classifications within the boundaries of Napa Quarry: AW, AC, and I as identified in Table 2 below. Pursuant to Section 18.120.010.A.3 (Exception to use limitations) of the Napa County Code, commercial excavation or extraction of natural minerals are allowed in any zoning district provide a Surface Mining Permit has been issued pursuant to Chapter 16.12 (Surface Mining and Reclamation).

TABLE 2: NAPA QUARRY PARCELS ZONING	
Assessors Parcel Number (APN)	Zoning
045-360-005	AW:AC Combining District
046-370-012, 046-370-013, 046-370-015	AW
046-370-022, 046-370-025	I
046-390-002; 046-390-003	AW
046-450-057	AW

CEQA Requirement

This project is subject to the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The lead agency is the County of Napa; the decision-making body is the Conservation, Development and Planning Commission (Planning Commission). The Planning Commission is responsible for assuring the completion of an adequate CEQA document and process. The Planning Commission has the responsibility to make the appropriate findings and determinations with respect to the CEQA process and disposition of the project. The purpose of this *Project Information for Notice of EIR Preparation* is to supplement the Notice of Preparation (NOP) and provide a basis to better focus the Environmental Impact Report (EIR). The EIR being prepared is intended to satisfy the requirements of CEQA (Public Resources Code, Div 13, Sec 21000-21177), the State CEQA Guidelines [California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 14, Sec 15000-15387], and District CEQA implementation procedures.

Scoping Meeting and EIR Schedule

On Wednesday morning, the 1st day of July, 2009, at 9:00 a.m. or later, in the County Administration Building, 1195 Third Street, Suite 305 (Top Floor), Napa, California, a Scoping Session for preparation of the EIR will be conducted by the Conservation, Development and Planning Commission of the County of Napa regarding the project. All interested persons are invited to attend the hearing and be heard. Scoping comments must be received by 4:45 p.m., Tuesday July 14, 2009. Comments may be sent to:

Donald Barrella, Project Planner
 Napa County Conservation, Development and Planning Department
 1195 Third Street, Suite 210, Napa, CA 94559
 Fax: (707) 299-4491 Email: dbarrell@co.napa.ca.us

The Draft EIR (DEIR) and Final EIR (FEIR) are anticipated to be completed according to the project schedule (listed on following page):

DEIR Winter 2009/2010

Public Hearing on DIR Winter 2009/2010

Final FEIR Summer 2010

FEIR Certification Summer 2010

Possible Permits and Approvals:

- US Army Corps of Engineers (COE) – Section 404 of the Clean Water Act required the issuance of a permit before discharging fill into the waters of the U.S., including wetlands.
- US Fish & Wildlife Service (FWS) – Pursuant to the requirements of the Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) of 1973 (16 USC Section 1531 *et seq.*), an agency reviewing a proposed project within its jurisdiction must determine whether any federally listed species may be present in the project area and determine whether the proposed project would have an adverse effect impact upon such species.
- Department of Fish & Game (DFG) – Section 1602 of the Fish and Game Code requires a Streambank Alteration Agreement before any action is taken that would obstruct or divert the flow or alter the channel of designated drainages, rivers, stream, and lake. Also, pursuant to the requirement of the California Endangered Species Act (CESA) of 1970 (Fish and Game Code Section 2050 *et seq.*, and CCR Title 14, Subsection 670.2, 670.51), an agency reviewing a proposed project within its jurisdiction must determine whether any state listed species may be present in the project area and determine whether the proposed project would have a potentially significant impact upon such species. An environmental filing fee must be paid to the Napa County Clerk pursuant to Fish and Game Code Section 711.4(d) on or before the filing of the Notice of Determination (NOD) for the project.
- San Francisco Bay Region Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) – Section 401 of the Clean Water Act Water Quality Certification (WQC) for possible fill of wetlands, possible revision to National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for storm drainage improvements. Syar Quarry is currently operating under their own existing SWPPP permit.
- California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) – If any mitigation measures and/or work occurs within a Caltrans Right-of-Way (ROW) an encroachment permit would be obtained from Caltrans.
- County of Napa Entitlements Required
 - Surface Mining Permit
 - Reclamation Plan Amendment under Surface Mining and Reclamation Act (SMARA)
 - Napa County Department of Environmental Management – Groundwater permits are generally required for increased use of an existing water system within the Milliken-Sarco-Tulocay (MST) Groundwater Basin.
 - Hazardous Materials Business Plan (HMBP) and Emergency Action Plan

2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed project consists of:

- Continuation of the existing mining operations for an additional 35 years;
- Expansion of mining into approximately 291 acres and an increase in the depth of mining from 150 feet elevation to 0 feet elevation (above mean sea level);
- An increase in production of aggregate and aggregate related materials from approximately 1 million tons per year to up to 2 million tons per year; and
- An amendment of the existing Reclamation Plan.

Other activities and features associated with the proposed project include the relocation and improvement of two trails in Skyline Wilderness Park (which were originally constructed on Syar property) onto the Skyline Wilderness Park property.

Refer to Appendix A for the project figures, Appendix B for the Scope of Work (SOW) for the preparation of the EIR, and Appendix C for air quality and traffic input data. Appendix C includes Bay Area Air Quality Management District Permit to Operate #A2158, Syar's Off Road Diesel Fleet Inventory, Barge and Sand Hauling Information, and Traffic Information to Napa County.

2.1 Project Purpose and Need

As indicated in the Project Objectives (Section 2.2) the purpose and need of the proposed project is to provide a local reliable and consistent source of aggregate and aggregate related materials for development projects within Napa County, surrounding cities, and the region.

2.2 Project Objectives

Specific project objectives include the following:

- Extend by 35 years in an economically feasible manner the productive life of the existing aggregate resource at the Napa Quarry, which is designated as a "resource of regional significance" by the State Mining and Geology Board (SMGB) pursuant to California Public Resource Code Section 2790 (14 CCR §3550.11);
- Increase annual saleable quantity of aggregate and aggregate related materials from 1 million tons to approximately 2 million tons to accommodate an increased demand of aggregate over the life of the permit;
- Extend the productive life of an existing aggregate resource while continuing to avoid or minimize environmental impacts;
- Provide for adequate aggregate materials for continued operations of the existing Napa Quarry facilities, including the rock processing plant, sand plant, two asphaltic concrete (AC) plants, and the aggregate base (AB) recycling plant;
- Assist the State and County in reducing greenhouse gases emissions and fossil fuel use by providing a local aggregate resource;
- Help to fulfill the State's need to permit additional aggregate resources to meet current and expected infrastructure improvement needs for transportation, flood protection, and public and private facilities in California over the next 50 years ¹;

¹ California Department of Transportation Letter dated September 30, 2008: attached in Appendix D

- Provide a cost-effective aggregate resource in the County for approved residential, commercial and industrial development projects, as well as public infrastructure projects; and

2.3 Background

Napa Quarry is the largest mine in Napa County, being both the largest in acreage and the highest producing facility in terms of material volume in the County. Mining activities have been taking place on the site, in one form or another, for over a century. When the quarry first opened in the early 1900's, it was called the Basalt Rock Quarry. The Basalt Rock Company acquired the original property in 1924, consisting of approximately 673 acres and continued to mine the rich basalt rock material through most of the twentieth century. In 1961, Basalt Rock Company leased a 182.2 acre parcel from the State that was contiguous to the quarry, a portion of which was later purchased from the State by Syar. Syar Industries, Inc. purchased the quarry property in 1986 and has been actively mining the site since that time.

On November 28, 1973, the Napa County Board of Supervisors approved Use Permit #U-27374 for the Napa Quarry that brought operations at the site into compliance with Napa County Zoning Ordinance. The permit included all of the properties owned and leased by Basalt Rock Company. On September 22, 1981, the Board of Supervisors approved an amendment to the Use Permit (#U128182) to allow the operator to mine the upper reaches of Grey Rock Pit in a more efficient manner. The Reclamation Plan was approved on May 27, 1982, and the County determined that Napa Quarry was consistent with the County's Ordinance No. 693 implementing SMARA. In addition, the Napa Quarry was designated by the State as a mineral resource of regional significance on December 3, 1986 (14 CCR §3550.11).

In the 1990s two land acquisitions took place. In 1990 Syar purchased a one-half interest in the 121-acre Pasini property, and in 1998 Syar purchased 106 acres from the State of California (northern portion of the quarry), which had been previously leased by the quarry.

2.4 Project Characteristics

The primary commercial aggregates at the Napa Quarry are blue basalt, rhyolite, and tuff. Blue basalt has a high market value because of its weight, strength and durability. This material is used for a number of industry and heavy construction applications, such as concrete and asphalt products. A very high quality rhyolite is found throughout the Napa Quarry and is sold as rip rap, landscape boulders, construction aggregates, drain rock and other uses. A third rock type found at the site is tuff that can be sold as engineered fill and similar uses. Intermixed with the commercial aggregates are a wide variety of non-commercial aggregates, such as scoria, which would be removed and set aside to be used for later reclamation.

A summary of the proposed approach and standards for mining and reclamation contained in the Mining and Reclamation Plan is provided below.

2.4.1 Proposed Mining and Reclamation Plan

The Mining and Reclamation Plan for the proposed project was prepared pursuant to SMARA and Chapter 16.12 (Surface Mining and Reclamation) of the Napa County Code.

2.4.2 Mining Plan

Stage One

For new areas proposed for mining, the required 50-foot setback from the adjacent properties would be staked, and the vegetation and topsoil removed from the area as mining progresses. The topsoil and vegetation in any given mining area will not be removed until mining has begun in that area. Topsoil, where present, would be stockpiled in the active mining area and used for interim and/or final reclamation.

Stage Two

Future mineral extraction practices would vary according to the type of aggregate being mined as described in Section 2.4.3 (Mining Method). These practices would include using heavy ripping equipment to construct steep slopes and drilling and blasting resulting in a benched configuration. Mined rock would be hauled to the appropriate on-site processing plant where it would be crushed, screened and conveyed to stockpiles. The crushed rock may be directly transferred from the stockpile by a front-end loader or conveyor to customer's trucks or it may be transported to the asphaltic concrete plants at the quarry to make asphalt.

2.4.3 Mining Method

The varied terrain and numerous rock types found at the quarry would require the use of multiple mining methods. In the past, some areas have been excavated as pits, while others were excavated as sidehill multi-bench quarries.

Three mining methods are proposed:

1. Areas with a sufficiently large homogenous mass of basalt or rhyolite would be excavated to have an average slope ranging from 0.25:1 to 1:1 depending on the condition of the rock and slope height. The cut basalt and rhyolite slopes would have 25-foot wide horizontal benches every 50 vertical feet.
2. At hillsides with a substantial layer of tuff on top of basalt, the tuff would be graded at a 2:1 gradient and have a maximum slope height of 50 to 100 feet. A 25-foot wide bench would be cut into the basalt at the toe of the tuff slope. Basalt would be harvested with the same benched configuration described above, and then engineered fill would be used to construct an earth buttress against the cut basalt slope. The engineered fill would have 6- to 10-foot wide horizontal benches every 30 vertical feet and 2:1 slope inclination in between; unless steeper slopes (up to vertical) are approved by a geotechnical or soils engineer.
3. In some areas the tuff and basalt would be excavated as a pit. The mining criteria would be the same as the conditions described in method #2 above; however, there would be the option to either construct a fill buttress against the cut and benched basalt slopes, or to fill the pit with engineered fill.

All benches would be backsloped 2% to prevent run-off from flowing over the face of the slope. Ditches at the back of the benches would be constructed to drain with a 1% to 10% lateral slope. An earth catchment basin and drainage ditch would be constructed at the toe of the cut and fill slopes to direct storm water away from the slope. A small earthen berm and drainage ditch would

also be constructed at the top of every mining area to prevent storm water from flowing down the quarried slopes.

2.4.4 Water Supply and Utilities

Water Supply

There are currently two water supply systems associated with Syar Napa Quarry.

One system owned and operated by Syar Industries, referred to as the Syar Water System (SWS), is a nontransient noncommunity water system that supplies the Syar corporate office (located on the west side of Napa-Vallejo Highway), the Syar Quarry office, and surrounding facilities (e.g. Pacific Steel, Shamrock) with non-potable water. The well for this system (2800580-001 aka Latour Ct Well) is located on Latour Court. Syar Incorporated has indicated that water from this system is not utilized in quarry operations and will continue not to be utilized for quarry operations as part of this project.

The second system, referred to as the Quarry Well, is located in the northeast corner of the Boca property (APN 046-370-024): the Boca property abuts the Syar Napa Quarry to the north. This groundwater well currently supplies non-potable water to the quarry for quarry operations. The project would continue to use water from this well for quarry operations.

Additionally, Syar utilizes water from on site ponds for dust suppression throughout the quarry.

Fire Protection

The Quarry has an existing approved *Hazardous Materials Business Plan and Emergency Action Plan* which includes fire emergency response procedures and a fire prevention program. For emergency fire events the Emergency Coordinator (EC) contacts 911. The Napa Fire Department assists Napa Syar Quarry with non-emergency fire events. Employees complete a training program to learn how to respond to emergencies using safe procedures.

The fire emergency response procedures and fire prevention program would be utilized in the expanded areas of the quarry as well.

Wastewater

Syar Quarry utilizes on site septic systems and portapotties. No expansion is needed.

Electricity, Gas, Phone, and Cable

Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E) provide gas and electricity. AT&T provides telephone and internet (fiber optics) service and Suddenlink provides cable service to the project area. No expansion is needed.

2.4.5 Aggregate Processing, Sales, and Office Facilities

The proposed project includes continuing operations at the existing facilities which including the following (continues on following page):

- Rock processing plant
- Sand plant
- Two asphaltic concrete plants
- AB/recycling plant

- Office
- Material and equipment storage yards
- Maintenance and service buildings
- Stockpiles of rock product, overburden and topsoil
- Process water ponds
- Railroad spur
- Scale house
- Material testing laboratory
- Haul roads
- Drainage swales
- Sediment control ponds
- Barge landing area

2.4.6 Trip Generation

The project, including the increase in production from approximately 1 million to 2 million tons per year, would generate additional vehicle, barge, and rail traffic. Estimates of increased trips are provided below. These estimates will be refined in the EIR.

	Baseline² Trips (1-way)	Project Trips (1-way)
Annual car trips	75,500	75,500
Annual truck trips	105,000	165,000
Total annual vehicle trips	180,000	240,000
Average daily vehicle trips	493	658
Peak daily vehicle trips	To be determined in EIR	To be determined in EIR
Barge trips	28	63
Rail trips	340	1,426

2.4.7 Employment

The Syar Napa Quarry facility currently employs 154 people (65 as office personnel, 54 in the maintenance shop or shop related jobs and 35 in the quarry operations). Syar is anticipating that an additional quarry work shift (consisting of existing employees) and/or approximately 10 to 20 new employees would be necessary to accommodate the proposed production increase.

2.4.8 Schedule and Hours of Operation

Syar is proposing the following hours of operation to reflect requested production levels and current demands in the marketplace, particularly by Caltrans and other government agencies for night paving of freeways in order to avoid traffic congestion.

The following list provides the regular hours of operation for the indicated activity (continues on following page). The start and end of “Construction Season” hours are dictated by weather and market conditions, but typical “Construction Season” hours are from June to November, and typical “Off Season” hours are from December to May.

- **Regular Aggregate Mining Operation Hours**
Construction Season Monday through Friday, 6:00 a.m. to 10:30 p.m.
Off Season Monday through Friday, 7:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m.

² CEQA establishes that the baseline physical conditions should be established at the time of the NOP. Therefore, the impacts of the project will be compared to the baseline traffic generated by the quarry, together with traffic generated by others, at approximately the time of this NOP in June 2009.

- **Regular Aggregate Processing Operation Hours**
Construction Season Monday through Friday, 16 hours a day (varies with demand)
Off Season Monday through Friday, 7:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m.
- **Regular Asphalt Plant Operation Hours**
Year-round Monday through Friday, 7:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m.
- **Regular Aggregate Sales Hours**
Year-round: Monday through Friday, 7:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m.

In addition to these regular hours, Syar is requesting that aggregate processing and sales (including asphalt processing) be allowed to operate up to 7 days a week and 24 hours a day, when needed for specific customer requirements and market conditions. Increasingly, work on public transportation infrastructure projects for Caltrans and other government agencies is taking place at night, in order to avoid traffic impacts at the roadway being improved that would result from daytime operations. Syar's PG&E contracts also encourage off-peak operation of aggregate processing and other high electricity demand operations when electrical demand is high in the summer months. Weekend hours are sometimes necessary in order to maintain customers' critical project schedules, especially as the rainy season approaches in the fall. In addition, natural disasters, such as flooding, earthquakes, or landslides, may create short-term extraordinary market demands for aggregate products which can only be satisfied by extended operational hours. In order to satisfy the need for aggregate products for these sorts of critical infrastructure needs, operations outside of the regular hours of operations would be necessary.

2.4.9 Erosion/Sediment Control and Drainage during Mining

Erosion would be controlled by the combination of planned drainage, re-vegetation improvements and through the use of Best Management Practices (BMPs). Construction of benches, drainage facilities (swales, ditches, etc.), use of sediment ponds along with other erosion control practices, would reduce the opportunity for runoff to concentrate and cause erosion. Re-vegetation with grasses, herbaceous species, trees and shrubs would bind the soil particles together and break up the erosive energy of rainfall. Temporary erosion control measures to be implemented in conjunction with re-vegetation efforts include the use of rice straw wattles, silt fences, straw mulch, and hay bales. These measures are intended to provide erosion control while the plants are getting established.

The existing areas of operation are sloped to achieve positive drainage and future drainage areas would be created in the same manner. For details of the existing drainage patterns please refer to the Mining and Reclamation application on file and available for review at the Napa County Conservation, Development and Planning Department. Surface water runoff would be sloped to drain into drainage ditches and swales that would flow into designated sediment ponds. The Quarry currently operates under a SWPPP dated February 2008 which describes in detail the existing drainage facilities and storm water management practices. Before initiation of expanded mining activities under a Surface Mining Permit, the SWPPP would be updated.

Existing on-site storm water drainage collection and retention features include (continues on following page):

- Storm water runoff from the majority of the mining and processing areas surface flows to either storm water detention ponds (SWPs #1-13), or to process water collection ponds (PWP) #1-6. SWPs 10, 11 and 12 do not discharge.
- Storm water runoff from the sand plant, the barge import, the Asphaltic Concrete (AC) Plants, and the soy racks flows to process water collection ponds #1-6.
- 7 storm water outfalls at the facility.

Runoff from the quarry slopes and benches would generally be directed down to the quarry floor where it would be collected in ditches that drain into sediment ponds. Storm water on the benches would flow into rock-lined V ditches at the back of the benches and tends to percolate into the fractured rock. Remaining storm water would drain to the end of the bench and flow down a ditch along the access road which would take the water to ditches at the base of the cut slope. These drainage ditches would be constructed after the final grading configuration of each bench has been achieved. Drainage ditches carrying storm water down from the 2:1 slopes, off of the benches and along steep access roads would have rock check dams to slow down the velocity of the storm water runoff. Ditches at the toe of the quarry slopes would carry water to the sediment ponds. Some of the existing ponds would be enlarged, modified or filled in and new sediment ponds would be constructed as the quarry expands. The ponds remove sediments from the storm water before the water leaves the site through six designated outfalls as described in the SWPPP.

2.4.10 Landscape Mitigation Plan

The slopes in the setback areas (i.e. the 50-foot setbacks from adjacent properties: see Section 2.4.2 Mining Plan), primarily along Skyline Park would be planted with trees in advance of mining, so the trees can become established prior to mining. These locations will be described in greater detail in the EIR.

2.4.11 Re-vegetation Disturbed areas would be re-vegetated using two treatments: a) hydroseeding and/or broadcast seeding; and b) installing woody plants. The initial treatment would involve hydroseeding and/or broadcast seeding using one of the three grassland seed mixes identified in the Reclamation Plan. Hydroseeding and/or broadcast seeding would occur on quarried benches, valley floors, flat open areas, fill slopes, and 2:1 cut slopes. The basic ingredients in the hydroseed mixture includes: seed, fertilizer, mulch or cellulose, rice straw and tackifier (binder). The mulch/cellulose, rice straw and binder would create a layer on top of the seed to protect the seed from being scorched by the sun, or from being carried away by rain, or blown away by wind. Whether hydroseeding or broadcast seeding is used a layer of rice straw would be placed on top to decrease raindrop impact on the ground surface, prevents run-off concentration, and slows the velocity of run-off so that moisture can be retained in the soil. Seeding would be done during the months of October and November just prior to the first winter rains.

The second re-vegetation treatment involves the planting of shrubs and trees in clusters on the benches, fill slopes, 2:1 slopes and valley floors. Massing of the vegetation is planned to accomplish two objectives: 1) to screen the exposed man-made slopes; and 2) to replicate the typical massing patterns of oak woodlands and chaparral in the surrounding hills. The trees would be 5-gallon size and the shrubs would be D pot size (three inches across by ten inches

deep). The woody plant materials would be planted between the months of October and February.

Prior to beginning any interim and/or final reclamation planting activities, Syar would assess the area to be reclaimed by identifying the soil type, sun exposure and steepness of the slopes prior to choosing a specific hydroseed/woody plant to be planted in that particular habitat. For re-vegetation details please refer to the Mining and Reclamation application on file and available for review at the Napa County Conservation, Development and Planning Department.

2.4.12 Reclamation Plan Amendment

The Reclamation Plan Amendment would apply to the entire project site, including the existing and new quarry benches, the 2:1 cut slopes, the fill slopes, the new valley floors and the floor of the existing operations area. Reclamation would eliminate or reconfigure sediment ponds. Hydroseeding and/or planting of native trees and shrubs would be used to revegetate the areas disturbed by mining. The final slopes would vary from 2:1 cut slopes to fill slopes and benched rock slopes with an average slope ranging from 0.25:1 to 1:1. All final valley floors and flat open areas would be graded to have positive drainage.

Under the Surface Mining and Reclamation Act (SMARA) and Chapter 16.12 of the Napa County Code, reclamation is required only in those areas disturbed by surface mining since on or after January 1, 1976 but not previously. Certain areas in the quarry were disturbed by surface mining prior to 1976. Under this Plan those areas would not be reclaimed unless the areas are subject to additional surface mining activities under this permit.

2.4.13 Maintenance and Monitoring

Monitoring and maintenance procedures would vary during the life and closure of the quarry. The three different monitoring and maintenance periods are: 1) during mining in the form of interim reclamation; 2) after mining ceases and vegetation is getting established during final reclamation activities; and 3) up until reclamation is certified complete and approved by the County and the State.

During all periods of mining and reclamation described above the site would be routinely maintained and inspected. All maintenance work would be conducted during September and October and would be completed prior to October 15th of each year. Annual and semi-annual maintenance inspection and installation of erosion control measures (BMPs) would be conducted prior to September 30th of each year. Routine maintenance would include the following: repairing the irrigation system (if needed), erosion control work, re-vegetation work, fence repair and sediment removal from associated ditches and ponds.

2.4.14 Ultimate Site Condition and Use

The proposed use of the property after reclamation is complete would be consistent with each parcels land use and zoning designations described in Tables 1 and 2.

When mining is complete, the quarry cut and fill slopes would have varying gradients of 0.25:1 to 2:1 or flatter with mid-slope benches. The benched slopes would have cut 25 foot horizontal wide benches with drainage ditches located approximately every 50 vertical feet. On the fill slopes, the mid-slope horizontal benches with drainage ditches would be 6 to 10 feet wide every

approximately 30 vertical feet. All former quarry floors and operation areas would be ripped and re-graded to have positive drainage toward an on-site sediment pond.

2.5 EIR Alternatives

CEQA requires an evaluation of the comparative effects of a range of reasonable alternatives to the project that would feasibly attain most of the basic objectives of the project, but would avoid or substantially lessen any of the significant effects of the project (CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.6(a)). The range of alternatives is governed by the “rule of reason” that requires the EIR to set forth only those alternatives necessary to permit a reasoned choice (Section 15126.6(f)). The significant effects of the alternatives shall be discussed, but in less detail than the significant effects of the proposed project (Section 15126.6(d)).

The EIR must assess the identified alternatives and determine which among the alternatives (including the project as proposed) is the environmentally superior alternative. One of the alternatives to be assessed is the “No Project” alternative (see discussion below under that heading). If the No Project alternative is identified as the environmentally superior alternative, then one of the other remaining alternatives must be identified as the environmentally superior alternative.

The EIR will analyze the impacts of the following alternatives to the proposed project:

Alternative 1 - Reduced Footprint/Expansion Area

Alternative 2 - Annual Extraction: 1.5 Million Tons

Alternative 3 - No Project

It should be noted that variations of identified alternatives could also be considered by the decision makers, including, but not limited to some variation in the quarry extraction tonnage and/or project size.

3.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Following is an overview of existing conditions in the project vicinity. Additional information about the setting is presented in the discussion of each potential impact category and will be fully analyzed in the Environmental Impact Report, as necessary for discussion of each impact category.

3.1 Topography and Watershed

The topography of the undisturbed areas of the quarry property is typical of that found in the surrounding areas: low-lying valleys and steep canyons rising up from numerous drainage ways. The landscape consists of rolling canyons with clusters of oaks, chaparral and naturalized grasses draining in a southwesterly pattern. The site rises to a north-south ridge with elevations that range from 150 feet to just over 800 feet. This north-south ridge divides the site into two separate watersheds with seven smaller drainage basins.

Elevations at the site range from approximately 20 feet msl at the western end of the site to about 700 feet msl at the eastern portion of the site. Topography at the site is relatively flat along the low lying western portion of the site and steep to very steep in the central and eastern portion of

the site. Mining operations have altered the topography throughout much of the site, locally resulting in benched cut slopes up to 240 feet high. Many of these cut slopes are vertical to nearly vertical between benches.

The condition of the acres disturbed by mining vary from large flat areas to smoothly contoured slopes with 4 to 1 gradients to steeply cut rock faces with ½ to 1 gradient. The existing valleys and hills between the previously mined areas offer a buffer to the rough and irregular shapes that are generally void of vegetation. Other pertinent features within the quarry property include numerous drainage courses, several sediment ponds, and various aggregate and overburden stockpiles. A paved access road enters the site from SR 221 to the Quarry Office and then numerous unpaved haul roads provide access to the various mining locations on-site.

The southwest portion of the site boarding Arroyo Creek is within a 100-year floodplain. Most of the project site surface is pervious and approximately one percent of the site surface is impervious (including buildings and paved parking). The nearest surface water is Arroyo Creek, which flows into the Napa River (located west of the quarry). Arroyo Creek is located along and outside the quarry property's southern boundary, and is the receiving water for discharge of stormwater leaving detention ponds #1-3.

3.2 Biology

Napa County has a Mediterranean climate with warm to hot dry summers and cool winters. Annual precipitation in the general vicinity of the site averages 23 inches, most of which falls between October and April in the form of rain.

Existing vegetation in the existing quarry and expansion area includes live oak woodlands and eucalyptus on the lower canyon slopes and mixed sage-brush on the upper slopes, ridges and south facing slopes. The most dominant vegetation in these different areas is the valley grasses found throughout the site. Some plants found in and around the exiting mining areas include: poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*) California sage (*Artemisia californica*), coastal live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), scrub oak (*Quercus dumosa*), and deer weed (*Lotus scoparius*). Plants found in the oak woodlands include California cay (*Umbellularia californica*), coast live oak and buckeye (*Aesculus californica*). The middle canopy is composed of shrubs including toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), poison oak, coffeeberry (*Rhamnus californica*), snowberry (*Symphoricarpos* sp.), ceanothus (*Ceanothus* sp.), goldenback fern (*Pityrogramma triangularis*), maidenhair fern (*Adiantum* L.), vetch (*Vinca* sp.), and bedstraw (*Gallium* sp.).

According to the *Biological Evaluation by Live Oak Associates*, nine biotic habitats were identified on the project site. Where possible, these habitats were classified to be consistent with the Napa County Baseline Data Report (Jones & Stokes and EDAW 2005). These habitats include "annual grassland," "native grassland," "oak woodland," "evergreen oak woodland," "chamise chaparral," "coyote brush chaparral," "sagebrush chaparral," "riparian woodland," and "aquatic", and "rock outcrops". Some of these habitats have been disturbed as a result of their proximity to quarry operations. The remainder of the site was classified as "active quarry." A list of the vascular plant species observed on the project site and the terrestrial vertebrates using, or potentially using the site will be included in an Appendix of the EIR.

A wetland delineation was completed by Live Oak Associates in April, 2009 and will be utilized in the EIR for evaluation of the proposed project impacts to this resource.

A field survey for sensitive plant species of the project area was conducted on, March 31-April 2 and May 4-5, 2009. The surveys were conducted following protocol developed by James Nelson for the California DFG (DFG, 2000). Intuitively controlled, seasonally appropriate surveys were conducted that sampled the proposed quarry expansion areas, the current quarry natural habitats and the proposed Skyline Park trail re-alignment.

3.3 Geology

At Napa Quarry there are two types of rock that are predominately mined: blue Basalt and Rhyolite. Blue Basalt has a high market-value and is used for a number of industry and heavy construction applications because of its weight, strength, and durability. A very high quality Rhyolite is found throughout Napa Quarry and sold as rip rap, landscape boulders, construction aggregates and drain rock. A third rock found at the site is Tuff which can be sold as engineered fill.

Seismicity

The quarry is located in a seismically active region of California. Napa Quarry lies in between the West Napa fault and the Concord-Green Valley fault. The West Napa fault which is about 3.4 miles southwest of the quarry is capable of generating moderate to major earthquakes which could cause strong ground shaking at the site. The northern section of the West Napa fault is about 1.9 miles southwest of the site. While this fault is not currently recognized by the California Geological Survey as an active fault it has demonstrated in the recent past that it can be a potential source of seismic shaking. Strong ground shaking can be expected at the site from moderate to major earthquakes from other faults in the region such as the Concord-Green Valley fault, 4.8 miles southwest; the Maacama fault, 33 miles northeast; the Healdsburg-Rodgers Creek fault, 12 miles west-southwest; and the San Andreas Fault, 33 miles southwest. There have been no significant earthquakes recorded near the mining area for over 100 years.

The area is also determined by the Napa County Planning Department to be an area of moderate landslide occurrence based on an evaluation of maps prepared by the U.S. Geological Survey.

Mineral Resource Designation

According to the California Department of Conservation Division of Mines and Geology in the *Mineral Land Classification: Aggregate Materials in the San Francisco – Monterey Bay Area Special Report 146 part III*, the area containing the Napa Quarry was mapped by the State Geologist and designated as Sector H: Sonoma Volcanic Rock. In 1987 the State designated Sector H as Mineral Resources Zone 3, meaning those “areas containing mineral deposits, the significance of which cannot be evaluated from available data.” However it is known that within the Mount George Quadrangle, making up a significant portion of Napa Quarry, the Sonoma Volcanic rhyolite, dacite, basalt and tuff deposits may contain material suitable for mineral aggregate. Most of the aggregate in Sector H is suitable for asphaltic concrete, while other material can be used for road base aggregate.

Soils

The Soil Survey of Napa County, 1978 by the Soil Conservation Service notes that the soils in the southern part of the valley where Napa Quarry is located have low production potential. Lands with these soils are used mainly for dryland pasture and for production of oats and hay. Based on interpretive maps presented in *The Soil Survey*, Napa Quarry contains two types of soil; The Hambright Series and the Sobrante Series. The majority of the site is mapped as having Hambright soils with 30 to 75 percent slopes and areas of rock outcrops and steep and very steep soils on uplands mainly in the Atlas Peak area. Runoff on this soil type is rapid to very rapid and the potential for erosion is high. A small area of the quarry, approximately 5%, is mapped as the Sobrante Series with 5 to 50 percent slopes consisting of well drained soils on uplands. The vegetation is mostly annual grasses, scattered oaks, and a few digger pines. Permeability is moderate and effective rooting depth is 25 to 40 inches with the available water capacity is 4 to 6 inches..

Annual precipitation in the general vicinity of the site averages 23 inches, most of which falls between October and April in the form of rain (WRCC 2008). Stormwater readily infiltrates the soils of the site; the soil layer is shallow, however, so when field capacity has been reached, gravitational water drains into the seasonal tributaries on the site as shallow groundwater or as surface sheet flow.

Groundwater

A portion of the Quarry is located within the Milliken-Sarco-Tulucay (MST) Groundwater Basin, which is experiencing draw/depletion (Napa County Department of Public Works 2008). Groundwater permits are generally required for increased use of a water system within this area.

There are several reports that will be utilized in the EIR in analyzing the impact to groundwater resources including, but not limited to the United States Geological Survey's *Ground-Water Resources in the Lower Milliken-Sarco-Tulucay Creeks Area, Geologic Report*, and *Preliminary Geologic Reconnaissance at the Pasini Property* all by Kleinfelder.

3.4 Population

The City of Napa has an estimate population of 74,966 (2006 estimate), and the County 133,433 (2008 estimate) (U.S. Census Bureau).

3.5 Cultural Resources

Live Oak Associates, Inc. completed a Cultural Resources Study in April 2008. The cultural resources study consisted of background research, a record search at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System and the Native American Heritage Commission, Sacramento, and a field survey. Two previously recorded cultural resources, CA-NAP-266 (a prehistoric archaeological site) and P-28-968 (a historic-period stone fence) are within the project area. Several historic-period cultural resources including stone fence segments; a hand-carved cave; refuse scatter; animal trough, pen area, and fire pit; and abandoned buildings that may have been associated with the original quarrying headquarters were identified. CA-NAP-1032/P-28-001383 is a prehistoric site consisting of a bedrock mortar with two cups, recorded just outside of the project area.

The records search identified several previous cultural resource studies that have been done of portions of the project area (LSA, 2007; Bartoy 2006; Eidsness 1991, 1997; Jackson 1973; Neri 2000; Self 2001; Shoup and Baker 1981; Tremaine and Lopez 1998).

The paleontological resources study consisted of a fossil locality search and literature review. No paleontological resources were identified within or adjacent to the project area.

4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

The following discussion evaluates potential adverse effects known at this time based on preliminary review of the proposed project. The environmental categories presented below are from the Environmental Checklist in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines. These categories of will all be additionally evaluated in the EIR. The column entitled "Less than Significant with Mitigation" is not used, because mitigation measures have not yet been formulated. Even though mitigation may be available, the impact is considered "Potentially Significant" for the purposes of this Initial Study. There is the potential for significant impacts to occur as a result of the proposed project, therefore, an Environmental Impact Report will be prepared to evaluate potential environmental effects. The EIR will recommend mitigation measures, as feasible, to lessen the significance of any impacts identified as significant.

Refer to Appendix B, Scope of Work, for the methodology of analysis for each resource category.

4.1 Aesthetics

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
I. AESTHETICS. Would the project:				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare, which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

The expansion of mining activities and reclamation activities may have a significant effect on scenic viewpoints looking toward the Napa foothills such as the Napa-Vallejo Highway, Skyline Wilderness Park, Kennedy Park, the Napa River, the Highway 29 bridge over the Napa River, Napa Valley College, and other viewpoints. Specific scenic resources such as trees or rock outcrops may be affected, as well as overall visual character. In addition, nighttime production work, which is needed by Caltrans and others, may increase the frequency of nighttime lighting, which could affect nighttime views in the area.

Refer to Appendix B, Scope of Work, for the proposed methodology for analysis of aesthetic impacts in the EIR.

4.2 Agricultural Resources

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
II. AGRICULTURE RESOURCES. <i>(In determining impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997) prepared by the California Dept. of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland).</i> Would the project:				
a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland) as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Portions of the project site and the adjacent area to the north of the site are zoned as Agricultural Watershed (AW). Grazing of livestock and other agricultural activities currently occur within the project site and parcels adjacent to the project site. Vineyards abut the quarry to the South. The ultimate preferred land use of the site following reclamation would be agricultural uses for areas currently zoned as Agricultural Watershed.

The Project would expand mining into areas designated as grazing lands by the Farmland Mapping Program; grazing lands are not considered Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance. The Project may affect adjacent agricultural parcels via air emissions or from groundwater use. The Project would not affect Williamson Act parcels, as no parcels are under a Williamson Act contract within the Syar Napa Quarry.

Refer to Appendix B, Scope of Work, for the proposed methodology for analysis of agricultural impacts in the EIR.

4.3 Air Quality

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
III. AIR QUALITY. Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations. Would the project:				
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
c) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

The Napa Valley lies between the Mayacamas Mountains to the west and the Vaca Mountains to the east. These mountains are effective barriers to the prevailing northwesterlies with an average ridgeline height of about 2,000 feet, some peaks approaching 3,000 feet and 4,344 foot Mount Saint Helena.

The quarry is in the San Francisco Bay Area Air Basin and is under the regulatory jurisdiction of the Bay Area Air Quality Management District. The air basin is currently in attainment (or is unclassified) of all state and federal ambient air quality standards, with the exception of the state standard for respirable particulate matter [less than ten micrometers in diameter (PM₁₀)], fine particulate matter [less than two-and-half micrometers in diameter (PM_{2.5})], and Ozone (O₃), and the federal ambient air quality standard for PM_{2.5}.

The project would use both stationary and mobile equipment and vehicles that can degrade air quality. Potential impacts include emission of criteria pollutants³, silica, and diesel emissions. The EIR will consider impacts on air quality from operations and off-site truck traffic. Cumulative impacts from the quarry and other sources of emissions will also be evaluated

Refer to Appendix B, Scope of Work, for the proposed methodology for analysis of air quality impacts in the EIR. Refer also to Appendix C for Air Quality and Traffic Input Data.

4.4 Biological Resources

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
IV. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES. Would the project:				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

³ Criteria pollutants are those pollutants for which specific state or federal standards have been set. They include: ozone, carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide, suspended particulate matter, lead, sulfates, and hydrogen sulfide.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or US Fish and Wildlife Service?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, Coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Live Oak Associates prepared reports titled, *Napa Quarry Biological Evaluation; Investigation of Potential Waters of the United States, Napa Quarry*; and *Results of the California Red-Legged Frog Surveys Completed for the Napa Quarry in Napa County*, for the proposed project.

The conclusion of the biological evaluations are provided below.

The proposed project is the continued operation of the existing 740-acre quarry, consisting of 403 acres of currently disturbed areas and 337 acres of undisturbed areas proposed for expansion. The expansion area of quarry operations includes the 128-acre Pasini property to the east of the active quarry.

Of the 55 special status plant species potentially occurring within the project vicinity, three species are known to occur on the site: holly leaved ceanothus, nodding harmonia, and northern California black walnut. Potentially suitable habitat occurs on the site for twelve other species: Franciscan onion, Napa false indigo, big-scale balsamroot, narrow-anthered California brodiaea, Mt. Diablo fairy-lantern, small-flowered calycadenia, Greene's narrow leaved daisy, streamside daisy, Contra Costa goldfields, Mt. Diablo cottonweed, two-fork clover, and oval-leaved viburnum.

Invaluable habitats which may be affected include native grassland, oak woodland, chamise chaparral, coyote brush chaparral, sagebrush chaparral, riparian woodland, and aquatic wetlands, and rock outcrops.

A wide variety of wildlife, including special status species, utilize the site and may be affected by the project.

Refer to Appendix B, Scope of Work, for the proposed methodology for analysis of biological resources impacts in the EIR.

4.5 Cultural Resources

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
V. CULTURAL RESOURCES. Would the project:				
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in CEQA Guidelines §15064.5?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to CEQA Guidelines §15064.5?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geological feature?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Two previously recorded cultural resources, (a prehistoric archaeological site) and P-28-968 (a historic-period stone fence), and several previously unrecorded cultural resources occur on the project site. A paleontological data search revealed no known resources in this area, and so no impacts to fossils are expected.

The project may affect these known resources as well as other unknown prehistoric, historic, or sacred cultural sites.

Refer to Appendix B, Scope of Work, for the proposed methodology for analysis of cultural resources impacts in the EIR.

4.6 Geology and Soils

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
VI. GEOLOGY AND SOILS. Would the project:				
a) Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:				
i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
iv) Landslides?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1997), creating substantial risks to life or property?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

The Mining and Reclamation Plan for Syar Napa Quarry has been written based on recommendations from the Kleinfelder Geological Report (March 2008) and Pasini Property Preliminary Geologic Reconnaissance (November 2008). Of primary concern, is the potential for seismic stability or slope failure resulting in landslides or safety hazards.

The EIR will include an analysis of the geology of the site as it relates to slope stability, earthquake hazards, and landslides, and any other potential geologic hazards, and recommend appropriate mitigation measures. For soil erosion, see the Hydrology and Water Quality discussion below.

Refer to Appendix B, Scope of Work, for the proposed methodology for analysis of geologic impacts in the EIR.

4.7 Hazards and Hazardous Materials

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
VII. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS. Would the project:				
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonable foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wild-land fires, including where wild-lands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wild-lands?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

The project will use and store fuels and equipment fluids and use (but not store) explosives, and hazardous materials may have been deposited on the site from previous agricultural or quarry uses. Operation of vehicles and equipment may create a potential for wildfire during project operations.

Napa Valley College is within the vicinity of the project site; however, is located more than a one-quarter mile from the quarry site: approximately 0.38 miles at its closest point. There are no proposed schools within one-quarter mile.

The Napa County Airport (APC) is approximately 2 miles from the site. A small portion of the southern most parcel of the quarry (APN 045-360-005: approximately 28-acres) lies within Compatibility Zone E of the Napa County Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan (ALUP) – defined as Other Airport Environs. Compatibility Zone E has a very low risk of accident potential and mining is considered a compatible use within Zone E. The project does not include residential uses and a substantial increase in the number of employees is not anticipated. There are no private use airports in the vicinity.

Refer to Appendix B, Scope of Work, for the proposed methodology for analysis of hazards and hazardous materials impacts in the EIR.

4.8 Hydrology and Water Quality

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
VIII. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY. Would the project:				
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
b) Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f) Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g) Place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
h) Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures which would impede or redirect flood flows?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
i) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
j) Inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

The project may cause increased storm water runoff within the existing quarried areas and the expanded quarry areas. New storm drain facilities may be required, including stormwater sedimentation ponds, process water sedimentation ponds, and outfalls. New runoff may not meet waste discharge requirements of the Regional Water Quality Control Board. Surface water could be degraded where storm water facilities discharge into receiving waters (e.g., Arroyo Creek) or in any surface water due to erosion. The project area may be subject to tsunamis that move up the Napa River.

Napa Quarry is not located within a 100-year flood hazard area or in a Dam/Levee inundation area. No structures (including residential structures) are proposed as part of the project.

A portion of the Syar Napa Quarry is located within the Milliken-Sarco-Tulocay (MST) Groundwater Basin, which is experiencing draw down or depletion. Groundwater permits are generally required for increased use of an existing water system within this area. The project may result in increased groundwater use which could increase drawdown of the MST aquifer.

Refer to Appendix B, Scope of Work, for the proposed methodology for analysis of hydrology and water quality materials impacts in the EIR.

4.9 Land Use and Planning

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
IX. LAND USE AND PLANNING. Would the project:				
a) Physically divide an established community?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

The project would not divide an established community, because it isn't located within an established community. It may conflict with applicable policies in the Napa County General Plan, zoning ordinance, or local conservation plan, due to potential loss of biological resources, air quality impacts, traffic or noise impacts.

Refer to Appendix B, Scope of Work, for the proposed methodology for analysis of land use impacts in the EIR.

4.10 Mineral and Energy Resources

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
X. MINERAL RESOURCES. Would the project:				
a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

The aggregate resource in the area of the Napa Quarry is designated as a "resource of regional significance" by the State⁴ and recognized as a source of important aggregate resources in the County's General Plan. The project would utilize the resource as intended by the state and County to provide its inherent value.

Refer to Appendix B, Scope of Work, for the proposed methodology for analysis of mineral resource impacts in the EIR.

⁴ California Public Resource Code Section 2790 (14 CCR §3550.11)

4.11 Noise

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XI. NOISE. Would the project result in:				
a) Exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

The project would generate noise from the use of heavy construction equipment, a rock crusher, blasting, and general grading activities. In addition, blasting can generate vibrations that could impact neighboring areas to the quarry. The project would also generate noise from increased vehicular, barge, and rail traffic in the surrounding area.

The Napa County Airport (APC) is approximately 2 miles from the site. A small portion of the southern most parcel of the quarry (APN 045-360-005: approximately 28-acres) lies within Compatibility Zone E of the Napa County ALUP. The project site lies outside the 55 CNEL noise contour of the airport impact area and is anticipated to be affected with minimal aircraft noise. There are no private use airports in the vicinity.

Refer to Appendix B, Scope of Work, for the proposed methodology for analysis of noise impacts in the EIR.

4.12 Population and Housing

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XII. POPULATION AND HOUSING. Would the project:				
a) Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

The project would not displace housing or residents, as no housing exists in the areas of the holding where mining is to be expanded. The project involves mining and reclamation; it does not involve the construction of new homes, business, roads or infrastructure (water, sewer, utility lines) that would directly or indirectly induce substantial population growth.

Some growth inducement may occur due to the additional jobs created by the project. Syar is anticipating that an additional quarry work shift (consisting of existing employees) and/or approximately 10 to 20 new employees would be necessary to accommodate the proposed production increase. Refer to Appendix B, Scope of Work, for the proposed methodology for analysis of population and housing impacts in the EIR.

4.13 Public Services

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XIII. PUBLIC SERVICES. Would the project result in:				
a) Substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:				
Fire protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Police protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Schools?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Parks?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other public facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Except in an emergency, the project would place no material demand on fire and police services. The project would not place additional demands on schools, parks, or other services. The project does not include the construction of residential or commercial structures, and the project is not anticipated to result in substantial population growth in the area; and therefore would not substantially increase the need or use of the listed services and amenities.

4.14 Recreation

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XIV. RECREATION. Would the project:				
a) Increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities, which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

The project is not anticipated to place additional demands on recreational facilities. The project does not include or require recreational facility construction or expansion. However, the project may have a potentially significant impacts on Skyline Park due to mining activities.

The project would also relocate two trails originally constructed on quarry property onto state property in Skyline Wilderness Park (Buckeye Trail and Skyline Trail). The relocation of the trails may disrupt traffic on these trails.

Refer to Appendix B, Scope of Work, for the proposed methodology for analysis of recreation impacts in the EIR.

4.15 Transportation

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XV. TRANSPORTATION/TRAFFIC. Would the project:				
a) Cause an increase in traffic, which is substantial in relation to the existing traffic load and capacity of the street system (i.e., result in a substantial increase in either the number of vehicle trips, the volume to capacity ratio on roads, or congestion at intersections)?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Exceed, either individually or cumulatively, a level of service standard established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature, (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Result in inadequate emergency access?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f) Result in inadequate parking capacity?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
g) Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs supporting alternative transportation (e.g., bus turnouts, bicycle racks)?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

The increased production capacities of the project would result in increased vehicular, barge, and rail traffic, which may cause congestion or safety hazards, and may interfere with emergency access. Increased employees may require additional parking spaces and may be subject to alternative transportation policies (e.g., carpooling). The project would not affect air traffic patterns or increase air traffic levels.

Refer to Appendix B, Scope of Work, for the proposed methodology for analysis of transportation and traffic impacts in the EIR.

4.16 Utilities and Service Systems

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XVI. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS. Would the project:				
a) Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Require or result in the construction of a new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Require or result in the construction of a new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider, which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f) Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g) Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

The project would require new onsite storm drain facilities and increased water use from existing groundwater sources.

The project does not include the construction of facilities (residential, commercial, or industrial) that would place additional demands on public water systems, wastewater systems, or landfills.

The California Integrated Waste Management Board is responsible for guaranteeing the proper storage and transportation of solid waste, by providing standards for storage and transportation of solid waste containing toxic materials generated by urban and industrial users. The applicant/owner would be required to compliance with these regulations.

Refer to Appendix B, Scope of Work, for the proposed methodology for analysis of utilities and service systems impacts in the EIR.

4.17 Mandatory Findings of Significance

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XVII. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE				
a) Does the project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Does the project have environmental effects that will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

5.0 PREPARATION

This document was prepared by Winzler & Kelly and the County of Napa. Peer review of key reference reports and documents utilized for the EIR impact analysis will be conducted by Winzler & Kelly.

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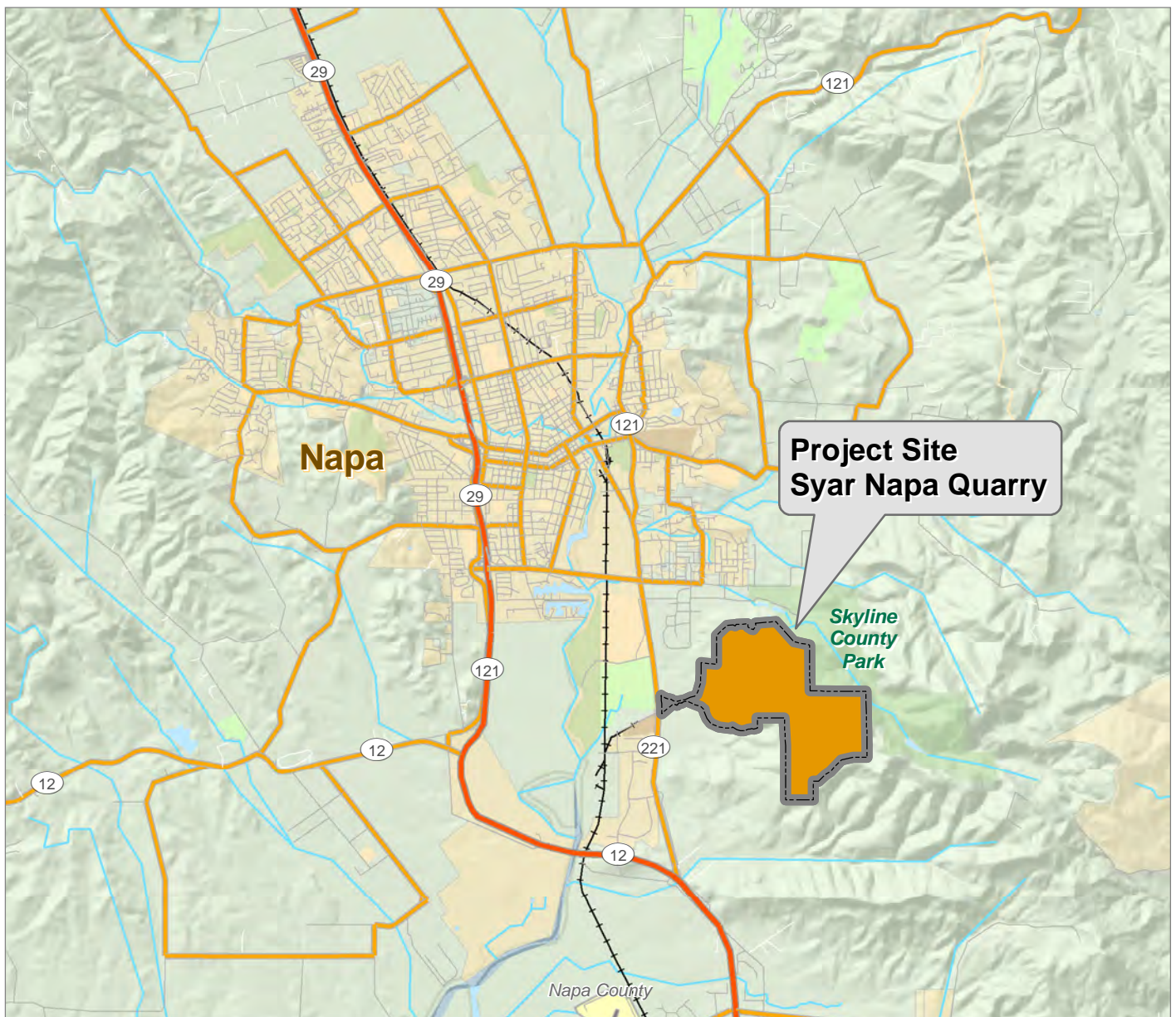
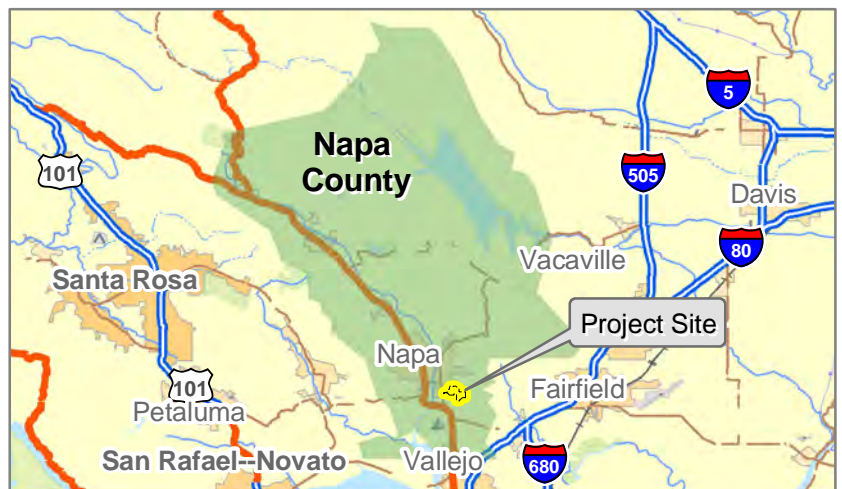
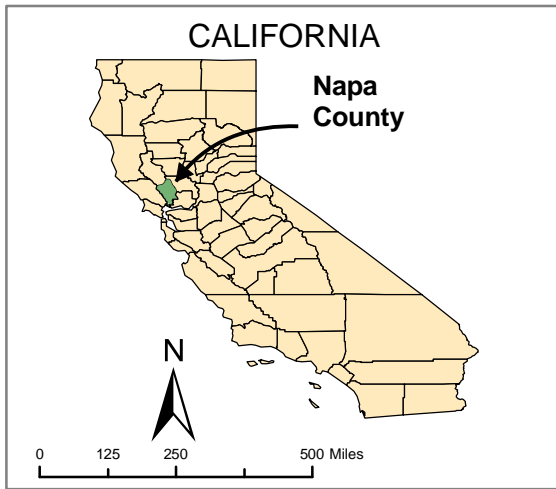
7.0 APPENDICES

- A. Figures
- B. Scope of Work (SOW)
- C. Air Quality and Traffic Input Data
- D. Caltrans Letter

Appendix A Figures

Figure 1: Vicinity Map

Figure 2: Site Map and Aerial View



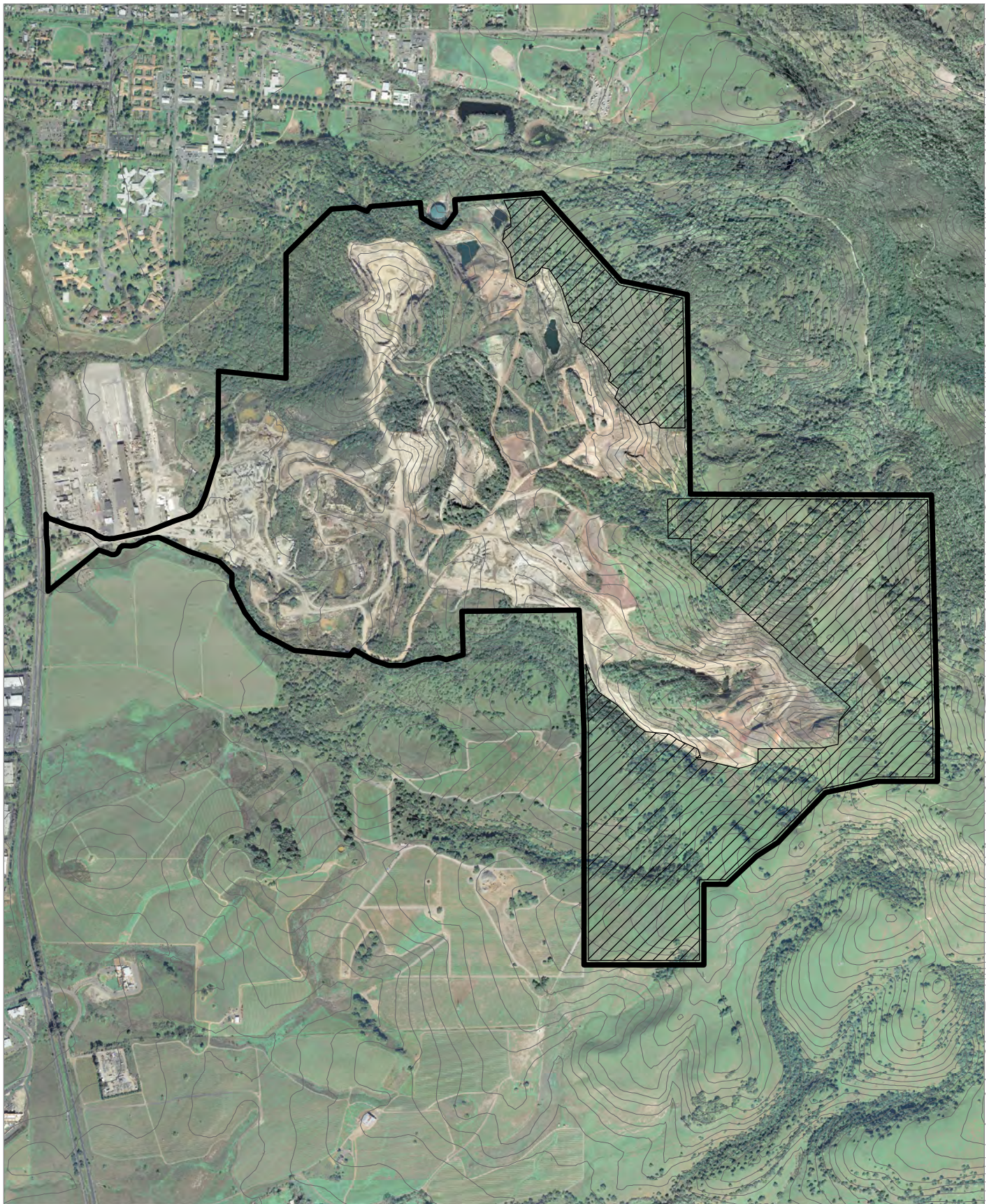
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Map Drafted: 0/15/2009
 Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic
 GCS North American 1983
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 Draft EIR Napa-Syr Quarry
 02304-09-001



- Syr Napa Quarry Property
- Limited Access
- Highway
- Major Road
- Local Road

Figure 1
Vicinity Map
Napa Quarry,
Syr Industries, Inc.
Napa County



0 500 1,000 2,000 Ft



Map Drafted: 0/15/2009
 Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic
 GCS North American 1983
 Datum: D North American 1983
 Draft EIR Napa-Syar Quarry
 02304-09-001



Property Line



Expansion Areas



30-Ft Contours

Figure 2
Location Map
Napa Quarry,
Syar Industries, Inc.
Napa County

Scope of Work

A. Project Understanding:

Syar Industries, Inc. (Syar) proposes to extract mineral resources and materials at the Syar Napa Quarry Mine and apply for a renewal of a Surface Mining Permit for a footprint expansion and production increase Project in Napa, California.

Syar, an aggregate products mining and manufacturing firm, has submitted an application to Napa County Conservation, Development and Planning Department (NCCDPD) for a surface mining and reclamation permit with a 35 year term to: 1) continue to conduct surface mining activities and reclamation activities for the associated aggregate processing and aggregate product manufacturing at the existing 472 acre Napa Quarry, and 2) expand the boundaries of the permitted mining and reclamation area as identified in Use Permit No. 128182, including an adjacent 121 acre parcel identified as the Pasini Property (the Project). This Project proposes to mine and properly reclaim Syar's Napa Quarry in accordance with the Mining and Reclamation Plan (Plan) for the Napa Quarry to be approved as part of this application.

The County, as Lead Agency, is responsible for administering the environmental review for the proposed Project under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (California Public Resources Code (PRC) §2100 et. seq.). The County has determined that under CEQA, preparation of an environmental impact report (EIR) is appropriate for the proposed Project because it has the potential to cause significant effects to the environment.

The entire Napa Quarry holding encompasses approximately 870 acres. This Plan includes expanding mining operations to areas of the property that are contiguous to existing mining pits and hillsides within the quarry and to extend mining activities into areas of the property that have not been previously mined. Multiple mining and reclamation methodologies will be utilized during the Project reflecting the varied geologic conditions at the site with the singular occurrence of either Basalt or Rhyolite; or a combination of these materials intermixed with lesser quality materials.

Aggregate extraction is presently being conducted on site. This Project will increase the permitted annual saleable tonnage of aggregate and aggregate products from 1 million tons to 2 million tons. Market demand will dictate the amount of aggregate that is mined and sold in any given year.

B. TASKS

The Consultant's Project team will work closely with County staff and will ensure that the environmental document meets the County's needs, is practical, and is defensible. This

relationship will be maintained throughout the course of the Project and document preparation process. Meetings and discussions will be held with responsible agencies, early in our study process, to encourage meaningful written responses to the Notice of Preparation. The Consultant will meet with County staff at critical stages in the EIR preparation process to ensure a mutual Project understanding, and to discuss problems and/or concerns as they arise. The Consultant will prepare an EIR that provides the County and the public with an objective environmental document upon which discretionary decisions regarding the proposed Project may be confidently based.

The Consultant shall perform the following tasks to assist the County in preparing an EIR and conducting CEQA review for the Project:

Task 1: Work Initiation and Scope Refinement

Following formal authorization to proceed, the Consultant shall assemble and review data relevant to the Syar Napa Quarry/EIR Project. The Consultant shall then meet with County staff and the Project applicant to review a detailed Project description (to be supplied by County/applicant) and understanding of issues and concerns associated with the Project. The Consultant will also contact agencies such as the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), Air Quality Management District (AQMD), California Department of Fish and Game, and the Department of Conservation, as the Consultant as the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Any discrepancies in the Project description will be identified and any new work tasks that may be needed or omitted pursuant to the final Project description will be documented. The Consultant will utilize "Current Reference" as found at the end of this Scope of Work. Cultural resources reports prepared by LSA (April 2008) and Tom Origer & Associates (October 2008) will be utilized to address existing archeological and historical resources on the project site. Live Oak Associates, Inc. report dated September 2008 and anticipated update (March 2009) will be utilized for red-legged frogs (protocol-level surveys), wetlands (formal wetland delineation), location of sensitive habitats (to be field checked by Consultant and their plant species list). The Consultant will conduct sensitive-plant species surveys, update project plant species list, conduct bat habitat survey, record nesting raptors, and expand project bird species list. The Consultant will utilize other existing references as necessary and appropriate which could include, but are not limited to, hydrology, water quality, geology, groundwater, hydrology, and air quality. Data gaps will be identified and included in the work plan after review of references in the Scope of Work as well as others obtained. If amendments to the work program are requested by the County, the Consultant will prepare and submit a revised work program and budget.

Deliverables: Two (2) copies (hard) of the work program.

Task 2: Develop the Notice of Preparation with Initial Study Checklist

The Consultant shall prepare a Notice of Preparation with an initial study checklist with brief discussions under each resource category for the Project. The draft notice will be submitted to County staff for review and approval. The County will develop a distribution list with the consultant circulating the NOP. It is assumed that 45 copies of the NOP/checklist will be circulated by certified mail (included in fee) by the Consultant.

Deliverables: Draft NOP (1 hard and 1 electronic) and screen check NOP to County. The Consultant shall copy and circulate 45 copies of the NOPs.

Task 3: Scoping Session

The Consultant shall work closely with County staff to host a public scoping session. The objective of the scoping session is to obtain input regarding issues and concerns associated with the Project proposal. If requested by County staff, our work scope will be subsequently amended to address relevant issues that might arise through the scoping process: if amendments to the work program are requested by the County, the consultant will prepare and submit a revised work program and budget.

Deliverables: Attend one (1) Scope hearing and prepare meeting minutes (1 hard copy and 1 electronic copy).

Task 4: Prepare Administrative Draft Environmental Impact Report (ADEIR/ Administrative Draft Mitigation and Monitoring Reporting Program (ADMMRP)

The Consultant shall prepare an Administrative Draft EIR (ADEIR) and Administrative Draft Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (ADMMRP) for the proposed Project. The following subtasks describe the contents of the ADEIR and the steps required to complete each section.

- **Introduction**

The Consultant will prepare an introduction for the EIR that describes the type and use of the EIR, the environmental process required for the proposed Project, organization of the EIR, focus of the EIR analysis, other documents used in the preparation of the EIR, and identification of the lead and responsible agencies.

- **Summary**

The Consultant will prepare a summary that presents the significant conclusions of the EIR in a manner that is easily understood by the public. An introduction, Project history, Project description, and description of alternatives will be provided. Summary discussions of each environmental issue evaluated will also be provided, with focus on the most critical issues raised in the EIR. A summary "table" format will be used to identify

less-than-significant impacts, significant impacts, cumulative impacts, mitigation measures, and the effectiveness of the recommended mitigation measures for the proposed Project.

- **Project Description**

The County shall supply the Consultant, in electronic format, with a comprehensive project description for the proposed Project. The project description shall include the following discussions:

- **Project Background**

A brief discussion of the Project, permit, and environmental review history will be prepared.

- **Project Objectives**

In coordination with County staff, develop goals and objectives for the Project that are clearly stated so as to support the adoption of necessary findings.

- **Project Characteristics**

The EIR shall fully describe the characteristics of the Project, including all aspects of construction and operation, including the CEQA-required alternatives. The Consultant will review the County-supplied Project description and comment on any deficiencies (to be amended by Napa County).

- **Intended Uses of the EIR**

As required by Section 15124(d) of the State CEQA Guidelines, the Project description will include a list of responsible and other agencies expected to use the EIR in decision-making, a list of permits and other approvals required to implement the Project, and a list of related environmental review and consultation requirements needed for compliance with federal, state, or local laws and regulations.

- **Impact Analysis**

The analysis of specific issues, described in this section, will be included in the EIR. Technical approaches are outlined in detail below. The Consultant will also analyze potentially significant energy implications of the proposed Project, in accordance with Appendix F of the CEQA Guidelines. The analysis will include a discussion of the potential energy impacts of the proposed Project, with particular emphasis on avoiding or reducing inefficient, wasteful, and unnecessary consumption of energy. The Consultant will work with the County to develop significant thresholds.

- **Environmental Setting, Impacts and Mitigation**

To facilitate report continuity and minimize redundancy in the discussions of each environmental topic, setting, impacts and mitigation shall be presented in one unified section. As required by CEQA Guidelines, the setting shall describe the environment in

the study area as it exists before the commencement of the Project, that is, at the time of the preparation of the NOP. The setting will be presented from site specific, local, and/or subregional perspectives, as appropriate to each environmental topic. Any significant environmental impacts shall be discussed identified and the adequacy and impacts of mitigation measures shall be discussed. Topics to be discussed include the following (unless they are dismissed in the initial study):

Aesthetics

The Consultant will analyze the visual character of the existing setting, the area's "viewshed," and locations with a view of the project site, as well as thresholds of significance. Relevant regulations related to viewsheds and aesthetics will be reviewed, including the Napa County General Plan, the California Scenic Highway Program, and others. An analysis will follow, which will consider the visual impacts of expansions of the Syar Napa Quarry from the perspective of "sensitive receptors" in the area surrounding the quarry. Data regarding the Project areas and the sensitive receptors located within the Project's viewshed will be gathered via: (1) site reconnaissance, (2) extensive photo documentation, (3) collection and analysis of aerial imagery and existing topographic maps, (4) GIS data and mapping, and (5) overlays of existing survey data.

The final product will include of up to nine sets of visual analysis/simulation figures, each from the unique perspective of a sensitive receptor. Each set of figures will consist of (1) a GIS-based map displaying from the viewshed of each site indicating which areas of the mine will be visible from that location as well as (2) a photograph displaying "before" conditions of the Project area and a digitally-enhanced photo of "after" conditions of the Project area (two-dimensional photo montage).

The locations for the nine sets of visual analysis/simulation figures will be selected from a list of potential sensitive receptors, which includes but is not limited to (1) Napa Valley Marina, (2) Fagan Slough Ecological Reserve, (3) Vista Point (Grape Crusher), (4) Falcon Crest Subdivision, (5) JFK Memorial Park, (6) Napa Community College, (7) Napa Yacht Club, (8) Imola Bridge, (9) Riverside Park, (10) Waterfront at east end of Main Street, (11) Point Park, (12) Tulocay Cemetery, (13) Silverado Middle School, (14) Skyline Park, (15) Napa Valley Country Club, (16) Silverado Country Club, (17) Alston Park, (18) Westwood Hills Wilderness Park, (19) Napa Vallejo Highway, (20) Napa Valley Memorial Park, (21) Highway 29 (to Southern Crossing), and (22) other potential locations in the east facing hills. . The specific locations of the nine photo montages will be selected in conjunction with the County in order to best represent a broad range of views of the site that vary in distance and orientation. Specific justifications for the selection of each site will be provided, as well as explanations of why other potential sensitive receptors were not selected.

An additional digitally-enhanced "post-reclamation" photomontage will be created for three of the nine sites. These additional photomontages will display post-reclamation conditions as defined by existing reclamation plans for the site. Each post-reclamation image will be based on the portions of the reclamation plan that coincide with the areas within the image that is to be digitally enhanced. If that portion of the reclamation plan calls for re-grading or terracing, new contour intervals may need to be digitized to simulate the new topography. In addition to altered topography, digitally-added vegetation will also be based on the vegetation types defined within the reclamation plan for the relevant areas. Views from the trails of the parks listed above will be investigated during site reconnaissance.

If other sensitive receptors necessitate photo montages (in addition to the nine sites selected), additional fees will be required to create visual analysis/simulation figures for these additional locations. This scope does not include a rendering of a three dimensional model.

Agricultural Resources

The Project could result in the conversion of historical agricultural land to a long-term, non-agricultural use. Although it is not anticipated that substantial impacts will occur from the footprint expansion, this impact will be analyzed. It is not anticipated that a Land Evaluation Site Analysis (LESA) will be necessary.

Air Quality, Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions, and Odor

The Project site is located within the Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD or the Air District). The BAAQMD has adopted CEQA guidelines in assessing air quality impacts of proposed Projects. The EIR will analyze the Project's greenhouse gas emissions and will also analyze loss of carbon sequestration due to loss of oak woodlands.

The guidelines apply to those who prepare or evaluate air quality impact analyses for Projects and plans within the jurisdiction of the BAAQMD. The guidelines outline a multi-leveled approach for assessment. Level 1 is an emissions inventory, while Level 2 is the human health risk assessment based on the inventory.

This overall assessment will focus on exhaust emissions (including acrolein) and fugitive dust (PM10 and PM2.5), from on- and off-road vehicles, off-road equipment, and the asphalt batch plant. The Air District has developed threshold limits for various types of emissions and types of activities (i.e. asphalt batch plants). When the threshold limits are exceeded based on the Level 1 emissions inventory, then the Level 2 Health RISK Assessment (HRA) is required. The HRA is used to calculate the acute and chronic cancer risk as well as the Hazard Index, for non-carcinogenic contaminants. Fugitive dust emission impacts of vineyards will also be analyzed.

Level 1. Emission Inventory

The first step in the process is creating a representative emissions inventory based on the site specific characteristics and the planned operations over the life of the facility. This is a very important first step as it sets the foundation for the remainder of the analysis. It is critical to base the inventory on an accurate representative operations plan for the facility, so that potential emissions are not over or underestimated. How the operation is planned has a significant effect on potential emissions, therefore strategic initial planning can help minimize potential long term impacts. This is important, because if measures can be taken to reduce potential emissions below the established threshold limits, then there is no requirement for completing a Health Risk Assessment for those constituents.

The California Air Resources Board developed the URBEMIS model to calculate mobile source emissions associated with various types of land use Projects. The URBEMIS emissions inventory model uses EMFAC emission factors and ITE trip generation rates as well as Project specific emissions sources and construction and vehicle type and trip information. URBEMIS is used to calculate emissions of GHG, ROG, NOx, CO and PM10/2.5 as well as air quality impacts from vehicle trips.

The BAAQMD has adopted the use of URBEMIS with several modifications unique to the Air District. These modifications are included in the Air District's guidelines and include specific system overwrites to the input data that customize the URBEMIS inventory to the Air District requirements. Understanding these nuances is essential to creating a defensible CEQA document that meets agency requirements and The Consultant is well versed in these specific requirements. The Consultant will input data gathered from the Traffic Study and specific data from the equipment planned to be utilized at the quarry over the anticipated operating life of the facility. Using the URBEMIS model (along with data overwrites specified in the BAAQMD guidelines), the Consultant will develop an emissions inventory model for the lifecycle of the operations for the proposed Project and Project alternatives.

The Consultant will also apply the URBEMIS model under four scenarios:

- Baseline conditions (Existing operations of the quarry);
- The one-million ton extraction alternative;
- The 1.5-million ton extraction alternative; and
- The two-million ton proposed Project.

In addition to inputs from traffic and equipment data, the Consultant will input emissions from rail and barge sources for all four scenarios.

The four scenarios will be presented in tabular form, to allow for a direct comparison of the emissions Projected for each of the four alternatives.

In addition to typical emissions that have historically been included in CEQA documents, Assembly Bill 32 and others have resulted in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions being included as part of the CEQA analysis as well. These efforts aim at reducing GHG emissions to 1990 levels by 2020 - a reduction of about 25 percent, and then an 80 percent reduction below 1990 levels by 2050. URBEMIS has the capacity to analyze Project specific GHGs and provides for mitigation alternatives to reduce emissions. This has become a very important part of CEQA and can be used as an effective point of attack on a project if not properly addressed. The Consultant has developed unique expertise in the regulatory framework, GHG analysis, and development of mitigation measures to address this critical Project issue.

Finally, the BAAQMD guidelines specifically require a project screening for odor sources including asphalt batch plants. An analysis of potential odor impacts is required if sensitive receptors could be impacted by a potential source of objectionable odors.

Odor generation potential varies greatly depending on the local circumstances, and hence the analysis and mitigation strategies the Consultant will use will be creative and flexible. The occurrence and potential severity of odors depends on numerous factors, including: the nature, frequency, and intensity of the source; wind speed and direction; and the sensitivity of the receptor(s).

Since the analysis and mitigation of odors is very site specific, the Consultant's analysis of potential odors will build upon the Air District's experience and data regarding similar facilities in similar settings. The Consultant will consult the District's Enforcement Division for information regarding specific facilities and categories of facilities, associated odor issues, and successful mitigation strategies. The strategy is to mitigate the potential odors.

The mitigation section will be based on the overall analysis, the environmental consequences and impacts, and will consist of detailed discussions of the following elements:

- Basis for the environmental consequences and impacts, i.e., quantification of emissions from the identified Project phases (construction, traffic, and occupation impacts, etc.)
- Discussion of potential generation of objectionable odors from the Project elements
- Discussion of emissions and established significance thresholds
- Analysis of Project air quality impacts for the baseline conditions two (2) alternatives and the proposed Project (total of four (4) scenarios)
- Discussion of significant effects that may occur as a result of the Project

- Discussion of potential toxic air contaminants from the Project; comparison of established impacts to significant emissions thresholds and air quality standards
- Discussion of mitigation measures applicable to each area of impact
- Summary conclusions on emissions, impacts, and significance.

The Consultant will engage with the BAAQMD and submit an outline of the proposed methodology for their review. After incorporating comments from the BAAQMD, the Consultant will send the District the administrative draft sections for their review.

Level 2. Human Health Risk Assessment (HRA)

The assessment of health risk entails analysis of the potential human health risk associated with the emissions determined through the Level 1 analysis. The Human Health Risk Assessment takes into account the movement of the emissions through the environment and exposure to sensitive receptors, the deposition and uptake (dose), and the potential health risks based on several scenarios. The human health risk assessment is performed in a four step process, listed below:

1. Hazard Identification – inventory analysis performed at level 1,
2. Exposure Assessment – movement of the contaminant from the source to the sensitive receptor,
3. Dose-Response Assessment – uptake of contaminants by sensitive receptors, and
4. Risk Characterization – calculation of the health risk to the sensitive receptors.

These four steps are critical to the development of the analysis for the CEQA document. The output of the process can be used to develop mitigation strategies and reduce potential health risks. It is also important to present the potential risks in the context of risks associated with everyday life so that the overall potential relative impact of the Project can be assessed in a balanced way.

This approach for the HRA follows the HRA guidelines and steps outlined by the National Academy of Sciences. This approach has been adopted by the California Air Resources Board (CARB) and is recommended in their guidance documents and policy. In accordance with the HRA guidelines, regional and site specific data will be used in the exposure assessment and dose-response steps.

Hazard identification for air toxics sources involves identifying the emissions from vehicle sources that have potential human carcinogens or are associated with other types of adverse health effects. During the hazard identification step a source model is developed to represent the pollutant releases at the site. In addition to identifying these specific pollutants, which will be included in the HRA, the Hazard Identification step entails developing a source model for the release of the pollutants into the

environment. In the case of this HRA, scenarios will be developed that sum up the number of vehicles, frequency, type, location, and vehicle idle time or travel distance. Sources addressed in this analysis will include: on-road vehicles (including Highway 221), on-site trucking, on-site vehicles, off-road equipment, particulate emitting activities (mining, earth moving, and processing), and the asphalt batch processing plant. The particulate emitting activities will be evaluated for four (4) different scenarios, representing possible mining alternatives at the site. Additionally, the Consultant will consult the Air District's Enforcement Division for information regarding fixed sources outside of the site boundary.

For the Exposure Assessment, the HRA uses the CARB's Hot Spots Analysis and Reporting Program (HARP) software to model ground level pollutant concentrations resulting from emissions under the pre-Project and post-Project conditions. The HARP software incorporates ISCST3 (Industrial Source Complex Dispersion Model) which is the traditional air modeling software. The air dispersion model, AERMOD (latest USEPA model and more accurate for micro scale analysis), may also be used if specified by the BAAQMD. The HARP model uses input dispersion parameters to generate air dispersion data and incorporates site specific meteorologic and topologic data for air dispersion simulation.

Dose-response assessment is the process of characterizing the relationship between exposure to a pollutant and incidence of non-carcinogenic or carcinogenic adverse health effects. The cancer potency factors are used to assess total cancer risk and the hazard index approach is used for evaluating the potential for non-carcinogenic health effects. Cancer risk rates will be calculated for 9, 30, and 70 year risk scenarios. The non-carcinogenic adverse health effects are calculated for acute and chronic exposures and compared to Reference Exposure Levels (RELs). The REL's were developed by the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA).

In the Risk Characterization step the modeled pollution concentrations and public exposure information that were calculated during the Exposure Assessment step, will be combined with potency factors and RELs to calculate the cancer risk and hazard index. HARP also generates a summary of the risk data necessary for an HRA.

To determine the impact on health risk the above-described assessment will be performed on the existing conditions and the three different production alternatives: baseline, 1 million tons per year, 1.5 million tons per year, and 2 million tons per year (proposed Project). Each case shall address the acute and chronic cancer risks. Chronic cancer risks shall be assessed for 9-year (youth), 30-year, and 70-year scenarios. Emissions may also have non-carcinogenic impacts to human health. These impacts are assessed with the hazard index. A summary table of the scenarios and analysis is shown below.

Risk Scenario	Acute Cancer Risk	Chronic Cancer Risk			Hazard Index
		9 - Year (Youth)	30 - Year	70 - Year	
I Baseline (existing conditions)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
II 1M tons/year	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
III 1.5M tons/year	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
IV 2M tons/year	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

The cancer risk and hazard index values for each scenario will be reported in table format and in a GIS generated iso-contour map.

Where applicable, appropriate health risk mitigation measures in accordance with CEQA will be employed.

Biological Resources

The Project site includes previously mined areas, extensive surrounding areas of annual grassland and oak woodland, and smaller areas of native grassland, riparian woodland, watercourses, and several types of chaparral. Based on preliminary assessments, the Project may have a significant impact on wetlands and/or waters, and on special-status plant and wildlife species on the Project site.

A wetland delineation will be completed by Live Oak Associates, Inc. in March 2009 and shall be supplied in a GIS layer including a report. No jurisdictional status from the Corps of Engineers has yet been obtained. A biological evaluation was also conducted by Live Oak Associates, Inc. to identify special status species known to occur or potentially present on the site in September 2008. Protocol surveys for California red-legged frogs have been completed as of March 2009 and results will be included in an updated report by Live Oak Associates, Inc. This Scope does not include preparation of a Biological Assessment.

The Consultant will conduct a reconnaissance-level site visit to become familiar with the Project area, to verify that there have been no substantial changes since the February through April 2008 field efforts documented in existing reports, and to provide context for analysis of biological resource issues. The reconnaissance-level survey by Consultant will also include identification and quantification of oak woodlands, native grasslands, wildlife corridors, habitat for special-status species, sensitive plant populations, sensitive biotic communities, biotic communities of limited distribution (as identified in the Napa

County Baseline Data Report (BDR) and General Plan), and areas of high biological value.

The existing wetland delineation will be peer reviewed, and it will serve as the basis for evaluating potential wetland impacts and identifying minimum mitigation guidelines. The Consultant will also perform a site peer review in order for concurrence on the wetlands delineation. This Scope does not include pursuing a Jurisdiction Determination with the COE nor does the Scope include preparation of 404 or 401 permit applications.

Existing information in the biological evaluation report, information available through the USFWS online species lists, the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB), and the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) rare plant database, along with observations made during the site visit, will be used to assess Project-related impacts to special status species and other sensitive biological resources, as identified above, and identify standard and Project-specific mitigation measures.

The Consultant will conduct analysis in the EIR on the Project's impacts on oak woodlands, native grasslands, wildlife corridors and areas of high biological value. Mitigation measures will be developed as necessary and appropriate.

This scope does not include preparation of any special reports beyond CEQA documentation, and it is assumed that existing reports will be adequate to complete the CEQA process. This scope does not include obtaining wetland or other permits or developing a detailed wetland or habitat restoration plan.

Task 4 (A) - Sensitive Plant Field Survey & Report

A field survey will be conducted of the Project area, including roadsides, undisturbed areas and trail realignment by field botanists that are qualified to conduct sensitive plant surveys (estimated at approximately 400 acres). They have at a minimum an undergraduate degree in Biology with emphasis in Botany and have received training in recognition of the local flora, sensitive plant identification, and survey protocol. The Syar Quarry survey area topographic maps, aerial photography, maps, and Department of Fish and Game's (DFG 2006) Napa and Mt. George Quads California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) will be consulted prior to and during the survey to determine potential sensitive species occurrence.

All species included on List 1B, 2, 3 and 4 (herein referred to as sensitive species) of the (CNPS) Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California (Tibor 2001) will be reviewed to determine potential presence in the vicinity of the Project areas. The CNPS inventory includes all species listed as rare or endangered by the Federal and State governments. Based on the species identified in the CNDDDB records, the range of habitats present, and the geographical range of the various sensitive species, the species considered most likely to occur in the vicinity of the Syar Quarry Project area

would be seasonally appropriately surveyed for. No special habitats (such as salt marsh or ultramafic-derived soils) are likely present, eliminating the need for a survey of many sensitive species specific to those types of habitats. The justification for negative occurrence of all special status species will also be provided in table format.

Plants will be identified to the lowest taxonomic level (genus or species) necessary for sensitive plant identification. The scientific nomenclature follows the Jepson Manual (Hickman 1993). Sensitive plant populations located during the survey will be mapped using GPS equipment with polygon outlines for populations larger than 400 square feet.

Additional data will be obtained during the sensitive plant surveys, including wetland site confirmation, raptor nest locations, active colonial nest sites, reptile sightings, native grasslands, wildlife corridors, sensitive plant populations, habitat for special status species, sensitive biotic communities, biotic communities of limited distribution (as identified in the Napa County Baseline Data Report (BDR) and General Plan), and areas of high biological value..

Task 4 (B) - Consultation with California Fish & Game and knowledgeable individuals

Individuals at the California Fish & Game will be contacted who have familiarity with the region and the botanical resources that would be expected to occur in the Project area. An effort will be made to contact those individuals (Live Oak) who have previously surveyed the area and have specific on-site botanical knowledge of the property.

Task 4 (C) - Rare Plant Survey Report Preparation and review.

The deliverable is to include a written report of findings including a location map. Our data will be presented in a written report to be used in the preparation of the EIR. Mitigation measures, if necessary, will be proposed and can be incorporated into a mitigation plan. The survey report will also report findings of oak woodlands, native grasslands, wildlife corridors, habitat for special status species, sensitive plant populations, sensitive biotic communities, biotic communities of limited distribution (as identified in the Napa County Baseline Data Report (BDR) and General Plan), and areas of high biological value.

Cultural Resources

A cultural resources report has been completed for Syar by LSA. The survey provides a thorough reconnaissance level evaluation of the Project site and appears to adequately meet its stated objectives. A subsequent memorandum by Tom Origer & Associates provides additional detail on potentially impacted cultural resources including the results of a search of archives. However, neither report identifies recommended setback buffer widths or Project-specific mitigation measures. Native American consultation has not been done with the Middletown Rancheria which

includes members of the Wappo people that originally inhabited the Project area. A full assessment and significance discussion and impact analysis will be provided for any resource (including rock walls) being proposed for removal. Mitigation measures will be developed as necessary and appropriate. This Scope also includes discussion of setback buffer widths and Native American consultation.

The Consultant will coordinate closely with the County to meet its obligations under Senate Bill 18, involving consultation with Tribes identified by the Native American Heritage Commission on the SB 18 Consultation List for Napa County that is triggered by the proposed Project. Per Government Code §65352.3, these consultations are intended to obtain information from participating tribes for the purpose of “preserving or mitigating impacts” to California Native American cultural places, while protecting the confidentiality of such places. Initial consultations between the County and each Tribe will be to determine consultation protocols and whether joint or single tribal party consultations are preferred. Opportunities for mitigating impacts will be identified and may include, but may not be limited to, establishing open space zoning or deeding of conservation easements by the Applicant.

If applicable, appropriate cultural resource mitigation measures in accordance with CEQA will be employed.

Geology/Soils/Seismicity

The Consultant will conduct a general survey of the site to assess the on-site and surrounding topography and hydrology, including existing runoff patterns. The Consultant will then review the proposed design features to determine the potential for the degradation of surface and groundwater quality, and the adequacy of proposed BMPs for preventing off-site sediment transport. A review of the Project site and existing geologic reports will be made and mitigations recommended in order to avoid significant on-site erosion and subsequent discharge off-site. The Consultant will rely on the previous geologic work and mining reclamation plan completed by LSA Associates, Inc. and Kleinfelder for the completion of the EIR including mine face stability.

The Consultant will analyze pre- and post-conditions for off-site soil transport/sediment delivery. Best management practices and mitigation measures will be developed for identified impacts (quantification of the effectiveness of BMPs and erosion control measures will also be provided). The Consultant will also provide technical assistance on review of OMR’s comments on the applicant’s geotechnical reports. The Consultant will also review the existing SWPPP and incorporate erosion control measures into the EIR.

Hazards/Hazardous Materials

Development of the Project may release hazardous materials or create a significant hazard to the public or environment. An evaluation will be completed to determine any hazards related to personal safety resulting from the proposed Project. Mitigation

measures will be formulated to reduce the potential for harm to people residing or working in the vicinity of the proposed Project. Phase I and Phase II reports are not part of the scope. An EDR Site report will be ordered and incorporated into the EIR. Based on previously prepared geologic reports naturally occurring asbestos is not anticipated to be an issue for the Napa Quarry.

Hydrology/Water Quality

The development of the Project could alter site topography and drainage patterns. Construction at the site and altering of existing drainage patterns may result in the following: increased erosion or siltation on- and/or off-site, increased potential for flooding on- or off-site, creation of runoff water that could exceed the capacity of existing or planned storm water drainage systems and creation of additional sources of polluted runoff. The Project also has the potential to impact groundwater.

A hydrologic analyses will be conducted to determine approximate necessary detention pond volumes (conceptual level) and locations for the expanded quarry area. A comparison of runoff volumes associated with pre- and post-mining land use characteristics will be utilized to determine the potential mitigated increase in runoff volume. The detention ponds will be sized to attenuate this increase using the US Army Corps of Engineers Hydrologic Engineering Center Hydrologic Modeling System (HEC-HMS) software and applying the SCS Curve Number (CN) transform principles outlined in the SCS Technical Release 55 (TR-55). It is our understanding that the current ponds operate as settling basins to allow suspended sediment transported from upslope quarry areas to be captured and with the use of hydraulic structures such as riser pipes, water is decanted from the ponds and allowed to re-enter the adjacent drainage courses in a controlled manner. The detention ponds will be conceptually developed for the EIR and will be sized to mitigate the potential increase in runoff volume from the disturbed areas. The pond sizing analyses will follow the June 3, 2008 Napa County Post-Construction Runoff Management Requirements, which requires that the increase in runoff volume from pre- versus post-developed conditions be detained for the 2-year and 24-hour rainfall event. The necessary hydrologic analysis will be conducted for the future expansion area only (based on conditions existing at the release of the Notice to Proceed). Analyzing the existing settling ponds to determine potential excess capacity will not be included in this analysis. Information provided in the 2008 Reclamation plan will be utilized to the greatest extent possible as well as any pertinent information provided by Syar Industries and the County. The results of the analyses will be summarized within the EIR (Water Quality Section) and accompanied with figures depicting approximate locations and sizes, if determined necessary, of the proposed detention ponds. It is anticipated that the final location of the proposed detention ponds as well as the design side slopes and water control structures on the inlet and outlets (not part of the scope of work) will be determined during a final design phase.

The Consultant will review the existing SWPPP and water sampling data (discharge point) and analyze off-site sediment impacts and assess TMDL compliance. Mitigation measures will be developed for identified impacts. The Consultant will collect existing and available data on existing and proposed water usage. Information on existing Syar wells will also be collected (well construction, stratigraphy, water levels, well yield and recovery). The Consultant will utilize these existing data to analyze the Project's impacts on groundwater. This analysis will include existing off-site wells and the newly proposed on-site well, and will be qualitative in nature (no pump tests, groundwater modeling, etc.). A qualitative analysis (utilizing existing data) will be conducted on the new onsite well and impacts it may have on Arroyo Creek. In addition, the Consultant will conduct a quantitative analysis (based on existing available data) of any changes and reduction of water supply to the local aquifer as a result of groundwater extraction, mining operations and quarry activities. This does not include acquiring new data, such as pump testing, and does not include groundwater modeling.

Land Use and Planning

There are three different zoning classifications within the boundaries of Napa Quarry; "AW" Agricultural Watershed, "AW: AC" Agricultural Watershed: Airport Compatibility, and "I" Industrial. Aggregate mining and processing activities are allowed in each zone. No surface mining activities in the unincorporated area of the County are allowed unless the operation has a use permit, an approved reclamation plan, an approved reclamation cost estimate, and an approved financial assurance mechanism.

The Consultant will review local, regional, and state plans and policies applicable to the Project proposal, evaluate potential land use conflicts generated by the General Plan and zoning ordinances, and develop measures to ensure compliance with the Napa County General Plan. A general plan consistency analysis will be conducted for each resource category chapter and summarized in table format.

Mineral and Energy Resources

The Project is intended to generate significant levels of rock and asphalt for the construction and consumer industry. This impact will be evaluated in the EIR as well as the strategic implications of the quarry operations to Homeland Security and military usage of the products.

Noise and Vibration

A noise monitoring survey will be conducted by the Consultant to quantify ambient noise levels at receivers near the proposed mine and to document noise levels generated by activities and equipment proposed at the mine. A combination of unattended long-term noise measurements and attended short-term noise measurements will be made to document existing noise levels representative of the nearest residential receivers.

The noise environment at selected measurement positions will be predominantly the result of traffic noise and industrial noise. The noise measurements will be representative of the ambient noise environment at sensitive noise receptors including Skyline Park, the Napa State Hospital, residential land uses in the vicinity, and along public quarry haul routes which are the nearest receivers to the Project site.

Ambient noise will depend on the proximity of the site to noise-sensitive receptors, the character of noise and vibration sources [(impulsive versus constant, the temporal distribution of noise (daytime versus nighttime)], the presence or absence of intervening terrain, the ambient noise levels as they exist now, noise and vibration generated from blasting activities, Project-related traffic noise, and the applicability of the noise compatible guidelines specified in the Napa County Noise Element of the General Plan.

Where applicable, appropriate noise mitigation measures in accordance with CEQA will be employed. Development of noise attenuation structures and noise modeling is not part of this scope of work.

Population and Housing

An evaluation of potential impacts of the Project on population, housing and public services will be completed. This analysis will include a CEQA-level determination of impacts during the Project's construction and operational phases. The analysis will include an assessment of potential impacts to area housing, schools, public services (police and fire protection), employment (including beneficial effects), and other economic and demographic areas within a reasonable distance from the Project.

Recreation

An evaluation of potential impacts of the Project on recreational resources will be completed by The Consultant. This analysis will include evaluating potential impacts to recreational resources within the Project area including Skyline County Park (including visual, noise, vibration, odor, surface hydrology, and groundwater hydrology). City, county, state, or federal designated recreation lands and designated recreational facilities will be considered. The Consultant will also analyze impacts associated with moving trails off Syar property into Skyline County Park to the northeast (approximately 1,000 feet of trail) into one trail.

Transportation and Traffic

The EIR will describe and assess the traffic and transportation impacts of the Project based upon the results of a Traffic Impact Study (TIS) prepared by the Consultant's traffic engineering and transportation planning group. The TIS scope of work for this Project includes a Project initiation meeting with City, County, and Caltrans staff to discuss any increases in traffic associated with the Project, discuss concerns and potential impacts, and to verify study intersection and roadway locations.

The Consultant will prepare the TIS in accordance with the City of Napa *Policy Guidelines: Traffic Impact Analysis* (if applicable), Napa County Transportation and Planning Agency guidelines, the *Caltrans Guide for the Preparation of Traffic Impact Studies*, and *CEQA Guidelines*.

The Consultant will collect and analyze existing current traffic data (a.m., p.m. and mid-day) for up to six intersections, including:

1. SR 221 and Magnolia Drive/James Deimer Drive
2. SR 221 and Streblow Drive
3. SR 221 and Basalt Road
4. SR 221 and Kaiser Road
5. SR 221 and Napa Valley Corporate Way
6. SR 221 and SR12/29

Traffic data at study intersections and roadways will be obtained from Caltrans, the County, the City, or field counts.

The TIS will discuss site ingress/egress and sight distance at the Project entrance, safety along SR 221, and pedestrian and bicycle facilities. The Consultant will also review accident records along SR 221, and recommend measures to address any existing or potential safety issues.

The TIS will analyze up to five (5) scenarios, including:

1. Existing
2. Baseline (Existing + Approved Near-Term Projects)
3. Baseline + Project
4. Future (Napa County General Plan Year 2030)
5. Future + Project (2 million tons/year)

Baseline conditions will be assessed using traffic study results and project information from City and County approved near-term Projects. This scope does include a limited cumulative traffic analysis. The Consultant will review and utilize the cumulative traffic analysis completed in the Napa Pipe EIR. It is anticipated that the Napa Pipe EIR will include anticipated Syar trip ends (for proposed Project and alternatives) in their cumulative traffic analysis, which will be utilized in the Syar Quarry EIR. A total of 20 hours has been allocated (Matt Kennedy, Traffic Engineer) for this effort. If the cumulative traffic analysis in the Napa Pipe EIR is inadequate, additional scope and fee will be necessary.

Project trip estimates will be made using current ITE trip generation manuals or Project specific trip generation rates developed at the Project entrance road (Basalt Drive).

Future traffic conditions will use growth Projections from the County General Plan to the year 2030.

Level of service for the study intersections and roadways will be assessed using current standard methodologies, as well as peak hour vehicle queues and storage requirements. Mitigation measures will be developed for all significant traffic impacts. The TIS will be prepared as a separate report to be included as an appendix to the EIR.

Utilities and Service Systems

The Project impacts to area utilities and service system will be analyzed. The Consultant will also assess the usage of energy efficient technology employed at the quarry including energy recovery systems and recycling activities that have the potential to affect utilities and service systems.

- **Significant Unavoidable Effects**

Significant unavoidable adverse impacts will be summarized, as necessary, in the EIR in conformance with Section 15126.2(b) of the State CEQA Guidelines. The summary will include a discussion of impacts that can be partially mitigated, but not to a level that is less than significant. Any mitigation measures eliminated from consideration because of new impacts associated with their implementation will also be discussed.

- **Cumulative Impacts**

Cumulative impacts associated with each technical issue will be evaluated in the EIR. The cumulative analysis will address known Projects, either approved or proposed within growth areas of the County and vicinity that may, in combination with the proposed Project, result in adverse environmental impacts. The specific scope of the cumulative impact analysis will be determined jointly with County staff. The scope of work does include a cumulative impact analysis of the "Napa Pipe" Project and other foreseeable Projects (see Transportation Scope for limitation).

- **Growth Inducing Impacts**

In accordance with Section 15126.2(d) of the State CEQA Guidelines, The Consultant will prepare a discussion of the growth inducing impacts of the Project for inclusion in the EIR. The potential for the Project to remove major obstacles to growth, although not anticipated will be evaluated in the context of growth plans within County.

- **Alternatives**

The Consultant will work closely with County staff to define the alternatives to be assessed in the EIR. The Consultant will analyze the preferred project (2 million tons/year) and three alternatives, being: 1) no project alternative, 2) 1 million tons/year, and 3) 1.5 million tons/year. Each alternative will be evaluated with respect to each technical issue area. As required by the CEQA guidelines, the alternatives section will discuss the advantages and disadvantages of each alternative with regard to resource impacts. A table will be developed that will rate each Project alternative. The environmentally superior alternative will be identified. A summary of the various alternatives and the associated impacts will be provided as part of the EIR summary.

- **CEQA Requirements**

Other CEQA-mandated sections of the EIR to be prepared by The Consultant are as follows:

1. Table of Contents
2. Effects Found Not to Be Significant
3. Organizations and Persons Consulted
4. Preparers of the Environmental Document
5. References
6. Appendices

- **Administrative Draft Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program**

The Consultant will prepare an Administrative Draft Mitigation Monitoring (ADEIR) and Reporting Program (ADMMRP) based on the impact analysis prepared in the ADEIR. The ADMMRP will be consistent with Section 21081.6 of the State CEQA Guidelines and will contain table(s) that will provide the impact, the mitigation measure, the identification of the individuals or organizations responsible for verifying compliance, the phase (or date) of the permit process when each mitigation measure shall be initially implemented, the frequency and duration of required monitoring, and the performance criteria for determining the success of the measure. Four copies of the ADEIR will be delivered to the County for review.

Deliverables: The Consultant will prepare and submit ADEIR and AMRP to the County which shall be at least 80%¹ complete (5 hard copies and 1 electronic copy).

Task 5: Review Meeting of ADEIR with Client

The Consultant will meet with County (and Syar if the County allows) to discuss and review County comments on the ADEIR. It is anticipated that all of the County comments will be compiled onto one copy of the ADEIR.

Deliverables: Prepare and submit second ADEIR and AMRP which shall be at least 95% complete² and a screen check (5 hard copies and 1 electronic copy).

¹ An 80% level of completeness means that all EIR chapters will be substantially complete with minimal data gaps. All technical memoranda/reports and supporting documentation shall be complete and incorporated into ADEIR #1. If Consultant does not receive all required information, material and reports from others as described in this scope of work, then the County will determine and direct Consultant in writing whether to submit a less than 80 percent complete ADEIR #1 in order to maintain the schedule or to delay submittal of ADEIR #1 and change/delay the submittal date to wait for the required information to be available to Consultant to complete ADEIR #1 to the 80 percent level or better.

² 95% complete shall mean that all EIR chapters will be substantially complete with no remaining data gaps.

Task 6: Prepare Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) and Draft Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (DMMRP)

After receiving written comments from Napa County with regards to the Administrative DEIR and ADMMRP, The Consultant will make revisions and prepare a Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) and Draft Mitigation and Monitoring Report and Program (DMMRP). The Consultant will submit the administrative record, which shall consist of a table of contents and all reference materials, cited in the DEIR or relied on by the Consultant in preparing the DEIR along with the County's copies of the final DEIR. The administrative record will consist of those documents not in the County's possession or available on the world wide web (www). For those documents available on the world wide web, the Consultant shall provide the County with the site address or link to the specific referenced document, material, report or study. For reports, texts, and similar publications, the cover, table of contents (if one exists) and relevant pages will be copied. For maps, the title, legend and area of interest will be copied. All appropriate resumes of Consultant staff and subconsultants will be included in the final DEIR.

Deliverables: Seventy-five (75) printed copies of the Draft EIR along with a reproducible hard-copy master, an electronic copy of all text on a CD, and a PDF formatted copy will be produced and submitted to the Syar Industries Planning Division staff. The County will develop the mailing list.

Task 7: Prepare Notice of Completion (NOC) and Notice of Availability (NOA)

The Consultant will prepare a Notice of Completion (NOC) in accordance with section 15085 of the state CEQA guidelines. The NOC shall include:

1. A brief description of the Project.
2. The proposed location of the Project.
3. An address where copies of the draft EIR are available.
4. The review period during which comments will be received.

The Consultant will send the NOC to OPR along with 15 copies of the Draft EIR or 15 CDs with Executive Summary, where the County shall advertise the NOA.

Deliverables: The Consultant will submit NOC and NOA and submit one hard copy and one electronic copy to the County and one hard copy to OPR.

Task 8: Public Hearing

The Consultant will attend a (DEIR) public hearing (in addition to the NOP Scoping "Meeting") in order to specifically solicit public comments on the DEIR. The Consultant

will be available to develop an understanding of the public's concerns, answer questions about environmental issues, and make presentations on the DEIR and FEIR, if necessary. The County will supply the meeting place. The Consultant will record the meeting and respond to comments in the final EIR.

Deliverables: The Consultant will attend one (1) public hearing, record the meeting minutes, and produce written transcript and supply one hard copy and one electronic copy to the County.

Task 9: Review Comments and Prepare Draft Response to Comments (DRC) and Administrative Draft Final EIR (ADFEIR)

After comments are received on the DEIR, the Consultant will meet with Napa County to discuss the comments and to develop a strategy for responses. The Consultant is projecting 35 comment letters with four separate comments per letter. This is reflected in our cost estimate. If the number of comments is substantially higher, The Consultant will request additional funds to prepare the responses to comments. The Consultant will then prepare the ADFEIR, which will be a response-to-comments document bound under a separate cover. The DEIR will not be redone (edited), but will be referenced in the FEIR. The Administrative Final EIR will consist of a revised summary of the Project proposal and recommended mitigation measures, a list of persons, organization and public agencies commenting on the Draft EIR, comments and recommendations received on the Draft EIR (either verbatim or in summary), and responses to significant environmental points raised in the review and consultation process. Printed copies of the Administrative Final EIR will be provided for review by County Planning Division staff. The draft EIR will not be edited, but will be referenced, and will not be included in the FEIR. The Consultant will provide four copies of the Administrative FEIR to the County for review.

Deliverables: The Consultant will prepare and submit AFEIR and ADMRP to the County which shall be at least 80% complete (5 hard copies and 1 electronic copy).

Task 10: Review DRC and ADFEIR with Napa County

The Consultant will consult with Napa County to discuss the Draft Response to Comments and ADFEIR.

Deliverables: The Consultant will prepare and submit second AFEIR and AFMRP which shall be at least 95% complete and a screen check (5 hard copies and 1 electronic copy).

Task 11: Prepare Final Environmental Impact Report (FEIR) and Final Mitigation and Monitoring Program (FMMRP)

Upon receipt of County comments on the ADFEIR, The Consultant will revise the response to comments in preparation of the FEIR. Following review of the Administrative Final EIR by Syar Industries staff, revisions will be made by The Consultant, as appropriate. The Consultant will then submit to the Planning Division staff sixty (60) printed copies of the Final EIR, along with a reproducible hard-copy master, an electronic copy of all text on a CD, and a PDF formatted copy. The Consultant will also submit a Final Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program. A draft version will be submitted to the Napa County Planning Department staff. Following staff approval, ten (10) printed copies, a reproducible hard-copy master, an electronic copy of all text on a CD, and a PDF formatted copy, will be submitted to the Planning Division.

Deliverables: Sixty (60) printed copies of the Final EIR along with a reproducible hard-copy master, an electronic copy of all text on a CD, and a PDF formatted copy will be produced and submitted.

Task 12: CEQA APPROVALS

▪ Findings of Fact and Statement of Overriding Considerations

The Consultant will review the draft of Findings for final Napa County action on the Project. Findings will be prepared for each significant impact of the Project, describing the disposition of the impact and the status of mitigation. The Findings will be submitted with the FEIR. If any impacts are found to be significant and unavoidable, a Statement of Overriding Considerations will be prepared, which will describe why the Project should be approved despite the occurrence of such impacts. The Statement of Overriding Considerations will be submitted with the FEIR. It is anticipated that Napa County's legal counsel will review this work product.

▪ Final Project Approval/Resolutions

The Consultant will review the draft resolution(s) in the current Napa County format for the Certification of the EIR and Project approval. It is expected the County Counsel will review these documents.

▪ Final Notice of Determination (NOD)

The Consultant will prepare a Notice of Determination in accordance with Section 15094 of the State CEQA Guidelines.

The County shall file the NOD with the County Clerk and pay all necessary fees.

Deliverables: The Consultant will submit one hard and one electronic copy of the Draft Notice of Determination to be reviewed by County

Counsel. The Consultant will submit one hard and one electronic copy of final CEQA approvals.

Task 13: EIR Certification/Approval Meeting

The Consultant's staff will attend four (4) public hearings before the Planning Commission or the Board of Supervisors, and will be prepared to make oral presentations of the findings contained in the FEIR, as necessary. The Consultant will also be available to attend additional public hearings/meetings as requested, on a per-meeting cost basis, as described in the separate cost document included with this proposal. If additional copies of the DEIR or FEIR are requested above the number of copies stated above, the cost will be \$30.00 per document.

Deliverables: The Consultant will attend a total of four public hearings.

Task 14: Monthly Meeting

The Consultant's Project Manager will meet with the County every month for twelve (12) months.

Deliverables: The Consultant will attend monthly meetings, prepare meeting minutes and will supply one hard copy and one electronic copy to the County.

Task 15: Administrative Record

Throughout the Project, the Consultant will maintain an Administrative Record, consisting of all public notices (Scoping Meeting Notice, NOP, NOC, NOA, NOD), correspondence from the public, the Draft EIR, the Final EIR, and references used. This will provide the basic record of the Project, for use during the course of the Project, as well as in the event of litigation.

Deliverables: The Consultant will submit 1 hard copy of Administrative Record.

Appendix C Air Quality and Traffic Input Data

- 1: Bay Area Air Quality Management District Permit to Operate #A2158
- 2: Syar's Off Road Diesel Fleet Inventory
- 3: Barge and Sand Hauling Information
- 4: Traffic Information to Napa County


**BAY AREA AIR QUALITY
MANAGEMENT DISTRICT**

939 ELLIS STREET
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94109
(415) 771-6000

PERMIT TO OPERATE

Plant# 2158

Page: 1

Expires: OCT 1, 2009

This document does not permit the holder to violate any District regulation or other law.

Tal Bailey
Syar Industries Inc
P O Box 2540
Napa, CA 94558

Location: 2301 Napa Vallejo Hwy
Napa, CA 94558

S#	DESCRIPTION	[Schedule]	PAID
1	MINERL> Crushing, Rock PRIMARY CRUSHER Abated by: A1 Scrubber	[G1]	900
2	MINERL> Crushing, Rock SECONDARY CRUSHER Abated by: A1 Scrubber	[G1]	900
3	MINERL> Crushing, Rock SECONDARY CRUSHER Abated by: A1 Scrubber	[G1]	900
4	MINERL> Crushing, Rock SECONDARY CRUSHER Abated by: A1 Scrubber	[G1]	900
5	MINERL> Crushing, Rock PRIMARY CRUSHER Abated by: A2 Scrubber	[G1]	900
7	MINERL> Crushing, Rock SECONDARY CRUSHER Abated by: A2 Scrubber	[G1]	900
8	MINERL> Crushing, Rock SECONDARY CRUSHER Abated by: A2 Scrubber	[G1]	900

The operating parameters described above are based on information supplied by permit holder and may differ from the limits set forth in the attached conditions of the Permit to Operate. The limits of operation in the permit conditions are not to be exceeded. Exceeding these limits is considered a violation of District regulations subject to enforcement action.


**BAY AREA AIR QUALITY
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Page: 2

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S#	DESCRIPTION	[Schedule]	PAID
9	Fixed roof tank, 10K gal, Black, Distillate oil, 7.5 ft diam TANK D14 (DIESEL)	[exempt]	0
10	Fixed roof tank, 12K gal, Black, Distillate oil, 7.6 ft diam TANK 15A (DIESEL)	[exempt]	0
11	Fixed roof tank, 12K gal, Black, Distillate oil, 7.6 ft diam TANK D-10 (DIESEL)	[exempt]	0
13	Fixed roof tank, 10K gal, Black, Distillate oil, 7.6 ft diam TANK D15F (DIESEL)	[exempt]	0
14	Fixed roof tank, 12K gal, Black, Distillate oil, 8 ft diam TANK D-12 (DIESEL)	[exempt]	0
18	Fixed roof tank, 14K gal, Tan, Distillate oil, 7.75 ft diam TANK D13 (DIESEL)	[exempt]	0
19	Vehicle Service Station, Distillate oil, 4 pumps, Splash fill DIESEL SERVICE STATION	[exempt]	0
22	Fixed roof tank, 3K gal, Tan, Lube oil, 6 ft diam TANK M7 (MOTOR OIL)	[exempt]	0
26	MINERL> Asphalt mixing, batch/continuous, Burns multi-fuels ASPHALTIC CONCRETE PLANT #1 Abated by: A3 Simple Cyclone A4 Baghouse, Reverse Jet Emissions at: P1 Stack	[B]	1797
27	MINERL> Asphalt mixing, batch/continuous, Burns multi-fuels ASPHALTIC CONCRETE PLANT #2 Abated by: A5 Simple Cyclone A6 Simple Cyclone A9 Baghouse, Reverse Jet Emissions at: P2 Stack	[B]	3235
28	Fixed roof tank, 19500 gal, Aluminum, Asphalt, 16 ft diam ASPHALT TANK #1	[C]	130

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A2158

**PERMIT
TO OPERATE**

Plant# 2158

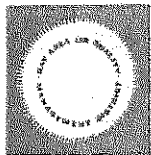
Page: 3

Expires: OCT 1, 2009

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S#	DESCRIPTION	[Schedule]	PAID
29	Fixed roof tank, 19500 gal, Aluminum, Asphalt, 16 ft diam ASPHALT TANK #2	[C]	130
30	Fixed roof tank, 19500 gal, Aluminum, Asphalt, 16 ft diam ASPHALT TANK #3	[C]	130
31	Fixed roof tank, 20K gal, Aluminum, Asphalt, 16 ft diam ASPHALT TANK #4	[C]	130
32	Fixed roof tank, 11800 gal, Aluminum, Asphalt, 12 ft diam ASPHALT TANK #5	[C]	130
33	Fixed roof tank, 22K gal, UNPAINTED, Asphalt, 18 ft diam ASPHALT TANK #6	[C]	130
34	Fixed roof tank, 22K gal, Aluminum, Asphalt, 18 ft diam ASPHALT TANK #7	[C]	130
35	MINERL> Crushing, Rock, 500 tons/hr max Secondary Crusher Abated by: A2 Scrubber	[G1]	900
40	Service Station G6318, 1 gasoline nozzles, Vehicle Non Retail Gasoline Dispensing Facility	[D]	55
54	MINERL> Conveying, Rock, 360 tons/hr max CONVEYORS GREY ROCK OPERATION	[F]	217
55	MINERL> Conveying, Rock, 200 tons/hr max CONVEYORS BLUE ROCK OPERATION	[F]	217
56	10K gal, Distillate oil, 8 ft diam Diesel Tank, D-9 10,000 gallons	[exempt]	0
64	MINERL> Storage, contained, Rock Aggregate Storage	[F]	217
65	Heat Transfer Operation - Other, 2115K BTU/hr max, Natural gas Hot Oil Heater	[exempt]	0

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Page: 4

Expires: OCT 1, 2009

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S#	DESCRIPTION	[Schedule]	PAID
66	Fixed roof tank, 12500 gal, Aluminum, Asphalt, 12 ft diam Emulsified Asphalt Tank #11	[exempt]	0
67	Fixed roof tank, 12500 gal, Aluminum, Asphalt, 12 ft diam Emulsified Asphalt Tank #10	[exempt]	0
68	Fixed roof tank, 12500 gal, Aluminum, Asphalt, 12 ft diam Asphalt Tank #9	[C]	130
69	Fixed roof tank, 7K gal, Aluminum, Asphalt, 8 ft diam Asphalt Tank #8	[C]	130
71	MINERL> Crushing, Gravel/sand, 100 tons/hr max Secondary Crusher - Aggregate Base Plant Abated by: A22 Preformed Spray Scrubber	[G1]	900
73	Fixed roof tank, 700 gal, Organic liquid - other/not spec M-9 Tank - motor oil	[exempt]	0
75	MINERL> Screening, Rock, 200 tons/hr max Portable Sand Screen and Conveyor Abated by: A23 Simple Settling Chamber	[F]	217
76	MINERL> Storage, contained, Asphaltic concrete 200 Ton Magnum Surge Storage Bin System Abated by: A5 Simple Cyclone A6 Simple Cyclone A9 Baghouse, Reverse Jet Emissions at: P2 Stack	[F]	217
80	MINERL> Conveying, Gravel/sand, 300 tons/hr max Sand Plant Feed Hopper with Conveyor Abated by: A8 Water Spray System	[F]	217
81	MINERL> Screening, Gravel/sand, 300 tons/hr max Sand Plant Triple Deck Screen Deck & Twin Sand Screws Abated by: A8 Water Spray System	[F]	217
82	MINERL> Conveying, Gravel/sand, 300 tons/hr max Sand Plant Conveyor System Abated by: A8 Water Spray System	[F]	217

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**BAY AREA AIR QUALITY
MANAGEMENT DISTRICT**939 ELLIS STREET
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94109
(415) 771-6000

A2158

**PERMIT
TO OPERATE**

Plant# 2158

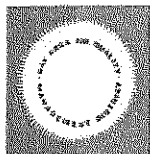
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Expires: OCT 1, 2009

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S#	DESCRIPTION	[Schedule]	PAID
83	MINERL> Screening, Rock, 140 tons/hr max Scalper - Aggregate Base Plant	[F]	217
84	MINERL> Crushing, Gravel/sand, 210 tons/hr max Jaw Crusher - Aggregate Base Plant Abated by: A84 Water Spray System	[G1]	900
85	MINERL> Screening, Gravel/sand, 280 tons/hr max Two Deck Screen - Aggregate Base Plant Abated by: A22 Preformed Spray Scrubber	[F]	217
86	MINERL> Crushing, Gravel/sand, 250 tons/hr max Impact Master Crusher - Aggregate Base Plant Abated by: A86 Water Spray System	[G1]	900
87	MINERL> Screening, Gravel/sand, 250 tons/hr max Screening Operation - Aggregate Base Plant Abated by: A22 Preformed Spray Scrubber	[F]	217
88	MINERL> Conveying, Gravel/sand, 600 tons/hr max Fifteen - Conveyor Belt System - Aggregate Base Plant Abated by: A22 Preformed Spray Scrubber	[F]	217
89	MINERL> Storage, contained, Cement 75 TON CEMENT SILO Abated by: A89 Baghouse, Simple Emissions at: P89 Stack	[F]	217
90	MINERL> Storage, contained, Cement 75 TON CEMENT SILO Abated by: A90 Baghouse, Simple Emissions at: P90 Stack	[F]	217
91	MINERL> Storage, contained, Cement 75 TON CEMENT SILO Abated by: A91 Baghouse, Simple Emissions at: P91 Stack	[F]	217
92	MINERL> Conveying, Gravel/sand, 60 tons/hr max CONVEYOR BELT SYSTEM	[F]	217

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**BAY AREA AIR QUALITY
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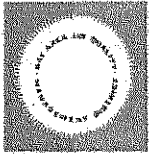
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S#	DESCRIPTION	[Schedule]	PAID
93	MINERL> Storage, contained, Gravel/sand 300 TON SAND AND AGGREGATE SILO	[F]	217
94	MINERL> Storage, contained, Gravel/sand 300 TON SAND & AGGREGATE SILO	[F]	217
95	MINERL> Storage, contained, Gravel/sand 300 TON SAND AND AGGREGATE SILO	[F]	217
96	MINERL> Storage, contained, Gravel/sand 300 TON SAND AND AGGREGATE SILO	[F]	217
97	MINERL> Storage, contained, Gravel/sand 300 TON SAND & AGGREGATE SILO	[F]	217
98	MINERL> Storage, contained, Gravel/sand 300 TON SAND & AGGREGATE SILO	[F]	217
99	MINERL> Screening, Gravel/sand, 300 tons/hr max TelSmith 2-Deck Screen	[F]	217
100	MINERL> Screening, Gravel/sand, 210 tons/hr max Screen	[F]	217
101	MINERL> Screening, Gravel/sand, 110 tons/hr max Screen	[F]	217
102	Spray booth, Outside Work, 9.71 gal/yr solvent Paint Booth	[E]	229

49 Permit Sources, 13 Exempt Sources

*** See attached Permit Conditions ***

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*** PERMIT CONDITIONS ***

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Source# 27	subject to Condition	ID# 766
Source# 35	subject to Condition	ID# 885
Source# 40	subject to Condition	ID# 8754
Source# 76	subject to Condition	ID# 766
Source# 80	subject to Condition	ID# 2132
Source# 81	" " "	ID# 2132
Source# 82	" " "	ID# 2132
Source# 84	subject to Condition	ID# 2346
Source# 86	" " "	ID# 2346
Source# 87	subject to Condition	ID# 10767
Source# 89	subject to Condition	ID# 7750
Source# 90	" " "	ID# 7750
Source# 91	" " "	ID# 7750
Source# 92	" " "	ID# 7750
Source# 93	" " "	ID# 7750
Source# 94	" " "	ID# 7750
Source# 95	" " "	ID# 7750
Source# 96	" " "	ID# 7750
Source# 97	" " "	ID# 7750
Source# 98	" " "	ID# 7750
Source# 99	subject to Condition	ID# 13953
Source# 100	" " "	ID# 13953
Source# 101	" " "	ID# 13953
Source# 102	subject to Condition	ID# 20852


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*** PERMIT CONDITIONS ***

COND# 766 applies to S#'s 27, 76

Visible particulate emissions shall not exceed Ringelmann Number 0.5 or equivalent opacity.

COND# 885 applies to S# 35

Visible particulate emissions shall not exceed Ringelmann Number 0.5 or equivalent capacity.

COND# 2132 applies to S#'s 80, 81, 82

1. Visible particulate emissions shall not exceed Ringelmann No. 0.5 or equivalent opacity, or result in fallout on adjacent property in such quantities as to cause annoyance to any other person.
2. Water sprays shall operate at all times necessary to comply with Condition No. 1.

COND# 2346 applies to S#'s 84, 86

- 1) Visible emissions from this source shall not exceed Ringelmann No. 0.5 or equivalent opacity, or result in fallout on adjacent property in such quantities as to cause annoyance to any other person.
- 2) Water sprays shall operate at all times as necessary to meet the provision of Conditions No. 1.
- 3) If this source proves unable to comply with Condition No.1, the applicant shall install one or of the following abatement devices, as deemed necessary by the District.
 - a. Additional water sprays;
 - b. Wind screens
 - c. Enclosures; and
 - d. Baghouse

COND# 7750 applies to S#'s 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98

1. Visible particulate emissions from Sources 89-98 shall not exceed Ringelman 0.5 or result in fallout on



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*** PERMIT CONDITIONS ***

adjacent property in such quantities as to cause a public nuisance per Regulation 1-301.

2. Sources 89-91 shall not be operated without assigned abatement devices 89-91 turned on and functioning properly.

COND# 8754 applies to S# 40

Pursuant to Regulation 8-7-111.2 and 8-7-112.7, this facility shall be exempt from Phase I and Phase II vapor recovery equipment because the tank was installed prior to July 1 1983 and the annual throughput is less than 60,000 gallons per year. Throughput shall not exceed 60,000 gallons per year.

COND# 10767 applies to S# 87

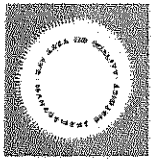
CONDITIONS FOR SOURCE S-87, PLANT #2158:

1. Visible particulate emissions shall not exceed Ringelmann No. 0.5 or equivalent opacity, or result in fallout on adjacent properties in such quantities to cause a public nuisance.
2. Water sprays shall operate at all times necessary to comply with condition No. 1.

COND# 13953 applies to S#'s 99, 100, 101

Plant # 2158
Sources 99, 100, and 101

- 1) Visible particulate emissions from Source 99, 100, and 101 shall not exceed Ringelmann No. 0.5 or equivalent opacity, or result in fallout on adjacent properties in such quantities to cause a public nuisance.
- 2) At all times of operation Source 99, 100 and 101 shall use water spray to comply with condition# 1.


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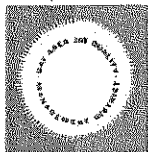
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*** PERMIT CONDITIONS ***

COND# 20852 applies to S# 102

1. Coating usage shall not exceed the following quantities of U.S. Cellulose coating in any consecutive 12-month period:
 Wash primer: Acryli-clean 21 gal/yr DX330 (PPG);
 Primer: Primer surfacer 19 gal/yr NCP280 (PPG); thinned 10% with acetone;
 Primer: Primer sealer 27 gal/yr NCS1990 (PPG);
 Topcoat: Concept LV 43 gal/yr (PPG);
 Topcoat: Deltron DBU universal basecoat 54 gal/yr (PPG - part of multi-stage system;
 Topcoat: Low-VOC Clear 21 gal/yr (PPG - part of multi-stage system);
 Topcoat: 12-1572 Yellow Alkyd Modified Acrylic 400 gal/yr;
 Topcoat: 12-100 Direct-to-Metal Gloss Industrial Coating 300 gal/yr;
 Specialty coating: Unsaturated Polyester Gel Coat in Monomer 5 gal/yr.
 [cumulative increase]
2. Coatings shall not be thinned or reduced such that the allowable VOC limits specified in Regulation 8-45-301 are exceeded. [Regulation 8-45-301]
3. Net clean-up solvent usage shall not exceed 40 gallons of PPG General Purpose Solvent Cleaner MS100 in any consecutive twelve-month period. [cumulative increase]
4. Coatings and Solvents other than the materials specified in Part 1, and/or usages in excess of those specified in Part 1, may be used at S-102, provided that the owner/operator can demonstrate that both the following are satisfied:
 - a. Total POC emissions from S-102 do not exceed 3,464 pounds in any consecutive twelve-month period.
 - b. The usage of these materials does not increase toxic emissions above any risk screening trigger level listed in Table 2-1-316 of Regulation 2-1.
 [Basis: Cumulative Increase, BACT]
5. Maintain and have available during an inspection a current list of coatings in use that provides all of the


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*** PERMIT CONDITIONS ***

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coating data necessary to evaluate compliance, including the following information, as applicable:

- a. coating, catalyst, reducer, and mix ratio of the components in the coating used
- b. mix ratio of components
- c. VOC content of coating as applied

[Regulation 8-45, Sections 501.1]

6. A District approved logbook shall be maintained, as follows:

Record, on a weekly basis, the following information:

- a. coating and mix ratio of components in the coating(s) used
- b. quantity of each coating applied

Record, on a daily basis, the following information:

- a. quantity and mix ratio of each specialty coating applied

Record, on a monthly basis, the following information:

- a. type and amount of solvent used for clean-up and surface preparation

Records shall be maintained for a period of at least 2 years from the date of entry and made readily available to District staff upon request. [Regulation 8-45, Section 501, recordkeeping]

~~~~~ END OF CONDITIONS ~~~~~

| S# | Source Description                         | Annual Average lbs/day |      |      |     |      |
|----|--------------------------------------------|------------------------|------|------|-----|------|
|    |                                            | PART                   | ORG  | NOx  | SO2 | CO   |
| 1  | PRIMARY CRUSHER                            | 20                     | -    | -    | -   | -    |
| 2  | SECONDARY CRUSHER                          | 18                     | -    | -    | -   | -    |
| 3  | SECONDARY CRUSHER                          | 10                     | -    | -    | -   | -    |
| 4  | SECONDARY CRUSHER                          | 5                      | -    | -    | -   | -    |
| 5  | PRIMARY CRUSHER                            | -                      | -    | -    | -   | -    |
| 7  | SECONDARY CRUSHER                          | -                      | -    | -    | -   | -    |
| 8  | SECONDARY CRUSHER                          | -                      | -    | -    | -   | -    |
| 9  | TANK D14 (DIESEL)                          | -                      | .02  | -    | -   | -    |
| 10 | TANK 15A (DIESEL)                          | -                      | -    | -    | -   | -    |
| 11 | TANK D-10 (DIESEL)                         | -                      | -    | -    | -   | -    |
| 13 | TANK D15F (DIESEL)                         | -                      | .02  | -    | -   | -    |
| 14 | TANK D-12 (DIESEL)                         | -                      | -    | -    | -   | -    |
| 18 | TANK D13 (DIESEL)                          | -                      | -    | -    | -   | -    |
| 19 | DIESEL SERVICE STATION                     | -                      | .56  | -    | -   | -    |
| 22 | TANK M7 (MOTOR OIL)                        | -                      | -    | -    | -   | -    |
| 26 | ASPHALTIC CONCRETE PLANT #1                | -                      | .15  | 7    | .03 | 1.7  |
| 27 | ASPHALTIC CONCRETE PLANT #2                | -                      | .33  | 15.2 | .06 | 33.9 |
| 28 | ASPHALT TANK #1                            | -                      | -    | -    | -   | -    |
| 29 | ASPHALT TANK #2                            | -                      | -    | -    | -   | -    |
| 30 | ASPHALT TANK #3                            | -                      | -    | -    | -   | -    |
| 31 | ASPHALT TANK #4                            | -                      | -    | -    | -   | -    |
| 32 | ASPHALT TANK #5                            | -                      | -    | -    | -   | -    |
| 33 | ASPHALT TANK #6                            | -                      | -    | -    | -   | -    |
| 34 | ASPHALT TANK #7                            | -                      | -    | -    | -   | -    |
| 35 | Secondary Crusher                          | -                      | -    | -    | -   | -    |
| 40 | Non Retail Gasoline Dispensing Facility    | -                      | .04  | -    | -   | -    |
| 54 | CONVEYORS GREY ROCK OPERATION              | -                      | -    | -    | -   | -    |
| 55 | CONVEYORS BLUE ROCK OPERATION              | -                      | -    | -    | -   | -    |
| 56 | Diesel Tank, D-9 10,000 gallons            | -                      | -    | -    | -   | -    |
| 64 | Aggregate Storage                          | 1                      | -    | -    | -   | -    |
| 65 | Hot Oil Heater                             | -                      | -    | -    | -   | -    |
| 66 | Emulsified Asphalt Tank #11                | -                      | .17  | -    | -   | -    |
| 67 | Emulsified Asphalt Tank #10                | -                      | 1.89 | -    | -   | -    |
| 68 | Asphalt Tank #9                            | -                      | 2.16 | -    | -   | -    |
| 69 | Asphalt Tank #8                            | -                      | .14  | -    | -   | -    |
| 71 | Secondary Crusher - Aggregate Base Plant   | 3                      | -    | -    | -   | -    |
| 73 | M-9 Tank - motor oil                       | -                      | -    | -    | -   | -    |
| 75 | Portable Sand Screen and Conveyor          | -                      | -    | -    | -   | -    |
| 76 | 200 Ton Magnum Surge Storage Bin System    | 0                      | -    | -    | -   | -    |
| 80 | Sand Plant Feed Hopper with Conveyor       | 0                      | -    | -    | -   | -    |
| 81 | Sand Plant Triple Deck Screen Deck & Twin  | 0                      | -    | -    | -   | -    |
| 82 | Sand Plant Conveyor System                 | 0                      | -    | -    | -   | -    |
| 83 | Scalper - Aggregate Base Plant             | 2                      | -    | -    | -   | -    |
| 84 | Jaw Crusher - Aggregate Base Plant         | 1                      | -    | -    | -   | -    |
| 85 | Two Deck Screen -Aggregate Base Plant      | 2                      | -    | -    | -   | -    |
| 86 | Impact Master Crusher - Aggregate Base Pla | 1                      | -    | -    | -   | -    |
| 87 | Screening Operation - Aggregate Base Plant | 15                     | -    | -    | -   | -    |
| 88 | Fifteen - Conveyor Belt System - Aggregate | 1                      | -    | -    | -   | -    |
| 89 | 75 TON CEMENT SILO                         | -                      | -    | -    | -   | -    |
| 90 | 75 TON CEMENT SILO                         | -                      | -    | -    | -   | -    |

| S#          | Source Description              | Annual Average lbs/day |      |      |     |      |
|-------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|------|------|-----|------|
|             |                                 | PART                   | ORG  | NOx  | SO2 | CO   |
| 91          | 75 TON CEMENT SILO              | -                      | -    | -    | -   | -    |
| 92          | CONVEYOR BELT SYSTEM            | -                      | -    | -    | -   | -    |
| 93          | 300 TON SAND AND AGGREGATE SILO | -                      | -    | -    | -   | -    |
| 94          | 300 TON SAND & AGGREGATE SILO   | -                      | -    | -    | -   | -    |
| 95          | 300 TON SAND AND AGGREGATE SILO | -                      | -    | -    | -   | -    |
| 96          | 300 TON SAND AND AGGREGATE SILO | -                      | -    | -    | -   | -    |
| 97          | 300 TON SAND & AGGREGATE SILO   | -                      | -    | -    | -   | -    |
| 98          | 300 TON SAND & AGGREGATE SILO   | -                      | -    | -    | -   | -    |
| 99          | Tel Smith 2-Deck Screen         | 53                     | -    | -    | -   | -    |
| 100         | Screen                          | 29                     | -    | -    | -   | -    |
| 101         | Screen                          | 14                     | -    | -    | -   | -    |
| 102         | Paint Booth                     | -                      | .66  | -    | -   | -    |
| T O T A L S |                                 | 175                    | 6.14 | 22.2 | .09 | 35.6 |

\*\* PLANT TOTALS FOR EACH EMITTED TOXIC POLLUTANT \*\*

| Pollutant Name   | Emissions lbs/day |
|------------------|-------------------|
| Toluene          | .47               |
| Xylene           | .01               |
| Butyl cellosolve | .08               |

| <u>Location</u>        | <u>Equipment #</u> | <u>Description</u>            | <u>Model #</u>        | <u>Manufacturer</u> | <u>VINNumber</u>                | <u>Model Yr.</u> | <u>Status</u> | <u>Hours 2006</u> | <u>Hours 2007</u> | <u>Hours 2008</u> | <u>Category</u> | <u>Rev Hours</u> | <u>HP2</u> |
|------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|---------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------|
| <b>Heavy Equipment</b> |                    |                               |                       |                     |                                 |                  |               |                   |                   |                   |                 |                  |            |
| NQ                     | 65214              | CAT #235B EXCAVATOR           | 235B                  | CAT                 | 7WC00633                        | 1986             | A             | 675               |                   |                   |                 |                  | 195        |
| NQ                     | 21005              | CAT #631B WATER WAGON         | 631B                  | CAT                 | 13G1099                         | 1963             | A             | 67                |                   | 109               | 21H20TRK+4      | 288              | 450        |
| NQ                     | 21015              | WABCO 50 WATER TRUCK          | WTR TRK               | WABCO               | 6F6720BFA9L                     | 1977             | A             | 394               | 786               | 555.5             | 21H20TRK+4      | 4012.35          | 650        |
| NQ                     | 26093              | PAYHAULER #350B ROCK TRK (D)  | 50B DETROIPAYHAULER   | 59002907003572X     |                                 | 1979             | A             | 183               | 429.25            | 293.5             | 26PAY350B       | 2148.75          | 608        |
| NQ                     | 26094              | PAYHAULER #350C ROCK TRK (D)  | (DETROIT INT'L PAYHAL | 590020U003583X      |                                 | 1979             | A             | 104               | 650.5             | 263               | 26PAY350C       | 2704             | 608        |
| NQ                     | 261000             | 775E CAT ROCK TRUCK           | 775E                  | CAT                 | BEC350                          | 2003             | A             | 1127              | 1381              | 1533              | 26CAT775E       | 8486.25          | 760        |
| NQ                     | 261001             | 775E CAT ROCK TRUCK           | 775E                  | CAT                 | BEC354                          | 2003             | A             | 1436              | 981               | 623.75            | 26CAT775E       | 8001.25          | 760        |
| NQ                     | 26202              | 70 TON ROCK TRUCK #775D       | 775D                  | CAT                 | 8AS618                          | 2001             | A             | NA                | 941.5             | 1517              | 26CAT775D       | 11321.25         | 725        |
| NQ                     | 26203              | 70 TON ROCK TRUCK #775D       | 775D                  | CAT                 | 8AS619                          | 2001             | A             | NA                | 572               | 333               | 26CAT775D       | 8743             | 725        |
| NQ                     | 51310              | CATERPILLAR COMPACTOR # 815 B | 815B                  | CATERPILLAR         | 17Z551                          | 1985             | A             | NA                | 0                 | 99                | 51ROLLER        | 330.25           | 210        |
| NQ                     | 61309              | OMEGA 18 HYD CRANE            | 18 HYD CRAIP & H      | 44251               |                                 | 1977             | A             | NA                | 12.05             | 11.04             | 61RTCRAANE      | 70.68            | 127        |
| NQ                     | 63924              | NRTHWST DRGLN CRANE #180D     | 180D                  | NORTHWEST           | 22307                           | 1976             | A             | NA                | 38                | 100.5             | 63DRAGLINE      | 156.5            | 357        |
| NQ                     | 651002             | CAT 330L HYD EXCAVATOR        | 330L                  | CAT                 | 6WJ00249                        | 1992             | A             | 750               | 713.5             | 453               | 65TRACKHOE      | 3192.75          | 223        |
| NQ                     | 651003             | JOHN DEERE 220 LC EXCAVATOR   | 220 LC                | JOHN DEERE          | FF0200X500519                   | 1998             | A             | 194               | 108.5             | 136               | 65TRACKHOE      | 846              | 250        |
| NQ                     | 65212              | CAT HYD EXCAVATOR 245B        | 245B                  | CATERPILLAR         | 95V00820                        | 1974             | A             | NA                | 605.5             | 319.5             | 65TRACKHOE      | 3738             | 325        |
| NQ                     | 65302              | CAT BACKHOE LOADER #416       | 416                   | CATERPILLAR         | 5PC04321                        | 1987             | A             | 9                 | 21.94             | 8.41              | 65RTHOE         | 310.35           | 62         |
| NQ                     | 711006             | CAT 988G LOADER               | 988G                  | CAT                 | BNH01313                        | 2004             | A             | NA                | 1748              | 1969.5            | 71988G          | 10458            | 520        |
| NQ                     | 711007             | CAT 988G LOADER               | 988G                  | CATERPILLAR         | BNH01311                        | 2004             | A             | NA                | 2027.5            | 1391.75           | 71988G          | 9369.75          | 520        |
| NQ                     | 711018             | JD 210LE 4 X 4 SKIP LOADER    | 210LE                 | JOHN DEERE          | T0210LE882947<br>CAT00226H5FZ20 | 2004             | A             | NA                | 0                 | 19.96             | 71SKIPLDR       | 19.96            | 78         |
| NQ                     | 711021             | CAT 226 SKID STEER LOADER     | 226                   | CAT                 | 7731                            | 2002             | A             | NA                | 0                 | 9.98              | 71SKIDSTR       | 9.98             | 41         |
| NQ                     | 71134              | 445A RT LOADER                | 445A                  | FORD                | C762332                         | 1987             | A             | 551               | 19.69             | 11.04             | 71SMILLFR       | 63.89            | 47.6       |
| NQ                     | 71365              | CAT 988B WHEEL LOADER         | 988B                  | CAT                 | 50W10775                        | 1990             | A             | 921               | 581.8             | 351.5             | 71988B          | 5865.8           | 410        |
| NQ                     | 71376              | CAT 988B CLAMP LOADER         | 988B                  | CAT                 | 50W04684                        | 1980             | A             | 898               | 419               | 201               | 71988CLMP       | 4762.5           | 410        |
| NQ                     | 71382              | CAT 988B WHEEL LOADER         | 988B                  | CAT                 | 50W03923                        | 1979             | A             | NA                | 1199              | 530               | 71988B          | 3701.5           | 375        |
| NQ                     | 71485              | CAT 988F WHEEL LOADER II      | 988F                  | CAT                 | 2ZR01292                        | 1998             | A             | 1204              | 1246.5            | 1106              | 71988F          | 6802             | 458        |
| NQ                     | 71490              | 545C SKIP LOADER 4X4          | 545C                  | FORD                | A406480                         | 1992             | A             | 214               | 10                | 0.74              | 71SKIPLDR       | 93.02            | 55         |
| NQ                     | 71898              | CAT 988B RT LOADER            | 988B                  | CAT                 | 50W4457                         | 1980             | A             | 1254              | 952.5             | 426               | 71988B          | 5842             | 375        |
| NQ                     | 71907              | 988B RT CLAMP LOADER          | 988B                  | CAT                 | 50W08302                        | 1986             | A             | 212               | 116               | 86                | 71988CLMP       | 3028.5           | 375        |
| NQ                     | 71908              | CAT 988B RT CLAMP LOADER      | 988B                  | CAT                 | 50W08336                        | 1986             | A             | 1169              | 944.5             | 885               | 71988CLMP       | 6590.5           | 375        |
| NQ                     | 71913              | 992C RT LOADER - MOYER        | 992C                  | CAT                 | 49Z607                          | 1985             | A             | 1410              | 899               | 1397.5            | 71992C          | 7066.5           | 690        |
| NQ                     | 71918              | 988F RT LOADER - MOYER        | 988F                  | CAT                 | 8YG00215                        | 1994             | A             | 1657              | 1281.25           | 1493              | 71988F          | 8728.25          | 458        |
| NQ                     | 71925              | 988B WHEEL LOADER             | 988B                  | CAT                 | 50W288                          | 1976             | A             | 507               | 565               | 619               | 71988B          | 3950             | 400        |
| NQ                     | 71929              | 988G WHEEL LOADER             | 988G                  | CAT                 | 2TW00414                        | 2002             | A             | 2393              | 1162.5            | 1299              | 71988G          | 11513.5          | 475        |
| NQ                     | 72046              | 14G MOTOR GRADER              | 14G                   | CAT                 | 96U02760                        | 1977             | A             | NA                | 33.5              | 41                | 72GRADERS       | 1306.25          | 180        |
| NQ                     | 721000             | CAT 16G MOTOR GRADER          | 16G                   | CATERPILLAR         | 93U1792                         | 1980             | A             | 320               | 250               | 194.5             | 72GRADERS       | 1031             | 250        |
| NQ                     | 73865              | CAT 631E SCRAPER              | 631E                  | CAT                 | 1AB00716                        | 1987             | A             | NA                | 96.5              | 107.5             | 73CAT631        | 1056.5           | 482        |
| NQ                     | 73866              | CAT 631E SCRAPER              | 631E                  | CAT                 | 1AB00726                        | 1987             | A             | NA                | 58                | 203.5             | 73CAT631        | 1018.5           | 490        |
| NQ                     | 75008              | D9L TRACTOR CRAWLER           | D9L                   | CAT                 | 14Y1427                         | 1982             | A             | NA                | 575               | 598               | 75D9            | 3100.55          | 460        |
| NQ                     | 75014              | D8K TRACTOR CRAWLER           | D8K                   | CAT                 | 77V07245                        | 1977             | A             | NA                |                   | 25                | 75D8            | 36               | 300        |
| NQ                     | 75021              | D10R TRACTOR CRAWLER          | D10R                  | CAT                 | 3KR00424                        | 1996             | A             | 905               | 976.5             | 1366.5            | 75D10           | 7078             | 613        |
| NQ                     | 75022              | CAT D10N TRCTR CRAWLER        | D10N                  | CAT                 | 2YD01426                        | 1990             | A             | 761               | 819               | 860               | 75D10           | 4591             | 520        |
| NQ                     | 75024              | D8N TRACTOR CRAWLER           | D8N                   | CAT                 | 5TJ02956                        | 1995             | A             | NA                | 31                | 204.5             | 75D8N           | 2895.5           | 285        |
| NQ                     | 75025              | D7H L6P TRACTOR CRAWLER       | D7H                   | CAT                 | 5WB00673                        | 1986             | A             | NA                | 19                | 31.5              | 75D7            | 1253             | 215        |
| NQ                     | 75151              | D5 TRACTOR W/ DOZER & RIPPER  | D5                    | CAT                 | 63J1467                         | 1975             | A             | 53                | 55.5              | 24                | 75D5            | 132              | 93         |
| NQ                     | 891236             | DHD CRAWLAIR DRILL            | CM780D                | ATLAS COPCO         | 78337                           | 2006             | A             | 196               | 681               | 733               | 16DRILL         | 1574             | 463        |
| NQ                     | 89242              | LIFTALL FORKLIFT              | M80D                  | LIFTALL             | 805643                          | 1980             | A             | 193               | 12.05             | 11.04             | 89FORK          | 47.1             | 82         |
| NQ                     | 89995              | I-R FORKLIFT (EXT. REACH)     | VR-90B                | INGERSOL RAI        | 140073                          | 1994             | A             | NA                |                   |                   | 89FORK          | 465.58           | 113        |

Miscellaneous Equipment

|    |        |                         |            |
|----|--------|-------------------------|------------|
| NQ | 15-106 | Bobtail truck           | Peterbuilt |
| NQ | 21-019 | Water Truck Ten Wheeler | K/W        |

Barge Sand Haulage Totals for Napa Quarry

| Year                       | 2004   | 2005   | 2006   | 2007   | 2008   |
|----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Total Tonnage              | 49,450 | 57,778 | 39,517 | 39,079 | 41,160 |
| Quarry Haulage Truck Loads | 1,150  | 1,269  | 919    | 733    | 837    |



# DRAFT

## TRAFFIC INFORMATION-NAPA QUARRY BASELINE INFORMATION (One Way Trips)

|  | TRUCK TRIPS                                                   | 2004           | 2005    | 2006    | 2007   | 2008   | AVERAGE          |
|--|---------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------|---------|--------|--------|------------------|
|  | Aggregate Sold                                                | 51,438         | 52,252  | 38,118  | 34,464 | 26,598 | 40,574           |
|  | Aggregate Trans. Out Included*                                | Included*      |         | 3,834   | 3,290  | 8,236  | 5,120            |
|  | Asphalt Sold                                                  | 25,286         | 20,426  | 25,750  | 21,662 | 18,046 | 22,234           |
|  | Recycle Sold                                                  | 9,918          | 8,962   | 20,198  | 15,878 | 13,910 | 13,773           |
|  | Recycle Received                                              | 14,734         | 12,596  | 11,710  | 11,708 | 9,776  | 12,105           |
|  | Interplant Trans. to Na                                       | 13,358         | 3,430   | 888     | 1,004  | 806    | 3,897            |
|  | Sand from Barge***                                            | 3,938          | 3,302   | 5,352   | 3,662  | 2,468  | 3,744            |
|  | <b>OTHER QUARRY RELATED TRAFFIC</b>                           |                |         |         |        |        |                  |
|  | Asphalt Oil                                                   | 828            | 688     | 902     | 776    | 632    | 765              |
|  | Fuel Delivery                                                 | 114            | 100     | 110     | 112    | 126    | 112              |
|  | Fed Ex and UPS (2 trips daily)                                |                |         |         |        |        | 1,000            |
|  | Law Enforcement (6 trips monthly)                             |                |         |         |        |        | 144              |
|  | Employee Traffic (250 working days-151 employees)             |                |         |         |        |        | 75,500           |
|  | Outside Contractors (disposal, non mining related deliveries) |                |         |         |        |        | 100              |
|  | <b>TOTAL:</b>                                                 | <b>810,364</b> |         |         |        |        |                  |
|  | (Annual Average)                                              |                |         |         |        |        |                  |
|  |                                                               | 118,672        | 100,968 | 105,850 | 91,668 | 79,840 |                  |
|  | <b>TOTAL:</b>                                                 |                |         |         |        |        | <b>179,069**</b> |
|  | (Annual Average)                                              |                |         |         |        |        |                  |

### Notes:

\* = The number of truck trips are included in the aggregate sold number or one-way trips.

\*\* = 75,644 of the 179,069 total is car traffic, the remaining 103,425 is truck traffic.

\*\*\* = Includes trips from on-highway trucks only.

# DRAFT

## TRAFFIC INFORMATION-NAPA QUARRY

### PROJECT INFORMATION 2 MILLION TONS OF SOLD AGGREGATE (One Way Trips)

| TONNAGE (SOLD) |  | 10-Year Event* | PROJECT                                | TRUCK TRIPS                                                   | 10-Year Event* | PROJECT                      |
|----------------|--|----------------|----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|------------------------------|
|                |  |                |                                        | Aggregate Sold                                                | 37,600         | 61,600                       |
|                |  |                |                                        | Aggregate Transfers Out                                       | 4,800          | 4,800                        |
|                |  |                |                                        | Asphalt Sold                                                  | 39,200         | 39,200                       |
|                |  |                |                                        | Recycle Sold                                                  | 24,000         | 24,000                       |
|                |  |                |                                        | Recycle Received                                              | 12,000         | 12,000                       |
|                |  |                |                                        | Interplant Transfers to Napa Quarry                           | 2,400          | 2,400                        |
|                |  |                |                                        | Sand from Barge                                               | 20,000         | 20,000                       |
|                |  |                |                                        |                                                               |                | OTHER QUARRY RELATED TRAFFIC |
|                |  |                |                                        | Fed Ex and UPS (2 trips daily)                                | 1,000          | 1,000                        |
|                |  |                |                                        | Asphalt Oil Deliveries                                        | 1,960          | 1,960                        |
|                |  |                |                                        | Law Enforcement (6 trips monthly)                             | 144            | 144                          |
|                |  |                |                                        | Fuel Deliveries                                               | 230            | 230                          |
|                |  |                |                                        | Employee Traffic (250 working days-151 employees)             | 75,500         | 75,500                       |
|                |  |                |                                        | Outside Contractors (disposal, non mining related deliveries) | 100            | 100                          |
|                |  |                | TOTAL:** 1,600,000<br>(Annual Average) |                                                               | 1,900,000      |                              |

#### Notes:

\* = The 10-year event is a natural disaster which requires the barging out of approximately 300,000 tons of aggregate. This will reduce the amount of truck traffic in that year.

\*\* = These totals depict truck traffic, they do not include barged or railed out material.

\*\*\* = 75,644 of the 240,534 total is car traffic, the remaining 164,890 is truck traffic.



**DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION**

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TTY 711

*Flex your power!  
Be energy efficient!***CORRECTED COPY**

September 30, 2008

Dear Transportation Partners:

In February 2006, I sent a letter to you stressing the need for permitting new aggregate resources within California. As you are aware, these materials are one of the critical resources required to meet current and expected infrastructure improvement needs for transportation improvements, flood protection, and public and private facilities in the State of California. Toward this effort, I want to again highlight the tremendous need to increase the supply of aggregate resource materials in the State.

Over the past three years, the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) delivered 754 major projects with a construction value of more than \$8.3 billion. I want to continue this success rate with reasonably expected cost effectiveness. This is why it is critical to increase California's permitted aggregate resource reserves.

In the last two years, Caltrans has taken a number of steps to promote aggregate resource needs throughout the State. Caltrans and the Business, Transportation and Housing Agency have provided decision makers with information on the need to increase California's aggregate resource supply and will continue to do so in the future.

To date, Caltrans personnel have made presentations to several local decision-makers in the State, including Nevada, Butte, and Fresno counties, the San Joaquin Valley, and communities in the Bay Area. Caltrans has also coordinated with the construction industry, public decision-makers, and government officials in discussing potential opportunities to increase California's aggregate resource supply. Caltrans' work and partnerships in the *GoCalifornia* Construction Industry Capacity Expansion (ICE) Action Plan has also played a significant role. This work included several workshops and meetings with stakeholders, including the ICE Workshop and Materials Summit held in April. The summit provided a means to communicate with those that are involved with the permit process in order to identify the key issues that arise when attempting to permit a mining facility. Caltrans will continue that collaborative effort. Other collaborative efforts have included developing cooperative partnerships with the California Department of Conservation and the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, on mining, reclamation, and permitting issues.

Caltrans also is providing grant funds for the Regional Blueprint Planning Program to promote regional collaboration and integrated planning strategies. This program has enabled regions to plan to accommodate all their future growth while identifying and preserving:

- Mining and material resources.
- Farm and agriculture lands.
- Natural resources.
- Greenbelts and buffer zones.

While all of these efforts have helped to gain approval of new aggregate resources at selected locations in California, we are still well below the amount of reserve required to address expected infrastructure needs over the next 50 years. As we deliver infrastructure improvements with the voter-approved Proposition 1B Bond funds, I want to urge you to continue examining methods to increase the aggregate resources within each of your cities, counties, and regions. Enclosed for your use is an economic assessment of aggregate supply prepared by our Division of Transportation Planning's Office of Transportation Economics.

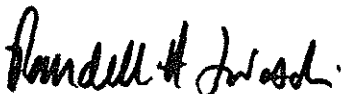
This provides information on potential economic, social, air quality, and environmental impacts when transporting aggregate materials for infrastructure projects farther than 35 miles each way. *(The original letter incorrectly stated "350 miles each way" instead of "35 miles each way.")* I believe this is a good source of information for you and your local decision-makers to utilize.

Lastly, I want to encourage you to contact representatives from your local Caltrans district office. They are available, upon request, to appear at public meetings and hearings in your areas to speak on the importance of increasing California's aggregate supply. We encourage the development of new sources for aggregate reserves within California, but we also recognize that the permitting of new mining locations must be done in accordance with environmental sensitivity and in accordance with federal, State, and local laws.

Please share this information with your planning commissions, city councils, and county board of supervisors.

Thank you in advance for your assistance in helping to improve mobility across California.

Sincerely,



WILL KEMPTON  
Director

Enclosure

- c: Gary Hambly, California Construction and Industrial Materials Association
- Charlie Rea, California Construction and Industrial Materials Association
- Sam Hassoun, Associated General Contractors of California
- Tara McGovern, Engineering and Utilities Contractors Association
- Patrick D. Leathers, The Gualco Group, Inc.
- RTPAs
- MPOs
- County Transportation Commissions