
APPENDIX I

Mitigation Monitoring Program

MITIGATION MONITORING PROGRAM

The California State Lands Commission (CSLC) is the lead agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) for the Pacific Gas & Electric Company (PG&E) Rio Dell Feeder 35239524 Project (Project). In conjunction with approval of this Project, the CSLC adopts this Mitigation Monitoring Program (MMP) for implementation of mitigation measures (MMs) for the Project to comply with Public Resources Code section 21081.6, subdivision (a), and State CEQA Guidelines sections 15074, subdivision (d), and 15097.

1.1 PURPOSE

It is important that significant impacts from the Project are mitigated to the maximum extent feasible. The purpose of an MMP is to ensure compliance and implementation of MMs; this MMP shall be used as a working guide for implementation, monitoring, and reporting for the Project's MMs.

1.2 ENFORCEMENT AND COMPLIANCE

The CSLC is responsible for enforcing this MMP. The Project Applicant is responsible for the successful implementation of and compliance with the MMs identified in this MMP. This includes all field personnel and contractors working for the Applicant.

1.3 MONITORING

CSLC staff may delegate duties and responsibilities for monitoring to other environmental monitors or consultants as necessary. Some monitoring responsibilities may be assumed by other agencies, such as affected jurisdictions (i.e., City of Rio Dell, Humboldt County). The CSLC or its designee shall ensure that qualified environmental monitors are assigned to the Project.

Environmental Monitors. To confirm implementation and success of the MMs, an environmental monitor must be on-site during all Project activities with the potential to create significant environmental impacts or impacts for which mitigation is required. Along with CSLC staff, the environmental monitor(s) are responsible for:

- Confirming that the Applicant has obtained all applicable agency reviews and approvals
- Coordinating with the Applicant to integrate the mitigation monitoring procedures during Project implementation
- Confirming that the MMP is followed

The environmental monitor shall immediately request any deviation from the procedures identified in this MMP to CSLC staff or its designee and shall not implement the request until CSLC staff or its designee approve any deviation and its correction.

Workforce Personnel. Implementation of the MMP requires the full cooperation of Project personnel and supervisors. Many of the MMs require action from site supervisors and their crews. To facilitate successful implementation, relevant mitigation procedures shall be written into contracts between the Applicant and any contractors.

General Reporting Procedures. A monitoring record form shall be submitted to the Applicant, and once the Project is complete, a compilation of all the logs shall be submitted to CSLC staff. CSLC staff or its designated environmental monitor shall develop a checklist to track all procedures required for each MM and shall confirm that the timing specified for the procedures is followed. The environmental monitor shall note any issues that may occur and take appropriate action to resolve them.

Public Access to Records. Records and reports are open to the public and are to be provided upon request.

1.4 MITIGATION MONITORING PLAN

This section presents the mitigation measures for Biological Resources; Cultural Resources; Cultural Resources – Tribal; Geology, Soils, and Paleontological Resources; Hazards and Hazardous Materials; and Hydrology and Water Quality. All other environmental factors were found to have less than significant or no impacts; therefore, they are not included. The MMP includes the following information:

- **Potential Impact**
- **Mitigation Measure** (full text of the measure)
- **Monitoring/Reporting Action** (action to be taken by monitor or Lead Agency)
- **Effectiveness Criteria** (how the agency can know if the measure is effective)
- **Responsible Party** (entity responsible to ensure MM compliance)
- **Timing** (Phase 1 and/or 2; before, during, or after construction; during operation; etc.)

1.4.1 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

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| <i>Potential Impact: Riparian and suitable habitat</i> |
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MM BIO-1: Site Restoration Plan. A Site Restoration Plan shall be developed that includes restoration and revegetation after the Project is complete. The Site Restoration Plan could include methods for salvaging and segregating topsoil,

vegetation transplanting, seed collection (for reseeding or transplant propagation), stockpiling mineral soils (non-topsoil), and replacing topsoil on top of backfilled excavation areas. The Site Restoration Plan shall establish monitoring and performance criteria to ensure that temporary impact areas are restored to pre-Project conditions. The Site Restoration Plan shall be submitted to CSLC for approval 30 days prior to the start of construction. Should a comparable plan be prepared for another agency's approval/authorization (e.g., Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement under California Fish and Game Code sections 1600-1616), that plan may be used in lieu of the Site Restoration Plan if the components are substantially the same.

Monitoring/Reporting Action: Submit Site Restoration Plan to CSLC for review and approval

Effectiveness Criteria: Restoration of temporary impact areas

Responsible Party: PG&E and contractors

Timing: Prior to and throughout construction activities

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| Potential Impact: Special status wildlife species and habitat |
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MM BIO-2: Worker Environmental Awareness Training. PG&E or their designee shall develop and present a worker environmental awareness training program (WEAT), approved by CSLC staff. All contractors and employees involved with the Project shall be required to attend the training program prior to the start of any work at the Project area. The WEAT may also be conducted through a video or electronic presentation created by a qualified biologist specifically for the project. At a minimum, the program shall cover special status species that could occur on the site, their distribution, identification characteristics, sensitivity to human activities, legal protection, penalties for violation of state and federal laws, reporting requirements, and required Project avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures. PG&E or their designee shall maintain a list of all contractors who have been trained and shall submit this list and the final training material to CSLC staff within 30 days after Project mobilization and shall provide an updated final list after Project activities are complete.

Monitoring/Reporting Action: Submit lists of trained employees to CSLC

Effectiveness Criteria: All contractors and employees involved with the Project complete the program to be trained in special status species avoidance

Responsible Party: PG&E and contractors

Timing: Prior to and throughout construction activities

Potential Impact: Western bumble bee

MM BIO-3: Western Bumble Bee. A pre-construction survey for western bumble bee shall be conducted by a qualified biologist with a Scientific Collecting Permit for the species within the Project work area footprint prior to the start of any ground-disturbing Project activities occurring during the western bumble bee Colony Active Period (April-September). The pre-construction survey shall be conducted no more than five days prior to the start of Project mobilization.

If an occupied western bumble bee nest colony is detected within the Project site, no Project activities will occur within 50 feet of the nest. If it is not feasible to avoid the nest resources for the duration of the western bumble bee Colony Active Period, typically ending by September 30, the Project Applicant shall consult with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) regarding the potential for project activities to result in take, and shall obtain and comply with an Incidental Take Permit issued by CDFW.

Monitoring/Reporting Action: Submit pre-construction survey report to CSLC prior to ground disturbance, consult with CDFW if needed

Effectiveness Criteria: Compliance with avoidance buffers, compliance with Incidental Take Permit if needed

Responsible Party: PG&E and contractors

Timing: Prior to the start and throughout construction activities conducted between April and September

Potential Impact: Special status amphibian and reptile species

MM BIO-4: Special Status Amphibian and Reptile Species. A pre construction survey for Pacific (coastal) tailed frog (*Ascaphus truei*), foothill yellow-legged frog, northern red-legged frog, southern torrent salamander (*Rhyacotriton variegatus*), and northwestern pond turtle (signs of terrestrial activity or nesting [e.g. recently disturbed soil, excavated nest sites, nest plugs, etc.]) shall be conducted by a qualified biologist within 48 hours prior to the initiation of ground disturbance or vegetation clearing and trimming in suitable habitat for these species (i.e., damp upland riparian areas). The survey area shall include all suitable habitat within the work areas, plus a 50-foot buffer. Any amphibians found during the pre-construction survey shall be relocated, by a qualified biologist, to nearby habitat outside the construction area that has equivalent value to support the species. If signs of northwestern pond turtle

nesting or a nest site are found, an exclusion buffer will be placed around the area, if feasible.

If the northwestern pond turtle is federally listed and an individual or nest is subsequently found on the Project site, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service shall be notified and authorization for any handling or relocation shall be required. If the northwestern pond turtle is not listed at the time of work, the species or nests shall be relocated by a qualified biologist, in accordance with MM BIO-14 and without need for USFWS notification, to nearby habitat outside the construction area that has equivalent value to support the species or the nest.

Following the survey, the contractor, under the direction of a qualified biologist, shall install wildlife exclusion fencing along the boundary of the work area containing suitable habitat to prevent special status amphibians and reptiles from entering the work area. The wildlife exclusion fencing must be trenched into the soil at least 4 inches in depth, with the soil compacted against both sides of the fence for its entire length. Turnarounds shall be installed at access points to direct amphibians and reptiles away from gaps in the fencing. Exclusion fencing should be checked daily for tears, gaps, or accidental wildlife entrapment.

A qualified biologist shall monitor low-vegetation and duff clearing, ground disturbance, and excavation work to ensure frogs, salamanders, and turtle nests are not damaged/injured or killed during this work. If species or a nest are discovered during this work, stop-work will be issued to prevent injury to species. The need for veterinary care may be required for injured northwestern pond turtles, depending on listing status.

Monitoring/Reporting Action: Submit pre-construction survey report to CSLC prior to ground disturbance, obtain USFWS approval for relocation if needed, submit observation reports

Effectiveness Criteria: Exclusion fencing in place prior to construction, relocation as needed, no species injury or mortality

Responsible Party: PG&E and contractors

Timing: Prior to the start and throughout construction activities conducted within suitable habitat areas

Potential Impact: Presence of special status wildlife species

MM BIO-5: Species Relocation. If special status wildlife species are observed within the construction area during exclusion fence set-up or construction activities, the biologist shall stop-work around the species to prevent injury. The species will be allowed to leave the work area of its own volition or, with proper handling authorization (for listed species), may be captured and relocated out of the area affected by construction activities to nearby habitat that has equivalent value to support the species. The biologist may identify suitable habitats as potential release sites for certain species prior to start of construction activities. If the special status species is a federally or state-listed as threatened or endangered, the biologist shall notify the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, California Department of Fish and Wildlife, and/or National Marine Fisheries Service, as appropriate, prior to capture and relocation to obtain approval, if not already covered by an existing Incidental Take Permit.

Monitoring/Reporting Action: Submit observation reports, consult with USFWS, CDFW, and/or NMFS if needed

Effectiveness Criteria: Stop work, relocation as needed, compliance with Incidental Take Permit if needed

Responsible Party: PG&E and contractors

Timing: Throughout construction activities

Potential Impact: Nesting birds

MM BIO-6: Nesting Birds (including special status birds). Pre-construction surveys must be completed by a qualified biologist no later than two days before the start of Project activities, including site preparation. Surveys will be conducted during the nesting season (March 15 – August 15). The survey shall cover the limits of vegetation removal and suitable nesting habitat within the standard buffers and document species detections, nests, and active nests. All survey results will be submitted to CSLC and CDFW.

If nesting birds are present, then prior to Project activities commencing that may disturb nesting birds, a qualified biologist will prepare an Avoidance Plan

to be submitted to CSLC and CDFW which will include, but not be limited to, the following:

- a. Results of site-specific literature, desktop studies, and nesting bird survey methods and results including a map or the GPS coordinates of the nest location(s).
- b. Nest-specific avoidance buffers between the nesting birds and any project-related activities.
- c. Justification and procedure for the qualified biologist to increase or decrease a proposed buffer distance.
- d. List of species-specific disturbed bird behaviors which a qualified biologist will be monitoring during the project-related activities to confirm the applied nesting bird buffers are appropriate. Some of these behaviors could include, but are not limited to, birds vocalizing, getting up from brooding position, flying off their nests, making defensive flights at intruders, and birds mimicking physical injuries such as broken wings.
- e. Identify any project-related activities that can be done outside of the nesting season (i.e., site preparation and/or staging).

If vegetation removal activities are delayed, additional nest surveys shall be conducted such that no more than 7 days elapse between the survey and vegetation removal activities.

Monitoring/Reporting Action: Submit pre-construction survey report to CSLC and CDFW prior to construction, submit Avoidance Plan to CSLC and CSFW if needed, submit observation reports

Effectiveness Criteria: Compliance with avoidance buffers, monitoring if needed

Responsible Party: PG&E and contractors

Timing: Prior to the start and throughout construction activities during nesting season (March 15 through August 15)

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| Potential Impact: Roosting bats |
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MM BIO-7: Roosting Bats (including special status birds). A pre-construction emergence survey for roosting bats shall be conducted within the Work Areas, with a 25-foot buffer area, by a qualified biologist during the maternity

season for bats (May 1 through August 31) and no more than 14 days prior to vegetation removal activities. Emergence times may vary depending on species, weather conditions, and time of year and the survey should occur when conditions are favorable (higher temperatures, high humidity, low wind, no precipitation) and be timed to capture bat emergence (typically occurring between sunset and midnight).

If bat maternity roosts are identified within 25 feet of the Project site, heavy equipment use and trimming of vegetation should be delayed until the maternity season is complete, if feasible. If it is not feasible, CDFW should be consulted about alternative mitigation. If a roost is found outside the maternity season, exclusion netting suitable for bats shall be installed at roost openings to allow bats to exit but prevent their re-entry into the roost. Other suitable exclusion methods may be used as determined by a qualified biologist. Nets or exclusion devices shall be checked daily to minimize wildlife entrapment. Exclusion devices shall be left in place and monitored daily for seven days to confirm the exclusion is successful before resuming heavy equipment use or vegetation trimming.

Monitoring/Reporting Action: Submit pre-construction survey report to CSLC prior to vegetation work, consult with CDFW if needed, observation reports

Effectiveness Criteria: Compliance with buffers, exclusion devices in place and monitored

Responsible Party: PG&E and contractors

Timing: Prior to the start and throughout construction activities during maternity season for bats (May 1 through August 31)

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| Potential Impact: Sonoma tree vole, fisher, and Humboldt marten |
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MM BIO-8: Sonoma Tree Vole, Fisher, and Humboldt Marten. A pre-construction survey shall be conducted to determine whether active or potentially active Sonoma tree vole, fisher, or Humboldt marten dens or nests are present in the Northern or Southern Work Areas or vicinity shall be conducted by a qualified biologist approximately two days prior to Project mobilization. Surveys shall encompass both the Work Area and a 25-foot buffer around the Work Area. Surveys shall attain 100% visual coverage and be conducted using a maximum of 10-meter (33-foot) transects (or reduced based on topography and vegetation), to determine the presence or absence of individuals, dens, nests, and other signs of their activity.

If potential Sonoma tree vole, fisher, or Humboldt marten dens or nests are located, a qualified wildlife biologist shall monitor the dens or nests using observation and tracking material and/or trail cameras over a three (3) day period to determine the status of the den. If non-natal active dens or nests can be avoided and buffered from Project activities, the biologist shall flag and monitor a minimum 100-foot disturbance-free buffer zone. The biologist shall block inactive dens within the project area or buffer zone that will not be directly impacted by project activities with rocks and sticks to discourage use. The biologist shall periodically check and ensure the inactive burrows remain blocked and are not occupied. The biologist shall remove the obstruction when Project activities are complete. If a natal den is found, a minimum 500-foot disturbance-free buffer shall be placed and monitored by the biologist around the natal den or nest and maintained until juvenile independence is determined by the biologist. The biologist has the authority to halt or stop work if individuals exhibit signs of disturbance. Established buffers will remain until the biologist determines the young have dispersed or the den is no longer active, or until Project activities cease.

If an active den or vole nest will be impacted and relocation is proposed, CDFW shall be notified and a plan shall be prepared for CDFW review and approval prior to implementing the Project activity or resuming Project activities.

Monitoring/Reporting Action: Submit pre-construction survey report to CSLC prior to construction, consult with CDFW if needed, submit observation reports

Effectiveness Criteria: Compliance with avoidance buffers, nest monitoring if needed, relocation as needed

Responsible Party: PG&E and contractors

Timing: Prior to the start and throughout construction activities

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| Potential Impact: Sensitive natural communities |
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MM BIO-9: Sensitive Natural Community Tree Protection Zone. A tree protection zone shall be established by an arborist or other qualified biologist around the edge of the shining willow riparian community. This will include, at a minimum, the canopy perimeter of the community, especially along the access road to the Northern Work Area. Any root compaction shall be treated by aerating the root zones upon project completion.

Monitoring/Reporting Action: Submit proposed protection zone to CSLC for review if needed

Effectiveness Criteria: Compliance with tree protection zone

Responsible Party: PG&E and contractors

Timing: Prior to and throughout construction activities

Other applicable mitigation measures for potential impacts to biological resources

MM GEO-1: Erosion and Sediment Control Plan, MM HAZ-1: Spill Response and Contingency Plan, MM HYD-1: Inadvertent Release Contingency Plan

1.4.2 CULTURAL RESOURCES/CULTURAL RESOURCES – TRIBAL

Potential Impact: Discovery of previously unknown cultural or tribal cultural resources

MM CUL-1/TCR-1: Discovery of Previously Unknown Cultural or Tribal Cultural Resources. If any potential tribal cultural resources, archaeological resources, other cultural resources, or articulated or disarticulated human remains are discovered by the designated on-site archaeologist, the Tribal Monitor(s), if one is requested by an affected tribe, or other Project personnel during construction activities, all work shall cease within 100 feet of the find, or an agreed upon distance based on the project area and nature of the find. Work stoppage shall remain in place until PG&E CRS, the designated on-site archaeologist, the Tribal Monitor if there is one, have jointly determined the nature of the discovery, and the significance of the discovery has been determined by either the archaeologist/cultural resources specialist (for cultural resources) or the Tribal Monitor (for tribal cultural resources). Tribal cultural resources shall not be photographed nor be subjected to any studies beyond such inspection as may be necessary to determine the nature and significance of the discovery. If the discovery is confirmed as potentially significant or a tribal cultural resource, an Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) will be established using fencing or other suitable material to protect the discovery during subsequent investigation. No ground-disturbing activities will be permitted within the ESA until the area has been cleared for construction. The exact location of the resources within the ESA must be kept confidential and measures shall be taken to secure the area from site disturbance and potential vandalism. Impacts to previously unknown significant cultural and tribal cultural resources shall be avoided through preservation in place if feasible. If the on-site archeologist or Tribal Monitor, as appropriate, determines that damaging effects on the cultural or tribal cultural resource can be avoided in place, then work in the area may resume provided the area of the discovery remains clearly marked for no disturbance. Title to all archaeological sites, historic or cultural resources, and tribal

cultural resources on or in the tide and submerged lands of California is vested in the State and under CSLC jurisdiction. The final disposition of archaeological, historical, and tribal cultural resources recovered on State lands under CSLC jurisdiction must be approved by the CSLC.

Monitoring/Reporting Action: CRS/on-site archaeologist and Tribal Monitor (if requested)

Effectiveness Criteria: Identification and protection of unknown cultural or tribal cultural resources, if present

Responsible Party: PG&E and CSLC

Timing: Throughout construction activities

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| Potential Impact: Unanticipated discovery of human remains |
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MM CUL-2/TCR-2: Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains. If human remains or associated grave goods (e.g., non-human funerary objects, artifacts, animals, ash or other remnants of burning ceremonies) are encountered, all ground disturbing activities shall halt within 100 feet of the discovery or other agreed upon distance based on the project area and nature of the find; the remains will be treated with respect and dignity and in keeping with all applicable laws including California Health and Safety Code section 7050.5 and California Public Resources Code section 5097.98. If representatives are not already on site when a discovery is made, the Project Archaeologist or their designated on-site cultural resources specialist, Tribal Representative(s), the Applicant, and CSLC shall be notified immediately. The archaeologist shall contact the County Coroner within 24 hours. If human remains are determined by the County Coroner to be of Native American origin, the County Coroner shall notify the Native American Heritage Commission within 24 hours of this determination, and the Native American Heritage Commission shall identify a Most Likely Descendent. No work is to proceed in the discovery area until consultation is complete and procedures to avoid or recover the remains have been implemented. Unless otherwise required by law, the site of any reburial of Native American human remains shall not be disclosed and will not be governed by public disclosure requirements of the California Public Records Act, Cal. Govt. Code § 6250 et seq.

Monitoring/Reporting Action: Notifications/consultations with County Coroner and NAHC (if applicable), copy to CSLC

Effectiveness Criteria: Reduced impacts to human remains (if found)

Responsible Party: PG&E, contractors, and CSLC

Timing: During construction activities

1.4.3 GEOLOGY, SOILS, AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Potential Impact: Construction erosion and sedimentation

MM GEO-1: Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP). Prior to the start of construction, the project Applicant shall prepare and implement an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) to minimize the loss of topsoil and prevent sedimentation into the Eel River. Because the project involves trenching in alluvial soils, the following measures shall be mandatory:

- Best Management Practices (BMPs): Installation of physical barriers such as fiber rolls (straw wattles), silt fences, or gravel bags around the perimeter of all trenching areas and soil stockpiles.
- Stockpile Management: All excavated soil stored on-site shall be covered with plastic sheeting or weighted tarps during the rainy season (October 15 through May 1) or when rain is forecast.
- Site Stabilization: Upon completion of trenching activities, all disturbed areas shall be re-contoured and stabilized using hydroseeding with a native seed mix, or permanent erosion control blankets, to ensure long-term soil stability.
- Monitoring: A designated inspector shall check all erosion control measures before and after significant rain events to ensure functionality.

The ESCP shall be submitted to the California State Lands Commission for review and approval at least 14 days prior to ground disturbing activities. Should a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) be prepared for the project, the SWPPP may be used in lieu of the ESCP if the SWPPP measures are substantially the same as the ESCP.

Monitoring/Reporting Action: ESCP or equivalent submitted to CSLC for review and approval

Effectiveness Criteria: Minimized soil erosion and sedimentation in the River

Responsible Party: PG&E and contractors

Timing: Throughout construction activities

Potential Impact: Discovery of paleontological resources

MM GEO-2: Worker's Environmental Awareness Training. PG&E (or contractor) will provide environmental awareness training on paleontological resources protection. This training may be administered as a stand-alone training or included as part of the overall environmental awareness training as required by the Project. The training will include, at minimum, the following: types of fossils that could occur; the types of lithologies in which the fossils could be preserved; the procedures that should be taken in the event of a fossil discovery; penalties for disturbing paleontological resources. PG&E or their designee shall maintain a list of all contractors who have been trained and shall submit this list and the final training material to CSLC staff within 30 days after Project mobilization and shall provide an updated final list after Project activities are complete.

Monitoring/Reporting Action: Submit lists of trained employees to CSLC

Effectiveness Criteria: All contractors and employees involved with the Project complete the program to be trained in identification and protection of paleontological resources

Responsible Party: PG&E and contractors

Timing: Prior to and throughout construction activities

Potential Impact: Discovery of paleontological resources

MM GEO-3: Unanticipated Potential Paleontological Resources. If significant paleontological resources are discovered during construction activities, the following procedures will be followed: Stop work immediately within 100 feet; Contact the designated Project inspector and PG&E Cultural Resource Specialist (CRS) immediately; Protect the site from further impacts, including looting, erosion, or other human or natural damage; The PG&E CRS in tandem with pertinent agency staff will arrange for a Principal Paleontologist to evaluate the discovery. If the discovery is determined to be significant, PG&E will implement measures to protect and document the paleontological resource; Work may not resume within 100 feet of the find until approval by the paleontologist, PG&E CRS, and pertinent agency staff.

Monitoring/Reporting Action: CRS and Principal Paleontologist evaluation if needed

Effectiveness Criteria: Identification and protection of unanticipated paleontological resources

Responsible Party: PG&E and contractors

Timing: Throughout construction activities

1.4.4 HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

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| Potential Impact: Spills or leaks of hazardous materials |
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MM HAZ-1: Spill Response and Contingency Plan (SRCP). A Spill Response and Contingency Plan (SRCP) shall be submitted to CSLC staff and all other pertinent agencies for review and approval at least 30 days prior to Project implementation. The SRCP shall include the following (at a minimum):

- Secondary Containment: All hazardous materials (fuels, lubricants) shall be stored in a dedicated staging area with secondary containment (e.g., berms or spill pallets) capable of holding 110% of the largest container's volume.
- Refueling Protocols: No refueling shall occur within 100 feet of the Eel River bank or any active drainage.
- Spill Kits: "Type II" spill kits (absorbent pads, booms, and neutralizers) shall be maintained at each work area and on every service truck.
- Waste Disposal: All hazardous waste (including oily rags or contaminated soil) shall be profiled and hauled to a Class I or II landfill by a licensed hazardous waste hauler.

Monitoring/Reporting Action: Submit SRCP to CSLC for review and approval

Effectiveness Criteria: Reduced risks of water or soil contamination

Responsible Party: PG&E and contractors

Timing: Prior to and throughout construction activities

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| Other applicable mitigation measures for potential hazards and hazardous materials impacts |
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MM HYD-1: Inadvertent Release Contingency Plan

1.4.5 HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

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| Potential Impact: Inadvertent release of drilling fluids |
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MM HYD-1: Inadvertent Release Contingency Plan. The Applicant shall finalize and implement the Inadvertent Release Contingency Plan (IRCP) to detect and address any inadvertent release of drilling fluids associated with the Project's directional drilling operation. The plan shall establish the operational procedures

and responsibilities for the prevention, containment, and clean-up of inadvertent release. At least 30 days prior to initiation of construction activities, the Applicant shall submit a Final IRCP to CSLC for review and approval.

Monitoring/Reporting Action: Submit IRCP to CSLC for review and approval, monitoring during HDD activities

Effectiveness Criteria: Mitigation of drilling fluid migration (if occurs)

Responsible Party: PG&E and HDD drilling contractor

Timing: Prior to and during HDD drilling activities

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| Other applicable mitigation measures for potential impacts to hydrology and water quality |
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MM GEO-1: Erosion and Sediment Control Plan, MM HAZ-1: Spill Response and Contingency Plan

